

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

This chapter discusses the study's conclusion. It provides the conclusion, limitations of this study, and recommendations for further research on repair phenomena.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

This study investigated the compliments and the compliments response's objects received by the fan-artists in Twitter. Based on the findings it can be concluded that:

1. The types of compliments by Wolfson (1993)

According to Wolfson's theory (1993), and this research found the compliment data utterances showing that there are 6 topics of Possession data and 244 topics of Skill/Ability/Performance, 0 Appearance, 0 Personality/Friendship, and 0 Others data. The highest frequency of the data belongs to topics of Skill/Ability/Performance. The high results of this data indicate that the high number of praise regarding fan-artist skills shows that fans of these artists focus on works produced by artists and the fans of the artist really like and are fans of them, so they can give compliments to the artist. And the second highest data result is possession. The results of this data show that fan-artists also really like the goods made or owned by artists. Therefore, even on Twitter or online social media, because Twitter social media allows you to upload photos or images of works of art, giving rise to compliments in the form of skill/ability and possession.

2. Types of compliments by Holmes's (1986)

According to the Holmes (1988) divided the syntactic patterns of the compliments into six types, which are 225 NP be (intensifier) ADJ, 0 be LOOKing (intensifier) ADJ, 4 I (intensifier) like/love NP, 0 PRO (be) a/an (intensifier) ADJ/NP, PRO (be) (intensifier) (a/an) ADJ/NP, 4 What a (ADJ) NP!, 17 (intensifier) (ADJ) NP, and 0 Isn't NP ADJ!. The highest frequency of the data belongs to NP be (intensifier) ADJ, (intensifier) (ADJ) NP, I (intensifier) like/love NP, and What a (ADJ) NP!. The high number of syntactic patterns shows that fan-artists are more focused on the work of their artists and when giving praise, fan-artists use adjectives more, such as the use of the words beautiful, cute, sweet, and etc. Thus, the compliments given are short and straightforward to the artist. The finding of intensifier and emoticon for emphasizing positive semantic load in fan-artist compliments.

### 3. Types of compliments response by Herbert (1986)

According to Herbert (1986) theory, the researcher finds out twelve types of compliments response. The highest frequency of the data belongs to topics of 122 Appreciation Token, 48 Comment Acceptance, 38 No Acknowledgement, 21 Return, 14 Comment History, 5 Qualification, 1 Praise Upgrade, 1 Reassignment, 1 Question, Request Interpretation data, 0 Scale Down, and, 0 Disagreement. The high results of this data indicate that the compliment response given by the artist to the fan-artist simply accepts the compliment and does not elaborate more on that. However, the results of the second highest data also show that, the artist does not only receive the compliment, but also accepts the complimentary force and returns with relevant comments on the topic being complimented. not only that, the third highest data result

shows that artists also sometimes do not give any response regarding compliments given by fan-artists. In the following data results, it also shows that the artist also provides an explanation regarding the background of making the artwork or images that they display on Twitter.

The results of this study are expected to add a deeper understanding of language behavior in compliment speech acts, not only knowing the types of compliments, but also understanding the syntax of compliments and compliments responses, so that people are no longer confused about how to give good and polite compliments in accordance with syntax, and how to respond to compliments given.

#### **4.2 Limitation**

This study is limited to the analysis of compliments and compliments response objects received by the fan-artists on Twitter. The analysis of the compliments and compliments responses used three theories, which are types of compliments by Wolfson (1993), compliments syntactic patterns by Holmes (1986), and compliments response by Herbert (1986)

#### **4.3 Suggestion for Future Research**

This research strongly recommends that future research should be more focus on specific repair orientations. The writer hopes that the researcher will recommend to the next writer who wants to study compliments and compliments response that they explore more detail about the compliment and compliments response, particularly in other approaches such as psychological approaches and other variables such as education.