

**COMPLIMENT AND ITS RESPONSES USED BY THE
CHARACTERS OF A *STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE*
PLAYS SCRIPTS**

THESIS



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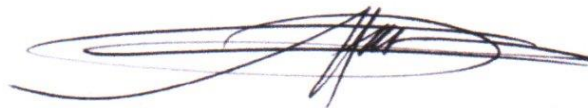
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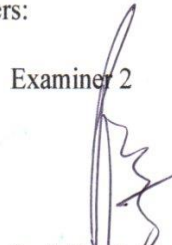
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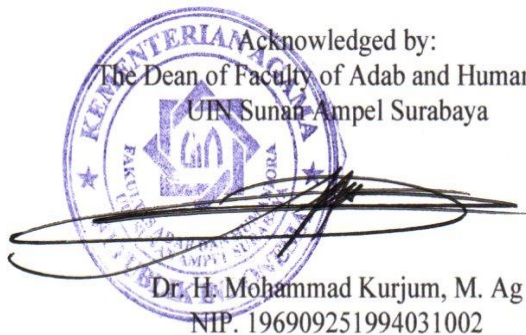
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ABSTRACT

Venus, Y. (2023). *Compliment and Its Responses Used by The Characters of A Streetcar Named Desire Plays Sricps*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Keywords: *compliment, compliment response, A Streetcar Named Desire Plays*

This research studies compliments and their responses used by the character in the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire*. The goal of this research is to find any types of topics of compliment used by characters in the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Furthermore, the research also describes what compliment responses are used by the characters in the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire* to reply to compliments by the addresses in the plays.

A qualitative method was used in this research to interpret and understand the compliments and responses of characters in the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire*. The researcher used a download script of *A Streetcar Named Desire* to describe and analyze the topic of compliments and responses used by characters. This research used Wolfson's theory about the compliment. There are topics of personal appearance, the topic of possession, the topic of general ability, and the topic of specific-act ability. The writer uses Wolfson's theory to analyze what's types of compliments used by characters in the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire*.

As a result, the researcher finds all types of compliments used by the characters in plays, with the most compliment types using the general ability type 7 times. Lastly, the research also used Herbert's classification to analyze responses to compliments used by characters in the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Based on Herbert's classification, the researcher finds 8 of 12 types from Herbert's classification about compliment responses. The writer hopes this research can be useful and be conducted more deeply and in a different approach because compliments are part of a speech act that humans usually use in their daily lives. Based on research, the writer suggests researching compliments based on gender, age, religion, etc.

ABSTRAK

Venus, Y. (2023). *Pujian dan Tanggapan Pujian yang Digunakan oleh Karakter di Scrip Drama A Streetcar Named Desire*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Kata Kunci: *pujian, tanggapan pujian, drama A Streetcar Named Desire*.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi tentang pujian dan respon yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam drama berjudul *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis topik pujian apa saja yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam drama berjudul *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mendeskripsikan respon pujian apa yang digunakan oleh para tokoh dalam lakon berjudul *A Streetcar Named Desire* untuk membalas pujian yang diucapkan oleh para tokoh dalam lakon tersebut.

Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk menginterpretasikan dan memahami pujian dan tanggapan tokoh dalam lakon berjudul *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Peneliti menggunakan skrip unduhan *A Streetcar Named Desire* untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis topik pujian dan tanggapan yang digunakan oleh karakter.

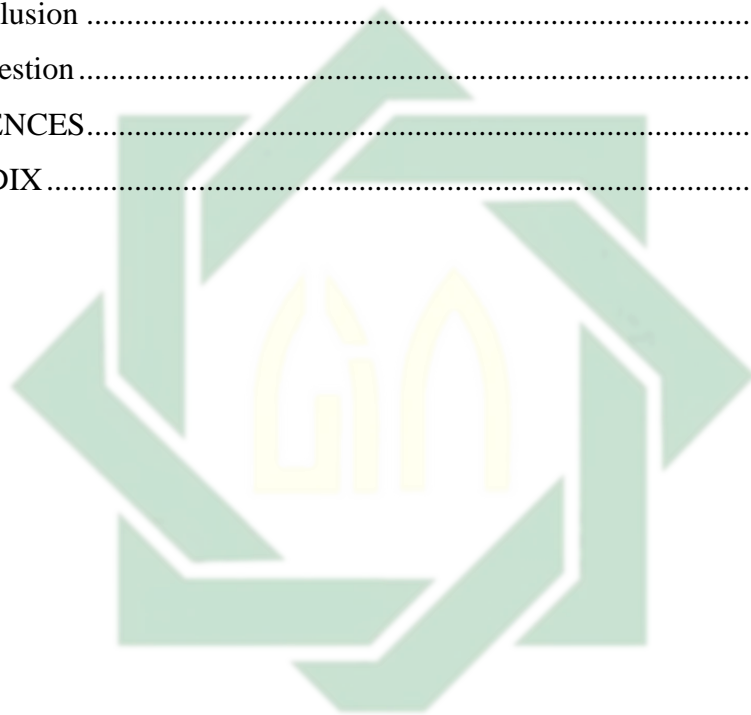
Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Wolfson tentang pujian, dan terdapat topik penampilan pribadi, topik kepemilikan, topik kemampuan umum, dan terakhir topik kemampuan tindakan khusus. Teori Wolfson digunakan penulis untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis pujian apa saja yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam lakon berjudul *A Streetcar Named Desire*.

Hasilnya, peneliti menemukan semua jenis pujian yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam lakon, dengan jenis pujian terbanyak menggunakan jenis kemampuan umum sebanyak 7 kali. Terakhir, penelitian ini juga menggunakan klasifikasi Herbert untuk menganalisis tanggapan terhadap pujian yang digunakan oleh tokoh dalam lakon berjudul *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Berdasarkan klasifikasi Herbert, peneliti menemukan 8 dari 12 tipe dari klasifikasi Herbert tentang respon pujian. Penulis berharap penelitian ini dapat bermanfaat dan dapat dilakukan lebih mendalam dan dengan pendekatan yang berbeda karena pujian merupakan bagian dari tindak tutur yang biasa digunakan manusia dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Berdasarkan penelitian, penulis menyarankan untuk meneliti pujian berdasarkan jenis kelamin, usia, agama, dll.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the most basic inside the human body. Language is one of the most important parts of human life because language is a tool or way to communicate with other humans. Language can express someone's opinion, idea, and mind to others. Without language, it's impossible to do it because language is central to human life. We usually try to get positive responses or feedback when we talk or communicate with other people. Based on Furmuzachi (2007), language is human identity because when the speakers use language to communicate can reflect who the speaker is. It is the way to understand someone's identity.

We can know where the speaker and addressee communicate, and the response from the addressee can be measured whether the communication is a success or not. But in the modern era, peoples assume that they must have more than one language, which we can call bilingualism or multilingualism. Based on Bhatia and Ritchie (2006) says that all people are bilingual, from a child until adult, has more than one language even though they only know at least a few vocabularies in other languages. One factor that makes people have more than one language is the development of technology. The developments of technology make human easy to share or communicate using social media to communicate with others. It is important to understand compliments, which can be the solution

for people who want to improve or raise their relationship with others. A compliment is a speech act besides a request, apology, declaration, complaint, and others. When communicating with other humans, it is important to be careful because commenting on something can hurt someone, like comments on racism. So, many humans use compliments as their comments; besides not hurting someone, compliments are one way to make comments using positive values.

Compliments are kind speech acts that mean positive politeness (Brown & Levinson, 1987). It means compliments are used to make the addressee feel impressed and increase the relationship between the speaker and the addressee. A compliment is usually used by the teacher to compliment his/ her student's work. For example, '*your score is 100, it's perfect, Budi*'. From the example, the teacher compliments his student because he gets a perfect score. The teacher hopes that using compliments to his/her students can make his/her student can increase their performance and passion in the academic field.

There is various research about compliment research, such as Hudustiah's (2016) study about compliments and their response in movies entitled *You Again*. This research focused on the types of compliments, functions of compliments, and the response to compliments that are used by characters in movies. As a result, she found all the types of compliments based on Wolfson & Judd's theory and also all responses to compliments by Herbert. In another study, Choironi (2013) studied compliments responses on Facebook status by the foreigner from a gender perspective, and she used a sociolinguistic approach to help her study. She focuses on the different compliments that are used by male and female foreigners on

Facebook status. Next Previous research from Nurharjanti (2005) studied the use of compliments in the politeness strategy between gender in *Nothing Hill* movies. This is the same as Choirini's research but with a different object. The research purpose is to understand compliments as a kind of politeness strategy that is used by the male and female characters in *Nothing Hill* movies. Furthermore, Endah (2017) studied compliments and their response to the *Ugly Truth* film. The researcher used a pragmatic approach to help analyze the data. This study is also the same as previous research, and she analyzes the type of compliments and the type of compliments based on the films. From previous studies, the researcher is interested in analyzing compliments using the same approach but in different objects. There is some reason the researcher conducted this study. First, there is no research field on script drama using this theory before. Secondly, the script of the drama consists of many dialogues or conversations, making it easy to gather data related to research, and lastly, the story is interesting to read it. As a result, the researcher used drama scripts as the media and chose Tennessee Williams plays as the object.

Tennessee Williams is a famous drama scripter. The most memorable character that he creates is Blanche Dubois and Stanley Kowalski. His plays are always remembered that time and his work became memorable because he was interested in and matched the real condition in America at that time. Tennessee likes to write his work related to his experience. He loves to play poker, attends parties and bowling, and is addicted to beer and drugs. Tennessee's successful mark when his play entitled *A streetcar named desire* booming in America. Based

on the research field, the researcher chose *A streetcar named desire* as the data source to portray how the character communicates at times and also find how it affects the compliment and their response in daily conversation. This opportunity makes the researcher analyze the types of compliments and the function of compliments based on the character dialogue in the script. The researcher used Wolfson's theory about the types and functions of compliments to analyze the data. And Herbert's theory about compliment responses.

In the modern era, drama or plays is like a virus that attacks human life. With the development of technology, humans can easily access videos about anything using their gadgets. One famous activity is watching movies or dramas. For this thesis, the researcher used the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire* by Tennessee Williams.

1.2 Problems of the Study

- a. What types of compliments are used by the characters of *A Streetcar Named Desire* plays?
- b. What type of compliment responses are used by the characters of *A Streetcar Named Desire* plays?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

- a. To find out the type of compliment used by the characters of *A Streetcar Named Desire* plays?
- a. To find out the type of compliment response used by the characters of *A Streetcar Named Desire* plays?

1.4 Significance of the Study

It is hoped that this present paper could give both theoretical and practical significance. The theoretical significance means it contributes scientific knowledge about compliments as part of pragmatics, especially since this research can help people understand how to respond to someone's compliments. And to understand the purpose of delivering a compliment. Practically, the researcher hopes that information about *Compliments and Its Responses Used by The Characters of 'A Streetcar Named Desire' Plays Scripts* can be delivered clearly and hopefully.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope and limitations of the study make the research border. In this research, the scope and limitation is the dialogue between all the characters in the scripted drama entitled '*A Streetcar Named Desire.*' The researcher only uses the English dialogue used by characters in the drama. The researcher analyzes the conversation between the character in drama using Wolfson's theory about types of compliments and their response using Herbert's theory. The researcher only focuses on the dialogue conversation of the character addition researcher also uses character description in the script to easily analyze the compliment and their responses. The researcher suggested that future research can try to apply to other media platforms, like the research of compliments on Twitter, and Youtube, or even from real experiments and observation.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Compliment: the words that express the addresser feeling about admiration and respect for someone and the result of the addresser's evaluation of taste, physical appearance, skill, talents, etc.
2. Compliment Response: the addressee responds as the target of a compliment or response to someone's compliment, which has goals to respect and give feedback to the addresser about the addressee's feelings.
3. A Streetcar Named Desire Plays: One of the best plays that Tennessee creates. Release in 1947, the plays made the name of Tennessee become famous and won many awards as the best critics drama awards.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Pragmatics

Language is a tool to communicate between one persons to another people. Communication happens when the speaker and the utterances can understand each other or can get information from the communication. Pragmatics is a field of linguistic study that has the function of analyzing the meaning of an utterance. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics is a field of linguistics that focuses on the communication between the speaker and the utterances. In pragmatics, more focus is on the context of the utterances. It means pragmatics study is what the utterances mean, what their assumption, purpose, or goal the performing in communication. Moreover, pragmatics also deals with the use of language in a situation when communication happens. (Valeska & Verikaite, 2010) Pragmatics is also a field in linguistics that develops as an approach in linguistic research. From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that pragmatics is the field of linguistics that deals with the meaning of utterances based on the context and the situation.

2.2 Speech Act

Language is the way to communicate with other humans. Communication does it to give information about something. Communication happens when speakers give some information to the addressee. The process of giving

information is the same as the speaker's intentions, which means there are processes from the speaker giving information to the addressee. (Valeika & Verikaite, 2010)

Based on Yule (1996, p. 48) argued speech act is the variant or performed of the speaker to deliver the information to the addressee. In the process, the speakers get more intention to addressee to make the information can deliver clear and can be recognized. This process is called a speech event. Yule (1996) mentions there related acts in speech act, first is about the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that the speech act is the process of delivering information to the addressee.

2.3 Context

The context deals with understanding the meaning of the speaker and hearing as the background knowledge in comprehending delivering the aspect of the social or physical setting of utterance based on Leech (1983). Based on Levinson, 1992), pragmatics deals with the language that the user uses to understand the utterance's meaning. It is important to focus on the context or situation around to be able to interpret the communication and meaning of the utterance. If someone can't understand the context or the situation between the communications, it can be misunderstood and even can be miscommunication. That means context can't be separated from pragmatics.

2.4 Compliments

Communication is the way to express the speaker's feelings and ideas. In communication, the speaker or addresser will deliver the information as best as he or she can. It means compliments are needed in communication. Based on Holmes (1988), compliments are a type of speech act that has a positive value, which is implicit to the addressee. Compliments are the way someone appreciates something positively, like giving good comments. Compliments can make the addressee feel more comfortable and confident. According to Wolfson (1983), compliments mostly use the adjective word such as handsome, beauty, pretty and etc. A compliment also can use a noun (e.g., angel) and adverb. Wolfson also divided several functions of compliments, such as to increase solidarity, to maintain rapport, as the spontaneous expression and others.

Wolfson also divided the types of compliments into two main categories, this two main categories is called appearance and ability. (Wolfson & Judd, 1983)

2.4.1 Topic of Appearance

The topic of appearance is the types of compliments that focus on the physical or the addressee's look. This type is divided into two. The first is about *Personal Appearance* and *Possession*. *Personal appearance* is compliments that deal with the addressee's physical appearance and what the addressee used, like the fashion style of the addressee. *Possession* complements deals with the addressee's characterization, likes kind, smart, and others. (Wolfson & Judd, 1983)

2.4.2 Topic of Ability

The topic of ability is the types of compliments that focus on the addressee's capability or skill. This type is divided into two, first, *General Ability* and *Specific-act Ability*. *General Ability* compliments deal with the addressee's skill, achievements, passion, and others. *Specific-act* ability compliments deal with the addressee's situation and condition. (Wolfson & Judd, 1983)

The next compliment, based on Wolfson (1983) also divided into several functions the speaker gives a compliment. As mentioned below:

a) *Compliment has the ability to increase and improve solidarity*

The most valuable ability of a compliment is to increase the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. The complement is powerful advice to support the speaker in expressing their feeling toward hearing. As hearer compliments can motivate them and increase the relationship.

b) *Compliment have the ability to create or keep the rapport of relation*

A compliment is also a way to keep maintain and keep the solidarity between people. Peoples tend to compliment others in order to keep the relationship in good condition.

c) *Compliment is the shape of the speaker's positive evaluation*

Compliments also can be media for the speaker to express their feeling something after doing an evaluation or observation.

d) Compliment is the spontaneous expression speaker, work as the feeling of admiration

Compliments also can spontaneously or automatically out from the speaker as they unintentionally watch the hearer's physical appearance, taste, and talent. It is because of the feeling of admiration from the speaker.

e) Compliment is worked as encouragement

Compliment, besides improving and maintaining the relationship between the speaker and the hearer, also can work as an encouragement for the hearer to be motivated and feel better.

f) Compliment can be a way to deliver criticism

A compliment is one of the media to criticisms about something the speaker is concerned about. When delivering a compliment, the speaker already evaluates or observes before she/he compliments the hearer. With soften criticize, the speaker can express he/she feels unmatchable to the hearer.

g) Compliments have the ability to make other speeches act more strengthen

A compliment is a process that replaces or improves speech act formulas, like *greeting, apologizing, or thanking*.

h) Compliment has the ability to modify the sarcasm.

Compliments also have a function to deliver more than criticism, even an insult to something. For example, *your cake tastes good for a beginner*.

2.5 Compliment Response

Compliment responses are the way the addressee responds to the compliment that he/she heard and shows reactions to the compliment. Based on Tripod (1999), a response to a compliment may be different between hearers. Each addressee or hearer is different because they can be in a different situation or in different cultural factors. Compliment responses are the words that the addressee or hearer says after hearing a compliment from the speaker about praising the addressee or hearer's ability, possession, appearance, skill, talent, and many others. The simple answering the compliment is by using the word 'thank,' 'thank you,' and many others. Based on Herbert (1990) divided compliment responses into 12 types, listed below:

A) *Appreciation Token*

An appreciation token is a response when the addressee uses verbal or non-verbal responses showing agreement and accepting the compliment. In appreciation token, the response is not always directly agreeing or accepting the compliment. For example: "*thanks*" can mean the response not satisfied the compliment

B) *Comment Acceptance*

Comment acceptance is the response from the addressee when the compliment given is relevant to the topic. In case the response shows 100 % agreeing and accepting from the addressee to the compliment and directly has a positive value. Usually, the addressee will add a comment rather than say '*thanks*.' For example: "*thanks, I love this game!*"

C) Praise Upgrade

Praise upgrade shows the addressee not only accept and agrees to the compliment but also adds more compliment serves it true. For example:

Addresser: This cake is delicious!

Addressee: *Of course, I am a professional chef*

D) Comment History

Comment History is a type of compliment response used by the addressee to give an answer related to the history of something. Compliment this type usually use the addressee when the addresser reminds shared memories. For example: *"this hat is your presence on my teenager."*

E) Reassignment

The addressee's response is agreeing with the compliment but comments that the reward of the compliment is transferred to the object itself or some person outside the conversation. For example:

Addresser: Your glasses are very good on you.

Addressee: *My father presents it when my last birthday.*

F) Return

The response is when the addressee accepts and gives back a compliment to the addresser. For example:

Addresser: This uniform look good on you.

Addressee: *same to you.*

G) Scale Down

Scale down responses used by the addressee when he/she refuses the compliment as he/she thinks the compliment is not suitable or does not match the situation.

For example:

Addresser: Wow. It is the great movie I ever watch!

Addressee: *I think the movie is just ordinary, nothing special.*

H) Question

The addressee's response is seeking the truth behind the compliment using questioning back to the addresser. For example:

Addresser: Your jacket looks good on you.

Addressee: *do you think this is true?*

I) Disagreement

The addressee's response is refused to the compliment from the addresser by adding a comment that the compliment is wrong. For example:

Addresser: Your glasses are very good on you.

Addressee: *I don't think so. My face looks older after wearing the glasses.*

J) Qualification

Same as a disagreement response, but the way to deliver is weaker than a disagreement response. The response can be indicated when the addressee uses the word but, such, etc.

Addresser: Your phone looks expensive.

Addressee: But my sister's phone is more expensive than my mine.

K) No Acknowledgement

The addressee responded nothing or didn't care about receiving a compliment from the addresser. This response included verbal and non-verbal responses. The response is silent, do nothing, just hearing, don't give feedback. For example:

Addresser: I love your hats!

Addressee: (Looks the other)

L) Request Interpretation

In this response, the addressee interprets the addresser's compliment by giving a request. For example:

Addresser: I love your hats!

Addressee: *I can borrowing to you tomorrow.*

2.6 Synopsis of Streetcar Named Desire Plays

The story starts when Blanche DuBois, a teacher from Mississippi, comes to visit her sister, Stella, in New Orleans. Blanche is long enough lost contact with her sister, but she wants to stay probably longer in Stella's place. Because different status from Stella's life, Blanche feels uncomfortable living in a small place in a crowded area. Despite that, Blanche still lives there until one month passes; Stella's husband, Stanley, shows he is not accepting Blanche anymore. He thinks Blanche's life is on a different level; he can't afford that, made him and his wife burdened and struggle to face Blanche's wants. In the end, Stanley learns from his friends. Actually, Blanche has been bankrupt, and she lost all her money. She even does sex with newspaper boys because she doesn't have money to pay. Stanley realizes that Blanche wants a millionaire man to marry; she even uses her body to seduce rich people. The story ends when Mitch, Stanley's best friend who falls in love with Blanche, is rejected by her because poor makes Stanley angry, and he finds her after taking his wife to the hospital due to pregnancy. On the way, Stanley found Blanche drunk with some rich man. Quickly Stanley grabbed her and raped her in the apartment until his wife born his child. Stanley uses Blanche's body as payment for Blanche to live in his place. After Stella comes back from the hospital, she is shocked when she sees her husband raped her sister. Stella was only silent while holding her child in front of them.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The researcher chooses qualitative research to conduct the research and a pragmatic approach. The researcher chooses qualitative methods that are suitable for this research. In the qualitative methods, the researcher interprets and understands the compliments that indicate in the dialogues on the selected script of plays. A pragmatic approach chooses to help the researcher easily understand the data.

Besides using qualitative methods, the researcher adds descriptive analysis to understand more about the data. The combination of qualitative and descriptive are appropriate for this research because the design will help the researcher easier understand and analyze the data.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data Sources

The data of this study is taken from the selected dialogues of all the characters from the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire* by Tennessee Williams. The researcher gave the limitation only to use verbal communication expressed by all the characters in the plays. *A Streetcar Named Desire* by

Tennessee Williams chose because, in the conversation, many characters use it to complement their responses to each other.

3.2.2 Data Instrument

The data instrument in this research is from the researcher himself. In this research, the researcher self is direct as the participant in collecting the data and analyzing itself. Based on Ary and others (2010, p. 424) argue in qualitative research, the researcher is a human investigator and is a primary instrument for collecting and analyzing data. The next instrument is a laptop, printer, and internet or wireless connection. The laptop and internet or wireless connection are used to download the drama and script.

3.2.3 Data Collection Technique

The data were collected through some steps:

1. Downloading the script of the original play entitled '*A Streetcar Named Desired*' by Tennessee Williams.

The researcher download the script plays from the website with the URL

https://www.academia.edu/23733674/A_Streetcar_Named_Desire
address.

2. Copying selected dialogues on the script.

The researcher copied selected dialogues in the script that indicates compliments.

3. Tabulate each comment that indicates a compliment

The researcher read all the selected dialogues and gave a table that indicated compliments.

4. Giving corrections or translating into English (if needed) the selected dialogues on the script.

The researcher tries to ensure the selected dialogue matches and kinds of compliments and also translates comments into English if the dialogue is written in another language.

5. Tabling the selected dialogues.

The researcher tabulated the selected dialogues based on types, purpose, and responses of compliments into a separate table.

3.3 Data Analysis

In this section, after collecting and tabulating the data, the writer analyzed the data by using pragmatic methods. First, the researcher classified the dialogues in the scripts using utterance compliments used by all characters in *'A Streetcar Named Desire'* by Tennessee Williams. To make more easily, the researcher used Wolfson's theory about types of compliments. The next step is giving coding to dialogues that selected, and the data coding can be shown as follows: Datum in the first row is the selected dialogues by the researcher, Scene behind Datum code is refers to the number of an actual scene taken on the script of the drama, Next is giving coding to the data based on a compliment from Wolfson's theory: personal appearance type is shorted into P.A., possession type is shorted into P.O., general ability type is shorted into G.A. and Specific-act ability type shorted into S-A A. The next code is a compliment response by Herbert, as follows; appreciation

token shorted into AT, comment acceptance shorted into C.A., praise upgrade shorted into P.U., comment history shorted into C.H., Reassignment shorted into RE, Return shorted into Re, scale down shorted into S.D., question shorted into Q.U., disagreement shorted into DI, Qualification shorted into Qu, no acknowledgment shorted into N.A., and request interpretation shorted into R.I.

The following examples and explanation of the data coding are below here:

Datum 2

(Scene 04/GA/AT)

Datum 2: refers to which data number analyzed

Scene 04: refers to data taken from dialogues in scene four of the script

GA: refers to general ability (types of compliment)

AT: refers to appreciation tokens (types of compliment responses)

The second step is for the researcher to analyze the selected dialogue based on the type of compliment and its response using Wolfon's and Herber's theory. The explanation also includes the context based on the story from the scripts, like the dialogues happen when, where, and others. The researcher also gives an analysis what the compliment purpose from the dialogue-based function of complement.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

In this section, the researcher combines all the data from selected dialog by all characters used in the play entitled '*A Streetcar Named Desire*' by Tennessee Williams and analysis it. The data is below:

Datum 1:

(Scene 01/PA/DIS)

STANLEY [bellowing]: **Hey, there! Stella, Baby**
[Stella comes out on the first-floor landing, a gentle young woman, about twenty-five, and of a background obviously quite different from her husband's.]
STELLA [mildly]: **Don't holler at me like that.** Hi, Mitch.
STANLEY: Catch!
STELLA: What?
STANLEY: Meat!
[He heaves the package at her. She cries out in protest but manages to catch it; then she laughs breathlessly. Her husband and his companion have already started back around the corner.]

Analysis:

This data is taken from the first conversation of the plays. The conversation happens small café, or more like a pub called Elysian Fields, in a poor area of New Orleans. There are three characters in conversation. First, Stanley, the owner of the place. Mitch, Stanley's friend, and Stella, Stanley's wife. In this section, Stanley and Mitch are coming home after hangout at a bowling place. Because Stanley and Mitch play too much, Stella, Stanley's wife mad and waiting for her husband to come back home. After waiting, Stanley finally arrived. To avoid Stella's mad, Stanley uses a compliment to call his wife a '*baby*.'

Stanley uses positive marks as spontaneously to compliment Stella's appearance. The compliment that Stanley uses is the topic of appearance since the compliment has a purpose for Stella's appearance. The function compliment based on Wolfson's theory is to maintain rapport or to maintain the relationship between the addresser and addressee. In this case, Stanley compliments his wife, not too mad, because he is late to go home, and he doesn't want their relationship disturbed.

This conversation as the addressee of the compliment is Stella. The response after receiving a compliment is disagreement. Disagreement is one of the types of compliment responses based on Herbert. A disagreement token is used by Stella because she doesn't want to be embarrassed in front of Mitch. Stella knows that her husband loves giving a compliment, but she doesn't want it when the other people around her, so she yells back to her husband not to call like that.

Datum 2:

(Scene 01/S-A A/CA)

Eunice: And you're from Mississippi, huh?

Blanche: Yes.

Eunice: She showed me a picture of your home place, the plantation.

Blanche: Belle Reve?

Eunice: **A great big place with white columns.**

Blanche: **Yes . . .**

Eunice: A place like that must be awful hard to keep up.

Analysis:

The conversation happens on the second floor of the café or pub called Elysian Fields, in a poor area in New Orleans. The conversation happens between Eunice, the black maid of that place between Blanche, Stella's sister who visited it. Blanche, who visited New Orleans, did not miss her chance to visit her sister's

place. In Stella's pub, Blanche is escorted by Eunice to her room. In the room, when Eunice tidied up the room, Eunice asked about Blanche from where. Eunice never heard and saw the picture of Blanche's homes from Stella. Eunice uses a compliment topic of specific-act ability. The topic of specific-act ability is used based on certain situations or conditions. Eunice uses the compliment 'A great big place' as gratitude because Blanche has a great home in Mississippi. Eunice refers to Mississippi as a great place with beautiful skies as a compliment. From the function compliment, Eunice uses compliments to express her positive evaluation of a place called Mississippi.

The addressee of this compliment is actually Mississippi, but because the conversation is between Eunice and Blanche, so Blanche can be called the addressee in this conversation. Blanche used comment acceptance as the compliment response based on Herbert. Blanche uses the word 'yes' to agree that Mississippi is a great big place with clear skies.

Datum 3:

(Scene 01/GA/NA)

STELLA: You haven't given me a chance to, honey! [She laughs, but her glance at Blanche is a little anxious.]

Blanche: Well, now you talk. **Open your pretty mouth and talk while I look around for some liquor!** I know you must have some liquor in the place! Where could it be, I wonder? Oh, I spy, I spy!

[She rushes to the closet and removes the bottle; she is shaking all over and panting for breath as she tries to laugh. The bottle nearly slips from her grasp.]

STELLA [noticing]: **Blanche, you sit down and let me pour the drinks.** I don't know what we've got to mix with. Maybe a coke's in the icebox. Look'n see, honey, while I'm ---

BLANCHE: No coke, honey, not with my nerve tonight! Where- where-where is--
?

Analysis:

The conversation happens at the main table of the café or pub called Elysian Fields, in a poor area in New Orleans. The conversation happens between Stella and Blanche. They both are sisters. Blanche, who has a chance to visit New Orleans, does not miss the opportunity to meet her sister, Stella. In Stella's pub, Stella is surprised to meet her sister, Blanche, after a long time. They both greet each other and have a nice talk with each other. Blanche, who sees Stella's pub, feels a little weird when her Sister, Stella, does not give her some liquor (beers). Because she feels suspicious, Blanche flirt with Stella, and she hides it from Blanche. Finally, Stella admitted that she had hidden some beers. Blanche gives Stella a compliment for her skill in hiding some beer with her mouth. Based on Wolfson's theory compliment that the addresser used is a topic of general ability, not personal appearance. In this case, Blanche uses the word 'open your pretty mouth and talk' to indicate Blanche complements Stella's ability to hide some liquor from Blanche. For information, Blanche's habit is drunker, that's why Stella hides some liquor or beers from her sister, but unfortunately, Blanche knows it and use compliment to soften the criticism of Stella for hiding liquor.

The addressee of this compliment is Stella. Stella's response actually has nothing to appraise or show positive appreciation, so based on Herbert's theory, Stella uses no acknowledgment as a response. No acknowledgment response is when the addressee gives no feedback, both verbal and non-verbal. Mostly addressee will keep silent or not respond to the compliment. As Stella does, she a

not respond to Blanche's compliment. She just accepts and pours the liquor into Blanche's glass.

Datum 04

(Scene 01/PA/RI)

STELLA [a little wearily]: **It's just incredible, Blanche, how well you're looking.**

BLANCHE [they both laugh uncomfortably]: **But, Stella, there are only two rooms. I don't see where you're going to put me!**

STELLA: We're going to put you in here.

BLANCHE: What kind of bed's this---one of those collapsible things?

Analysis:

The conversation happens at the main table of the café or pub called Elysian Fields, in a poor area in New Orleans. The conversation happens between Stella and Blanche. They both are sisters. Blanche, who has a chance to visit New Orleans, does not miss the opportunity to meet her sister, Stella. Blanche after having a nice talk, Blanche plans to stay awhile at Stella's place. Stella borrows her sister's clothes to wear before taking sleep. Stella gives compliments to her sister, Blanche, because her clothes size is still wearable for his sister. The compliment used by the addresser has a negative value because when Stella borrows her clothes, Stella compliment Blanche that the clothes are still wearable for her. This indicates Stella using compliments as the spontaneous or her admiration for Blanche wearing that clothes. Because the response to the compliment does not accept it, it can indicate Blanche is not skinny, and she is even worried that the bed will collapse when she sleeps on it. The compliment used in this data is the topic of personal appearance with a negative value, Stella

compliment Blanche who is brave to wear skinny clothes even though she is not skinny.

The addressee of this compliment is Blanche. Blanche responds to the compliment of Stella with a question about what room's she will sleep in, and she is worried that the bed will collapse when she sleeps on it. The response used by the addressee is a request interpretation based on Herbert. Request interpretation is a compliment response used by the addressee as a request after interpreting the compliment. Blanche, who knows Stella's compliment shows Blanche's physical appearance is not skinny, makes Blanche make requests for Stella to choose a suitable bed for her weight. Blanche worried maybe she had broken the beds.

Datum 05

(Scene 02/PO/CA)

STELLA: She wasn't expecting to find us in such a small place. You see, I'd tried to gloss things over a little in my letters.

STANLEY: So?

STELLA: **And admire her dress and tell her she's looking wonderful. That's important with Blanche. Her little weakness!**

STANLEY: **Yeah.** I get the idea. Now let's skip back a little to where you said the country place was disposed of.

STELLA: Oh!---yes...

STANLEY: How about that! Let's have a few more details on that subject.

Analysis:

The conversation happens at Stella and Stanley's places. Blanche, Stella's sister, decides to stay in Stella's place and take a bath before taking a nap at six o'clock in the evening. Stanley is mad at Blanche because his place is so small and poor makes he and his wife use little water and never take a bath before sleep to

reduce the water cost, but Blanche still has no idea about Stella and Stanley's condition. She is making a habit of that place. Stanley is mad at Stella, but Stella suggests complimenting her sister, Blanche. Stella knows that Blanche has lost her place and needs attention. The compliment suggested by Stella is possession types based on Wolfson's theory. Possession compliments usually deal with material possession. Stella wants her husband to understand and accept Blanche's condition. The function of complement that Stella suggest to Stanley is to maintain rapport. Stella wants her husband to have a good relationship with Blanche. A compliment can be used to create or maintain the relationship between the speaker and the addressee.

The addressee of the compliment is Stanley. Stanley used the word 'yeah' to indicate he used a comment acceptance response. Based on Herbert, comment acceptance is the response given by the addressee about agreeing to something same topic or a particular case. In this case, Stanley agrees with Stella to compliment Blanche for him to maintain a good relationship with Blanche.

Datum 06

(Scene 02/GA/DIS)

STANLEY: **what's all this monkey doing?**

STELLA: **Oh, Stan!** [She jumps up and kisses him, which he accepts with lordly compuse] I'm taking Blanche to Galatoire's for supper and then to a show because it's your poker night.

STANLEY: How about my supper, huh? I'm not going to no Galatoire's for supper

STELLA: I put you a cold plate on ice.

Analysis:

This conversation happens at Stella's house. Stella and her husband, Stanley, are doing their daily activities. Blanche, Stella's sister who visited and stayed at Stella's place, took a bath for a long time. Stanley, who didn't know about Blanche's habit, felt grumpy and not liked when Blanche stayed in their place. Blanche love to take a bath for more than an hour and usually with singing, or you can call Blanche to love her time when taking a bath. Stanley, who not likes Blanche's habits and attitude, screams at her and uses a compliment the criticism about Blanche's attitude. From this data, the addresser use compliment as general ability type's based on Wolfson. General Ability is a type of compliment that deals with someone's taste, personal qualities, talent, or skill. Stanley values Blanche as a negative value, that why Stanley uses the word 'monkey' to criticize Blanche. The function of the compliment given by Stanley is to give criticize what Blanche is doing, wasting water and taking a long time to bathe.

The addressee of the conversation is actually Blanche. Stanley, who heard Blanche sing when she took a bath, makes Stanley mad. Stanley uses compliments as criticism of Blanche, but the data show that Blanche does not respond to the compliment. Who responds to Stanley's compliment is his wife, Stella. Stella responds to negative compliments with disagreement. Based on Herbert, Stella uses disagreement as a response to show she is not like when her husband doesn't like her sister. Stella uses the word 'Oh' to indicate she 100% disagrees with Stanley.

Datum 07**(Scene 02/PA/CA)**

BLANCHE [airily]: **Hello, Stanley! Here I am, all freshly bathed and scented and feeling like a brand new human being!**

[He lights a cigarette.]

STANLEY: **That's good.**

BLANCHE [drawing the curtains at the windows]: Excuse me while I slip on my pretty new dress!

STANLEY: Go right ahead, Blanche.

[She closes the drapes between the rooms.]

Analysis:

The conversation is happening at Stella's place, and the accurate place is in the kitchen area. Stella and Stanley debate about how Stanley doesn't like Blanche's attitude in his place. On the other side, Stella disagrees with Stanley and gives him more respect for her sister. The conversation continues until Blanche gets out of the bathroom. With confidence, Blanche compliments herself with the word 'I feel like a brand new human being.' Blanche uses positive compliments to encourage herself about how beautiful she is. The function compliment that Blanche show, that compliment has functioned as an encouragement to the addressee to feel more better. The compliment deal with personal appearance. Blanche, when she finishes, takes a bath. She feels great and better. It shows how to appreciate Blanche for her looks.

The addressee of this compliment is Stanley. Stanley, who was early mad at Blanche, now, little by little, his madness disappears after looking at Blanche out of the bathroom. Stanley's response is he says 'that good' has a positive value. Based on Herbert, the response used by the addressee is comment acceptance. A

comment acceptance is given by the addressee as a sign of approval or agreement, like what Staley does. He agrees that Blanche is a different person when she is taking a bath. Another proof is when Blanche permits him to dress, Stanley gently lets Blanche pass him without madness.

Datum 08

(Scene 02/GA/NA)

STANLEY: You look all right.

BLANCHE: Many thanks! Now the buttons!

STANLEY: I can't do anything with them.

BLANCHE: **You men with your big clumsy fingers. May I have dragged on your cig?**

STANLEY: **have one for yourself.**

Analysis:

The conversation happens in Stella and Stanley's place. Stella and Stanley's place is more like a little house in a poor slump area in the New Orleans district. Blanche, who has visited New Orleans, does not miss her chance to meet her sister, Stella. In Stella's place, Blanche is welcomed by Stella but not accepted by Stella's husband, Stanley. Stanley still doesn't accept Blanche in his place because Blanche's attitude thinks, like hers, like the queen, makes Stanley mad at Blanche. He and his wife live in simple ways, like an ordinary family, but Blanche's life is a little different because Blanche has a higher status than Stanley. The conversation happens between Stanley and Blanche. Stanley, who is mad at Blanche because she takes a long time to take a bath, orders Blanche to quickly finish her bathing. After taking a long time to take a bath, Blanche got out of the bathroom and didn't notice what she did, and Stanley was a little angry with her.

Blanche thinks that is normal for her, and she continues to the bedroom to choose what dress she wants to wear. When wearing, Blanche tries to seduce Stanley to button her dress. Because Stanley is shy and even though he is mad at her, he still respects them, so Stanley, with a little shy, helps Blanche button the dress.

Blanche, who is asking for help from Stanley, starts to seduce Stanley. Stanley, who knows that he actually traps her seduce, and Stanley stop his help. Blanche, after knowing Stanley stopping help her, directly compliments Stanley that Stanley has big clumsy. Blanche uses her compliment to criticize Stanley because, before that, Stanley was angry because she took time to bathe. The compliment use topic of general ability based on Wolfson's theory. Blanche's compliment has a negative value as she criticizes Stanley for not being so good at buttoning her dress. Blanche uses the word 'clumsy,' meaning the compliment has a negative value.

The addressee in this conversation is Stanley. Stanley, who was helping Blanche button her dress, stopped helping her because she wanted his attention. Stanley responds to Blanche's compliment with nothing, just doing what he should do. He even offered a cigarette to Blanche. Based on Herbert, the addressee use no acknowledgment as the response to the compliment. No acknowledgment response in this conversation shows Stanley no response to negative compliments from Blanche.

Datum 09**(Scene 02/GA/PU)**

STANLEY: Have one yourself.

BLANCHE: Why, thanks!... It looks like my trunk has exploded.

STANLEY: I an' Stella were helping you unpack.

BLANCHE: Well, you certainly did a fast and thorough job of it!

STANLEY: **It looks like you raided some stylish shops in Paris.**

BLANCHE: **Ha-ha! Yes---clothes are my passion**

Analysis:

The conversation happens between Blanche and Stanley. Blanche is Stella's sister who has an opportunity to go to New Orleans and use the chance to stay at Stella's place. In other Stanley is Stella's husband, who is an ordinary man and still doesn't accept Blanche in his place, but for his wife, Stanley doesn't have a choice. The conversation started in Blanche's room. Stanley, who looks at her clearly and unpacks her things from her trunk, has the initiative to help her. When unpacking Blanche's things, Stanley is surprised that Blanche has expensive things, like jewelry and an expensive dress. When Stanley looks at Blanche's dress, he automatically compliments Blanche's dress style as luxurious. The compliment that Stanley used indicates the compliment has a positive value. Stanley praise Blanche's taste about her passion for fashion style. Stanley's compliment can be categorized as the topic of general ability compliment based on Wolfson's theory. General ability compliment usually deals with someone's skill, talent, personal quality, or someone taste in something. In this case, the complement is used to evaluate Blanche's taste in her fashion style. The compliment also shows the spontaneous from Stanley about admired Blanche's

fashion style. A compliment has the function of expressing the addresser's spontaneous feeling because admire about something.

The addressee of this compliment is Blanche. Stanley helped her unpack her thing from the trunks, surprised and spontaneously giving her compliments about her fashion style. Blanche hears Stanley's compliment response with the word 'Ha-ha.' Based on Herbert, the word that Blanche's responses are can categorized as praise upgrade responses. Praise upgrade response is when the addressee agrees with the compliment and also adds a compliment for himself. These responses use Blanche when she answers Stanley's compliment.

Datum 10

(Scene 02/PA/RI)

BLANCHE: Oh, in my youth, I excited some admiration. But look at me now! [She smiles at him radiantly] Would you think it possible that I was once considered to be----attractive?

STANLEY: **Your looks are okay.**

BLANCHE: **I was fishing for a compliment, Stanley.**

STANLEY: I don't go in for that stuff.

BLANCHE: What—stuff?

Analysis:

The conversation happens between Blanche and Stanley. Blanche, Stella's sister, decides to stay at her sister's place, and Stanley, Stella's husband, helps her to unpack her thing on her trunks. When helping Blanche unpack her things from the trunks, Stanley finally understands why he has not yet accepted Blanche to stay at his place. Stanley feels Blanche's life is luckier than his and his wife's life. Stanley found jewelry and an expensive dress in Blanche's trunks. Stanley

understands why Blanche takes a long time to take a bath and is a little sensitive about his place. In the middle of unpacking, Blanche tells her youth story that she liked admiration and compliments when she was young. After that, Blanche tries to make Stanley compliment her as she likes to get admiration or compliments. Stanley heard Blanche asking for the compliment, but Stanley is old and not a romantic style man, so Stanley only compliments, not 100%. He just says you look okay. The compliment that Stanley used is categorized topic of personal appearance types based on Wolfson's theory. Stanley used Blanche's physical appearance as his compliment. The compliment addresser use compliment to express his positive evaluation of the physical appearance of Blanche. Stanley thinks his complement is used as his opinion about Blanche's looks and has a positive value.

The addressee of this compliment is Blanche. Uniquely Blanche asks for a compliment from Stanley after he tells her story, not satisfied with Stanley's compliment. Blanche's response indicates she uses a request interpretation response based on Herbert. Request interpretation responses used by the addressee to make the addresser interpret the addressee's wants. In this case, Blanche shows no interest in Stanley's compliments, and she wants more compliments from Stanley.

Datum 11

(Scene 02/GA/NA)

STANLEY: That's right.

BLANCHE: I cannot imagine any witch of a woman casting a spell over you.

STANLEY: That's—right.

BLANCHE: **You're simple, straightforward, and honest, a little bit on the primitive side, I should think.** To interest you, a woman would have to—[She pauses an indefinite gesture.]

STANLEY [slowly]: **Lay...her cards on the table.**

BLANCHE [smiling]: Well, I never cared for wishy-washy people. That was why, when you walked in here last night, I said to myself—"My sister has married a man!"—of course, that was all that I could tell about you.

Analysis:

This conversation happens between Stanley and Blanche. The first, Blanche, Stella's sister, stays at her sister's place. Stanley, who helped Blanche unpack her things from the trunks, little by a little talk with Blanche. First time Stanley does not like Blanche because her attitude and life are different from class with him. Stanley thinks Blanche's life is higher rather than his. In the middle conversation, Blanche starts to ask Stanley why he married her sister and why her sister wants to marry him. After observation, Blanche gives compliments Stanley that he has an old primitive style and is an honest man. The compliment that the addresser used is categorized as the topic of general ability. It deals with the addressee's taste about his perspective on the woman. Blanche thinks Stanley is slow and has the impression not to care about the woman at all. That is why her compliment has the function of criticizing Stanley's impression of a woman. Blanche still doesn't believe her sister has fallen in love with Stanley.

The addressee of this conversation is Stanley. Blanche gives soft criticism to Stanley using her compliment. After doing observation to Stanley, Stanley, who heard a compliment from Blanche that criticized him, still did not bother about Blanche's compliment. Stanley doesn't care about what Blanche thinks about him, and he still does and does not respond to that. The response used by the addressee is called the no acknowledgment response type. Based on Herbert, no acknowledgment response is when the addressee gives no response to the compliment and has an impression of not caring about it. It is the same as what Stanley does. He doesn't care about Blanche's compliment and continues his activity.

Datum 12

(Scene 02/PO/ RE)

BLANCHE: Stella, Stella for the star! How lovely to have a baby! It's all right. Everything's all right.

STELLA: I'm sorry he did that to you.

BLANCHE: Oh, I guess he's just not the type that goes for jasmine perfume, but maybe he's what we need to mix with our blood now that we've lost Belle Reve. We thrashed it out. I feel a bit shaky, but I think I handled it nicely. I laughed and treated it all as a joke. [Steve and Pablo appear, carrying a case of beer] I called him a little boy and laughed and flirted. Yes, I was flirting with your husband [as the men approach]. The guest are gathering for the porker party [the two men pass between them and enter the house.] which way do we go now, Stella—this way?

STELLA: No, this way. [She leads Blanche away]

Analysis:

This conversation happens between Stella and Blanche on the way from visiting some places in New Orleans. On the way home, Stella's face looks upset because her life is so difficult. Stella is concerned about her husband. Stanley has a bad temperament and likes to do violent when drunk. The condition worse when

she is pregnant, and her husband is not saving money but always does poker night parties. Blanche, who looks at Stella's face, tries to console her sister. Blanche, who knows her sister is not in good condition, tries to make her sister smile. Blanche is trying to console her sister with her compliment about her sister. Stella will soon be a mother. Blanche tries to make Stella feel great with her compliment. The compliment used by the addresser has the function of encouraging the addressee to accept fate and face it. In this case, Blanche's compliment hopes to make her sister motivated about what problem her sister faces it. She hopes that her sister's pregnancy makes her sister feel better. The compliment used in this data can be categorized as possession types. Blanche knows her sister will do well about her choice.

The addressee from this conversation is Stella. Stella, who feels sorry about what her husband does to her sister, makes her more upset. After hearing a compliment from Blanche, it makes Stella feels sorry for her, and that is why Stella's response is to say sorry to Blanche. This can indicate that the addressee uses a reassignment response to the addresser's compliment. Based on Herbert, reassignment responses are when the addressee accepts the compliment but, on the other side, is transferred to the third person of view or who has been topic. In this case, Stella says sorry to her sister for her husband, Stanley as the third person who relates to the issue doing a bad thing to Blanche.

Datum 13

(Scene 03/PO/PU)

MITCH: Luckies.

BLANCHE: **Oh good, what a pretty case, Silver?**

MITCH: **Yes, yes; read the inscription.**

BLANCHE: Oh, is there an inscription? I can't make it out. [He strikes a match and moves closer] Oh! [Reading with feigned difficulty]:

"And if God chooses, I shall but love thee better—after—death!"

Why that's from my favorite sonnet by Mrs. Browning!

MITCH: You know it?

Analysis:

This conversation happens between Mitch and Blanche. Mitch is Stanley's best friend, who, every Saturday with other friends, Pablo gathers together for poker parties on the night. The poker party on that day happens in Stella and Stanley's places. Blanche is interested in their activity and, little by little, approach them. Only Mitch welcomes her. The others seem not interested in Blanche. Mitch is single, and the first time he meets Blanche and feels loved from the first meet. Mitch didn't know who is her and bravely, Mitch left the poker table and started talking with Blanche. Mitch finally knows that Blanche is Stella's sister from Mississippi. Blanche is surprised by his brave approach from Mitch, and she starts to talk with Mitch. Blanche asks what three best friends are usually doing, gently Mitch answering Blanche's question with his hand, still taking a card of poker. When they talk to each other, Blanche compliment Mitch's firelighter, Blanche thinks the firelighter is pretty and has a lovely inscription. Mitch explains that the firelighter is his lucky amulet. The compliment from the addresser is the type of possession compliment. Based on Wolfson's theory, possession deals with

material possession. In this conversation, Blanche compliments Mitch's firelighter as a good or pretty valuable thing she ever sees. The compliment also shows Blanche show her expression of positive evaluation of Mitch's firelighter. Compliments are also used to express the addresser's feel about the positive value of something topic or things.

The addressee in this compliment is Mitch. Mitch welcomes Blanche and starts to talk with her, responding to her compliment with confidence. It's proved by when Mitch asks Blanche to look also at the inscription on the firelighter, and he even explains the word to Blanche. From the response of the addressee, the response is a praise upgrade. A praise upgrade is a response to a compliment when the addressee not only accepts the compliment but also adds more compliment itself. In this case, Mitch accepted the compliment from Blanche but also told her to look at the inscription on the firelighter.

Datum 14

(Scene 03/GA/SD)

BLANCHE: It sounds like romance.

MITCH: A pretty sad one.

BLANCHE: Oh?

MITCH: The girl is dead now.

BLANCHE [in a tone of deep sympathy]: Oh!

Analysis:

This conversation happens between Mitch and Blanche. Mitch, who is one of the three best buddies in the play (Stanley, Pablo, and Mitch), does their routine activity, playing poker night. The place they play poker is Stanley's place. When the three of them are playing poker, Blanche, who is new in that place, feels interested in what the men are doing. With brave, Blanche approaches them and is welcomed by Mitch. With Mitch, Blanche talks to each other while he is playing poker. When Blanche looks at Mitch's firelighter, she is amazed and thinks the firelighter is pretty. Mitch says that the firelighter is a fortune charm for him. Mitch also mention that the firelighter has an inscription on it. Without thinking, Blanche starts to read it. The beautiful word in the inscription makes Blanche spontaneously compliment the word on the inscription. Blanche, who loves girly stuff, feels interested in that. The compliment used by the addresser indicated that the compliment could be categorized as a topic of general ability. It deals with the addressee's taste in his amulet charm. The compliment also indicates that the addresser shows their feeling with positive value after their observation and evaluation.

The addressee in this compliment is Mitch. Mitch, who talks with Blanche, looks at Blanche's appreciation of his firelighter, answering her compliment that the story of the inscription is romantic, but sadly, the inscription actually tells about the story of Mitch's wife, who died suffered cancer. Mitch used a scaled-down type to responses Blanche's compliment. A scale-down response is the addressee's response to express the true meaning of something that can't be a

compliment. The easy way when Mitch tells the behind story about the inscription makes Blanche shocked and feel sad for him. Sometimes a compliment can't use in a certain situation without knowing the truth.

Datum 15

(Scene 03/PO/NA)

MITCH: You are Stella's sister, are you not?

BLANCHE: **Yes, Stella is my precious little sister.** I call her little in spite of the fact she's somewhat older than I am. Just slightly. Less than a year. Will you do something for me?

MITCH: **Sure,** What?

BLANCHE: I bought this adorable little colored paper lantern at a Chinese shop on bourbon. Put it over the light bulb! Will you, please?

MITCH: Be glad to.

Analysis:

This conversation happens between Mitch and Blanche. Mitch is playing with his friend poker on Stanley's place on Saturday night, and he doesn't know that a woman approaches them and asks what they are doing. Gently Mitch answers Blanche, and they start talking to each other. After some talks, Mitch asks about Blanche. After talking to each other, Mitch knows that Blanche is Stella's sister. Proudly, Blanche complimented Stella as her sister. The compliment that Blanche show indicate that compliment that the addresser uses is possession ability. Based on Wolfson's theory, possession complement deals with the material possession of the addressee. From the dialogue above, Blanche explains to Mitch that Stella is valuable to her. The compliment also shows the addressee's expression toward her sister for maintaining the relationship with her sister.

The addressee in this compliment is actually for Stella, but when Blanche compliments how beautiful her sister, Stella is. Mitch, who heard that not giving a response about Blanche's compliment, the addressee's response is categorized as no acknowledgment response based on Herbert. No acknowledgment responses were when the addressee didn't get a response or react to the compliment. It is the same when Blanche compliments how Stella is beautiful and precious to her. Mitch was silent and didn't react, and he reacted when Blanche asked for help.

Datum 16

(Scene 04/PA/QU)

BLANCHE: Stella?

STELLA [stirring lazily]: Hmmh?

[Blanche utters a moaning cry and runs into the bathroom, throwing herself down beside Stella in a rush of hysterical tenderness.]

BLANCHE: **Baby, my baby sister!**

STELLA [drawing away from her]: **Blanche, what is the matter with you?**

[Blanche straightens up slowly and stands beside the bed, looking down at her sister with knuckles pressed to her lips.]

BLANCHE: He's left?

STELLA: Stan? Yes.

Analysis:

This conversation happens between Blanche and Stella. The conversation takes place in the morning after poker parties last night. Blanche, who was sleepless, woke up and looked at her sister, who did not feel good today. Blanche thinks that last night something happened between her sister and her sister's husband. Stella looks upset and mellow, still, and quiet when Blanche approaches her and asks what is happening to her. Blanche tries to compliment her sister on how she looks when Stella is in the morning to make her happier, not sad. The

compliment that the addresser use is based on the addressee's physical appearance. Based on Wolfson's theory, it can be a topic of personal appearance type. Blanche uses the compliment to describe how beautiful she physically looks at Stella when she wakes up in the morning. The compliment used by the addresser has the function of giving the addressee motive and encouraging her to face the day.

The addressee of this compliment is Stella. Stella, who had a bad time last night, responds back her sister's compliment with the question. In this case, the addressee's response is not to accept the compliment and to ask for the truth of the compliment. Stella, in this play, has characteristic pessimism, that why she feels her sister's compliment is the truth of compliment as fact Stella looks old and not fashionable like her sister, Blanche, who looks more young and fashionable despite Blanche being older than Stella.

Datum 17

(Scene 04/S-A A/QU)

STELLA: What other can I be? He's taken the radio to get it fixed. It didn't land on the pavement, so only one tube was smashed.

BLANCHE: And you are standing there smiling!

STELLA: What do you want me to do?

BLANCHE: **Pull yourself together and face the facts.**

STELLA: **What are they, in your opinion?**

BLANCHE: In my opinion? You're married to a madman!

STELLA: No!

Analysis:

This conversation happens between Blanche and Stella. The conversation happened in the morning after the poker party last night. Stella's fear when her husband is drunk when playing poker and also his tantrum when drunk makes Stella always fear. That's why Stella always looks gloomy and sad in the morning after her husband is drunk. Her husband, when drunk, always does violence to her and sometimes throws things. When looking at Stella, who is not in good condition, Blanche tries to compliment her by telling Stella to move on to what is her most worry and telling her to face the fact. Blanche uses compliments to build Stella's feelings and motivate her and also encourage her to be a better person. Based on Wolfson's theory, the complement used in the conversation is the topic of specific-act ability. Specific-act Ability is a compliment used by the addresser based on the situation and condition of the addressee. As from the conversation, Blanche tries to console Stella with her compliment to realize the situation.

The addressee of this compliment is Stella. Stella, who wakes up with a sad face, makes Blanche give her a compliment as spirit and encourages her to realize the fact. Stella's response is not to understand the truth about her life, Stella wants a normal family with her loved husband, But Blanche sees Stella's husband does not match Stella.

Datum 18**(Scene 04/PA/SD)**

STELLA: Yes?

BLANCHE: **But you've given in. And that isn't right; you're not old! You can get out.**STELLA [slowly and emphatically]: **I'm not in anything I want to get out of.**

BLANCHE [incredulously]: What---Stella?

STELLA: I said I am not anything that I have the desire to get out of. Look at the mess in this room! And those empty bottles! They went through two cases last night! He promised this morning that he was going to quit having those poker parties, but you know how long such a promise is going to keep. Oh, well, it's his pleasure, like mine is movies and bridge. People have got to tolerate each other's habits, I guess.

Analysis:

The conversation happens between Blanche and Stella. Both in Stella's bedroom talk to each other about what Stella is stressing about. In the play, Stella lives full of press from her husband, but she can't get out or leave it because she falls in love with her husband. Even Blanche says that Stella is wrong to marry her husband, Stanley. As far as the conversation, Blanche tries to console her sister that she can do better. Blanche uses many compliments to make her motivate and encourage her to wake up from her dreams. In this data, Blanche still uses a personal appearance type of compliment. Blanche wants Stella to know that she is not old enough to brave divorce or leave Stanley. Blanche's compliment works as the wake-up call for Stella. Blanche believes her sister is in good age and will be a success if she leaves her husband. The compliment also still has the same function as before to encourage Stella to move on.

The addressee of this compliment is Stella. Stella realizes that Blanche hopes she can help her, but Stella responds that she does not want anything. The expectation between Stella and Blanche is totally different, and that is why Stella's response is scaled down type based on Herbert. Scale down response is when the addressee thinks the compliment is not suitable and more arrogant feeling from the addresser.

Datum 19

(Scene 04/GA/CA)

BLANCHE: You've heard of oil wells?

STELLA: Yes---remotely.

BLANCHE: He has them all over Texas. Texas is literally spouting gold in his pockets.

STELLA: My, my.

BLANCHE: Y'know how indifferent I am to money. I think of money in terms of what it does for you. But he could do it; he could certainly do it!

STELLA: Do what, Blanche?

Analysis:

This conversation happens between Blanche and Stella. After some talking between them. Stella, little by little, showed her smile. Blanche, with the patient, tells Stella that she will get better and keep strong, especially since she is pregnant. This conversation continues until Blanche reminds her college friend Shep Huntleigh. Blanche says that someday she will meet him and is surprised that he will become successful and rich. Blanche says that she met him on Christmas Eve. Blanche complimented Shep Huntleigh about his success and his money. Blanche is a fancy girl. She thinks Shep is suitable for her, but unfortunately, Shep is already married. The compliment used by Blanche shows

her taste of Blanche about choosing a man. Based on Wolfson's theory, this is categorized as a general ability type. General Ability deals with addresser taste, skill, or personal appearance.

The addressee of the compliment is Actual Shep Huntleigh. After Blanche tells about her college friend, Stella responds to Blanche's compliment about shep Huntleigh with comment acceptance. Stella also accepts that Shep Huntleigh has become a successful and rich man now. Based on Herbert, a comment acceptance response happens when the addressee also agrees with the addresser about some topic.

Datum 20

(Scene 05/PO/RI)

BLANCHE [with an abrupt change to galeaty]: Is that coke for me?

STELLA: Not for anyone else!

BLANCHE: **Why, your precious thing, you! Is it just coke?**

STELLA [turning]: **You mean to want a shoot in it!**

BLANCHE: Well, honey, a shot never does a coke any harm! Let me! You mustn't wait on me!

STELLA: I like to wait on you, Blanche. It makes it seem more like home. [She goes into the kitchen, finds a glass, and pours a shot of whiskey into it.]

Analysis:

This conversation happens between Blanche and Stella. The chat happens the next day when Stella is having a surprise party for Blanche. Stella, who loves her sister, prepares the birthday party for Blanche. Stella does not even obey her husband, Stanley, about the birthday party. Stanley thinks the party will be inconvenient for his wife because Stella is pregnant. Stanley thinks Blanche should help to prepare her birthday party. After finishing the preparation, the party

starts, and Blanche feels so happy even though she wants more surprises with more decorations. She likes it because her sister is doing all of this. Stella only invites Stanley's best friends, Pablo and Mitch, and Eunice's maid in her place. Even though the party is small, Blanche loves it. At the party, Blanche asks why there is no beer. Blanche tries to seduce her sister by complimenting her that her beer is precious to her, and that's why the party is no beer, only coke. The compliment Blanche use is to express her criticism about hiding some beer on her birthday. Blanche is a little disappointed when only coke Stella serve, and she tries using compliment to hide her critics. The compliment used by the addresser is possession type. The addresser thinks that beer is a precious thing for the addressee.

The addressee in this compliment is Stella. Stella knows that a party without beer is not good, but on the other side, Stella doesn't want her husband to get drunk and start violence against her. Stella gave a response compliment as a request interpretation. Stella interprets that Blanche's compliment is she wants beer, not coke. Request interpretation deals with when the addressee must interpret what the addresser request by using a compliment.

4.2 Discussions

This section focuses on the result of the research that the researcher conducted. As a result, the researcher finds about 20 pieces of data suitable for this study's problem. Based on the findings, the researcher found all types of the topic of compliment based on Wolfson's theory used by all characters in the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire* script by Tennessee Williams, and they are topics of personal appearance, the topic of possession, topic of general ability, and topic of specific-act ability. Next, the researcher covers almost all types of compliment responses based on Herbert's theory used by all characters in plays entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire* script by Tennessee Williams, such as appreciation token, comment acceptance, praise upgrade, reassignment, scale down, question, disagreement, no acknowledgment, and request interpretation. Last, the researcher also finds some function of compliment used by the characters in the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire* script by Tennessee Williams based on Wolfson. They are to express admiration about something, strengthen or maintain rapport, improve solidarity, give criticism, modify sarcasm, replace or improve the speech act formula, give encouragement or motivation, and give a positive evaluation.

4.2.1 The Topic and Function of Compliment

The researcher found all types of compliments that all characters use in drama. Based on Wolfson, the compliment is divided into two types, the topic of appearance and the topic of ability. Each type is also

divided into two types. First is the topic of personal appearance, divided into personal appearance and possession. In personal appearance, the researcher found 5 data that categorized this type: data 1, 4, 7, 10, and 18. The data on personal appearance is mostly used to compliment the physical appearance of other characters, usually when male characters compliment female characters like the character's face, age, and body. Next, the researcher finds 6 data in possession types in the finding section. They are data 5, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 20. In possession types, the datum mostly deals with the character's material possession. The word mostly 'cool,' 'oh good,' and 'my precious' express the addressee feeling positive observation and evaluation. The second topic is the topic ability, divided into general Ability and specific-act Ability. In general, the ability researcher to find 7 data in the finding section is data 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, and 19. In general ability, the addresser use compliment to express their taste toward other characters. Datums 11, 14, and 19 have a positive evaluation from the addresser about the other character's tastes, like their fashion style, honesty, and precious things. Only in datum three does the addresser compliment the addressee about their skill. The skill in datum 3 is the way the addressee hides their special things. Next, in specific-act ability type, the researcher finds 2 data in the finding section: data 2 and 17. In specific-act ability, the addresser uses a compliment on a specific condition or situational, like in datum two, the addresser compliments the

addressee's hometown, Mississippi. For datum 17, the addresser use compliment to encourage the addressee condition.

Besides all types of compliments in the research, the researcher also found some functions of compliments that use all characters in plays entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire* script by Tennessee Williams based on Wolfson. The first function of compliment that the researcher find is to maintain rapport. It can find in data 5 and 15. The addresser compliment in datums 5 and 15 makes the addresser maintain rapport with other characters. In the research, Stanley uses complement to maintain rapport with Blanche, his wife's sister, who stays in his place. The second function is to give a positive evaluation that can find in data 2, 10, 13, and 14. The addresser use compliment to express their positive evaluation of something. In datum 2, the addresser gives a compliment as they evaluate the addressee's hometown. Datum 10, 13, and 14 is the addresser evaluation of the addressee's taste. The third function is to give soft criticism can find in data 3, 6, 8, 11, and 20. All compliment which has the position to soften criticism has a negative value, like in datum 3, 6, 8, and 20 addresser criticism of negative addressee's behavior, such as hiding their precious things, taking long when taking a bath, and laziness. Datum 11 is a criticism addressee's taste in women. The fourth function is to express spontaneous admiration can find in data 1, 4, 9, and 19. In datums 1 and 4 is addresser admiration about the addressee's physical appearance. Datum 9 and 19 is the addresser's admiration for the

addressee's money and fashion style taste. The last function is to encourage, or motivation can find in data 7, 12, 16, 17, and 18. In datum seven, the addresser encourages the addressee to take a bath frequently, always to feel fresh. In datums 16, 17, and 18, the addresser gives to promote the addressee's perception about life not always happiness.

4.2.2 The Compliment Responses

The researcher found almost all types of compliment responses based on Herbert's theory that is used by all characters in the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire* script by Tennessee Williams. The first response in disagreement can find in data 1 and 6. In datums 1 and 6, the addressee's response is to reject the addresser's compliment about the physical appearance of the addressee. The second type is comment acceptance responses can find in data 2, 5, 7, and 19. All data in this type show the accepted responses from the addressee toward the addresser's compliment about physical appearance and taste. The third type is no acknowledgment responses can find in data 3, 8, 11, and 15. No acknowledgment response is when the addressee gives no reaction toward the addresser's compliment, the addressee usually gives no reaction or changes the topic of conversation. The fourth type is praise upgrade responses can find in data 9 and 13. In praise upgrade responses, the addressee gives comments from their response toward the addresser's compliment, such as commenting the compliment about how great their fashion style and taste about money. The fifth type is request

interpretation responses can find in data 4, 10, and 20. Request interpretation responses deal with making the addressee do interpret the addresser's compliment, like how the addressee interprets the addresser's compliment as concerning the addressee's weights and wants. The sixth type is reassignment responses can find in data 12. Reassignment responses are when the addressee accepts the response but transfers it to the third person or another topic of compliment. In datum 12, the addressee's response is saying sorry for the addresser's compliment for the addressee's husband's attitude to the addresser. The seventh type is scale-down responses can find data 14 and 18. Scale-down responses are when the addressee's response shows the true meaning of something that can't compliment or is not appropriate to do it. In datum 14, the addressee's response is revealed that losing his wife makes the addressee not want that compliment. It is the same in datum 18. The addressee's response also doesn't accept the addresser's compliment to judge the addressee's perception of life. The last type is question responses can find in data 16 and 17. Question responses are the addressee asking the purpose of the compliment. The easy way to indicate the question response is when the response from the addressee uses a question mark as an answer. In datums 16 and 17, the addressee responds by giving a question mark to the addresser compliment about what the addresser actually wants.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the finding, as this result, the researcher found all types of compliments based on Wolfson's theory used by all characters in the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire* script by Tennessee Williams. They are the topic of personal appearance, the issue of possession, the subject of general ability, and the topic of specific-act ability. From the finding, the researcher learned that the compliment used by the characters in plays is their choice of communicating with each character. For the function of compliment, the researcher found five from 7 types of functions of compliment based on Wolfson. They are: (1) to encourage or motivate, (2) to give a positive evaluation, (3) to express and soften criticism, (4) to maintain rapport, and (5) to express spontaneous admiration.

The researcher found eight of 12 responses based on Herbert's theory in compliment responses. They are (1) disagreement responses, (2) comment acceptance responses, (3) no acknowledgment responses, (4) request interpretation responses, (5) praise upgrade responses, (6) reassignment responses, (7) scale-down responses, and (8) question responses. The responses used by all characters in the play entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire*, script by Tennessee Williams, have positive and negative values depending on the situation and condition of the addressee.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher hopes this research is useful for other researchers interested in the same or other fields. The researcher suggests that other researchers conduct research using compliments as a review of literature on different platforms, such as from movies or direct observation on the field. The research complement based on gender and age is also the best suggestion for other researchers interested in the same study.



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