Analysis of Compliments in Chinese and English from the Perspective of Attitudinal System---Taking the sitcoms “Home with Kids” and Lizzie McGuire

Abstract: Compliment is a polite speech act, but influenced by different regional cultures and values, people from different countries tend to misunderstand each other. At present, research perspective on compliment is relatively single—mostly from the perspective of pragmatics, and the speech act theory, lacking of specificity and pertinence. This paper studies the differences of English and Chinese compliments in pattern and custom, as well as the reasons for the differences so as to improve the effectiveness of intercultural communication.

Keywords: English and Chinese; Compliment; Attitudinal System; Intercultural Communication.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the communication between foreigners and Chinese is becoming more and more frequent. However, different countries’ diverse cultures make it is not easy for us to understand each other. More seriously, the conflict is likely to occur. Therefore, it is necessary for us to strengthen the ability of intercultural communication. As a kind of important speech act, Compliment contains important cultural information which has an important social function, and it also plays an important role in intercultural communication as the important method to maintain and promote interpersonal relationship. Wolfson (1981:89) once said compliment can be referred to “social lubricant wheels”.

Since 1970s, many scholars have conducted the research on compliment and compliment responses from different angles. Compared with foreign research, domestic research on compliment started later, and the research perspective is relatively single——mostly from the perspective of pragmatics, according to the speech act theory and the politeness principle, also, the study on compliment, response strategies and compliment objects is lack of pertinence, and the research scope is too broad. Therefore, this paper will make a specific study on compliments under the guidance of the Attitudinal System, whose study data are dialogues in English and Chinese sitcoms. And attempts to explore and clarify the similarities and differences between English and Chinese compliments from a new perspective ——Attitudinal System.

Specifically, this paper attempts to study the following two questions:

- What are the differences between Chinese compliments and English compliments from the perspective of Attitudinal System;
- Why there are differences between Chinese compliments and English compliments.

And the significance of this study will be shown as follows:

- 1. To help Chinese and English understand different compliment patterns.
- 2. To promote the understanding of the cultural value and connotation of compliments and thus to improve the effectiveness of intercultural communication.

1. Attitudinal System and Compliments Theory

This chapter tells the introduction of the whole paper’s theoretical basis, including Attitudinal System, and the definition and function of compliments.
1.1 Attitudinal System Theory

Attitudinal System is a subsystem of Appraisal Theory. Appraisal Theory was put forward by Martin, an Australian language system functional scientist, in the 1990s. It has become a complete and new theoretical system to describe and explain the use of language. It mainly consists of three systems: attitude, graduation, and engagement. Attitudinal system is based on personal emotion or social value system to express the evaluation of the characters, the main role of which is to broaden and enhance the language of expression. The attitudinal system guides the speaker to compliment by adjusting the intensity of the attitude.

In the Appraisal Theory, the attitudinal system is divided into three aspects: emotion, judgment, and appreciation. Affect deals with emotional reactions, positive or negative: happy or sad, confident or anxious, interested or bored; judgment is concerned with attitudes towards people and their behavior according to sharing values; appreciation is about meanings construing evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomenon, in other words, evaluations of things (Martin and White, 2008). These three aspects have their own characteristics, but they are closely linked. Attitude refers to the judgment and appreciation of behavior and speech under the influence of emotion. Emotion is the central component of the attitude system, while judgment and appreciation are based on emotion. The detailed introduction will be shown in figure 1.

![Detailed Attitudinal System](image_url)

**Figure 1:** Detailed Attitudinal System (Martin & White. 2008)

This paper mainly makes a comparative study of compliments between English and Chinese from these three aspects, and in-depth analysis of the reasons for the differences of them.
1.2 Compliments Theory

According to Collins Dictionary, a compliment is a polite remark that you say to someone to show that you like their appearance, appreciate their qualities, or approve of what they have done.

One of the most commonly accepted definitions of compliments in academia is put forward by Holmes (1986:486) in an article named Compliment in Speech, in which who defined that Compliment is “a speech act which explicitly or implicitly attributes credit to someone other than the speaker, usually the person addressed, for some ‘good’ (possession, characteristic, skill) which is positively valued by the speaker and the hearer.”

This definition includes some basic features of compliments, namely the compliment is a speech act, which object is a person’s good things, and it is a kind of positive evaluation can be expressed directly or indirectly.

Compliment is the praise of the speaker to the recipient or the third, and a kind of positive evaluation in the daily communication. Most compliments have the following two characteristics:

- As far as the speaker is concerned, it is a kind of appreciation expression;
- The content of compliments generally includes the subject matter of the recipient, achievement or personal character.

Compliment is a kind of communication among the common polite language, and it makes others feel good through recipient’s praise, which can ease the contradiction and shorten the social distance, for example, the American scholar Wolfson(1983:89) once said the compliment is “social lubricant”.

Compliment is a positive evaluation behavior. Firstly, it helps to establish and maintain a good relationship between the two parties. Both in Chinese and English, compliment can generally make each other feel good. Secondly, compliments can also express thanks by which the speaker often express the gratitude through direct or indirect way; Third, the speaker can also use compliment to achieve a certain purpose in some context. In addition, compliments also have other functions including greeting, congratulating, appreciating, opening topic and easing the contradiction. Therefore, the mastery of compliments can improve communication efficiency and enable us to communicate smoother.

2. Attitudinal Analysis of Compliment

Attitudinal system contains three categories —— affect, judgment and appreciation, and the speaker can express his attitude towards people through the use of words expressing emotion, judgment and appreciation. The comparative analyses under these three aspects are made in this chapter.

2.1 Research Data

The data of this paper is selected from the two sitcoms of China and the United States: Home with Kids and Lizzie McGuire. Home with Kids is a sitcom with Chinese children's theme, released in 2005. It told the story of a remarried family after the reorganization of the parents and three children.

Lizzie McGuire is produced by Disney Company in the United States by the theme of the adolescent life and learning. The play was released from 2001 to 2004, a total of sixty-two sets. Lizzie McGuire showed American high school students' learning and emotional life with a light comedy way leading by the main line of experience of Lizzie and her friends—— Miranda and Gordo, as well as a second line of the story between Leech's brother Matt and their parents.

There are three reasons why I choose these two series: first, both them are sitcom, and the language are usually lively and vivid, closing to life and daily communicative language; second, their theme is similar, all about teenagers' study and life, the content can be ratio; third, they both are produced and released in early twenty-first Century.

2.2 Attitudinal Analysis of English Compliments

This chapter analyses the data from the first part and the second part of the Lizzie McGuire, then find out the characteristics of English compliments according to the attitudinal system.

2.2.1 Affect

Emotion is the attitude of the person whether objective things meet their own need and experience, and the reaction of subjective attitude. When the speaker expresses his compliment through emotion, who establishes emotional dependence and contact with compliment object, then makes compliments become more natural and smooth. Emotional compliment is specifically for love, happiness, beauty, praise and so on. In English compliments, the frequency of expression of emotional meaning is the highest.

(1) (Lizzie was very happy that busy mother took part in her school trip.)
Lizzie: Mom, I’m so glad that you could come along with me on this trip.

That Lizzie uses the word “glad” to express emotional attitude to her mother for accompanying her camping belongs to emotional category.

(2) (Lizzie and Matt were handcuffed and went through a day together)
Matt: If I had to spend the day with a dopey sister, I am glad it was you.
Lizzie: Thanks. If I had to spend the day with a dork-head brother, you probably weren’t the worst one.

In example(2), Matt’s positive evaluation for his sister is expressed by the word “glad” that could express his emotion of fortunate and joy.

(3) (Miranda’s parents Sanchez couple brought a lot of toys to Halloween Party)
Kate: Thanks very much for sharing these toys with us. We really have an interesting night.
Mrs. Sanchez: Nothing, it is our pleasure.

In example (3), Kate uses “thanks” to express her attitude of thanks to Sanchez couple for sharing the toys. In example (2), Lizzie thanks Matt for his affirmative evaluation.

(4) (Frankie praised Lizzie)
Frankie: The thing is, you’re very cool, and I like you so much.
The verb “like” expresses Frankie’s positive emotional attitude towards Lizzie.
The adjective “favorite” is similar with “like” which can also express the speaker’s emotional attitude.

(5) Andie: I’m a faithful fan of your work.
Gordo: My work?
Andie: That video you made last year is one of my favorite student films.
The word “favorite” conveys Andie’s affirmative evaluation of Gordo’s work, which belongs to the emotional category.
The verb “love” also expresses feelings of love for people or things, but the degree is much higher than “favorite” and “like”.

(6) (Mom was very happy to know Matt would hold his own talk show on the network)
Mom: Well, I think that’s a good idea. And I would love to be a guest.
Mother uses the word “love” directly and clearly expressed her emotional attitude for willing to be guests for Matt’s talk show, which is affirmative emotional evaluation for Matt’s talk show.
In addition, emotional attitudes can be expressed by other words and phrases.

(7) (Lizzie intended to make money on her own, so she decided to be a waiter at the hotel)
Lizzie: A job? What a great idea! I could get a job!
Miranda: Such is the case. Uh, I think they’re looking for a new busboy.
Lizzie expresses her affirmation and rejoicing for the idea of Miranda through “what a ... ...”

In the English compliment, the use of state verbs such as “love”, “like” are quite frequent, the use of verb “thank” is also very often, and the positive adjective “glad” appears relatively high in adjectives. Therefore, when we use English to compliment others, we can choose positive adjectives to express gratitude and inner joy.

2.2.2 Judgment

Judgment belongs to the category of ethics, which is used to evaluate whether the behavior of people follow the social routine, whether it is moral, legal, normal, whether it can be accepted by the community. Compliment to people in the moral quality, code of conduct, work ability and social status can improve each other's social esteem. Judgment of compliments includes social esteem and social sanction. The three sub-systems of social esteem are normality, capacity, and tenacity, and the affirmative evaluation of others is mainly focused on the affirmation of others' capacity in the context of English, but tenacity is the least one subcategory.

(8) (Lizzie intended to help a seventh-grader integrate into campus life better.)
Lizzie: You may be confused now, but don’t worry, I’ll help you.
Andie: Oh, You’re so together.

(9) (Gordo took some black and white photos for the recording of the tape.)
Gordo: Come, I’ll show you some excellent pictures.
Lizzie: Oh, cool. I didn’t know you shot black and whites.
(10) (Mom expressed praise to dad because he persuaded the siblings of the fight and taught them to solve the problem.)

Mom: Wow. That’s very forceful of you.

In example (8), Andy’s affirmation of Leach mainly focused on the capacity, “together” (calm, efficient) is often used to praise for the capacity of others; in example (9), “cool” is Leach’s evaluation of the black and white photographs of Gordo, belonging to the scope of normality; besides, brave, bold, and powerful belong to tenacity. So in example (10), “forceful” is affirmative evaluation of dad.

Social sanction has two sub-systems —— veracity and propriety. There are many evaluations involving propriety, but few that of veracity.

(11) (Lizzie said Miranda would be in love, Gordo questioned Miranda did not understand Ryan)

Miranda: Yes, I do. He was sensitive, he was cute, he was funny.

“Sensitive” means emotional, in the English context, the sensibility is proper, “insensitive” is relatively poor behavior or sluggish reaction. Miranda’s affirmative evaluation of her boyfriend includes an affirmative evaluation of behavior or performance.

We find that in the English compliment that expresses judgment, English tends to praise the behavior of leading social trend rather than social norms, such as “cutting edge”, “cool” and so on. But in terms of authenticity and tenacity, English selects words that can express reality, braveness, boldness, and power.

2.2.3 Appreciation

Appreciation is speaker’s certainly evaluation of things or people that belongs to the category of aesthetic values. It can make complimentary object fully feel positive and harmonious by complimenting positive features or value.

Appreciation class includes the scope of reaction, valuation and composition. We did not find the words involved composition in the data. We first look at the specific areas of reaction. The reaction is also divided into two parts —— quality and impact, the number of words that express quality is much higher than that of impact.

(12) Lizzie: Wow. I never realized Miranda was so poised.
(13) Larry: You’re looking quite fetching today.

In example (12), “Poised” is a kind of praise for the characteristics of Miranda, which belongs to the affirmative evaluation of the quality; in example (13), “fetching” is the influence of Miranda on Larry, belonging to the scope of impact.

Valuation is also an important aspect of appreciation, which is judgment whether it is important or valuable to people or things.

(14) Lizzie: I like your story. It’s very creative.
Larry: Thank you.

“Creative” is the evaluation of the value of Larry’s creation, Lizzie thinks Larry’s story is very imaginative and creative, which is a positive evaluation of Larry’s works.

From above examples, we can see that English often show appreciation by using words that can express a certain characteristic of a person or something, such as “poised”, “beautiful”; besides, the words express value of someone or something such as “creative”, “important”, can also be used to express the meaning of compliment in the appreciation.

2.3 Attitudinal Analysis of Chinese Compliments

This chapter analyses the data from Home with Kids, then find out the characteristics of Chinese compliments according to the attitudinal system.

2.3.1 Affect

Emotion is the most obvious attitude that the speaker takes on people or things. From the collected corpus, we can see that the proportion of direct emotional expression in Chinese compliment is the least. The verb that expresses emotions is the most frequent, for example—— “thank you”.

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(15) (Liu Mei decorated Xiao Xue’s room with orangutan elements she likes, but what Xiao Xue likes now was star.)
爸爸：阿姨也不知道你什么时候突然改变兴趣了。
小雪：老妈，谢谢你。
（母女二人相拥）

Although the room does not conform to Xiao Xue’s heart, she feels Liu Mei’s care, therefore, she thanks Liu Mei. While this sentence “thank you”, also expresses acceptance of Xiao Xue on Liu Mei, which is the recognition of things she done and a compliment to Liu Mei.

In addition, the verb “敬佩” “佩服” are also often appear in the data, they two have the same meaning.

(16) (Mom and Dad encourage Liu Xing to admit the error to his teacher for copying Xiao Xue’s composition)
爸爸：刘星，你行啊。敢于直面错误，承认错误，这勇气让我有点儿敬佩呀！
(17) 爸爸：梅梅，我发现你对小雪真有耐心，真佩服！

In example (16), Dad praises and compliments to Liu Xing and expresses his emotional attitude through the word “敬佩”; in example (17), the word “佩服” also clearly reflects dad’s emotional attitude to mom.

“喜欢” and “爱” are also often appearing expression of emotion.

(18) (Xiao Xue talked to his parents she want to make website.)
妈妈：只要对你有好处，我第一个支持你！
小雪：妈妈，你比我亲妈还亲，我太爱您了！
“喜欢” and “爱”directly express the emotional attitude of the speaker.

The word “亲” is used most frequently. In example (18), Liu Mei is not Xiao Xue’s biological mother, Xiao Xue uses the word “亲妈” to indicate his affirmative attitude to Liu Mei, which is positive evaluation and compliment to her mom.

(19) (The neighbor hugged Xiao Xue)
胖婶：哎哟这孩子，我一见着她就喜欢她，我太高兴了！你什么时候抽空给我们佳佳补习功课啊？

The aunt uses words “喜欢”、“高兴” which express emotion and attitude to compliment Xiao to make her help Jia Jia study.

In Chinese, “谢谢” is used to express gratitude to others for providing help; the verb “敬佩”refers to the admiration and respect of people; the verb state “喜欢” and “爱” express one’s attitude; the word “亲”is of high frequency in this step families, which indicates a close relationship.

From the above analysis, we can infer that, just like English compliments, “爱”、“喜欢” and “谢谢” are more frequently used in Chinese compliments, we can use state words and some positive adjectives expressing thanks, close relationship and inner joy to compliment others, these words are sure to compliment the object in affect.

2.3.2 Judgment
Like English compliments, Chinese also like to compliment others’ capacity, and normality is often the content of compliment, tenacity is the least in social esteem.

(20) (Xia Donghai was boxing)
小雨：爸爸，您还会练拳击呀？你真厉害！
爸爸：那可不，爸爸是谁呀！

(21) (The whole family pleased her after her business trip.)
妈妈：今儿怎么都这么听话呀。

(22) (Xia Donghai fought bravely with a ruffian)
刘梅：行啊你，见义勇为啊！
孩子们：爸，您怎么这么勇敢呢？
In example (20), Xiao Yu uses “厉害” to compliment his dad’s capacity; in example (21), “听话” belongs to normality, Chinese require children listen to parents and teachers, so the word “听话” is the evaluation of children in accordance with social norms; in example (22), “见义勇为”and “勇敢” are compliments to dad for fighting with ruffian, belonging to the category of tenacity.

From the above examples, we find that there are some rules about the choice of words in the judgment system. Words like “听话”、“懂事儿”、“勇敢”、“厉害”、“天才”、“棒” appear frequent. “听话” means listen to and obey superiors or elders; “懂事儿” refers to the ability to obey social norms; “勇敢” refers courage to do right things; words like “厉害”、“天才” and “棒” are high affirmation to others’ capacity. Thus, when we compliment others in Chinese, we can choose words that are in line with the meaning of social normality, expressing courage and capacity of others.

2.3.3 Appreciation

Appreciation involves the value under aesthetic category and non-aesthetic category of “social evaluation”, which can be divided into three sub categories, reaction, composition and valuation. In the subsystem of appreciation, the frequency of words involving reaction appear the highest, followed by words involving value, and words involving composition is few.

(23) 小雪：妈，您来了。
亲妈：小雪儿越来越漂亮了！

(24) 妈妈：这是夏雪的弟弟。
老师：姐姐受了伤，弟弟这么伤心，姐弟感情深那，我很感动。

“漂亮” is the evaluation of the biological mother on Xiao Xue; “感动” is the impact of Xiao Xue and Liu Xing’s feelings on teacher’s emotion, they are all belong to the reaction part of appreciation.

(25) (Xiao Xue said her business plan)
爸爸：好啊！相当不错！
妈妈：有创意！

(26)胖婶：爱人是业务骨干，女儿是三好学生，这一家人真好啊。

“创意” is positive evaluation on Xiao Xue’s creative business plan, which belongs to the category of value; “业务骨干” and “三好学生” are also positive evaluations on Liu Mei as a nurse, Xiao Xue as a student, also belongs to the category of value.

From above examples, we can see, just like English compliments, when expressing appreciation, we can choose words witch can express positive characteristics of something or someone, such as “漂亮”、“美丽”、“可爱”. We can also select words expressing value, such as “重要”、“非你不可”、“有创意” and so on.

3. RESULTS OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COMPLIMENTS AND REASONS FOR DIFFERENCES

3.1 Similarities and Differences

No matter when people use Chinese or English, when complimenting others, they tend to affirm others’ capacity first, the proper behavior followed, and the third is to conform to the social normality. From the internal subsystems, compliments in English and Chinese are inclined to affirm others’ capacity, conducts conforming to social norms, right behavior, good quality, positive influence and important value, while there are some differences, such as the number of affirmation of the ability in English Compliments is slightly more than Chinese, but the number of affirmation of conforming to social norms and behavior is more than English compliments. Chinese compliments on tenacity are far more than that of English compliments.

In appreciation system, the distribution of compliments in Chinese and English is consistent. They focus on affirming the quality of a person or thing, then pay close attention to the value of the people or thing. The difference is that words expressed impact in Chinese surpass that in English, while the Chinese is concerned with some of the details, and English compliments are not involved in the composition of words.

In Chinese, words expressed judgment are of the highest frequency, words about appreciation are in second place, and words of emotional meaning are at least. In English, words of emotional expressions appear most frequently, words expressed judgment are only next to emotional words, and expressions about
appreciation are the least frequency.

In western countries, Wolfson says, there is an obvious feature of the form of compliments: their format is fairly fixed. According to him, 80% of English compliments are expressed in terms of positive adjectives, and the most frequently used adjectives are good, nice, beautiful, pretty and great. In these descriptions, nice and good accounted for a higher total incidence. In contrast, Chinese like to use the second person "you" and "your" in the first sentence, for example, “您真是太漂亮了，妈妈。” Such expression emphasize others’ position, because in Chinese cultural background, collective interests are normally considered more important than their own, and Chinese pay more attention to the harmony of interpersonal relationship.

3.2 Reasons for the Differences

The differences of compliments in English and Chinese are mainly attributed to two reasons. The first is different language habits and thinking patterns, and the second is different cultural traditions and values.

3.2.1 Differences in Language Habits and Thinking Patterns

Although there are some similarities between English and Chinese in Attitudinal System, such as affirmation of others’ ability and value, the differences are obvious. One significant difference is that emotion and attitude of English Compliments are in the majority of the Attitudinal System, while that of Chinese compliments are in the proportion of the minimum. The cause of this difference can be attributed to different language habits and thinking patterns.

Whether in family life or social activities, Chinese generally do not take the initiative to others or something to express appreciation or judgment. “Silence is golden” and "shut up and listen” have always been Chinese adhere to the code of conduct. Even if we want to express our views on others or things, we usually choose a more tactful, implicit expression. Chinese are not good at expressing their feelings directly to others, whether it is love or hate. American tend to be outspoken about people or things, and they advocate a direct and active expression of the feelings of others. That is the reason why they often say “love”, “like”, “Miss” and other words. In the way of thinking, Chinese are “convergent thinking”, that is, to seek the same or similar views with others. People do not love to create something new and original. Therefore, when complimenting others, Chinese try not to express their feelings and attitudes, but praise others from objective quality like ability and reliability as far as possible. Different from China, American are precisely the “divergent thinking”, that is, to emphasize the value of individuals. When talking a problem, American usually directly express their own view and attitude no matter whether others agree or not.

3.2.2 Differences in Cultural Traditions and Values

In addition, the number of words belonging to the Judgment System in Chinese compliments is significantly higher than that of American compliments. This is mainly due to the differences between Chinese and American cultural traditions and values.

Experienced two thousand years of feudal society, Chinese attach great importance to the ritual. “Ritual” refers to a kind of customs and norms, including taboos, which are naturally formed within the nation. The essence of “ritual” is actually a series of social norms. Confucius believes that “ritual” is the fundamental of a person and even a country. Under the influence of Confucianism, people attach importance to social norms. People’s thoughts are deeply influenced by sayings like “No courtesy, no independence.” “See no evil, hear no evil, and do no evil.” In modern society, the serious constraint on the human rights has been lifted, but people still pay attention to the subordinate’s absolute obedience to the superior, and pay attention to the rules and regulations of the society. Besides, “collectivism” is also the value Chinese respecting very much. Since ancient times, we pay attention to the interests of the collective. Menci had said, “Expend the respect of the aged in one’s family to that of other families; expend the love of the young ones in one’s family to that of other families,” which emphasizing the harmony among people. Chinese are often for the sake of others from the overall situation when thinking. Chinese often choose to sacrifice their own interests if there are conflicts between collective interests and individual interests because they have a strong dependence on the collective. Therefore, words express norms of social behavior and tenacity in Chinese compliments are more, as well as words meaning judgment.

Comparatively speaking, the American history is relatively short, and also quickly entered the industrial society, the federal rule have been around people, which make people pay more attention to freedom and equality because there are no hierarchy. Unlike Chinese, American value individualism, and they pay more attention to the value and interests of individuals, emphasizing the role of each person, encouraging personality, and advocating personal struggle. They believe that the individual is the smallest unit of society, and there would be no society if no individual. Therefore, they do pay particular attention to the observance of social norms, but some leading social trends when compliment to others.

CONCLUSION AND LIMITATIONS

We found that in Attitudinal System, the differences between English and Chinese compliments mainly are that English tend to use emotional compliments, while Chinese tend to use judgmental compliments. Besides, we also find that there are some similarities between English and Chinese compliments.
Both they are inclined to affirm the ability of others, behavior of social norms, right behavior, good quality, positive influence and important value from various subsystems of Attitudinal System. However, the differences between the two are obvious: Compliments in English focus on the ability of people than Chinese. While Compliments in Chinese focus on social norms of behavior and tenacity than English.

In addition, this paper also explores the causes of the differences between English and Chinese compliments. Finally, we draw the conclusion: Different value in Chinese and English is the fundamental cause of the differences between Chinese and English compliments because of the differences of cultural tradition. Thinking pattern is another reason of difference between Chinese and English compliments. Chinese advocate “ritual” while American prefer “freedom” The differences in Chinese and English vocabulary also have influence on compliments. Adverbs of degree in Chinese are less than that of English. The purpose of this study is to explore the reasons for the differences between Chinese and English compliments, so as to deepen mutual understanding and reduce cultural conflict in the process of intercultural communication.

There are still many limitations because of limited time, energy and ability. All of our data are from the sitcom, not the real context. Although the sitcom is closer to the real life, which is different from the real context of the corpus after the art processing and may affect the accuracy of the study. If possible, we will study further:

Firstly, a study of compliment in the whole Appraisal Theory would be conducted, and the initial ideas would be completed.

Secondly, if there is an opportunity to engage in foreign language teaching, the questionnaire on compliments and responses would be done by students, and which would be as the basis for further research.

REFERENCES