

**REFUSAL STATEMENTS APPLIED IN “SPINNING
OUT” SERIES SEASON 1: PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

THESIS



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2022**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

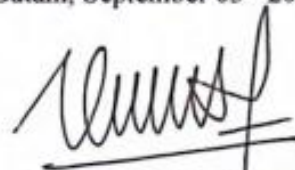
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is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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Sri Intan Malina Putri
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Allah does not charge a soul except its capacity,

It will have the consequence of what it has gained”

(Al-Baqarah (2): 286)

DEDICATION

**I dedicated this thesis to my beloved big family especially my mom and dad
and the people I love with all my heart.**

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THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree of
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181210030**

This thesis has been approved to be submitted on the date as indicated below

Batam, 03th September 2022

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'A' followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

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Supervisor**

ABSTRACT

This qualitative research aimed to discover the strategies and the functions of refusal in “Spinning Out” Series Season 1. This research applied theories of Félix-Brasdefer, (2008), Houck, (1999), and Beebe et al, (1990). The data source was taken from the utterances of all characters who expressed the refusal. In collecting the data, this research applied observational method and non-participatory technique theorized of Sudaryanto, (2015). Meanwhile, this research used pragmatics identity method and pragmatic competence in equalizing technique to analyze the data (Sudaryanto, 2015). The result of this research was presented descriptively. There were 72 data identified. The researcher identified 13 strategies of refusal out of 18 strategies of refusal. Meanwhile, the researcher identified all the functions of refusal. The strategies of refusal were 10 data for reason and explanation, 5 data for repetition of part of previous discourse, 5 data for gratitude and appreciation, 15 data for non-performative statement, 6 data for willingness, 6 data for promise to comply, 7 data for empathy, 7 data for indefinite reply, 2 data for mitigated, 2 data for apology or regret, 1 data for set condition for future or past acceptance, 3 data for alternative, and 3 data for preparatory. Besides that, there were four functions of refusal expressions; 26 data functions for request statement, 17 data functions for offer statement, 16 data functions for suggestion statement, and 12 data functions for invitation statement. From the data above, the characters mostly used non-performative strategies and the function of refusal to refuse the speaker's request. It was because this series talked about close relationships or informal atmosphere. Showing the relationship between the speaker and the hearer could be used informal expression.

Keywords: functions of refusal, pragmatic, refusal, strategies of refusal.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan strategi dan fungsi dari penolakan di rangkaian film “Spinning Out” musim pertama. Penelitian ini berlandaskan teori dari Félix-Brasdefer, (2008), Houck, (1999), and Beebe et al, (1990), dan Sumber datanya diambil dari ujaran-ujarah karakter-karakter. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti ini menerapkan metode observasi dan teknik ketidakikut berpartisipasi yang merujuk pada teori Sudaryanto, (2015). Sementara itu, peneliti ini menggunakan metode identitas pragmatik dan pendekatan pragmatic sebagai teknik analisa data (Sudaryanto, (2015). Hasil dari analisa ini ditampilkan secara deskriptif. Data yang ditemukan itu ada 72 data Lalu, peneliti menemukan 13 strategi penolakan dari 18 strategi penolakan. Sementara itu, peneliti menemukan semua fungsi penolakan. Strategi penolakan diantaranya, 10 data untuk alasan dan penjelasan, 15 data untuk pengulangan bagian dari percakapan sebelumnya, 5 data untuk rasa terima kasih atau penghargaan, 15 data untuk pernyataan non-performatif, 6 data untuk harapan, 7 data untuk janji untuk mematuhi menunjukkan, 7 data untuk empati, 7 data untuk strategi jawaban yang tidak pasti, 2 data untuk strategi peredaan, 2 data untuk permintaan maaf atau penyesalan, 1 data kondisi yang ditetapkan untuk penerimaan masa depan atau masa lalu, 3 data untuk alternatif, dan 3 data untuk persiapan. Disamping itu, ada empat fungsi yang ditemukan; 26 data untuk permintaan, 17 data untuk penawaran, 16 data untuk saran, dan 12 data untuk undangan. Dari data di atas, banyak tokoh yang menggunakan strategi non performatif dan fungsi penolakan untuk menolak permintaan pembicara. Karena serial ini berbicara tentang hubungan dekat atau suasana informal. Menunjukkan hubungan antara pembicara dan pendengar dapat digunakan ekspresi informal

Kata Kunci: *fungsi dari penolakan, penolakan, pragmatik, strategi dari penolakan.*

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The researcher realized that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher with pleasure will always accept criticism and suggestion. With all the limitation, the researcher also realized that this thesis would not complete without help, guidance, and encouragement from the various parties. The greatest gratitude also addressed to her thesis supervisor, Mr. Ambalegin, S.Pd., M.Pd. as the thesis supervisor who has contributed the idea, motivation, and patience in arranging to the researcher to write the thesis well. For this reason, the researcher expressed her gratitude to:

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The researcher apologizes for all mistakes made along the studies and also the researcher hopes this thesis would be useful for the readers. May Allah give happiness, healthy and mercy for them. Amin.

Batam, September 03th 2022

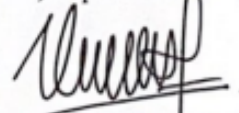

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

People use language as a media to give a request, refuse, suggestions, offers, and many other ways to make conversation smoothly. Understandably, the language is a media to interact between the speakers and the hearers. When people do an interaction, the speakers and the hearers should have a good comprehension related to the utterances that are going to be discussed. Thus, every conversation needs context.

Context is a situation or condition where it appears the utterances. Every utterance will have a meaning. When the speakers and the hearers cannot connect the context and the meaning of the utterances, it leads to miscommunication between the speakers and the hearers. Yule (2010) claimed that the pragmatic's role is needed here because pragmatics is a study related to the meaning

One of the pragmatics phenomena that always occur in a real-life is refusal. Félix-Brasdefer, (2008), *P.48* stated that refusal belongs to the category of commissives because the speakers commit the hearers to perform an act. This means, refusal is an act to deny or an intention to decline what is proposed by the speakers. It ensues on the hearers' side. They can comprehend what is conveyed and proposed by the speakers. The hearers refuse because they do not have the same idea, opinion, or thought in terms of request, offer, suggestion, invitation, and various situations

This research focused on figuring out the refusal expression in terms of utterance, or expression of refusal itself. Refusal happened because the hearers (the refusers) did not have an agreement to what is proposed or instructed. The general issue of refusal utterance was found in the Reuters news site on April 4th, 2022 (<https://www.reuters.com>). Nowadays, the world knows about the issue of Ukraine and Russia. Russia and Ukraine had a problem, but Russia's president didn't want to make peace when the two presidents held a conference. Russia's president said, **"Unfortunately, I don't share Arakhamia's optimism"**. This expression contained the refusal expression. According to Houck, (1999), refusal is signed by a negative statement, because The utterance above the contained word 'don't'. Also, Houck, (1999) stated that if 'don't' in the statement is included indirect refusal and non-performative refusal.

The next refusal issue was figured out in ABS news on June 18th, 2020 (<https://www.goodmorningamerica.com>). Recently, the world is facing a pandemic where people have to wear a mask everywhere. The news was about the political activist from America, Brandon Straka. Brandon Straka flew by using American Airlines. When he **sat** on his chair, the flight attendant saw him for not wearing a mask. So the stewardess asked him to wear a mask.

The stewardess: sir, could you wear your mask?
 Brandon Straka: **"I don't like wearing a mask"**.

This expression showed the refusal utterance implicitly, where Brandon Straka did not refuse clearly or say the word "refuse". Félix-Brasdefer (2008 , P.78) claimed that refusal was marked by the word do not, no, cannot specifically. Then, Houck, (1999) statement these three words are classified into direct refusal

or non-performative statement. On the other hand, the speaker also understood that if the hearer said the word “do not” by expressing the words.

Finally, it was on the BBC news channel on YouTube on March 25th, 2022 (<https://youtu.be.rnaimc4xmhc>). The topic of this news was Novak Djokovic Breaks Silence over Covid Vaccine Refusal’. The presenter’s statement about the covid vaccine interviewed Novak Djokovic,

Presenter: “have you received any vaccination?”

Novak Djokovic: “**I decided not to take the vaccine**”.

Djokovic refuse the utterance from the presenter in an indirect way. Brown & Levinson, (1987) stated that when the hearer refused the speaker utterance, it could respect the precision and clarity of the communication. The expression of Djokovic to refuse the presenter’s statement by using indirect way. Houck, (1999) declared the expression which contain refusal when the expression included in non-performative statements.

The pragmatics phenomena above occurred in society. This research is very interesting to discuss refusal as an object of research. Beebe et al, (1990) stated that refusal is one of the pragmatics studies where the hearers are not able to express the politely. It will have a meaning in which they are not able to accomplish what is proposed or instructed by the speakers. Refusal could be accepted in conversation as long as the hearers were polite in doing that.

Refusal causes a difference of opinion between speaker and hearer and it can threaten the speaker’s face (FTA). Yule, (1996) claimed that People usually act as though their expectations about their public self-image or face desires will be regarded in their ordinary social interactions. A face-threatening act (FTA)

occurs when a speaker says anything that threatens another person's expectations about his or her self-image.

The pragmatics phenomenon does not always occur in society, but also in the artwork. One of the artworks in the public is a movie. A movie is an artwork created by someone whose plot of the story is life-like a picture, (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/movie>).

An example of a motion picture was "Spinning Out" Series season 1, this series talked about a skater who had bipolar disorder. She also had a big trauma because she fell while participating in a skating competition. Then, the coach to play a skate with a partner, Justin, offered her. However, she refused the offer from the coach. Based on the conflicts, the researcher was interested to conduct this movie as a data source. In addition, in the utterances of this movie, there were many refusal utterances in the hearer expression. In the movie, it was found the strategy and the function of refusal. The refusal statements happened between speaker and hearer.

The refusal phenomena happened during a conversation between Serena's mother and Serena. The refusal expression occurred in the series when the hearer (Serena) woke up in the morning and the speaker (Serena's mother) asked her to eat some food. Then, the refusal could be found when the speaker uttered the utterances.

Carol Baker: "Serena, aren't you eating?"

Serena Baker: "It's so early. If I eat, I'm gonna puke."

Carol Baker: What did Mitch say about getting enough protein? Eat it!

Serena Baker: **Mom.** (00:05:42-00:05:50)

Serena, as the hearer applied indirect refusal, when the hearer refused what the speaker offered. It was indicated as indirect because the hearer gave an implied meaning to refuse by **postponement strategies**. Félix-Brasdefer, (2008) stated that when the hearers postponed a refusal, the hearers were indicating that they did not want to make a definitive commitment and deferring an invitation, a request, or a recommendation.

The hearer refused in terms of **offer functions** in which the hearer did not have any intention to conduct or listen to the offer from the speaker. Beebe, (1990) said that function of refusal is the present or extend something for someone to accept or reject as desired. In other words, it has the purpose of offering or presenting anything to others for them to accept or reject as they want. Understandably, the refusal strategy and function were applied by the hearer expression how she refused in a properly. It may soften the refusal response and it may save the face of the speaker.

Flick, (2014) stated that movie is a medium of utterance. In this research, the researcher analyzed the refusal expressions in a “Spinning Out” Series Season 1. This series released in 2020. The researcher chose this series because some characters applied refusal expressions. They expressed the refusal based on the situation. Besides that, Flick, (2014) stated that utterance and context are just two examples of the several purposes that can influence an analysis. Hence, the researcher focused on the characters that uttered the refusal statements. Fortunately, the characters provided sufficient data. In this research, the researcher

focused on the strategies of refusal and the functions of refusal applied by the characters.

Other researchers investigated the study of refusal. It has been an interesting study and it provided us with new knowledge. Harared, (2020) identified the form of refusal strategy in the situational comedy and to figure out the structure of refusal strategy used by Sheldon Cooper, Ph.D. This research applied the theory by Félix-Brasdefer, (2008). As the result, the researcher found refusal direct explanation strategies used by characters in *The Big Bang Theory*, notably Sheldon Cooper, Ph.D.

Next, Qadi, (2021) investigated the refusal strategies and their frequency among Saudi EFL students of Bachelor of Science (BS) at Moon University (pseudonym), Saudi Arabia. This research applied the theory by Bebee et al, (1990). As the results of this research were despite Saudi culture's tendency toward directness, the researcher classified the indirect refusal strategies were being used by Saudi EFL students more frequently than direct refusal strategies.

The scholars above explored the refusal strategies and the aim of refusal strategies. Meanwhile, the present research investigated the refusal strategies and the functions of refusal. The previous scholars applied theories proposed by Félix-Brasdefer (2008), and Bebee et al (1990). The present researcher applied the theories proposed by Félix-Brasdefer (2008), Bebee et al, (1990), and Houck (1999). Generally, the previous scholars conducted field research meanwhile the present research would gain the data from the movie and it would be non-field

research. Also, the data source in previous research they took from the field, but the present research chose movie series as a data source.

The phenomena were written above, they provided the source of the knowledge of refusal study that reflected to the real life that refusal study was a crucial to be known and understood. Hence, the “Spinning Out” Series Season 1 interested to gain the strategies of refusal theorized of Félix-Brasdefer, (2008), Houck, (1999) and functions refusal theorized of Beebe et al, (1990) and it appeared in the title Refusal Statements Applied in “Spinning Out” Series Season 1: Pragmatics Approach.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, there were seven problems identified, that is:

1. Refusing to reconcile on the news then people intimate it.
2. Refusing compliance with the law impact for people to rebut the law.
3. Refusing to obey the law with anvil the argumentation.
4. The strategies of refusal statements in “Spinning Out” Series Season 1.
5. The functions of refusal statements in “Spinning Out” Series Season 1.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identifications of the problems, so the limitation of the problem divided into two categories:

1. The strategies of refusal statements applied in “Spinning Out” Series Season 1.

2. The Functions of refusal statements applied in “Spinning Out” Series Season 1.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem, it formulated the problem as research questions:

1. What are the strategies of the refusal statements applied in “Spinning Out” Series Season 1?
2. What are the functions of the refusal statements applied in “Spinning Out” Series Season 1?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, there were the objectives of the research:

1. To find out the strategies of the refusal statements applied in “Spinning Out” Series Season 1.
2. To find out the functions of the refusal statements applied in “Spinning Out” Series Season 1.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance:

Theoretically, this research has three main purposes namely; this research could be expected to become a source of knowledge to the readers related to the refusal in terms of functions and strategies. Then,

this research is able to be a reference for the upcoming researchers who want to have a wide comprehension due to refusal generally or deeply. Finally, this research is expected can help the readers or the English student to develop their knowledge related to the refusal in more depth.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this research is able to be a media for English students or English literature students to conduct the same research related to the refusal or gain the information due to refusal. Then, this research could be expected as one of the sources for the readers to learn more or comprehend the refusal in terms of the functions and the strategies and gain the information related to refusal generally or deeply.

1.7 Definition of Key Term

Pragmatic: The study of “invisible” meaning and identify what is meant even it is not written or said. Yule (2010)

Refusal: Refusal belongs to the category of commissive due to the speakers commit the hearers to perform an act. Félix-Brasdefer (2008)

Strategy: The way to decrease the negative effect of refusal it can save the face-threatening act (FTA) of the speakers. Félix-Brasdefer (2008)

Function: The purpose of the hearers to refuse in terms of suggestion, request, offer, and invitation. Beebe (1990)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Yule (2010) stated that pragmatics is an investigation of “invisible” meaning or how it is comprehend, what is meant, and whether it is orally or written. Birner (2013) conveyed that pragmatics is a study of language where the use of context is important. Pragmatics is crucial to be comprehended because when people want to connect what is discussed, they must have a good understanding due to pragmatics. Generally, pragmatics relate to the speakers where the speakers have to consider what is going to be uttered or conveyed.

Yule (2010) stated that pragmatics is necessary to be investigated. It can make people understand easily the hidden meaning from the hearer. It could be easier for the hearers to get the idea when the speakers and the hearers can catch the understanding of pragmatics well. Finally, if the speakers and the hearers have the same understanding related to pragmatics, it could be produce good communication between the speakers and the hearers.

This research applied a pragmatic approach. The pragmatic approach is appropriate to be applied because every conversation needs context to gain the meaning where it can figure out the first and second questions. People always communicate where the meaning will show up during the communication. It needs an action to be performed because the speakers have an intention when they

express an utterance, when the conversation has a meaning. An act to deny what is proposed by the speakers, it is known as refusal.

2.1.1 Refusal

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) explained the speech act of refusal addresses one sort of dislike reaction. Refusal has a category with the class of commissives since the speaker commits the hearer to show the action. On the other hand, refusal is an activity or a reaction to deny what the speaker plans to perform. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) said that type of refusal is the arrangement of the refusal reaction that is communicated by the refuser (the hearer). Then, Houck, (1999) stated that refusal strategies in ways that are generally applied by the speaker or the author to perform refusal to console the speaker that she or he has a proper explanation. According to Beebe (1990) function of refusal is the speaker's intention to refuse in the form of suggestions, requests, offers, and invitations.

Then, Félix-Brasdefer (2008) conveyed that the types of refusal are inspected refusal to the invitation, refusal to request, refusal to an offer, refusal to suggestion, and refusal to an assortment of circumstances. Any kind of strategy of refusal, like the gender, level of education, social class, and age of the conversationalist impacts the refusal strategy of individuals. Houck (1999) stated that refusal is generally considered a speech act in which the speaker "refuses to take part in the activity proposed by the interlocutors". Beebe (1990) declared that function means that this refusal has meaning to apply. The discussion about nineteenth strategies and four functions of refusal was written below.

2.1.1.1 Strategies of Refusal

1. Direct Refusal

Brown and Levinson, (1987) explained that the direct verbal style alludes to the verbal message that epitomizes and invokes the speakers' true expectations as far as their needs, and desires in the discourse action. On the other hand, direct refusal implies the hearers express the refusal. They convey a genuine aim incorporates their needs, and desires when they get an offer, invitation, suggestion, and so on. There were two strategies explained below.

A. Performative statement

A Performative action reflects the genuine intention of the hearer or speaker. Beebe et al, (1990) stated that "performative" refers to when the hearer or speaker expresses their refusal explicitly.

The example:

“I refuse” (Retnowaty, 2018)

B. Non Performative statement

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) declared that a non-performative statement refers to when the hearer expresses a clear message about the refusal reaction.

The example:

“I can’t come to your wedding invitation, it is impossible for me to attend yours” (Kayang, 2014)

This refusal strategy shows that it was unable to accept an invitation, suggestion, or request. As previously mentioned, the direct refusal has two strategies. It doesn't just say "no" to refuse something, but it can also use the words "can't" to deny the request, invitation, proposal, or a variety of other situations.

2. Indirect Refusal

Leech, (1983) explained that in terms of their wants, needs, and desires, the hearer prefers to hide or disguise their genuine intentions. The hearers express indirect refusal when they get a suggestion, offer, request, invitation, or other circumstance in which they refuse to complete by utterances an implicit meaning to decline what the speakers propose. Ting Toney, (1988) claimed that the indirect verbal style refers to a verbal communication that hides and conceal the speaker's genuine intentions in terms of their objectives, desires, and goals in a discourse action. In other word, indirect refusal means that the hearers avoid making a direct refusal. They have a tendency to conceal their genuine intentions in terms of their desires, needs, and objectives.

A. Mitigated Refusal

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) claimed that mitigated refusal are internally adjust expressions that limit the negative impact that a direct refusal would have had on the interlocutor. Refusals that used the conditional form to communicate courtesy in specific situations were modified internally. Impersonal expressions by using mitigates such as

mental state predicates such as "to think, to believe," adverbs "unfortunately," or degree modifiers "a little, somewhat" have the effect of creating distance between the speaker and the content of the proposition expressed. It can be seen that mitigated resistance means that people use strategies to reduce the resistance themselves. When people directly deny a proposition, it has a negative consequence. This strategy can be used to reduce the negative impact of the refusal itself. The example:

“Unfortunately, I **won’t be able** to attend your farewell party”
(Kayang, 2014)

B. Reason or Explanation

Reason is something that people utter when they do not agree or agree. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) revealed that by providing justifications, accounts, or explanations, the respondent covertly refuses an invitation, request, or suggestion when this strategy is applied. A specific or general account might be used to indicate a refusal. A general reason or explanation does not provide precise specifics on why a person cannot accept an invitation, request, or suggestion. A generic rationale or explanation does not provide precise specifics on why a person cannot accept an invitation, request, or proposal. Giving a reason or explanation for refusing something is one way to use the refusal.

The example:

“**I am having dinner** with my parents who are visiting for the weekend” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

C. Indefinite Reply

If the interlocutor cannot assure or give a clear decision on whether or not he or she can attend the invitation, accept the suggestion, and carry out the request, an indefinite response is a strategy that can be used, namely indefinite reply. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) offered that the speaker's intentional message remains vague, uncertain, and undecided by using an indefinite reply to refuse an invitation, request, or suggestion. Furthermore, an indefinite response frequently demonstrates the refuser's doubt, and the interaction's outcome is left open or undetermined.

The example:

“let me see if I can, I **can’t promise** you anything” (Retnowaty, 2018)

D. Apology or Regret

Leech, (1983) claimed that there is no implication that the speakers have benefited from the offence, and there is regret for some offence committed by the speakers against the hearers. In the case of refusal, apologies expressions of regret or requests for forgiveness function as indirect refusals that can be interpreted politely as manifestations of relational work and expression. In the case of refusal, apologies, expressions of sorrow, or requests for forgiveness operate as indirect refusals that might be interpreted politely as representations of relational work and expression. In the current study, the categories of

apology, regret, and begging for forgiveness were merged into apology/regret in the current study. On the other hand.

The example:

“I’m sorry, but it’s not going to be possible” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

E. Alternative

This strategy is used to convey a different notion, and the purpose of this strategy is to determine whether the speaker and the hearer are on the same page. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) explained that the hearer and reader to present alternatives or options in order to negotiate face-to-face with the interlocutor and reach a mutual agreement use this strategy.

The example:

“how about if we agree to do, let’s say half of the work and then on Monday really early...” (Kayang, 2014)

F. Postponement

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) stated that when a speaker postpones a refusal, the hearer is indicating that the hearer do not want to make a definitive commitment and are deferring an invitation, a request, or a recommendation. In other word this strategy is an attempt to postpone or defer an invitation, a request, or a recommendation.”

The example:

“I’ll think about it and I’ll let you know later” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

G. Repetition of Part of Previous Discourse

Repetition of earlier discourse can perceive to suggest that the hearer repeats the words spoken by the interlocutor, but this is actually a method to refuse the argument. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) explained that when this strategy is used, the speaker repeats a segment of prior speech that was cited in the interlocutor's invitation, request, or suggestion.

The example:

A: “check this out, next Friday my house at 8 p.m.”
B: “what? **Next Friday?**” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

H. Request for Additional Information

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) clarified that this strategy considers an instance of verbal avoidance because it delays the refusal response and diverts the attention away from the interlocutor. In other word, for using this method, the speaker encourages face-to-face bargaining in order to reach a mutual agreement.

The example:

“Where is it? Is it at your apartment?” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

I. Set Condition for Future or Past Acceptance

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) informed that by constructing a situation under which acceptance would occur (future) or would have occurred (past), this method can be used to decline or put off an invitation, a request, or a recommendation.

The example:

“if you had asked me earlier, **I would have** accepted” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

J. Wish

This method could be viewed as a courteous way to promote face work while reducing the negative impact of refusal. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) claimed this strategy is intended to communicate the refuser's wish to receive the invitation, suggestion, or request.

The example:

“I wish I were able to go, but I already have plans” (Retnowaty, 2018)

K. Promise to Comply

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) examined that the interlocutor who employs this method does not want to commit to receiving an invitation, a request, or a suggestion. However, she or he may try to do so in the future.

The example:

“I’m gonna try to find a way around it, even if it’s to get there just to give you a hug and...” (Kayang, 2014)

L. Preparator

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) declared that preparators are statements in which the speaker notifies the listener that he or she will refuse an invitation, a request, or a suggestion.

The example:

“I’ll tell you what, I’d love to go, but you know, I’ve got something else” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

3. Adjunct Refusal

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) conveyed adjuncts to refusals are always followed by refusal responses, which may introduce or follow the main refusal response., On the other hand, Adjunct to refusals imply that the hearers supply an external of modification to the refusal head act. When they get invitations, offers, recommendations, and requests, the interlocutor will not immediately refuse. By employing the strategy, the hearers tend to provide courteous interpretation to the speakers who are rejected. There were the strategies of refusal.

A. Positive Opinion

This strategy is to maintain a positive relationship between the refuser and those who are refused Félix-Brasdefer (2008) assumed when people are declining offers, invitations, requests, or ideas, they think about something good before or after the refusal head act. Its.

The example:

“Congratulations on your promotion, but it was not running smoothly” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

B. Willingness

This strategy allows the reader to express himself or herself and engage with reader interlocutor. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) conveyed the listener or reader expresses his or her willingness to participate in the invites, offers, recommendations, and requests.

The example:

“I would love to go to celebrate it, but....” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

C. Gratitude/Appreciation

When the hearer employs the gratitude or appreciation frequently, a polite attitude can develop Félix-Brasdefer (2008) claimed when refusing offers, invitations, requests, and suggestion, the statement of gratitude or appreciation is used to convey relationship work with an interlocutor.

The example:

“I really appreciate the offer, but I have prior engagements” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

D. Agreement

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) examined this strategy indicates a partial or weak agreement in relation to the opinion expressed when refusing and invitation, a request, or a suggestion. On the other hand, when an

interlocutor employs this strategy frequently, it can create a respectful impression.

The example:

“it’s fine, but....” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

E. Empathy

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) declared when the hearer or reader is faced with a refusal situation, she or he may empathize with others who are refused, demonstrating engagement with and understanding of the person's circumstances, feelings, and reasons.

The example:

“I understand you are in a pinch, but....” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

2.1.1 Functions of Refusal

Beebe et al (1990) claimed that the speakers' objective was to refuse suggestions, requests, offers, and invitations. Then, Webster (1828) stated that function is the action for which a person or thing is specially fitted or used or for which a thing exists purpose. Means, everything that humans do has a function. Functions were found in objects. So, everything in the human sphere has its own function. Beebe et al (1990) classified function of refusal has four function.

A. Request

Beebe et al (1990) claimed that a request is a formal or polite request for something. Based on this definition, a request is an act of respectfully and formally requesting for something.

The example:

“**Would you** mind if I ask your help?” (Živković, 2020)

B. Invitation

Beebe et al (1990) stated that invitation is a written or verbal request inviting someone to go somewhere or to do something. On the other hand, which means that an invitation is a written or verbal request that invites someone to go somewhere or to do something”.

The example:

“**Let’s** go to the movie” (Qadi, 2021)

C. Offer

Beebe et al (1990) examined offer is present or extend something for someone to accept or reject as desired. In other word, which has the purpose of offering or presenting anything to others for them to accept or reject as they want.

The example:

“**Can I** help you, dear?” (Takashi, 1990)

D. Suggestion

Beebe et al (1990) declared Suggestion is the act of making a suggestion. Means that, suggestion has grasped the concept of suggestion as the act of suggesting or advocating something.

The example:

“**I think** you should have a pat” (Beebe, 1990)

Acceptance or agreement, rather than refusal or denial, is frequently preferable in response to requests, invitations, offers, and suggestion. Disappointments and refusals might indicate disapproval of the interlocutor's proposal and, as a result, a threat to the interlocutor's face. Acceptance and agreement are usually expressed in direct language with little delay, mitigation, or explanation, whereas refusals are usually expressed in indirect language with mitigation and/or delay within the turn or across turns.

2.2 Previous Research

In the previous research, the researcher described seven previous studies to compare this research. Fitri, Muslem, & Marhaban (2020) analyzed the refusal strategies. The theory was applied by Beebe et al (1990). The data source of this research was found in 25 students at fifth semester of English language department of Syiah Kuala University. The result was the students presented the refusal strategies in a variety of ways. The student also preferred to apply an indirect strategy by expressing regret or saying "sorry," as well as making excuses or explanations. While, direct and adjunct strategies were the ones that were used the least.

Živković (2020) investigated the refusal speech act strategies. Serbian native speaker in sociological variables and distance and power of sociological employed the samples of this study. The researcher used the theory by Beebe et al (1990). The resulted revealed the distinction between two groups that utilized indirect refusal more frequently than direct refusal. However, the study observed

that the disparities in property between the two groups were represented in how the strategies were used.

Next, Ababtain (2021.) investigated Saudi women's refusal strategies and preferences, as well as their gender disparities and commonalities.. This research applied the theory by Beebe et al (1990). The object of this research was the study involved 25 Saudi women and 25 Saudi men and was done in Saudi Arabia. Then, the findings were both genders agreed on their preferred strategy, according to the results. As a result, indirect strategies were chosen over adjunct strategies, which were then followed by direct strategies. On the other hand, male were found to be more straightforward than females. All genders preferred the 'excuse, reason, explanation' technique over the traditional methods.

Anggraini & Ambalegin (2020) discussed the strategies of refusal. The data source of this study from *Me Before You* movie. The theory was applied by Félix-Brasdefer (2008). The finding showed that there were 5 utterances that contained request for additional information and this strategy was mostly used by the characters in this movie.

Loebis (2020) explored the reflective language characteristics of refusal strategies in Sibolga culture. The theory proposed by Beebe et al (1990). The source of this research was from Sibolga society culture. The results that Sibolga speakers utilized expressions of remorse and generosity. The speakers then only used this method rather than another since it is easier to understand.

Fatemeh, Naji, & Abdulah (2021) analyzed a focus on gender about the appearance of the refusal of request speech act among Persian, English, and Balouchi speakers. This research applied the theory from Beebe et al (1990). The data source was taken from 180 participants include 30 males and 30 females. The resulted of this research, the implementation of the refusal of inquiry speech act by males and females in the three languages revealed both parallels and distinctions.

Finally, Chang (2021) explored Western children's speech act performance has been studied in terms of the influence of social status and social separation of listeners on the manifestation of the speech act; nevertheless, non-western children's development in this field has received comparatively limited research. This research applied theory of Beebe et al (1990). Then, the data was taken from Mandarin speaking children. The finding that a purpose of this study is to shed light on the development of interlocutor sensitivity in the delivery of apology and refusal speech acts.

There were the similarity and difference between this research and the previous study. The similarity of the previous research the current study was based on the theory used. The theory of Félix-Brasdefer (2008) & Beebe et al (1990) was used in both the observed in previous studies. The difference between the previous and current research resulted from the data source, the previous study was a survey research, whereas the present study used the theory of refusal in a movie.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research allowed the findings explained the strategies of refusal proposed by Félix-Brasdefer (2008) & Houck (1999). Beebe Et al (1990) concerned the 4 functions of refusal applied on “Spinning Out” series season 1 by using pragmatics approach. Then, Félix-Brasdefer (2008) & Houck (1999) classified the 18 strategies of refusal.

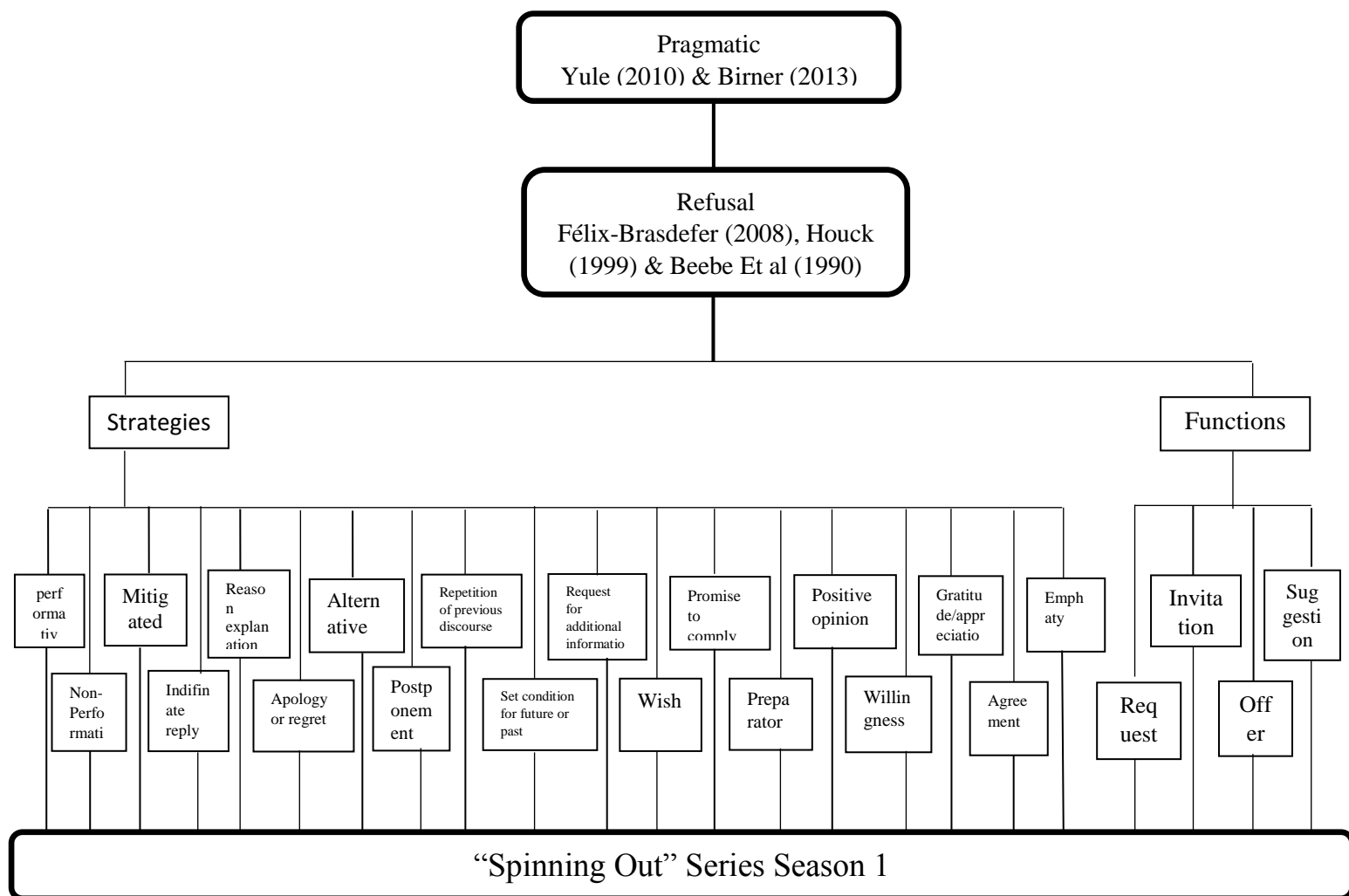


Figure 2.3 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research was qualitative research. Qualitative research uses a qualitative approach in terms the data sources, data analysis, and the results of data analysis, which are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. This statement agreed by Cresswell (2018), he stated that qualitative research is a method for exploring and analyzing the meaning that individuals or groups contributed to a social issue. The investigation process involves developing questions, processes, and data collecting in the participant's environment.

The data of this qualitative research contained a word and sentences uttered by the characters. Bogdan & Bicklen (2007) stated that Qualitative research is a type of descriptive research. Instead of numbers, the sample or data gathered is in the form of words or pictures. Besides, the researcher analyzed the data descriptively. The analysis used words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and utterances. Sharan (2016) examined that the qualitative research analysis implies a certain worldview, which in turn informs how a researcher chooses a data set and analyzes data using a word.

Also, the result of this research was descriptive qualitative. The results of data analysis carried out by researcher did not produce numbers or a diagram, but in the form of words, phrases and sentences. Huberman (2014) stated that in qualitative research, most of the results are produced by words. The words can be

put together, subclustered, or separated. Thus, the words can be restructured to allow the researcher to evaluate, contrast, and build connections from them.

3.2 Object of the Research

The primary focused on this research was refusal itself. There were many kinds of refusal analysis, i.e., type, strategy, function, and reason. Nevertheless, the researcher analyzed the strategies and the functions theorized by Félix-Brasdefer, (2008), Houck, (1999), and Beebe et al , (1990) as the main theory. The category analysis of refusal found in the characters uttered became the object of the investigation's refusal expression. It was identified the refusal expressions in the “Spinning Out” Series Season 1 because the contexts that influence the utterances were expressed.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

This research applied an observational method to collect the data. Sudaryanto (2015) stated that observational method is a method for discovering information by observing how people use language. The techniques were used to observe the data in terms of seeing, hearing, and observing the occurrences that were discovered in the data based on the theory.

In applying the observational method, the researcher applied seeing, hearing, and feeling to get data (Sudaryanto, 2015). The researcher observed the data by seeing. Therefore, the researcher can explore the data by seeing the character and the context of utterances. Furthermore, the researcher also observed by hearing. The researcher used hearing for data observation which purpose was to hear the utterances made by the characters and wrote a script. Then, the

researcher used feelings. Means, the researcher can feel more deeply when collected data from utterances expressed by the character.

There were certain steps used in collecting the data. The utterances were taken from the “Spinning Out” Series Season 1 and transcribed down. The utterances also were thoroughly studied to determine the conversation's lexical and pragmatic meaning. Next, the context was important in collecting when identifying the expression in order to obtain accurate data. Then, data were highlighted to identify the utterances of refusal in general. Finally, the highlighted data were studied during data analysis process determined by applying the theory of refusal offered by Félix-Brasdefer (2008), Houck (1999), and Beebe et al (1990) to conclude the data collection procedure.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Regarding the method of analyzing the data, this research employed pragmatics identity method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). This research used pragmatic in equalizing by Sudaryanto (2015). Sudaryanto (2015) informed that pragmatic competence in equalizing is a technique to equalize the data and the theory. In this research, the researcher was equalized between the data and the theories of refusal theorized by Félix-Brasdefer (2008), Houck (1999) & Beebe et al (1990). Lastly, the process of analysis was considered to what the strategies and functions of refusal were uttered by the characters in “Spinning Out” Series Season 1.

There were certain steps to be analyzed the data. First, The highlighted data were identified to discover the refusal expressions theorized by Félix-

Brasdefer,(2008), Houck, (1999) & Beebe et al, (1990). The pragmatics method applied to identify the meaning of statements that were intimately connected to the context of the discussion when it was being analyzed. One data was able to answer two inquiries in order to solve the research problems, because the strategy is a component of the types and the function itself.

In terms of refusal, the strategies and functions were discovered by reading or combining the context and the utterance to determine the pragmatic meaning of utterances. Then, the analysis of data was equalized to theories of Félix-Brasdefer, (2008) and Houck, (1999) to determine the strategies of refusal and the theorized of Beebe et al, (1990) to analyze the function of refusal.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Analysis Result

To analyze the data, the data was categorized into two categories: refusal strategies, and refusal functions. Then, the strategies and functions were found and they were presented descriptively. The results were described in writing phrases or sentences because this was qualitative research. This results presentation were applied descriptively (Cresswell, 2018).