

**ANALYSIS OF REFUSAL STRATEGIES IN PERCY  
JACKSON AND THE SEA OF MONSTERS NOVEL BY  
RICK RIORDAN: PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

**THESIS**



**By  
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2019**

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**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana  
Sastra**



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2019**

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Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

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Is the real work of myself and the thesis has never been published in other media before, partially, entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, August 7<sup>th</sup> 2019

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## **ABSTRAK**

*Banyak hal yang bisa pembicara utarakan dengan tindak tutur seperti berjanji, bersumpah, menyuruh, dan menolak. Penolakan bisa dilakukan secara langsung, tidak langsung, atau menggunakan ekspresi tertentu. Ini yang disebut dengan menggunakan strategi penolakan. Penolakan tidak hanya terjadi di kehidupan sehari-hari tetapi juga di novel sebagai cerminan dari yang terjadi di dunia nyata. Penelitian ini berfokus kepada analisa strategi penolakan dan faktor yang memengaruhinya dalam novel Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters berdasarkan teori Félix-Brasdefer (2008) dengan pendekatan pragmatik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis strategi penolakan di novel Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters dan mencari tahu faktor yang memengaruhi penggunaannya. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan metode observasi. Metode analisa data menggunakan metode padan pragmatik. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan terdapat sebelas dari delapan belas strategi ditemukan di dalam novel. Alasan atau penjelasan dan penolakan langsung merupakan dua strategi yang paling sering digunakan baik independen maupun dengan strategi lain. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa faktor hubungan antar partisipan dan situasi adalah yang paling memengaruhi penggunaan strategi penolakan. Bisa dilihat bahwa penolakan terjadi tidak hanya di kehidupan, tetapi juga di cerita dalam novel.*

**Kata kunci:** faktor, strategi penolakan, tindak tutur

## ABSTRACT

Many things can be conveyed by the speaker in speech act such as promising, vowing, ordering, and refusing. Refusing can be done directly, indirectly, or using certain expressions. This is what is called as using refusal strategy. Refusal does not only occur in real life but also in novel as a reflection of what happened in real life. This research focuses on the analysis of refusal strategies and the factor that influence the use of refusal strategies with pragmatics approach based on the theory by Félix-Brasdefer (2008) in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan. The purpose of this research is to analyze refusal strategies used by the characters in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters and find out the factor that influences it. This research is a qualitative research. The method of collecting data is observation method. The method to analyze the data is pragmatic (identity) method). The result of the research shows that out of eighteen refusal strategies, eleven refusal strategies were found. The use of refusal strategy also varies because the characters can use one or more than one refusal strategies. Reason or explanation and direct refusal strategy are two of the most used refusal strategy whether it is used alone or accompanied by other strategy. The researcher also found that relationship between the participants and the situation are two factors that influence the use of refusal strategy in the novel the most. It can be seen that refusal strategy also happens in novel, not only in real life.

**Keywords:** factor, refusal strategy, speech act

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

You can't always get to be the best, but you can always be good.

### **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to my parents and my whole family for their endless support.



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Thanks to Allah SWT for all the blessings and guidance in completing the thesis entitled “Analysis of Refusal Strategies in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters by Rick Riordan: Pragmatics Approach”. The writer would like to thank her beloved parents for their endless support. The writer would also like to express her gratitude and appreciation to Ms. Ance Jusmaya, S.Pd., M.Pd. as the thesis advisor who gives the researcher guidance and contributes her time in helping the researcher.

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Batam, 07 August 2019

Aan Almaidah

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Research

Communication requires two-ways conversation. In this case, correct interpretation is important. In order to make the communication to be interpreted correctly, both parties should understand the context. The study about meaning where context is also taken into account is called pragmatics. Pragmatics, according to Yule (1996), is a study which is talking about the meaning that the speaker or writer uttered and how the hearer or reader interpreted it. Birner (2013) also said that meaning in pragmatics can be different from each context. To be able to understand what the speaker means, the interlocutor must understand the particular context so that both parties could arrive at the same understanding. Yule (1996) said that pragmatics approach investigates about how the hearer make conclusion out of what the speaker said to reach the interpretation of the intended meaning of the speaker. To understand the speaker's intended meaning correctly, context plays a major role. Actually, there are many subjects studied in pragmatics such as politeness, presupposition, reference and also speech act.

Yule (1996) mentioned that speech act is actions that are performed through utterance. It means that, when the speaker said the utterance, there is an action that he is doing. In speech act, there are things that the speaker wanted to deliver such as command, request, promise, order, refusal, etc. Refusal is a common expression that the speaker often use in speech act. Thus, when the speaker says the refusal he

also perform an act of refusing. An act to not being able to fulfill the other's request, invitation, offer, or suggestion.

Basically, a request, invitation, or any others, are not always accepted. In some situation, interlocutor may refuse the speaker. Chen et al in Ren & Woodfield (2016) stated that refusal is a speech act where the action suggested by the interlocutor is rejected by the speaker. Actually, there are many ways to refuse. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) said that refusal can be done directly, indirectly, or by using refusal with external modification. The interlocutor uses strategies in refusing and it varies. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) added that one of the way to refuse is by using direct refusal strategy of flat 'no'. For example:

*A: Can I come to your house?*

*B: No, no, no, no.*

The conversation above happened when A wanted to come to B's house for help. However, B refused by using direct refusal strategy of flat 'no' where he immediately refused A's request. B can refuse A with direct refusal strategy of flat 'no' because B held a much higher position than A.

Refusal strategies not only can occur in real life but also in novel. According to Wicaksono (2014), novel is a story with a wide dimension in the form of fiction prose. One of the famous novel was written by Rick Riordan which titled Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters. The novel was first published in 2006 and is a part of Percy Jackson & the Olympians series. Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters was well-received and received numerous awards such as 2006 Book Sense Top Ten Summer Pick, 2009 Mark Twain Awards, and many more ("The

Sea of Monsters”, n.d., Awards section, para 9). The novel follows the adventure of Percy Jackson to rescue his friend, Grover, accompanied by his other friends. The plot offered a story where the characters in the novel were often in disagreement with each other.

The quotation below is one of the example of refusal strategy occurrence in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan.

‘Years to find it again!’ Wasp moaned. ‘And speaking of that – give it back!’  
‘**No!**’ yelled Anger.

(Riordan, 2013, p. 33)

The conversation above happens between Wasp and Anger when they are fighting to get the eye. The situation occurs in the taxi which belongs to Anger, Tempest, and Wasp who are the Grey Sisters. However, they only have one eye and that is why they are fighting for it. Wasp wants the eye but Anger refuses to give it by saying ‘no’. The refusal that is used by Anger is direct refusal strategy which is realized by flat ‘no’. Anger directly refuses Wasp’s request. In this conversation, the relationship between Anger and Wasp influences why Anger can use direct refusal strategy. They have always been together and always fighting for body parts. They are already used to each other. This indicates that they have close relationship. Anger does not need to mitigate her refusal to refuse Wasp’s request.

Basically, there are many researchers that have discussed about refusal. Chojimah (2015) studied about refusal and politeness strategies and the relation to social status which is a case of face-threatening act among Indonesian University Students. Chojimah (2015) found that the refusal strategy across social-status relationship initiating acts is patterned consistently. Another study was done by

Demirkol in 2016 with a research titled “How do We Say ‘No’ in English?”. Demirkol (2016) found that reason and negation strategy is the most used strategy and also regret by EFL learners in beginner level. Intensifiers is the internal modification device preferred to be used along with hedges. However, based on researcher analysis, there are still not many research about refusal in novel. Therefore, it can be said that this research is important to be conducted as an example to show that refusal strategies also occur in novel.

From the phenomena above, it can be seen that refusal strategies in speech act happen in real life as well as in the novel. Therefore, the researcher is interested in refusal strategies occurring in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters. The refusal strategies in speech act is analyzed according to the strategies mentioned by Félix-Brasdefer (2008). The context and how the factor could influence refusal strategies are also explained. From the strategies of refusal, people could see that refusal comes in many forms, not only just straight up saying “no”.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

As mentioned in background of the research above, the researcher identified utterances that can be linked to refusal strategy, such as:

1. Refusal strategies used in society.
2. Factors that influence the use of refusal strategy.
3. Refusal strategy in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan.
4. Context behind the occurrence of refusal strategy used in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan.



5. Factors that influences the refusal strategy used in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

Referring to the identification of the problem above, in order the research to be properly done in a focused way, the researcher limit the problems into:

1. Refusal strategies used in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan and the context behind it.
2. The factors that influenced the use of refusal strategy in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

After the problems that the researcher wants to analyze become clear through the process of identification and limitation, the researcher then formulates the problems as mentioned below:

1. What are the refusal strategies used in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan and the context behind the utterance?
2. What are the factors that influence the use of refusal strategy in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan?

### **1.5 Objective of the Research**

The objective of research regarding the refusal strategies in speech acts occurred in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters are:

1. To analyze the refusal strategies used in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan and the context behind the utterance.

2. To find out the factors that influence the use of refusal strategy in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan.

## **1.6 Significance of the Research**

The significance of this research can be seen from two important aspects which are:

### **1.6.1 Theoretically**

Theoretically, this research is expected to give broader examples of refusal strategy in speech act based on refusal strategies by Félix-Brasdefer (2008). This research is also hoped to show that refusal strategies occurred in novel, along with the explanation from the analysis done by the researcher.

### **1.6.2 Practically**

Practically, this research can be applied as a teaching material. This research also can be reference material for fellow students who are interested in studying about refusal strategy. The researcher also hopes that the research can be used as reading material.

## **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

**Context** : background information to make the intended meaning to be interpreted correctly.

**Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters**: a novel written by Rick Riordan which was first published in 2006. The novel is the second book from

Percy Jackson and the Olympians series.

**Pragmatics**

: the study of meaning in linguistics, where context play an important role in realizing the meaning.

**Pragmatics approach**

: exploring about how the hearer interpret what the speaker talked about to understand the meaning.

**Speech act**

: utterance which indicates action. The speaker has certain goal in mind to be reached when saying the utterance.

**Refusal Strategies**

: act of refusing in a certain way, whether direct, indirect, or adding certain words, to show that the speaker couldn't meet the interlocutor's expectation.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter, the researcher explained about theories which are related to the research. The researcher explained about pragmatics, speech act, refusal, context, and also the factors that influence the use of refusal strategy. The researcher also presented previous studies which are related to the research. Then, the researcher displayed the theoretical framework of the research.

#### **2.1. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is one of linguistics fields that deals with meaning, however the meaning is implicit. According to Yule (1996), pragmatic is relationship study between the forms of linguistic and its users. It means that what the speaker wanted to say is related to how he used the language. If the speaker has intended meaning that he wanted to convey, this is where pragmatic study comes in. Emaliana and Perdhani (2013) also mentioned that pragmatics concern with speaker's intended meaning and the interpretation of the listener, not only just the literal meaning and syntax.

Actually, the speaker way of expressing the meaning is also influenced by the context. There are major roles being played depending on why and where the conversation takes place. The interlocutor whom the speaker is communicating with is also important. Some words mean differently if it is spoken in different context. The meaning in pragmatics is contextual. Birner (2013) added that meaning in pragmatics could not be found in dictionary and the context vary.

From the definition, it can be concluded that pragmatic study dealt with meaning. The meaning that becomes the concern, rather than literal or explicit meaning, is more to the implicit and not literal one. The context of the conversation is also essential because meaning in pragmatics is contextual. The meaning intended by the speaker, according to context, will influence how the interlocutor interpret it. Different words in different context may not have the same meaning.

### **2.1.1 Speech Act**

According to Emaliana and Perdhani (2013), Austin and Searle introduced speech act in 1960's and 1970's. Searle in Emaliana and Perdhani (2013) further added that speech act are actions that are being carried out through utterances. For example, the speaker and the interlocutor has an appointment to meet together. The speaker then informed the interlocutor that there is a long traffic. Clearly, the intended meaning behind what the speaker is saying is to inform the interlocutor that he will be late for the appointment.

The three types of speech act which we perform simultaneously, based on Birner (2013), are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. These three classification was proposed by Austin (1962).

#### **2.1.1.1 Types of Speech Act**

Austin (1962) classified speech act into three which are:

##### 1. Locutionary act

Locutionary act is speech act where the utterance contain certain sense and reference. The sense of 'meaning' is traditional. Paltridge (2006) said that this classification refers to the word meaning that is literal. Example:

*A : I'm so thirsty! Is there any cold water?*

In the utterance above, the literal meaning is the speaker just simply stating that he is thirsty.

## 2. Illocutionary act

Austin (1962) said that illocutionary act is utterances that have certain force when the speaker is saying it. Force here can be seen when the speaker orders, informs, or warns the interlocutor. According to Emaliana and Perdhani (2013), because illocutionary act has force, the delivery from the speaker has certain attitude, tone, intention, et cetera. The force is called illocutionary force. Paltridge (2006) added that this speech act refers to the intention of the speaker with what they are uttering. For example:

*A : I'm so thirsty! Is there any cold water?*

Although in the example above the speaker does not mention any particular interlocutor, but anyone who hear the speaker will know that behind the utterance, the speaker means to order the interlocutor to bring him cold water because he is thirsty.

## 3. Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary act is, according to Austin (1962), what is achieved when the utterance is said. Birner (2013) said that this act has what is called as perlocutionary effect, which is the effect on the interlocutor. People's utterance to others have purpose of achieving something. When the interlocutor understands the speaker's intention and is able to perform the action, this is the speaker's achievement. Example:

*A : I'm so thirsty! Is there any cold water?*

As mentioned in the illocutionary act example before, there is meaning behind the utterance, which is to order the interlocutor. When the interlocutor responds or reacts with what is expected by the speaker, then it means this is perlocutionary act.

### **2.1.2 Refusal**

As mentioned by Austin in Félix-Brasdefer (2008), refusing is inside the illocutionary act category. Furthermore, Searle in Félix-Brasdefer (2008) added that refusal is in the commissive category. In refusing, not most people just say “no” immediately. The speaker may use other ways to refuse for reason such as to not hurt the interlocutor or because they are speaking to the person with a higher position than them. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) classified refusal into three categories and inside the categories, there are strategies which are used to refuse. The categories and the strategies are:

#### 1. Direct Refusal

According to Félix-Brasdefer (2008), direct refusal strategy carries message that are explicit in responding with refusal. Under direct refusal, there are two ways to realize the use of this strategy. The first one is the use of flat ‘no’ where no hedges and internal modification is used. For example:

*A : Can I see your paper?*

*B : No.*

The other way is by ‘negation of a proposition’ which contain element that negates or excludes the proposition. This can be expressed either

syntactically, by using ‘not’ (the negative particle) or the elliptical form of it. Other way to express it is lexically, with the use of word or morpheme that negate proposition directly. For example:

*A : Can you pick me up?*  
*B : **I can't.***

Direct refusal strategy can be realized in two ways, which are flat ‘no’ and ‘negation of a proposition’.

## 2. Indirect Refusal

In indirect refusal, there are twelve strategies, which are:

### a. Mitigated refusal

This strategy is used when the speaker want to minimize the negative effect if direct refusal is used. Mitigated refusal rely on the expression which has already been modified internally with hedges. For example:

*A : Will you come to my birthday party?*  
*B : **Unfortunately,** I have business I must attend.*

The example above shows that even though B refuses A’s request, he said it in a way that won’t hurt A’s feeling.

### b. Reason or explanation

This strategy is used when the speaker cannot fulfil the interlocutor’s wishes, invitation, or request. The speaker may use reason or explanation strategy, that is, by giving the interlocutor excuses, explanation, or accounts. The reason that is given may be a specific one or general. Example:



*A : Will you come my birthday party?*

*B : I have to visit my grandmother next week.*

From the conversation above, B is refusing A's request indirectly.

B did it by giving the reason that he has to visit his grandmother next week, which is why he couldn't come.

c. Indefinite reply

This strategy is used when what the speaker wanted to say remain uncertain or undecided. This will show uncertainty and the end result of the conversation is unsettled. Example:

*A : Will you come to my birthday party?*

*B : Let's see.*

As can be seen from conversation above, B did not give the exact answer whether he will come or not.

d. Apology or regret

Apology or regret strategy can be considered as manifestations of relational work and able to be interpreted politely. Example:

*A : Will you come to my birthday party?*

*B : I'm very sorry, for I won't be able to attend your party.*

The conversation above shows how B is feeling sorry because he could not come to the party. Although B refuses A, he says sorry first so that it will not sound rude.

e. Alternative

The speaker uses alternative strategy, by suggesting alternatives or possibilities and then be agreed mutually by both parties. This

strategy can function to make the interlocutor not feeling offended or to direct the conversation away. Example:

*A : Let's go to cinema on Saturday!*  
*B : **How about Sunday instead?***

The example above displays that B is giving A an alternative to go to cinema on Sunday instead of on Saturday like what A has proposed. B is refusing to go on Saturday indirectly.

f. Postponement

When the speaker does not want to make commitment with the interlocutor, the speaker postpone the interlocutor's wish, request, or invitation. For example:

*A : Let's go to the cinema on Sunday!*  
*B : **I'll text you to inform you later.***

It can be seen from the conversation above that B didn't give the immediate answer. B gives answer where he does not make any commitment to agree to A's invitation.

g. Repetition of part of previous discourse

In this strategy, the speaker is repeating parts of what has been said by the interlocutor. This can distract the interlocutor and delay the response. For example:

*A : Can we work on our group assignment on Sunday?*  
*B : **Sunday?***

From the example above, B is repeating what has been mentioned by A.

h. Request for additional information

To delay the response or divert the attention, another strategy that can be used is by requesting additional information. The speaker asks for additional information that has not been said by the interlocutor to make it look like the speaker is interested.

Example:

*A : Can you come to my birthday party?*

*B : **When is the party?***

As can be seen from the conversation above, B is trying to ask more information about the party to show that he is interested.

i. Set condition for future or past acceptance

The speaker is creating hypothetical condition when the speaker would have accepted or would accept the interlocutor's wish, request, or invitation. For example:

*A : Will you come to my birthday party?*

*B : **If my mom allow me to go, then I will come.***

The conversation above shows that B creates condition based on his mother's permission. Later it will be decided whether he will come or not.

j. Wish

In this strategy, the speaker expressed his wish while refusing the wish, request, or invitation from the interlocutor. For example:

*A : Will you come to my birthday party?*

*B : **I wish I could go, but I have to visit my grandmother.***

The example above shows that, although B is refusing A's request, he also expresses his wish that he could go to the party.

k. Promise to comply

This strategy is used when the speaker does not want to make commitment or promise with the interlocutor, although, in the future, he may try to do it. Example:

*A : Will you come to my birthday party?*

*B : **I will come but I can't promise.***

The conversation above displays that B is not giving any commitment to his answer. He may come to the party or he may not.

l. Preparator

This is indirect refusal strategy where the speaker prepare the interlocutor for the following refusal by announcing it in some way to soften the refusal which follows later. Example:

*A : Will you come to my birthday party?*

*B : **The thing is**, I have to visit my grandmother next week.*

As can be seen from the conversation above, before refusing A's request, B began his sentence with '*The thing is...*'. This is to make his refusal did not sounds rude.

3. Adjuncts to Refusal

Adjuncts to refusal function is to be the external modification to refusal. The interpretation will be polite. Under adjuncts to refusals, there are five strategies, which are:

a. Positive opinion

Positive opinion is when during the refusal, the speaker provides positive expression before or after a refusal. This strategy is used so that the harmony with the interlocutor can be maintained.

Example:

*A : Will you come with us to the cinema on Sunday?*

*B : **That's a nice plan**, but I have to decline as I have to visit my grandmother.*

As can be seen from the example above, before refusing, B gives a positive opinion regarding A's request by saying that it's a nice plan.

b. Willingness

Willingness is a strategy where the speaker show their willingness to fulfill the interlocutor's invitation, request, or suggestion. For example:

*A : Will you come to my birthday party?*

*B : **I'd like to come** but I have to visit my grandmother.*

The example above displays that B expresses his willingness to come to the party, however he will not be able to.

c. Gratitude or appreciation

This strategy is used when the speaker wanted to express relational work with interlocutor while refusing. Example:

*A: Will you come to my birthday party?*

*B: **Thank you for inviting me**, but I have to visit my grandmother.*

The conversation shows how B is appreciating A for inviting him, even though he won't be able to come to the party.

d. Agreement

Agreement strategy is expression that is used to show a weak agreement related to the opinion that is expressed when refusing.

Example:

*A : Will you come with us to the cinema on Sunday?*

*B : **Yes, cool**, but I have to visit my grandmother.*

The conversation above shows that at first, B seems to agree with the plan. However, he followed it up with the reason why he has to refuse.

e. Empathy

The speaker may show their empathy to the interlocutor during the refusal. This may show involvement and understanding with the interlocutor. For example:

*A : Will you come to my birthday party?*

*B : **I know that this is a special event for you**, but unfortunately, I couldn't come.*

As can be seen from the conversation above, before conveying his refusal, B tries to show his understanding about the party that will be held by A.

### 2.1.3 Context

In order to understand the whole utterance better, knowing the context of the conversation is very important. In speech act, context is important. Austin in Félix-

Brasdefer (2008) said that, for the listener to realize speech acts is when the appropriate circumstances are fulfilled and those circumstances consist of the presence of the addressee, the speaker, and also the situation. For both speaker and addressee to understand speech act, there must be a situation which influence the speech act to occur. Context provide background information as why the people said that utterance. Context also can make the meaning clearer and not ambiguous for the interlocutor. This shows how context is important in interpreting a conversation.

It is clear that to understand the hidden meaning in pragmatics, context plays an important role. Birner (2013) mentioned that meaning in pragmatics is non-literal. Context provides the detailed description about the situation which influenced the speaker to say certain sentence. The interlocutor can understand what the speaker meant better when they understand the context. It also will make the interlocutor responds accordingly to the speaker.

#### **2.1.4 Factors that Influence Refusal Strategy**

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) mentioned that there are factors that can influence the option of whether to use direct or indirect refusal. The degree of politeness that is appropriate also depends on these factors. Those are:

a. **Relationship between the participants**

This factor will influence on how the speaker will be able to choose the word wisely depends on whom he is talking to while looking at the relationship between them. The relationship between speaker and the hearer may be close, distant, or even influenced by power. As

mentioned by Cutting (2002), when there is social distance, it can make the speaker have authority and power and the one who has less authority usually speaks with indirectness.

b. Age

The people will use choose their language carefully when they are talking to the one who are older than them. Others whose age are similar will feel comfortable talking to each other without worrying to offend the other party. The older people who is talking to the people younger than them will also use different choice of language because they have privilege of being older. Age plays an important role in the matter of language choice. Rahayu (2019) gives an example that when trying to refuse an old woman, a person needs to make a refusal that is appropriate in order to save the hearer's face.

c. Gender

Men and women tend to have differences in the way they talk. This could also affect the way men and women refuse. Rahayu (2019) mentioned that in society, female is expected to have a better behavior or character than male do. Holmes in Rahayu (2019) also stated that some form of words are only used by female and other some of words are only used by male in certain situation.

d. The situation

The situation on how people use refusal matters because one must understand the situation first before refusing. For example, if the



speaker is currently feeling sad and asking for request but the interlocutor could not fulfil it, the interlocutor who knows that the speaker is not feeling good will choose the words more carefully to refuse.

Cutting (2002) mentioned that there are things that can influence the use of indirect directives like the task reasonability, familiarity, context formality, and also social distance such as status differences, age, roles, gender, class, occupation, ethnicity, and education. Rahayu (2019) said that refusal is hard to convey because there are things that need to be taken into account like sex, age, power, and familiarity. Aziz in Rahayu (2019) also added that refusal strategies consider social factors like age, gender, setting, ranking of imposition, seriousness of losing face, power, and also distance.

## **2.2 Previous Research**

Before the researcher conducted the research, several previous studies were done by other researchers. The researcher gathers several previous studies which are related to the research. The researches related are listed below.

The first research is by Morkus (2014) about refusals in Egyptian Arabic and American English. This study tells about how native Egyptian Arabic and American English realized the speech act of refusal in equal and unequal status situations. The result showed that Arabic refusal use less direct refusal compared to American refusals. The similarity between Morkus' research and the research conducted by the researcher is the topic which is about refusal. The difference is the source of the

data, because Morkus has native Arabic and American English speaker who participated in the study while the researcher uses novel.

The second study is by Siebold & Busch (2015) about facework in Spanish and German refusals. Siebold & Busch (2015) found that in German and Spanish cultures which have similar occidental culture, there are also differences found in the system of verbal politeness and communicative styles. The similarity between the researcher and Siebold & Busch (2015) study is both of the studies analyze about refusal. The difference is, Siebold & Busch (2015) also focuses on face threat and politeness. Another difference is the source of data. The researcher's source is from novel while the source of data from Siebold & Busch (2015) study is the German and Spanish participants.

The third research was done by Ren & Woodfield in 2016. The study is about Chinese females' date refusals seen in reality TV shows. Ren & Woodfield (2016) found that in TV reality show, when refusing to go on a date, they employed limited range of pragmatics strategies. In employing the strategies, the Chinese females prefer involvement politeness in refusing date. The similarity between Ren & Woodfield (2016) and the researcher is that both research are analyzing refusal. The difference is the source of data because Ren and Woodfield gather the data from popular TV show while the researcher gather the data from novel.

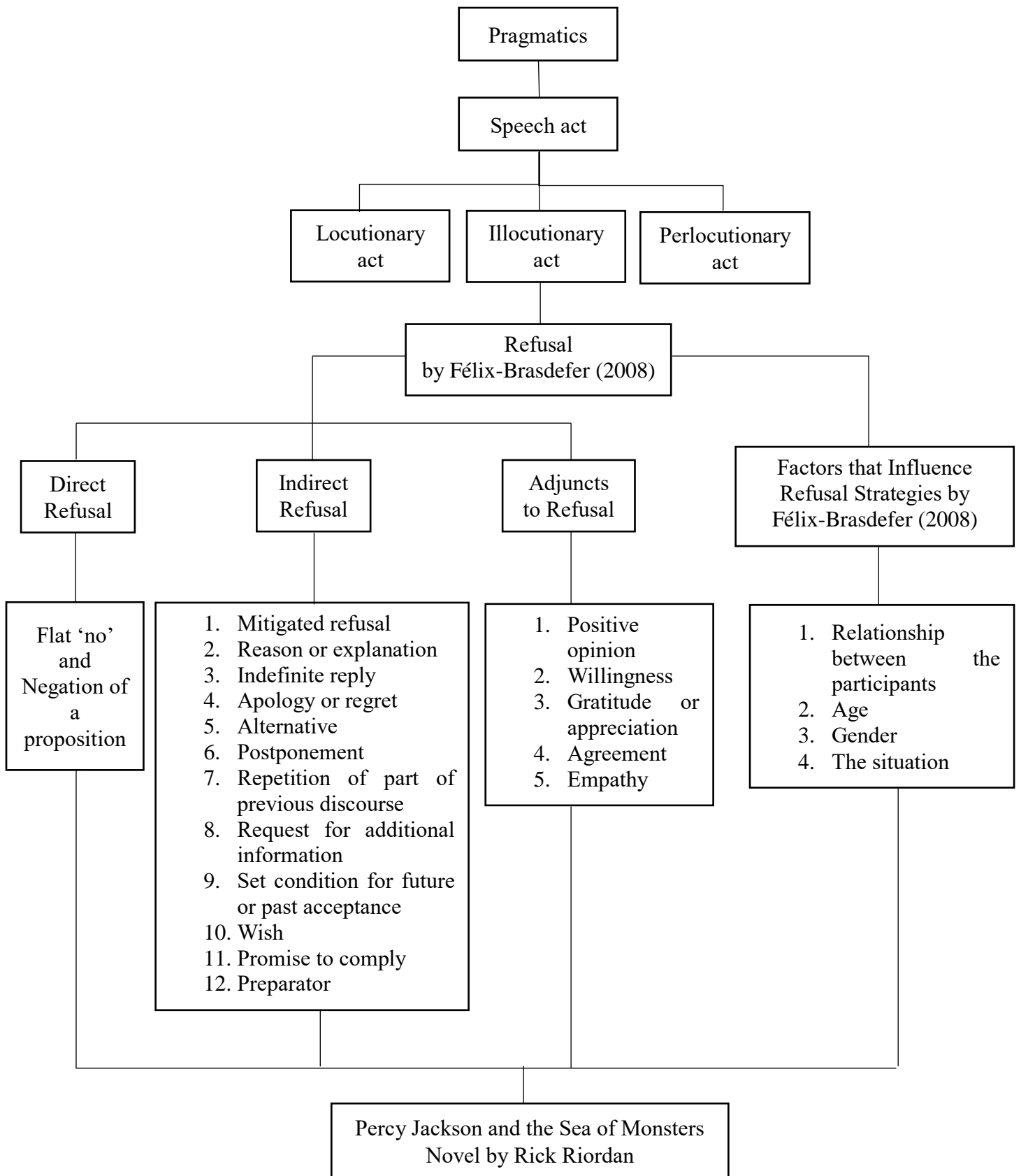
The fourth research is a study about refusal and acceptance strategies realization in Sundanese context by Miolo, Emzir, & Supriadi (2018). The research found that Sundanese are polite. They used the term 'sorry' to show politeness while talking to someone who has more power than them and they appear to be more

casual in talking with the one who has the equal power. The similarity with the researcher's research is both analyze about refusal. The difference is the source of data because the researcher uses novel and Miolo, Emzir, and Supriadi has respondents who are Sundanese people.

The fifth research is conducted by Rahayu (2019) which talked about refusal strategy that are performed by Indonesian EFL learner. Rahayu (2019) found that the variation of cross-cultural is still there even though the correspondents use refusal strategies in similar range. The similarity between the researcher's and Rahayu (2019)'s research is both are analyzing about refusal. The difference is the source of the data. The researcher uses novel while Rahayu (2019) have participants in the study.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

This research starts from pragmatics, which, inside of it, discusses about speech act. In speech act, there are three categories which are locutionary act, ilocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Inside the ilocutionary act, there is an act of refusing. The choice of refusal strategies depend on factors that can influence it. To do refusal, there are three ways that can be used which are direct, indirect, and adjuncts to refusal. Under the three categorizations of refusal, there are strategies that can be employed to express refusal.



**Figure 2.1** Theoretical Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about the research design used to do the research. The researcher also explain about object of the research, method of collecting the data, method of analyzing the data, and the method used to present the research result.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

There are two methods that can be used to in research. Those two methods are quantitative and qualitative method. In this researcher, the researcher uses qualitative method. According to Chang (2014), qualitative method collects narrative data with words and not numbers (nonnumerical) to answer the questions. The researcher used qualitative method to analyze the refusal strategies occurring in Riordan's Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel.

#### **3.2 Object of the Research**

The object of the research is the refusal strategy from the utterances in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan. The researcher uses utterance which contain the occurrence of refusal strategy.

#### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

Method of collecting data that the researcher used in this research is observation. Sudaryanto (2015) said that this method is being done by observing. That is, by observing the use of language. In observation method, the technique that is used by the researcher is non-participant technique. This is where the researcher did not participate in the conversation.

There are some steps that the researcher do in collecting the data:

1. Reading the Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel thoroughly.
2. Marking and noting the utterances where the refusal strategy occurred.
3. Reading the novel again to understand the story better.
4. Analyzing the refusal strategy.
5. Finding out the factors that influences the refusal strategy in the novel.

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

To analyze the data, the researcher use pragmatic (identity) method. Sudaryanto (2015) mentioned that in pragmatic (identity) method, the determining tool is the interlocutor. The intention comes from the interlocutor which makes context plays an important role in understanding the conversation. In analyzing, the researcher first analyze the data that have occurrences of refusal strategy in Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monsters novel by Rick Riordan. Then, the researcher write down the context of the conversation which lead to the use of refusal strategy. From that, the researcher found out the factors that influences the use of refusal strategy. Finally, the researcher described about the data starting from the context, refusal strategy that is being employed, and the factors that affect refusal strategy.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result**

Method of presenting research result is how the researcher present the result. In this research, the result is being presented in words and sentences. This method is called as informal method. According to Sudaryanto (2015), informal method is formulation with natural language. The researcher used words and sentences to present the data.