

**ANALYSIS OF REFUSAL IN “FOREVER MY GIRL”
MOVIE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH
THESIS**



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2021**

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THESIS**

**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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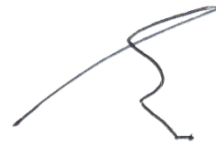
Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF REFUSAL IN “FOREVER MY GIRL” MOVIE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

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.

Batam, 06th March 2021

Batam, 06th March 2021



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Good words produce good life”

DEDICATION

**I dedicated this thesis to my beloved family, my best friends, and my
colleagues in LPK English Time Batam**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises and gratefulness to Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala who has given mercy and gift, so the researcher can complete this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Refusal in "Forever My Girl" Movie: Pragmatic Approach" for the requirements to complete the undergraduate study program (S1) in the English Literature Study Program, University of Putera Batam.

The researcher realized that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, criticism and suggestion will always be accepted by the researcher with pleasure. With all the limitation, the researcher also realized that this thesis would not be completed without help, guidance, and encouragement from the various parties. The greatest gratitude also address 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, with all humility the researcher expresses her gratitude to:

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10. My brother Muhammad Ikhsan.
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The researcher apologizes for all mistakes made along the studies and also the writer hopes this thesis would be useful for the readers. May Allah give happiness, healthy and mercy for them. Aamiin.

Batam, 06th March 2021



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**AN ANALYSIS OF REFUSAL IN “FOREVER MY GIRL”
MOVE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree of
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**By:
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This thesis has been approved to be submitted on the date as indicated below

Batam, 06th March 2021

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and lines, positioned above the printed name of the supervisor.

**Ambalegin, S. Pd. M.Pd
Supervisor**

ABSTRACT

This qualitative research was to find out the refusal in “Forever My Girl” Movie. This research applied the theory proposed by Félix-Brasdefer (2008) and Houck(1999) to analyze the types of refusal and the strategies in “Forever My Girl” Movie and this movie was as the source of the data. The object of the research was the types and the strategies of refusal proposed by Félix-Brasdefer (2008) and Houck(1999) in the utterances uttered by the characters. In collecting the data this research applied observational method and non participatory as the technique proposed by (Sudaryanto, 2015). In analyzing the data, pragmatics identity method was applied and pragmatic competence in equalizing as the technique. One data was used to find out the type and strategy of refusal. Due to the descriptively written analysis result, this result presentation applied informal method of presenting the analysis result (Sudaryanto, 2015). The findings showed that in direct refusal’ type was found non performative strategy, indirect refusal’ type was found request for additional information, reason and explanation, an alternative, repetition of previous discourse, and apology or regret strategy, and adjunct to refusal’ type was found gratitude strategy.

Keywords: Pragmatics, refusal, strategies of refusal, types of refusal.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian kualitatif ini adalah untuk mengetahui ujaran penolakan dalam film “Forever My Girl”. Penelitian ini menerapkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Félix-Brasdefer (2008) dan Houck (1999) untuk menganalisis tipe-tipe dan strategi ujaran penolakan dalam Film “Forever My Girl” sebagai sumber data. Objek penelitian ini adalah tipe dan strategi penolakan yang dikemukakan oleh Félix-Brasdefer (2008) dan Houck (1999) dalam ujaran yang diucapkan oleh tokoh Dalam pengumpulan data penelitian ini menerapkan metode observasi dengan menggunakan teknik non partisipatif. Untuk menganalisis data, metode yang di gunakan adalah identitas pragmatis dengan menggunakan kompetensi pragmatik teknik dalam penyerataan(Sudaryanto, 2015). Satu data digunakan untuk mengetahui tipe dan strategi penolakan. Karena hasil analisis tertulis secara deskriptif, penyajian hasil ini menggunakan metode informal (Sudaryanto, 2015). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada jenis penolakan langsung ditemukan strategi non performatif, jenis penolakan tidak langsung ditemukan permintaan informasi tambahan, alasan dan penjelasan, alternatif, pengulangan wacana sebelumnya, dan strategi permintaan maaf atau penyesalan, dan tambahan untuk jenis penolakan. ditemukan strategi syukur.

Kata Kunci: *Penolakan, pragmatik, strategi dari penolakan, tipe dari penolakan.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the problem

Language is one of the crucial part in daily life. People give ideas, feeling, and suggestion through language oral or written. Thus, the language is considered as a tool to communicate between the speaker and the hearer or the writer and the reader. When people have a conversation, it is really important to have a better understanding about the utterances that are going to be conveyed. Hence, the context is really needed in every conversations.

Context means a situation or condition which brings up utterances which have meanings. When the hearer or the reader is not able to link the context and the meaning of the utterances, it causes misunderstanding of the hearer or the writer's response, so that the context and the meaning cannot be separated. Thus, the pragmatics role is important because pragmatics is a study of language which uses the context and the meaning.

Refusal is one of the pragmatic phenomena that appears in conversation. Refusal occurs in the hearer or the reader's response due to the hearer or the reader disagree toward the request, offer, suggestion, and invitation that is proposed by the speaker or the writer. The hearer or the writer refuses because, she or he is able to interpret the suggestion, invitation, offer, and request well. When the speaker or the writer gives suggestion, invitation, offer, and request, a context influences the hearer or the reader to

produce the refusal's in term of utterances both oral or written way to what the speaker or reader proposes.

Refusal is an action, intention, and utterance to decline a contrary idea that is proposed by the speaker or the writer to the hearer or the reader. The phenomenon of refusal was found everywhere. The example of the utterance of refusal was found in the motion picture, the title is *Welcome To The Punch*.

This movie was about a robbery committed by Jacob Sternwood. Ruan Sternwood was Jacob's son who was involved in a robbery as well. Ruan was on aircraft. He unzipped his sweatshirt and saw he was bleeding from his belly. He decided to run off from an aircraft and he ignored the request of the flight attendant. He ran on the landing strip but he was arrested by the police.

Flight attendant : Sir, Sir. The seat belt sign is..
Ruan Sternwood : (He did not say anything. He kept walking and he ignored the flight attendant.)
(00:09:08-00:09:12)

Ruan Sternwood ignored the request of the flight attendant. He refused the request in term of **action**. He did not reply the request with an utterance. He kept walking and running off from an aircraft. His action showed that he refused to sit back and wore the seat belt.

This research focused to the refusal in term of utterances meanwhile the refusal was also found in term of action. Refusal is able to be done in term of action and utterance. Nowadays, refusal did not appear only in an offline but also it appeared in an online platform. Currently, people are able to communicate either orally or written through online platform such as Youtube, Instagram, Pinterest, Facebook, and Twitter. Virtual communication is a

media that connect the speaker and the hearer or the writer and the reader easily.

The phenomena of refusal also occurred on a media social to show disagreement toward something that was posted or to the statement was written on a media social. Famous people bring influence to the society. Most of them performed their activities through media social (Ambalegin & Arianto 2020). It influences a refusal utterance when they post something on the social media. One of the example of refusal figured out on Twitter. On Tuesday, November 3, 2020. United States held the presidential election. Joe Biden is an elected president wrote in his twitter "*We may be opponents- but we are not enemies*". This writing caused a refusal utterance from an account page name "@Whuben1". The refusal utterance is "**You will never be my president old man.** I'm moving to Mexico where the Colombians will greet me with open arms!!!". From the utterance, It was not found the "refuse" word but it can be concluded that Whuben refused Joe Biden to be an elected president.

The other phenomenon was found on National Geographic. National Geographic is a one of monthly magazine and it is known as a magazine that mostly read all the time. The refusal utterance happened when Donald Trump blamed that Asia contributed the trash and fouled over the west coast. Actually the developed nations sent their trash to China. In this year, China refused to accept the trash from the developed nation. This refusal was found in this news, the title is "China's Ban On Trash Imports Shifts Waste Crisis To

Southeast Asia”. It was written on 16th November, 2018. The utterance of refusal was “ **I hate seeing my country as the dumpsite for the developed World**” said Yeo Bee Yin. She is known as a Minister of Energy Parker(2018).In this utterance, it was not found any “refusal” word but this utterance was understood as refusal where Yeo Bee Yin as a Minister of Energy did not like to see her country as the dumpsite and she refused it directly.

The next phenomenon was found on Good Morning America. It is an American morning that is broadcast on American Broadcasting Company. Nowadays, the world is facing the pandemic situation where people have to wear mask. It was reported by Benitez (2020)that one of political activist from America, Brandon Straka refused to wear his mask on flight from New York’ s LaGuardia airport to Dallas. He said “ **I don’t like wearing mask**”. This utterance contained a refusal where he did not say directly but he said implicitly to refuse wearing mask.

The last phenomenon was found from Al Jazeera English. It is Qatari state-owned news channel owned by Al Jazeera media network. This is the first English news headquartered in middle east. The news was still about pandemic issue which was reported by (Washington, 2020) that Indonesian refused to stay home for prayers. The refusal utterance was done by one of global Islamic missionary movement named Tabligh. One of pilgrimsaid that “**The corona virus is in China not here, we’re here to pray**”. They rejected

indirectly to pray at home while the government announced to stay at home during the pandemic.

From the refusal phenomena above, this research is really crucial to be done. Refusal can be expressed politely and when the hearer or the reader knows how to refuse politely and avoid the face threatening act it decreases the bad effect of refusal itself. In daily life, request and refusal always happen. It is found at school, home, college, market, many other different places and many different refusal expressions. Refusal belongs to the category of commissive because the speaker or the writer commits the hearer or the reader to perform an act (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008). Understandably, the refusal is an action to fail, to decline, to deny what the speaker or the writer proposes to the hearer or the reader.

When the hearer or the reader refuses a suggestion, offer or invitation to the speaker or the writer, usually it causes negative effect and sometime it seems as an insult of the speaker or the writer who is rejected. It is really important for the hearer or the reader who wants to refuse to act politely. Refusal refers to face threatening act in speech act because it is really sensitive condition in processing the communication and it can threaten a person's face.

Yule (1996) stated that within their everyday social interactions, people generally behave as if their expectations concerning their public self-image, or their face wants, will be respected. If the speaker says something that represents a threat to another individual's expectation regarding self-image, it is described as a face threatening act.

Besides in a real life, the refusal phenomena can be found in a movie. Movie is an illustration of the real conversation in a real daily. Movie is also a representation that reflects the culture or the behavior of the country that produces the movie itself. In this research, “Forever My Girl” Movie was as the data source that analytically discussed the refusal phenomena.

This movie told about a man who had a fiance and they planned to get married. On the day that was supposed to be their wedding’s day, but the groom left the bride because he chose his career to be a country musician. The main characters were Liam Page and Josie. This movie was released in the United States on January 2018. This was written and directed by Bethany Ashton Wolf based on the novel by Heidi McLaughlin.

From the movie, it was figured out the types of refusal and also the strategies when the hearer refused in that movie. The phenomenon was found in the conversation happened between Liam, a country star and Sam, Liam’s manager. Sam invited Liam to go to the party after finished the concert. Liam was exhausted and he was starving. Then his manager tried to persuade him to join the party. Due to Liam was exhausted and starving, it caused the refusal utterance to join the party. The utterances were shown below (00:07:21)

Liam	: See that blonde in the front of row?
Manager	: Yeah, already on it, Jack’s put her in the car, headed to the after party.
Liam	: I’m not going to the after party man.
Manager	: Now, Liam the head of the lable’s going to be there. I mean,
	everyone’ real eager to hear about these new tunes you’ve been working on, you know.
Liam	: Just have a bottle of vodka sent up to my room and a steak, all right? I’m starving.

Manager : Jimmy, he ain't going, he ain't going.

The hearer tended to use indirect refusal to be polite in conversation (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008). The types and the strategies were proposed by Félix-Brasdefer, (2008) and Houck (1999). The utterance of refusal was “**I'm not going** to the after part man”. It was identified as a direct refusal where he conveyed an explicit response which was known as non performative statement strategy to show a direct refusal. Then Liam refused indirectly because Sam tried to persuade him. He uttered “**Just have a bottle of vodka sent up to my room and steak, all right? I'm starving.**” It indicated that Liam **hid true intention** to refuse the invitation by **giving the reason** that he was starving. Understandably, the hearer wanted to decrease bad impact of refusal itself so that's why the hearer tended to use indirect refusal. The research is really crucial to be done because refusal commonly happens in daily life, and in order to know the types and the strategies which applied.

The phenomena of refusal were interested to be discussed. The researcher was interested to conduct the research of types and strategies of refusal proposed by (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) and (Houck, 1999). In this research, the main focus was to the types of refusal used in the “Forever My Girl” Movie and the strategies of refusal used in that movie. The hearer is able to save the face and it decreases the bad effect of refusal when the hearer uses the types of refusal and the strategies of refusal.

Refusal had been a discussion among the scholars over the world. It was interested to be discussed and gave new information about the refusal

itself. Al-mahrooqi and Al-aghbari (2016) discussed the refusal strategies. The theory was from Umale (2011) and data source was from EFL students. The finding was the students' responses were inappropriate and it was caused by the culture.

The second research was from Shishavan and Sharifian (2016). This study was to find out the refusal strategies and the research applied the theory from Chen (1995). The data source were taken from Iranian English learners and Anglo- Australian speakers. The result of this study was the performance of the Iranian and Australian participants differed from each other to a degree that could lead to intercultural miscommunication.

The researches above discussed refusal strategies and the present research discussed the types and the strategies of refusal. The theories were applied from the researches above Umale (2011) and Chen (1995) meanwhile the present research applied the theory from Félix-Brasdefer (2008). The data source from the researches above were taken from field research meanwhile the present research was non-field research and the data source were taken from the movie.

Those phenomena appeared in the society gave an information that the use of refusal expression in a conversation is very important to be applied. Thus the refusal expression in the "Forever My Girl" Movie was interested to be identified and analyzed in this research which titled "An Analysis of Refusal in "Forever My Girl" Movie: Pragmatics Approach.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, there were six problems identified as the follows:

1. The improper expression of refusal in term of utterance or action is able to build up FTA.
2. The refusal's utterance was written on social media headed to the resentment
3. The refusal of policy on the news affects people to disobey.
4. The refusal's statement written on the international magazine led disharmony.
5. The types of refusal in "Forever My Girl" Movie.
6. The strategies of refusal in "Forever My Girl" Movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problems, thus the limitation of the problems became two categories:

1. The types of refusal in "Forever My Girl" Movie.
2. The strategies of refusal in "Forever My Girl" Movie.

1.4 Formulation of the problem

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

1. What are the types of refusal in "Forever My Girl" Movie?
2. What are the strategies of refusal in "Forever My Girl" Movie?

1.5. Objective of the Research

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

1. To find out the types of refusal in “Forever My Girl” Movie.
2. To find out the strategies of refusal in “Forever My Girl” Movie.

1.6. Significance of the Research

1.6.1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research has three purposes. The first, the researcher delivers more information for the readers due to the strategies of refusal and the types of refusal. Next, this research is able to enlarge the comprehension, point of view about refusal, especially about the types of refusal and the strategies of refusal. Finally, this research is expected to improve the students of English and literature’s comprehension in pragmatics area due to types of refusal and the strategies of refusal in “Forever Girl” Movie.

1.6.2. Practical Significance

Practically, this research is able to be one of the sources by the next researchers who want to do the same research or learn more about the strategies of refusal and the types of refusal. Then, this

research is able to help the new students of English or the readers who want to get to know more about refusal in depth and it is not only about types of refusal and strategies but also about refusal in general.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics	:The study of language use in context (Birner, 2013).
Refusal	:Refusal belongs to the category of commissive because the speakers or the writers commit themselves to perform an act (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).
Type of refusal	:The classification of the refusal response which is expressed by the refusers (the hearers and the readers)(Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)
Strategy of refusal	:The way to soften the negative effect of refusal and avoid the face threatening act (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Birner (2013) conveyed pragmatics might be generally characterized as the investigation of language use in context. In other word, pragmatics is the process of learning the language and it needs context to investigate the language or the expression. Paltridge (2006) stated that context is an understanding of the relationship between what is said and what is understood in spoken or written. Can be caught that context is really crucial in pragmatic. Pragmatics relates to the speaker, how the speaker arranges what is going to be uttered by the speaker and what is meant by the speaker. Can be explained that pragmatics also the study about meaning in language.

Pragmatics is not able to be separated from speech acts because when the hearer or the writer wants to have a better understanding about speech acts, pragmatics is really needed. Yule (2010) stated that the term of speech act describes the actions such as “requesting,” “commanding,” “questioning” or “informing.”

Pragmatics is really crucial to be understood because it can help people comprehend the “invisible” meaning as Yule (2010) mentioned. Yule (1996) conveyed that when people understand pragmatics, people can deliver the people’s intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals and the kinds of actions (for example, requests) that they are performing when they speak.

This research applied pragmatics approach because it needs the context (situation and condition) which brings up the utterances which have meanings to find out the first question and the second question. When the speaker or the hearer produces an utterance where it has a meaning, it is related to the speech act which she or he needs to perform an act. An act to decline something in terms of request, offer, invitation, and suggestion is refusal.

2.1.1 Refusal

Félix-Brasdefer(2008)conveyed that the speech act of refusals represents one type of dispreferred response. Refusals belong to the category commissives because the speaker commits the hearer to perform an action. In other words, refusal is an action or a response to decline what the speaker intends to perform. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) stated that type of refusal is the classification

of the refusal response which is expressed by the refuser (the hearer) and Beebe (as cited in Rahayu, 2018) stated that refusal strategy is ways that are usually applied by the speaker or the writer to perform refusal in order to reassure the speaker or the writer that she or he has an appropriate reason.

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) delivered that the types of refusal are examined refusal to request, refusal to invitation, refusal to suggestion, refusal to an offer, and refusal to a variety situation. The refusal strategies may be various. The gender, level of education, social class, and age of the interlocutor influence the refusal strategy of people. Houck (1999) stated that a refusal is generally considered a speech act by which speaker “denies to engage in action proposed by the interlocutor”. Félix-Brasdefer (2008) classified the types of refusal became three types, namely direct refusal, indirect refusal, and adjuncts to refusal. Based on the theory was proposed by Félix-Brasdefer (2008) and (Houck, 1999), each type has the strategy. Direct refusal has two strategies, indirect refusal has twelve strategies, and adjunct to refusal has four strategies. The explanation of the types and the strategies was written below.

2.1.2 Types of refusals and Strategies of refusals

1. Direct Refusal

Gudykunst and Ting-Toomey (as cited in Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) stated that the direct verbal style refers to verbal message that embodies and invokes the speakers’ true intention in terms of their wants, needs and desires in the discourse process. On the other hand, direct refusal means the hearers express the refusal

clearly. They deliver true intention includes what their wants, needs and desire when they get offer, invitation, suggestion and so on. There were two strategies explained below.

a. Performative

Houck (1999) and Beebe (as cited in Sa'd & Qadermazi, 2014) stated that performative means the hearer or the reader expresses the utterance of refusal explicitly. It is concluded that performative is an action which reflects the true intention of the hearer or the reader. The example was written below.

“ I refuse ” (Sa'd & Qadermazi, 2014)

b. Non- Performative Statement

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) conveyed that non- performative statement means the hearer tells an explicit message of the refusal response. Non-performative statements are often conveyed as written below.

“No, I have made plans tomorrow to go out with my mom” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

“ I can't come to the party ” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

This type of refusal expresses an inability to accept an invitation, suggestion and request. Understandably, direct refusal has two strategies as mentioned above. It doesn't only use “no” to refuse something but the hearer or the reader is able to

use such as *can't or impossible* to negate a request, invitation, suggestion and variety situation.

2. Indirect refusals

Leech (as cited in Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) stated that on the indirectness scale “illocutions are ordered with respect to the path (in terms of means –ends analysis) connecting the illocutionary act to its illocutionary goal. Gudykunst and Ting-Toomey (as cited in Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) stated that the indirect verbal style refers to verbal message that camouflages and conceals the speaker’s true intention in terms of their wants, needs, and goal in the discourse situation. On the other hand, indirect refusal means the hearers avoid refusing in a clear way. They tend to hide their true intentions in terms of their wants, needs and goal. In indirect has 12 strategies which explained below.

a. Mitigated Refusal

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) conveyed that mitigated refusals are expressions which are internally modified by hedges that reduce the negative effect that a direct refusal may have had on the interlocutor. Internal modification included refusals that used the conditional form to convey politeness in specific situation. Impersonal expression “*one*” that have effect of creating distance between the speaker and the content of proposition expressed, or by means of mitigators such as mental state predicates e.g “*to think, to believe*”, adverbs “*unfortunately*” or degree modifiers “*a little, somewhat*”. Can be caught that mitigated refusal means people use the strategy to mitigate the refusal itself. Basically, when people refuse a proposition

by someone directly, it gives the negative effect. To decrease the negative effect of the refusal itself, this strategy can be used. The example was written below.

“so **I think probably** I’m not gonna take the class” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

b. Reason or Explanation

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) defined that when this strategy is used, the respondent indirectly refuses an invitation, request, or suggestion by providing excuses, accounts, or explanation. The account employed to express a refusal may be specific or general. A general reason or explanation does not include specific details as to why the individual cannot comply with an invitation, a request, or a suggestion. The refusal is able to be used by giving a reason or explanation to refuse something. This strategy softens the bad effect of refusal itself, because the refuser gives an excuse or explanation why she or he cannot conduct what the interlocutor needs to perform. The example was written below.

“**I have plans**” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

c. An indefinite reply

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) defined that by using an indefinite reply to refuse an invitation, request, and suggestion, the speaker’s intentional message remains vague, uncertain, and undecided. In addition, an indefinite reply often shows uncertainty on the part of the refuser and the outcome of the interaction is left open or indefinite. On the other hand, an indefinite reply is a strategy that can be used if refuser cannot assure or cannot give a clear decision whether he or she can

attend the invitation, accept the suggestion and conduct the request. The example was written below.

“**I’ll try, we’ll see**” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

d. Apology/Regret

Leech (as cited in Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) expressed regret for some offence committed by the speakers against the hearers and there is no implication that the speakers have benefited from the offence. In the case of refusal, employing apologies, expression of regret or asking for forgiveness function as indirect refusal that may be considered manifestations of relational work and expression that may be open for polite interpretation. In the current study, the categories of apology, regret, asking for forgiveness were collapsed under apology/regret. On the other hand, when the hearer uses this strategy to decline the proposition, there will be no implication of refusal itself. This strategy is appropriate to be used because it delivers good manner to a person who gets refused in terms of invitation, suggestion or request. The example was written below.

“**I’m really sorry, I can’t come**” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

e. An Alternative

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) stated the hearer and the reader apply this strategy to suggest alternatives or possibilities in order to negotiate face with the interlocutor and arrive at a mutual agreement. It can be understood that this strategy is used to

give another idea and the purpose of this strategy to figure out the same page of the speaker and the hearer. The example was portrayed below.

“**why don’t we go out** for dinner next week?” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

f. Postponement

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) defined when refusal is postponed, the speaker does not want to make a commitment clearly and therefore, puts off an invitation, a request, and a suggestion. On the other hand, this strategy is an act to put off or hold on the invitation, a request and a suggestion.”The example was displayed below.

“**I tried**”(Allami, 2010).

g. Repetition of previous discourse

Félix-Brasdefer(2008) conveyed that when the strategy employed, the speaker repeats a portion of previous discourse mentioned in the interlocutor’s invitation, request, or suggestion. It can be understood that repetition of previous discourse means the refuser repeats the words that have been said by the interlocutor where actually it is as a strategy to refuse the proposition. As usual, this strategy is used by the refuser to think which excuses will be delivered to the interlocutor. The example was displayed below.

“**what? Next Friday?**” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

h. Request for additional information

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) conveyed that this strategy is used to put off the refusal by asking more information which is not mentioned when the interlocutor invites, suggests, or request. In this strategy, the speaker introduces the face negotiations so between the speaker and the hearer can end at the same page. The example was shown below.

“What time is the party” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

i. Set condition for future or past acceptance

Félix-Brasdefer (2008)said that the advantage of this strategy is to postpone the indirect answer. It can be applied to refuse invitation, suggestion, and request. This strategy is used by giving a temporary condition that is used by the refuser that could be accepted in the past or in the future. The example was written below.

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

j. Wish

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) mentioned this strategy is used to convey the refuser’s wants or wish to receive the invitation, suggestion, and request. This strategy may be considered as a polite strategy to give to promote the facework and to decrease the negative effect of refusal. The example was displayed below.

“I wish I could stay and work for two more hours, maybe next time” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

k. Promise to comply

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) stated this strategy is used by the refuser because he or she does not want to make any appointment to people who are refused. The example was drawn below.

“I’m gonna try to be at your party but **I can’t promise** you anything” Félix-Brasdefer (2008).

l. Preparator

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) defined that preparators are utterances by the refuser that he or she prepares the following refusal by declaring several ways that she or he indicates the refusal of suggestion, invitation, offers, and request. The example was written down.

“I’ll be honest with you, I really would prefer not to” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

3. Adjuncts to Refusal

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) conveyed that the response of refusals are always followed by adjuncts to refusals which may introduce or follow the chief refusal answer. On the other hand, adjuncts to refusals mean that the hearers provide the external of modification to the refusal head act. Adjunct is a set of expression that

helps a refusal. The refuser will not refuse immediately when they get invitations, offers, suggestions, and requests. The hearers tend to give polite interpretation to the speakers who are rejected by using the strategies. The strategies of adjuncts to refusal were explained below.

a. Positive opinion

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) conveyed that when people are in a condition of refusing offers, invitations, requests, and suggestions, the refuser gives a positive thought before or after a refusal head act. It is to keep the good relationship between the refuser and people who are refused. The example was shown below.

“That’s good idea, but I don’t think I’ll able to make it” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

b. Willingness

(Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) stated that the hearer or the reader points her or his willingness to occupy the invitations, offers, suggestions, and requests. This strategy provides as a means of expression engagement with the interlocutor. The example was displayed below.

“I’d love but” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

c. Gratitude/Appreciation

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) quoted that the expression of gratitude or appreciation is applied to express relational work with an interlocutor when declining offers,

invitations, requests, and suggestions. When the refuser uses this strategy excessively, it can build a polite perspective. The example was written below.

“Thanks for the invitation but I already have plans” (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008).

d. Empathy

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) defined that when the hearer or the reader are in a situation of refusing , she or he may empathize with the people who are refused and it shows engagement with and understanding person’s situation, feelings, and motives. The example was shown below.

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

2.2 Previous Research

First, Ren and Wood (2016) discussed the actual performance of refusals. The theory was used by Félix-Brasdefer (2008). The corpus in the present study comprised 38 female date refusals collected from a popular Chinese TV dating program over a year. The result was Chinese females employed a limited range of strategies and mostly they refused by saying apologies and telling the reason.

Allami and Naemi (2010) studied the issue of production of refusals by Iranian EFL. the theory applied by Beebe (1990). The data source was gathered from Iranian EFL learners and the finding was there were differences when the Iranian refused to a higher, an equal, and a lower status person.

Alireza and Shirin (2013) analyzed the research aimed the speech act of refusal performed by native Persian and English speakers with respect to linguistic devices and the theory used was by (Fraser, 1990) and (Wannaruk,2008). This research used the Persian and English movie as a source of the data and the finding showed that there were some differences between two languages with regard to refusal utterance and gender.

Next, Su (2020)discussed the pragmalinguistic that differentiated ostensible refusals from genuine refusals as well as the sociopragmatic constraints for ostensible refusals and the theory used was by Chen (1995). The data were taken by 12 scenario roleplay tasks from 22 native speakers and 5 native speakers interlocutors. This research showed that refusals were often delayed, mitigated, and speaker-oriented.

Then, Retnowaty (2018)discussed the refusal strategies by Javanese in Balikpapan. The theory used from Beebe (1990). The source of the data was taken from the Javanese teachers by having DCT (Discourse Completion Task). This study displayed that the most participants tended to use indirect strategies.

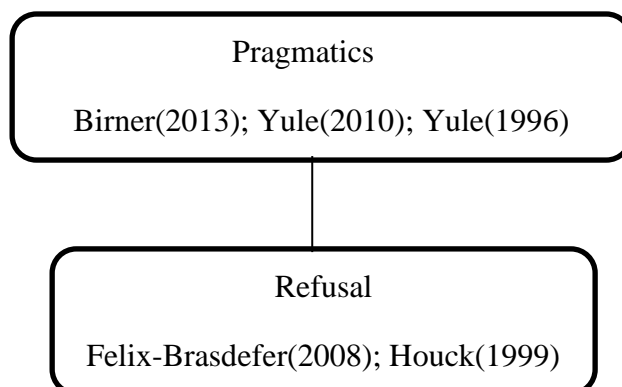
Aliakbari and Changizi (2012) investigated the use of refusal strategies by Persian and Kurdish speakers. The theory was applied by Beebe (1990). The data source were taken from Persian and Kurdis speakers. The result of this research was direct refusal “regret, excuse, reason, wish, and postponemet” were mostly used as the strategies.

Finally, Kayang (2018) studied to find out the refusal strategies performed by the speakers who had different ages. The theory was applied by Félix-Brasdefer (2008). The data source of this research was taken from twenty speakers who were 17-27 years old and twenty speakers who were 40-50 years old. The finding of this research was there were nine direct refusals, forty five indirect refusals, and sixty six adjuncts to refusals which were performed by the younger speakers. There were seven direct refusals, forty nine indirect refusals, and sixty four adjuncts to refusals.

The similarity of the previous research and the present research was from the theory applied. The previous and the present research applied the theory from Félix-Brasdefer (2008) and Beebe (1990). The difference between the previous and present research was from the data source where the previous research was a field research meanwhile the present research applied the theory of refusal to a movie.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study brought the data to be explained based on refusals' theory by Félix-Brasdefer (2008). The theory concerned to the 3 types and 18 strategies of refusal applied on "Forever My Girl" Movie by using pragmatics approach.



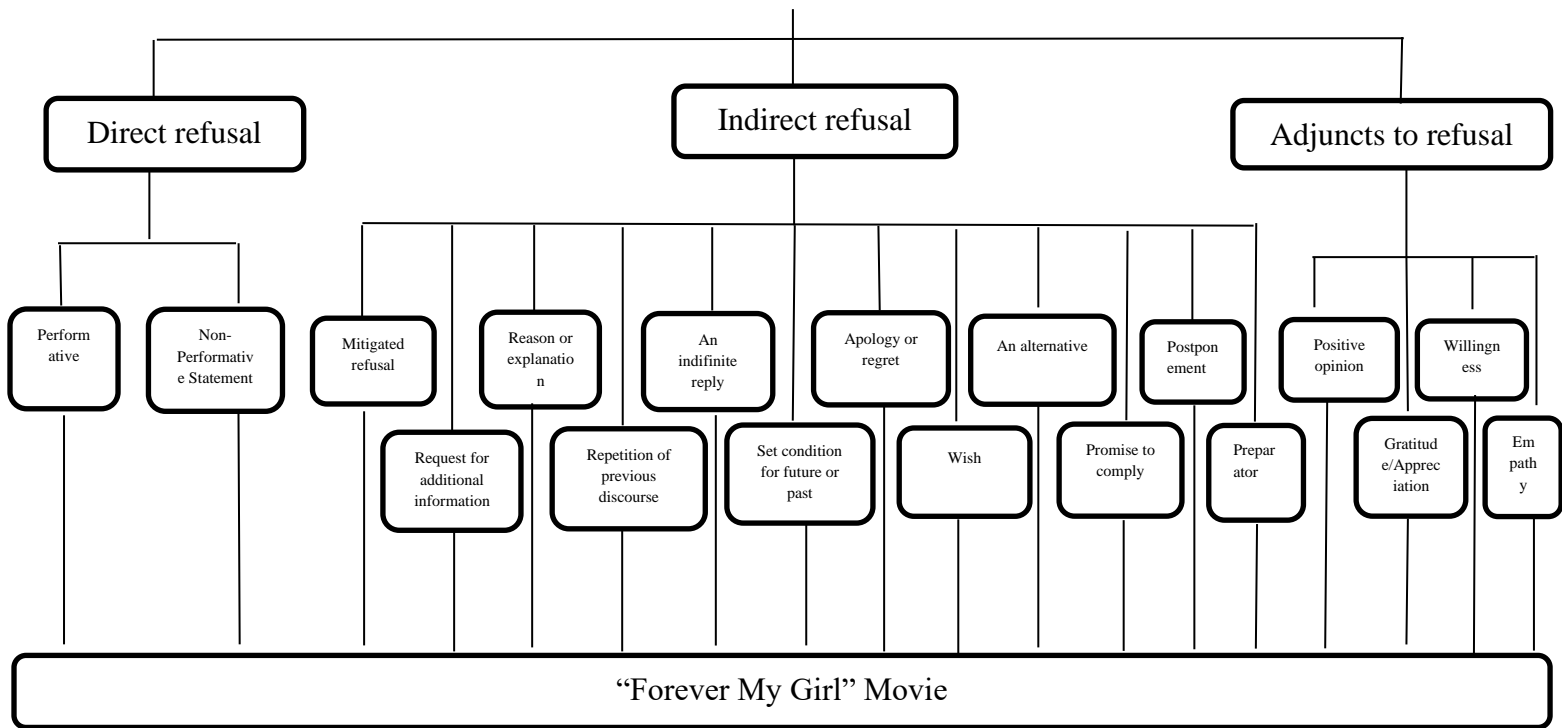


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research is a qualitative descriptive research. Cresswell (2018) stated that qualitative research is an approach for investigating and comprehending the meaning individuals or groups which consider as a social issue. The process of

research includes arising questions, procedures, and data typically gathered in the participant's setting.

The phenomenon was described in terms of using words and sentences. Additionally, the result of this research was displayed descriptively. Hence, this research was a descriptive qualitative. This research applied Félix-Brasdefer and Houck's theories of refusals to find out the types and the strategies of refusal refusals as the primary theory. It was applied to analyze the phenomena of refusal were discovered in "Forever My Girl" Movie.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of the research is the most crucial thing in this study. The main focus of this research was refusal. The types and the strategies of refusal were proposed by (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) and (Houck, 1999) in the utterances uttered by the characters which became the object of the research. It was refusal expression because based on the situation and the condition when the utterances of refusal were produced.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

This research applied observational method to collect the data. Sudaryanto (2015) conveyed that observational method is a method which is applied to discover the data by observing the use of the language. In the process of observing the data, the senses were applied to observe in term of seeing, hearing, and feeling the phenomena which found based on the theory in the data. This

research was non-participatory technique, in which the researcher did not directly involve in the conversation or produce the utterances.

There were some steps applied in collecting the data. The dialogues were scripted into a written form from the “Forever My Girl” movie. Then the dialogues were read deeply to find out the meaning of the conversation lexically and pragmatically. Next, the utterances were highlighted to identify the phenomena of refusal generally. While identifying the phenomena, the contexts had to be involved to get the accurate data. Finally, by combining the theory of refusal proposed by (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) the characteristics of refusal were identified to complete the process of collecting the data.

The word “no” is not always identified as a refusal. Thus, it is not only a request is able to be refused but it may be an offer, a suggestion, or an invitation. In the process of analyzing the data, the highlighted data were analyzed to find out the types and strategies of refusal theorized by (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) and (Houck, 1999).

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Dealing the technique of analyzing the data, this research applied pragmatics identity method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015) in which the context was needed in analyzing the data. This research applied pragmatics competence in equalizing by Sudaryanto (2015). Sudaryanto (2015) stated that pragmatic competence in equalizing is a technique to equalize between the theory of refusal proposed by

Félix-Brasdefer (2008) and Houck (1999) and the data of refusal were found in “Forever My Girl” Movie. Finally, the analysis results were considered to what types and strategies of refusal were uttered by the characters in “Forever My Girl” movie.

There were several steps to analyze the data. The highlighted data were identified to discover the refusal theorized by (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) and (Houck, 1999). In the process of analyzing the data, pragmatics method was applied to reveal the meaning of utterances that were closely related to the context when the conversation was going on. To solve the research problems, one data was able to answer two questions because the strategy is a part of the type.

The types of refusal were found by interpreting or combining the context and the utterance to figure out the pragmatics meaning on utterances in term of refusal. Then, the meaning was equalized to theories proposed by Félix-Brasdefer (2008) and Houck (1999) to find out the types of refusal. With the same data, the strategies were identified based on the types were found. The meaning of utterances were equalized to the theories proposed by Félix-Brasdefer (2008) and Houck(1999) to find out the strategies of refusal.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Analysis Result

The analyzed data were classified based on the types of refusal and the strategies of refusal. Each type has the strategies. The types and the strategies were found, they were presented descriptively. The result was described by writing phrase or sentence because this research was designed qualitatively. Due to the

descriptively written analysis result, this result presentation applied informal method of presenting the analysis result (Sudaryanto, 2015).

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1. Research Analysis of The Types of Refusal and The Strategies in

“Forever My Girl” Movie

This analysis focused on the types of refusal and the strategies of refusal applied in the utterances made by the characters of “Forever My Girl” Movie. In this research, types and strategies were not able to be separated. The same data