POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF REFUSALS IN THE MAIN CHARACTERS OF MOVIES ENTITLED *"THE SCARLET LETTER"* AND *"EASY A"*

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature

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YOGYAKARTA

2014

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

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Nomor: UIN.02/DA/PP.009/ 234 /2014

Skripsi / Tugas Akhir dengan judul:

Politeness Strategies of Refusals in

The Main Characters of Movies Entitled "The Scarlet Letter" and "Easy A"

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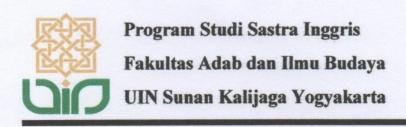NIP 19720928 199903 1 002

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explain the politeness strategies used by the main characters in both *The Scarlet Letter* and *Easy A*. This study investigates the utterances from the main characters of both films on the area of refusal. The data taken are in spoken form and only those which contains refusals.

In analyzing data, the writer used descriptive analysis with a qualitative approach. The data are analyzed using Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategy (1987). Based on Brown and Levinson's model of politeness strategy (1987), the politeness strategies used in conversations to reduce the FTA are grouped into four main super-strategies: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off-the-Record.

The results of the analysis show that the main characters of both movies tend to refuse things by using bald on record super-strategy. Using Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies, the writer found the types and the percentage of strategies used: Bald on record is 13 cases (46.4%), Positive politeness is 3 cases (10.2%), Negative politeness is 2 cases (7.1%) and Off record is 10 cases (35.6%). Besides, the results also shows that bald on record strategy is the most widely used by Hester Prynne of *The Scarlet Letter* and Olive Penderghast of *Easy A;* It may happen due to the condition and the situation of the conversations where the people communicate there may not really concern on the others' attention. Moreover, the result shows that there are some differences of refusal cases between *The Scarlet Letter* and *Easy A*, following: the word choice, sentences structures and the politeness strategies used. It can be said that the differences appear for some reasons, complaining, expressing and avoiding anger, expressing disagreement, and praising self.

Keywords: refusals, politeness strategies, utterances, differences

Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi strategi kesopanan yang digunakan oleh dua tokoh utama dalam film *"The Scarlet Letter"* dan *"Easy A"*. Penelitian ini juga menyelidiki ujara-ujaran dari toko h utama therhadap kasus penolakan. Data diambil dalam bentuk bahasa lisan dan hanya focus pada ujaran yang mengandung penolakan.

Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan analisis deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Data dianalisa dengan menggunakan teori strategi kesopanan Brown dan Levinson (1987). Berdasarkan model strategi kesopanan Brown dan Levinson, strategi kesopanan yang digunakan dalam percakapan untuk mengurangi FTA dikategorikan dalam empat super-strategi utama: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off-the-Record.

Dengan menggunakan teori strategi kesopanan Brown dan Levinson, penulis menemukan persentase dari masing-masing strategi yang digunakan: Bald on record 13 kasus (46.4%), Positive politeness 3 kasus (10.2%), Negative politeness 2 kasus (7.1%) dan Off record 10 kasus (35.6%). Disamping itu, hasil dari analisa juga menunjukkan bahwa bald on record strategi merupakan strategi yang paling sering digunakan oleh kedua tokoh tersebut. Hal ini mungkin dikarenakan factor situasi dan kondisi percakapan dimana orang-orang berkomunikasi dengan tidak terlalu memperhatikan kepentingan yang lain. Selain itu, hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan beberapa perbedaan penolakan antara "The Scarlet Letter" dan "Easy A", seperti pilihan kata, struktur kalimat, dan strategi kesopanan yang digunakan. Bisa dikatakan bahwa perbedaan tersebut muncul dikarenakan beberapa alasan, seperti; mengeluh, mengekspresikan danmenghindari kemarahan, mengekspresikan ketidaksetujuan dan membela diri,

Kata Kunci: penolakan, strategi kesopanan, ujaran, perbedaan,

MOTTO

"No one can arrive from being talented alone

God gives talent, work transforms into genius"

(Anna Pavlova)

"If you say in good words to someone else,

The kindness will return to you.

Kindness and Prayer of adoration that you said

Actually is for yourself."

(Jalaluddin Rumi)

"Keep your feet on the ground

When your heads in the cloud"

(Paramore)

"Lie is what happen when you're busy making your excuses"

(Simple Plan)

"Sometimes we're leaving games even we know we could win"

(Nora Dominguez)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved father Mohd. Saleh, and mother Fatmah, thanks for your love, the holy praying, the greatest care, the precious advice and the countless motivation. My brothers, Aprizal, Aprianto, Afandi, MuhdFadhli and Zamri, my beloved sisters Elma Syafraini, Nurbaeti and Eferida, and my nieces (so far) Naya and Rika. Your existences make my life more colorful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

ALHAMDULLILAH, all praises and thank to Allah, the Lord of Universe who has given us His uncountable graces. Shalawat and Salam blessed and poured down upon our beloved prophet Muhammad S.A.W.

The writing of this thesis is intended to fulfill the requirements for gaining the degree of bachelor at the Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, Islamic State University of SunanKalijaga Yogyakarta. The writing of this thesis would not have been completed without the contributions and supports from many people. Thus, he also wants to express his thanks to:

1) His father and Mother for their love, pray, care, advices, and motivation.

2) Mr. FuadArifFudiyartanto, M.HUM., M.ED. as the head of English Department in UIN SunanKalijaga also as the advisor who gives valuable guidance, patience, ideas, advices and corrections to make a progress and advancement of this graduating paper.

3) Mrs. JiahFauziah, S.S., M. Hum. as his academic advisor.

4) Mrs. IsnainiSetiyaningsih, M. Hum. as his former academic advisor.

5) All of the lecturers and the staffs in UIN SunanKalijaga of Yogyakarta, especially in the Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences.

6) *Pak mok*Jamal and family, *Mbah*Harjillah and family, and others whose name cannot be mentioned one by one, for their advices, holy praying and motivation.

7) His brothers, *Bah, Momok, Bang* Apan, *Bang* Eli and Jojo, and his beloved sister *Kak*Elma. For their loves, encouragements, countless motivations

and supports both financially and mentally, especially his beloved *Mba'* Inda.

8) All his nieces Ira, Titin, and Nisa in Yogyakarta.

9) His best friends Ijul, Inu, Yazed and Nadia. Thanks for countless togetherness.

10) His neighbors Ari, Entong, Lion, *Mas* Yanto, *Mas* Koko and Ade.

11) All his friends in AsramaPuteriSelendangDelime and AsramaPuteraTapakBadang of Karimun Regency, and others whose name cannot be mentioned one by one; all thanks for the memories you share with him.

12) His all friends of 2009 generation in English Letters and Language Department whose name cannot be mentioned one by one.

Finally, may this thesis be useful for everyone who needs it; criticism and suggestion are expected from the readers.

Yogyakarta, 09 Desember 2013

The Writer

Efendi

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

As social creatures, humans need communication, and they communicate through language. They convey their feelings and their ideas, and even interact with others through language. Language is "what the members of a particular society speak" (Wardaugh 2006: 1). As an essential set of items, language itself consists of two forms: the spoken language and the written language (Sullistyowati 2009: 1). There is often a tendency in applying judgments about written language to spoken language. People do not talk like books, even in the most formal situations or contexts. The spoken language delivers information directly and spontaneously. The spoken language is also enriched by expressions, rhetorical movements and intonations. Furthermore, the spoken language concerns with the text in utterances which contains both direct and indirect meanings. Thus the writer considers taking the spoken language as the object to study.

In real daily conversation, people tend to say something indirectly. Sometimes, the indirectness of the speeches is expressed in long and complicated ways. As Rahardi states, the longer a speech is expressed, the more polite the speech is. In contrast, the shorter a speech is expressed, it tends to be a little rude or impolite (2005: 119). Sometimes, men exchange their courtesy before getting down to the business. Although in the end the business does not run well, but by using some courtesy beforehand, both sides will give no offend to each other.

Communication is one of the ways people could know each other, but on the other side it is also a poison which could bring distance between two people that have known each other. The success of a communication depends on how the speech participants communicate well without harming any parties engaged in. In order to do so, people need certain strategies to have a polite conversation. It is important for the speech participants to know and to understand well about the manners and the phases of politeness in conversation. As a result, mutual misunderstanding and miscommunication breakdown can be avoided.

In communication, people cannot depend only on the textual meaning of the sentences, but they should also concern the contextual meaning of the communication. The study concerning the meaning and context is called pragmatics. In line with this study of the meaning and context, Yule says that "pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms" (1996: 4). In relation with the previous statement, this study takes politeness strategies, which is one of pragmatics fields, as the main topic to study.

Politeness is an important subject matter in a communication. Politeness concerns a relationship between two participants whom we may call *self* (speaker) and *other* (hearer)(Leech 1983: 131). People use politeness in various ways. Yule (1996: 60) states that being polite can be expressed through being tactful, generous, modest and sympathetic toward others. Meanwhile Brown and Levinson (1987: 94) propose 5 (five) strategies of politeness. They are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record and don't do the FTA. These strategies can be used as the framework to analyze the language behavior

and language phenomenon in social life. People also use politeness in various principles.

Other linguists have their opinion about politeness. Leech (1983: 98) defines politeness as "a form of behavior that establishes and maintains comity", that is, "the ability of participants in a social interaction to engage in interaction in an atmosphere of relative harmony." Lakoff in Eelen defines politeness as "a system of interpersonal relations designed to facilitate interaction by minimizing the potential of conflict and confrontation inherent in all human interchange" (2001: 2). According to Brown and Levinson, politeness strategies are developed in order to save the hearer's "face". Face refers to a speaker's sense of linguistic and social identity, which is defined as "the public self-image that every member (of the society) wants to claim for himself" (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 61).

In short, politeness helps us avoid conflict which possibly happens in our daily life. Therefore, it is very important to understand the norm of politeness and apply it well when we are conversing with others. It can be concluded that being polite in a conversation is not by praising or judging others. It is about people's behaviors in their communication.

As stated earlier, communication is an important process in conversation. To be a good communicator and a wise speaker, people need to be assertive. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* defines "assertive" as behaving in a confident way. It means that people who are able to be assertive will be able to express their feelings or their ideas wisely. They are not afraid to say what they

feel, and they will be fine in facing rejection or being rejected. They have confidence in their communication. However, being assertive is not easy when it comes to rejecting an invitation or refusing a request. Refusing other people's request or rejecting their invitation will always occur in an individual's life. Failure to make people understand in giving reasons why we reject their invitation or why we refuse to do their request can be a burden to both parties (the speech participants). This condition may ruin healthy working environment.

The topic about refusals is considered important to be elaborated because they are sensitive to social factors such as gender, age, level of education, power, and social distance; and because what is considered appropriate refusal behavior varies across cultures (Félix and Brasdefer, 2008: 1). According to Longman Contemporary English, refusal is an expressing something when we say firmly that we will not do firmly not do, give, or accept something (2008: 1379. It is important to investigate how the English speakers say 'no' for declining or refusing something, whether it is directly or indirectly. It is necessary to study how they express such words without hurting others' feeling. From the study about refusal, besides possible solutions given to the readers when they face those issues, people can also see how American culture saying 'no' in declining invitation or rejecting request. In relation with the topic about refusal, the writer considers to take film to study: *The Scarlet Letter* and *Easy A*.

The writer has some reasons to take T*heScarlet Letter* and *Easy A* as the object of the study. *The Scarlet Letter* is originally an 1850 romantic work fiction written by Nathaniel Hawthrone, which then filmed in 1911 for the first time. *The*

Scarlet Letter is an 1850 romantic work of fiction in a historical setting, written by Nathaniel Hawthrone. Set in 17th-century PuritanBoston, Massachusetts during the years 1642 to 1649, it tells the story of Hester Prynne, who conceives a daughter through an adulterous affair. According to Andrea Seabrook, The adultery she committed when her husband was thought lost at sea leads Boston's Puritan authorities to brand her with the bright red "A" of the title (http://www.npr.org/2008/03/02/87805369/hester-prynne-sinner-victim-object-winner). *The Scarlet Letter* has been adapted to numerous films, plays and operas and remains frequently referenced in modern era. It also has inspired Will Gluck in a novel entitled *Easy A* which then filmed in 2010.

While *Easy A* is an American teen comedy film written by Bert V. Royal and directed by Will Gluck. *Easy A* was released in September 17, 2010. As stated earlier, the screenplay of *Easy A* was partially inspired by *Nathaniel Hawthrone's*novel entitled*The Scarlet Letter.* The movie tells about Olive Penderghast, a high school student, who was expelled from her surrounding in school right after she lied to her best friend that she went on a date with a boy. The rumor about the date spreads to the entire school like a deadly virus, which is then made her totally changed, from a politely-dressed girl to a prostitute dressed-like girl. She begins to wear more provocative clothing and stitches a red "A" (similar to Hester Prynne in *The Scarlet Letter*, which happened to be their lesson in the school) to everything she wears. Boys who usually have had no luck with girls in the past beg Olive to say they have had sex with her in order to increase their own popularity, in exchange for money, in turn of increasing her reputation.

In both *The Scarlet Letter* and *Easy A* movies, there are many refusals that come from the sensitive social factors as mentioned before, that have relation with certain culture. The interesting thing to be elaborated in these movies is about the refusal that has been experienced by the main characters from both movies. The way they say "no" to their addressee and the reasons why they use those strategies in refusing or declining something from others are the things that need to be considered and learned, since those phenomena are considered crucial in daily conversation.

This study emphasizes the politeness strategies used by the main characters' on refusal in *The Scarlet Letter* and *Easy A*. It will be focused on how the characters' say no to decline something from others. The study deals with every utterances and everything related to refusal. There will be two fields which will be elaborated in this study. First, the analysis will focus on the kinds of politeness strategies used and the explanation of chosen strategies by the main characters of both movies in refusing and declining something from others'. And the second, the study will focus on the possible causes of the difference between the main characters in the way refusals reflected in each movie. This study takes several people or parties involved with the main character in both movies.

Finally, the research is needed to be done to get better understanding about politeness in Islam to treat others well. It can be seen in 15th Hadith of Hadith Arba'in

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُوْلَ اللهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ : مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ

فَلْيَقُلْخَيْراً أَوْ لِيَصْمُتْ، وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ فَلْيُكْرِمْ جَارَهُ، وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ

فَلْيُكْرِمْ ضَيْفَهُ

[رواه البخاري ومسلم]

Abi Hurairah narrated that Rasululloh SAW said "whoever among you believe in Allah and the day of hereafter, say good things or keep quiet, and whoever among you believe in Allah and the day of hereafter, be generous to their neighbor, and whoever among you believe in Allah and the day of hereafter be generous to their guest " [narrated by Bukhari and Muslim]

(http://haditsarbain.wordpress.com/2007/06/09/hadits-15-berkata-yang-baik-atau-diam/)

1.2. Problem Statements

As mentioned before, this study deals with politeness strategies. The main problems in this study can be seen below:

i)   How are the politeness strategies used by the main characters of the movies when they are rejecting or refusing something from others?

ii)   How are the strategies in the two movies different?

iii)   What is the possible causes of those differences?

1.3. Objectives of Study

This study aims to:

i)   Describe the politeness strategies used in each different

description.

ii)   Compare a conclusion whether there are any differences in

expressing 'no' in the movies.

iii)   Explain the causes for those differences.

1.4. Significances of Study

The result of this research may have some benefits for understanding the

others' intention towards refusing and declining things.

1. Theoretically, the finding of this study is expected to enrich the study

of pragmatics, particularly the politeness strategies. As has been

observed, politeness strategies employed in daily life conversations are

different from politeness that occurred in a movie even it is the

reflection of the real life. Therefore, it is expected to give contribution

to pragmatics theory, specifically in applying Brown and

Levinson'stheory of politeness.

2. Practically, this study is also expected as a research model for those,

either students, lecturers, or researchers, who are interested in studying

pragmatic penomena, especially those of politeness studies. Besides

that, the readers can learn how to treat others well by applying

politeness strategies and avoid misunderstanding and conflict with

others.

1.5. Literature Reviews

During composing this study, the writer finds some researches that studied about politeness strategies. The first is Yustina Dian Istantiwho graduated of State University of Semarang in 2009 with her research entitled "Politeness Strategies Used in Conversational Texts of Senior High School English Textbook." Her study aims to elaborate the kinds of politeness strategies found in the classroom request. Her analysis uses the politeness theory of Brown and Levinson. The analysis focuses on one point that is request. She finds 311 utterances of Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies in the elicitation prompted. Those are ninety-nine utterances of bald on record strategies, sixty-seven utterances of positive politeness strategies, one hundred and forty one utterances of negative politeness strategies, and four utterances off the record strategies. On the other hand, there are fifty-nine lexico-grammatical errors in the elicitation prompted. Then, the writer concludes that the most frequently employed politeness strategy in the elicitation prompted in the negative politeness strategy.

The Second is a research by Sekar Indah Pramadhani, a graduate of State University of Semarang with her research entitled "Politeness Strategy Used In *Kick Andy Talk Show.*"Her study aims to find out how the politeness strategies were used and the factors that influenced the speakers in performing such strategies in Kick Andy Talk Show, JK-Wiranto Episode. Her analysis uses Brown and Levinson's politeness theory. The writer finds that the three main participants (Andy, JussufKalla and Wiranto) performed all politenessstrategiess as described by Brown and Levinson. The bald-on record strategy, positive

politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and off-record strategy. It is also found that most of the politeness strategies used in the Talk Show was intended to minimize the distance between the host and the guests.

The last is a paper entitled "Politeness Strategies Used by Indonesian Chatters in Internet Relay Chat" written by ImaKhalimatusSa'diyah (2003). The study focuses on politeness strategies used by Indonesian chatters in the discourse of online environment specifically in IRC channels. The data source of her research is IRC channel, and in written form. Her analysis uses Brown and Levinson's politeness theory. The results of the analysis show that bald on record strategy is the most widely used by Indonesian chatters in IRC. Her analysis concludes that there is almost no boundary for everyone to say what they want to say, since theymay not really know each other and they may never meet in the 'real' world.

This research is different from those prior researches since this research has the purpose to analyze the politeness strategies on areas of refusal and the comparison between the classic cultures and the modern cultures. The data will be analyzed thoroughly and deeply since the analysis is focused on a specific act, which is refusal.

1.6. Theoretical Approaches

This research will be focused on the politeness strategies. Politeness is first and foremost, a matter of what is said and not a matter of what is thought or believed (Cruse 362). Politeness is another level to conversational interaction besides the rules of the cooperative principle. The theory of politeness has been

suggested by some experts such as R. Lakoff (1973); Brown and Levinson (1978); P. H. Grice (1975); and Leech (1983). In this research, the writer will use the theory by Brown and Levinson in their analysis.

This research focuses on the use of politeness strategies on the area of refusal. Thus, pragmatics approach is used to help in understanding the intended message of communication. There are four areas that pragmatics concerns with: the study of speaker meaning, the study of contextual meaning, and the study of how more gets communicated than is said, the study of the expression of relative distance (Yule, 1996 3).

According to Brown and Levinson, politeness is behaving in a way that attempts to take into account the feelings of the people being addressed. Brown and Levinson state that politeness theory is a theory based on the concept that men have public self-image that they protect. It refers to face (1987: 61). Brown and Levinson define face as "something that is emotionally invested, and that can be lost, maintained, or enhanced, and must be constantly attended to in an interaction" (1987: 61). A person act that threats another individual's face is called a face threatening act. A person's act that lessens the possible threat is called a face saving act (Yule via Fauziah 2011: 35).

The theory of politeness says that men or people use various ways to protect the others' face when they communicate. Brown and Levinson (1987: 61) assume that every individual has two types of face, positive and negative. Positive face is defined as the individual's desire that her/his wants be appreciated and approved of in social interaction, whereas negative face is the desire for freedom

of action and freedom from imposition (via Watts 2003: 86). In short, positive face is related to the feelings of being accepted by other people and the desire of wanting others to appreciate and approve the positive image of an individual and negative face, in contrast, is the need to be self-determining, to have liberty in his act and to be unconstrained by others.

There are four general theories of politeness by Brown and Levinson:

1. **Bald on Record Strategy**

In the bald on record strategy, the speaker does nothing to minimize threats to the hearer's face. The prime reason for its usage is that whenever a speaker (S) wants to do the FTA with maximum efficiency *more than he wants* to satisfy the hearer's (H's) face, even to any degree, he will chose bald on record strategy (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 95). There are, however, different kinds of bald on record usage in different circumstances, because S can have different motives for his want to do the FTA with maximum efficiency. It is divided into two classes:

a.Cases of non-minimization of the FTA

b.Cases of FTA-oriented Bald on RecordUsage

2. **Positive Politeness Strategy**

The positive politeness strategy is usually seen in groups of friends, or where people in the given social situation know each other fairly well. It usually tries to minimize the distance between them by expressing friendliness and solid interest in the hearer's need to be respected (minimize the FTA). The only feature

that distinguishes positive politeness compensation from normal everyday intimate language behavior is an element of exaggeration. There are fifteen sub-strategies that are used in positive politeness strategies which will be shown in second chapter in the sub topic of positive politeness super-strategy page 24 in the form of chart.

3. Negative Politeness Strategy

Negative politeness is defined as "a redressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face: his want to have his freedom of action unobstructed and his attention unrestricted" (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 129). Negative politeness strategy recognizes the hearer's face, but it also recognizes that the speaker is in some way forcing on them. There are ten sub-strategies of negative politeness, which will be shown in the second chapter in the sub topic of negative politeness super-strategy page 26 in the form of chart.

4. Off Record Strategy

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 211), a communicative act is done off-record if it is done in such a way that it is not possible to attribute only one clear communicative intention to the act. Thus, if a speaker wants to do an FTA, but wants to avoid the responsibility for doing it, he can do it off-record and leave it up the addressee to decide how to interpret it. Brown and Levinson divide off record politeness into fifteen sub-strategies, which can be seen in the second chapter in the sub topic of negative politeness strategy page 28 in the form of chart.

Each utterances related with refusals from the main characters of both movies are described using Brown and Levinson's politeness theory. Besides the theory of politeness from Brown and Levinson, the writer also uses Grice's maxims of cooperative principle to conduct the study,because there are some relation between the politeness theory and the maxims of ccoperative principle.

First, the writer will analyze the refusal scenes from their co-text and context using the politeness theory. After analyzing the scenes containing refusal utterances, the writer can determine the classification of the refusal based on Brown and Levinson's theory, then conducting the result of the classification by using Grice's maxims of cooperative principle for some cases. The last step is finding the possible reasons of the differences in expressing 'no' between movies.

1.7. Methods of Study

The explanation on the methods in this research is divided into type of study, data resources, methods of collecting data and methods of analyzing data.

1.7.1. Type of Study

This study is a descriptive qualitative, since the data will be collected, analyzed, and described in the form of word, rather than numerical statistics. Based on Moleong, the qualitative research is a research that aims to understand the phenomena about what the subject of research has been experienced, like behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. holistically and descriptively through form of words and language in a particular natural context and by doing some natural method (Moleong, 2000: 6). Thus, this research will concern politeness strategies

used by the main characters of both *The Scarlet Letter and Easy A* in expressing refusals. The analysis will be in form of an explanation or description in words or in paragraphs, not in statistics data.

1.7.2. Source of Data

The data in this research is divided into two: primary data, where data source of data directly gives the data to the researcher, and secondary data where data sources indirectly give the data to the researcher (Sugiyono 2010: 308). The source of primary data in this study are the screenplay of both *The Scarlet Letter* and *Easy A* movies, which originally from novels by the same title. The secondary of the research is the scripts obtained from some refusals scenes which contain conversations on refusals between the main characters, Hester Prynne in *The Scarlet Letter* and Olive Perderghast in *Easy A,* and some supporting characters in the movies.

1.7.3. Techniques of Collecting Data

Type of method of collecting data in this research is documentation. Method of documentation is collecting data through the documents, the artifacts, the collection of photographs and other data (Koentjaraningrat 1982: 173). To collect the data, the writer closely watches the film, identifies the main data, and makes the data in the form of film script or image. In order to make up the data, the data collection will be done through some steps. First, the writer does close watching both *The Scarlet*

letter and *Easy A* movies for several times to make sure that the data are accurate. Second, the writer listens and focuses on utterance scenes of refusals, then classifies the utterances into two classifications to compare. Third, after watching closely, observing the movies, the writer then makes some notes of the data collected. The writer chooses the conversations from both movies which contain refusal scenes done by the main characters of the movies.

1.7.4. Methods of Analyzing Data

After all the data have been collected, the next step is analyzing. The data analyzing technique of this research is descriptive analysis. The data analysis will be done to answer the problems of the study. In analyzing the data, it needs identifying, classifying, interpreting data, and finding the conclusion (Wray and Bloomer, 1998: 7-13). Related to this explanation, the writer will take several steps, they are:

a. Identification: the writer identifies the main patterns refusals that appear in each scene.

b. Interpretation: the writer finds the refusals scenes which are chosen to be analyzed and makes some interpretations.

c. Classification: after getting the refusals, the writer classifies them into two classifications between movies, and then makes the comparison based the classifications.

d. Conclusion: the last step is to make the conclusion after getting the refusals, classifying the politeness strategies, and making the

comparison between the classic and modern cultures of ecperssing refusals in terms of politeness strategies asreflected in *The Scarlet Letter* and *Easy A* and the reasons of the differences.

1.8. Paper Organization

This paper is divided into four chapters. Chapter I is Introduction. It describes the general information of this research including background of study,problems statement, objectives of study, significances, literature reviews, theoretical approaches, methods of study, and paper organization. Chapter II, Review of Related Literature, elaborates the related theories used, that is, the theory of pragmatics that contains some politeness strategies, and the background infromation of the movies. Chapter III provides the analysis of the data which shows the politeness strategies, the different use of politeness strategies and the causes of the differences between movies. Chapter IV is conclusion of the entire research.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1. Conclusions

A speaker has two strategies in expressing refusals; they are directly and indirectly. The direct ways is done when the speaker resufes something directly or not in implicitly. While the indirect ways is done by expressing an utterance in long and complicate ways. Moreover, there is something implicit in the indirect speech that need to be understood by the hearer(s). If the speaker wants to do the refusals immediately, he/she should apply the direct refusals utterances or doing explicit utterance(s). Meanwhile, a speaker can apply the indirect strategy in order to soften his/her refusals. Besides, this strategy can be used to save the H's face in case his/her request is rejected.

The first conclusion is that there are 28 cases containing refusal utterances. They are 13 cases (46.4%) belong to bald on record super-strategy which is the most often strategy used in expressing refusals, three cases (10.7%) belong to positive super-strategy, two cases (7.1%) belong to negative super-strategy and 10 cases (35.6%) belong to off record super-strategy.

For addition, both Hester Prynne and Olive Penderghast refuse requests or invitations for following reasons: expressing disagreement, expressing disappointment, expressing complain, defending arguments, avoiding anger, praising themselves, ignoring the H and promising something to H.

The second conclusion, since the data taken are from two different works, the different use of politeness strategies are found as well as the cause(s) for those differences. The main differences use of politeness strategies are (i) the words choice, in which the words choice used by Hester Prynne in *The Scarlet Letter* is considered more polite compared to the words used by Olive Penderghast in *Easy A* because: there are no verbal abuses found in the first work. The most possible cause for this difference is that the settings of both works are totally different. Where the setting of *The Scarlet Letter* is based on 17th century while *Easy A* in a 20th, moreover the personality of both Hester Prynne and Olive Penderghast also determines the causes for this difference. (ii) Sentence structure. Hester Prynne tends to do refusals in form of rhetorical questions and in long and complicated ways. While Olive Penderghast prefers the direct and short statements in doing the refusals. The most possible causes for this difference is the direction of the conversation is different, in which Hester uses a long and complicated way in form of rhetorical questions is to break the sincerity between the speaker and the hearer(s). On the other hand, Olive uses a short and straight-forward statement in refusal. The direction of the conversation is explicit and clear.

4.1. Suggestions

The writer would like to give some suggestions for readers (student) who have an attempt to do the same topic, i.e. the politeness strategies, as mentioned below:

1. To study linguistic aspect of certain movies, the writer suggests the students understand clearly how to analyze the movie from the linguistic side.

2. It would be better if the writers learn more about the implied meaning and the context of each utterance to identify what the meaning of utterances uttered by the speaker is.

3. Those who want to analyze the politeness strategies can use the other theories of politeness in order to conduct the first theory, so that the analysis can be done thoroughly.

4. The future researchers can also use the holy book and the hadiths to be the object of the study.

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APPENDIXES

I.   Data Of Refusals In *The Scarlet Letter* And *Easy A*

The Scarlet Letter

➢ **Bald on Record**

Strategies	Cases of Refusal	Setting and Scenes
1. Non-minimization FTA	1. I say we start there first	➢ The next day after her arrival, accompanied by Brewster, Hester went out to find the homestay. On the way, Brewster asked the direction of where they should begin their search. Spontaneously, Hester mentioned specific place to start searching. For some reasons, Brewster disagreed with the point mentioned by Hester, on the cliffs by the sea. The reason for

	2. Sir, I will not stop the meeting	his disagreed in because the Indians of Bay Colony is dominated the Ballingar's points. Hester, which is known as a headstrong woman, insist Brewster suggestion by keep asks him to start searching around the cliff by the sea.
	3. I will not reveal the name Sir	
		➢ Hester was being judge in court for some reasons. In the court, Hester was asked about the meeting, whether she is going to stop the meeting or not. But Hester straightforwardly
	4. I cannot run. I	refused to stop the

	cannot run	meeting.
		➢ In the other court, Hester was suspected guilty by her pregnancy. In the court, the Governor as the head of the court, asked Hester to reveal the name of a man behind her pregnancy. Hester realized that if she revealed the name, Arthur, as the man behind her pregnancy, would be hung as the punishment. Hester then directly refused to tell the name of the man behind her pregnancy.
		➢ On one day, Hester

		meets Dimmesdale in the forest, where she removes the scarlet letter from her dress and identifies her husband and his desire for revenge. In this conversation, she convinces Dimmesdale to leave Boston in secret on a ship to Europe where they can start a new life.
2. FTA Oriented	5. Don't worry Bobbin, I shan't go far	➢ When farming in her backyard, helped by her slaves, Hester saw a little red bird, flew around the backyard fence. She interested with the little red-bird, the she decided following the bird into the forest. Realized that

	6. No. You must not. You are the saint of these people. They will hung you for betraying them.	their master is going to the forest all by herself, one of the slaves then yelled, offering himself to accompany Hester in the forest. On the other hand, Hester didn't want to disturb, nor being disturbed by her slave. Thus she indirectly refused the offer from the good slave to not join her. In her utterance of refusal, Hester indirectly said "feel free to get your own business, and don't worry about me, I can take care of myself" ➤ Hester was sentenced for her guilty in the

	7. If I look at you, I will never be able to leave	court. As the punishment, she was jailed until she reveals the name of her sinner fellow. In some occasion, Arthur was allowed to visit Hester in the prison. In the prison, Arthur, who felt guilty for Hester's punishment, thought that he must go to the Bellingham, before the Governor, and reveal the truth about him and Hester. Hester was totally disagreed with Arthur's decision. She straightforwardly refused Arthur's decision to reveal the truth before the magistrate.

		➢ At the end of the movie, after get his former husband buried, Hester then leaves Dimmesdale in the graveyard. Instinctively, Dimmesdale catches Hester's hand and asks her to look him in the eyes. On the other hand, Hester refuses to do so, since from the beginning (right after the war ends) she intend to leave the Bay Colony and Dimmesdale behind.

➢ **Positive Strategy**

Strategies	Cases of Refusal	
1. Avoid Disagreement	8. You are most kind, but I	➢ For some reason, Hester was sent

	intend to find my own house as soon as possible	ahead of by her husband to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Governor invited her to join the dinner at the night on the day Hester arrived in Massachusetts Bay Colony. In the diner, Mrs. Governor offered Hester to stay with them, with the Governor's family until her Husband, Roger Chillingworth arrived. Hester softly refused the offer by saying "you're most kind, but I intend to find my own house as soon as possible".
2. Offer or Promise	9. Thank you so much. Please go	

		on without me. I will follow at once	Hester's utterance was totally disagreed by the Governor family. Mrs. Governor even expressed her disagree by mentioned about the incompatibility of a woman to live alone. However, Hester stayed with her mind to live on by her own, since she has promised her husband to find their own house; to prepare a place for them.
			➢ When she was admiring a unknown man who was swimming in lake of

		the forest, Hester heard some children voices shouting her name. The kids then told her that someone was looking for her. Those kids were the children of honorable couple in Bay Colony, who happen to be there to bring Hester to the church, to attend the Sabbath. However, Hester realized that she was in untidy condition; she then softly refused the request of the man to bring her to the church by promising that she

		would join them at the church later.

> **Negative Strategy**

Strategies	Cases of Refusal	
1. Be direct conventionally indirect	10. Thank you no. I never imbide	➢ Hester met the woman in Bay Colony, Mrs. Hibbons and friends. While introducing her friends, Mrs. Hibbons offered Hester a cup of tea. For some reasons, Hester refused the offer from Mrs. Hibbons by saying "thank you" before she mentioned the

		reason for refusing the offer.

> **Off Record Strategy**

Strategies	Cases of Refusal	
1. Use rhetorical question by violating maxim quality	11. Would you have me disobey my husband?	➢ Still at the same scene as in the dining room, Hester stayed with her own opinion to prepare a homestay for her and her husband. Almost all off the audiences of the diner disagreed with Hester's decision to live by her own. The Governor himself raised his intonation

	12. If i spent six months in a cold jail and not tell those iron men, what makes you think i will tell you now?	by mentioned the rules of Bay Colony about the newcomers. And again, Hester insisted her opinion by indirectly refused the offer with a question "would you have me disobey my husband?" The Governor can do nothing about this question of Hester.
	13. On your house? With you?	➤ The time has passed by and Hester has born a child named Pearl. After six months in jail, the magistrate of Bay Colony decided to bring Hester to the public. Before the

		society of Bay Colony, Hester was asked to reveal the name of her fellow sinner. The first one spoke was her fellow sinner, Arthur, not to reveal the truth, but to ask Hester reveal the truth. The Governor raised his voice. However, Hester stood with her opinion, never revealed the name. She refused to reveal the truth by making a rhetorical question.
	14. Why did you not say you were a minister?	➢ On the way to the church, Hester's cart was stuck in the muddy road.

	15. Is my money no good to you sir?	Fortunately she met Arthur Dimmesdale, a man who was swimming in the lake before, who happen to cross the same path with the same purpose, went to the church. Realized that Hester was unable to get her cart off the muddy road, Arthur then offer himself to help Hester get her cart out of the mud.
2. Give hints by violating maxim relevance	16. I'll need indentrured labour. At least two men. The land needs draining	However, they realized that they would not be able to get the cart all by themselves, Arthur then offered Hester to ride with him on his horse. Hester

		implicitly refused Arthur's offer by asking "on your horse? With you?" Hester's questions can be simply meant that she was trying to find another reasonable solution, than to ride on one horse. Finally, they got the solution, Hester rode Arthur's horse and Arthur rode Hester's.
		➢ In a library, Hester met Arthur who happened to be there, reading some book. They both have had some chats about the books in the library.

		In the conversations, Arthur asked Hester why she didn't tell that she was married, but Hester refused to answer the question by asking the same thing, about the identity of Arthur as a colony minister.
		➤ After had some bad attitude from Brewster, Hester then decided to find the slaves on her own. In the market, she happened to encounter a slave's seller, selling his needs. On the slaves market Hester made some offering on two

		slaves by asking for their price. The seller answered with some ridicules question. Realized that she was being joking, Hester then refused to respond the question of the seller by asking another question that would shut the seller's mouth.
		➢ Hester and Brewster finally found their intended house, on the cliffs by the sea. Hester then expressed how glad she was with her new house. However, Brewster perceived Hester's enthusiastic

		by making some temptation on her. Hester then refused to respond Brewster's words by asking Brewster what she needed, at least two indentured labor to draining the dry land.

Easy A

➢ **Bald on Record Strategy**

Strategies	Cases of Refusal	Setting and Scenes
1. Non minimization of FTA	1. I don't want your money Brandon	➢ The conversation continuous to a serious problem. Brandon seemed to be not accepted for being rejected. He then offered Olive

		some money so that Olive could be easily hanged out with him. This time Olive seemed to be has had her patience lost. She then directly refused Brandon's offer with heighten intonation so that Brandon would stop from asking her to be his boyfriend.
	2. Not now you shit death	
		➢ Still at the same scene, Evan took Olive's supposition sentence seriously. He thought Olive had changed her mind, and would go on a date with him. He then
	3. No!	

		enthusiastically asked Olive whether Olive really wanted to have a date with him or not. On the other side, Olive seemed to be has had her patience lost towards Evan thought. This time she used an inappropriate sentence in refusing Evan's last request.
		➢ At the end of the movie, Olive expressed her thanks to her best friends Todd, who helped her so much in solving her problems. On

		their way home in the car Todd then asked Olive permission to kiss her. Knowing that there is no boundaries between her and Todd, Olive then straight-forwardly refused Todd request to kiss her.
2. FTA oriented	4. Rhi, I cannot go camping with you okay? I have a date okay? I told you.	➤ Rhianon wants Olive to join their camping so badly. On the other hand, Olive refuses to join the. She lies to her best friend Rhiannon

	5. I really don't need those	Abernathy about going on a date in order to get out of camping with Rhi's hippie parents. Instead, she hangs around the house all weekend listening to Natasha Bedingfield's "Pocketful of Sunshine".
		➢ For some reasons, Mrs. Griffith, the wife of Olive favorite teacher in her school, summoned her. In her office, Mrs. Griffith offered some moneys to Olive in order to

		prevent Olive from telling anyone about her affair with some boys in her school. Knowing that Mrs. Griffith has done a bad thing, Olive refused to accept the offer from her. Moreover, she likes Mr. Griffith very much, so that she would see Mr. Griffith with the truth about his wife.

➤ **Positive Strategy**

Strategies	Cases of Refusal	Setting and Scenes
1. Give gift to H	6. Yeah, but I didn't meant that with me. I mean you're nice guy and all, but you	➤ Still in Olive's room with the same topic about Brandon asking Olive to hang out

| | not really my type | with him, Brandon seemed to be not understood with Olive statement about in previous scene. Brandon then insisted his intention. He then mentioned his reason for asking Olive to hang out with him; to pretend to be straight. Olive stayed on her point. She then straight-forwardly mentioned the reason she refused Brandon without worrying Brandon's feeling afterwards. |

> **Negative Strategy**

Strategies	Cases of Refusal	Setting and Scenes
1. Be direct in conventionally indirect	7. No thank you. I'm trying to watch my figure	➢ In one occasion, Olive has ever joined Rhianon in the camping with Rhi's hippie parents. In the camping dinner, Rhiannon's father offers a cup of wine to Hester. Hester then politely refused the offer from Rhiannon's father by telling the reason why she doesn't drink the wine.

➢ **Off Record Strategy**

Strategies	Cases of Refusal	Setting and Scenes
1. Understate by violating quantity maxim.	8. I'm not that kinda girl.	➢ On the next Monday, in their school, Rhiannon asked Olive about her date on her last weekend. Olive told everything she knew about date. In fact everything she told Rhiannon in her date was totally a lie. Rhiannon reacted out of Olive's expected. She asked everything what Olive will do in the next time

		(date) with her boyfriend. Surprisingly, Rhiannon the asked whether Olive had her virginity lost to his boyfriend or not. At first, Olive spontaneously answers 'no' for Rhiannon's question. This time she told the truth; she hasn't lost her virginity. However, Rhiannon did not believe of what she just heard. She wanted Olive to tell her how Olive lost her virginity.
2. Give hints by violating relevance maxim.	9. Goodbye Evan	
3. Give association clues by violating relevance maxim.	10. Brandon, just a couple years ago, you said that you were a kindy sick gay.	

		Olive then said "I'm not that kinda girl" as her respond to what has Rhiannon asked.
		➢ On one fine day, Olive was walking around the swimming pool when Evan, a fat guy in her school who happen to swimming in the pool, called her name. After had having some courteous, Evan then stated his intention to Olive; asked Olive for a date with him. Without some

		courtesy, Olive refused Brandon's request by leaving him alone in the pool.
4. Over-generalize by violating manner maxim.	11. You know the sad thing is Evan? If you were a gentleman and asking me for a date, I might have say yes	➢ There is a gay named Brandon in her school who happen to be punished together with Olive for some reasons. Despite of being a gay, Olive has some pity on Brandon, because on one occasion she saw him in a bad condition. Brandon bleeds on his nose. For some reasons Olive told the truth about her

| | | spreading rumors to Brandon. Then both of them involved in interesting conversations about themselves.

Several days later, Brandon visited Olive in her home. In her home, Olive straightly brought Brandon to her room. There, they had some serious conversation, in which on part of the conversations, Brandon asked Olive to hang out with him as his girlfriend. Olive |
|---|---|---|

		was surprised with Brandon request. She never had any intention to be Brandon's girlfriend. In order to not hurting Brandon's Feeling, Olive then indirectly refused Brandon's request by reminding Brandon on his condition as a gay.
		➢ Evan insisted to has a date with Olive. He even offered a hundred bucks to Olive so that he could has a date with Olive. However, Olive

		stayed with her ground. She then indirectly refused Evan's request by expressing a meaningful supposition sentence towards Evan.

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