

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the research. It contains the background of the research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, the result of previous study and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a tool of communication between people around the world. With the language, people can exchange ideas and information. The language also leads us to the knowledge of various form of expression of feelings. Language allows every individual to recognize and adapt to a custom, and social environment and can also formulate channels of our intentions, feelings and, thoughts that enable us to make cooperation with others. According to Keraf (1980:50), “a good communication happens when there is an understanding between the interlocutors or between the speakers and the listener”. The communication is culturally independent; thus, aside from syntactic and semantic knowledge, communicative competence requires more than an acquisition of syntactic and semantic knowledge of the language. Speaking of a language, linguistics is the study of human language about male and female, adult and teens. The linguistic studies discuss the characteristics and variations of language and when talking about the language it is not enough just to learn knowledge about language, but more than that, both from the use of language that is used which contains meaning the user of the language itself contained in sociolinguistics and pragmatics.

Sociolinguistics is the study of relationships between languages and societies, language variations, and attitudes about language. Fishman, (1972: 219) stated that, “sociolinguistics is the study of language from the aspect of who speaks by using any

language, to whom and when we use the language”. Based on his understanding, one of the habits that happen in society to establish a relationship with others is to express his feelings, whether it is acceptance or refusal. Sociolinguistics highlights the overall problems associated with a social organization of language behavior, not only includes language behavior, but also language attitudes, behavior towards language and language use. In sociolinguistic it is possible for people to start from social problems and then associate with language, but also apply otherwise starting from the language then associating with social symptoms.

Sociolinguistics can refer to the use of linguistic data and analyze it into other sciences concerning social life, and vice versa referring to social data and analyzing it into linguistics. Holmes (1997: 1) stated that, “sociolinguistics studies the language and social tariff relations”. Sociolinguistics examines why humans speak differently in different social contexts, as well as identify social functions of language and how language is used to convey social meaning. For example, one can see first there are two different languages in one language and then associate with social symptoms such as gender differences. Thus it can be concluded, people begin to sort out a society based on gender into male and female, then analyze the language or speech that is used by male and female by knowing the elements of pragmatics that can bridge the understanding of speech of male and female.

Pragmatics basically investigates how the meaning behind speech is related to the surrounding context outside the language, thus the basis of understanding pragmatics is the relationship between language and context. Pragmatic is a study of meaning. Yule (1998: 3) defines, “pragmatics as the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)”. It is concerned with analyzing what speakers mean with their utterances and involves the interpretation of what people said in a particular context thus they can decide the appropriate way and language to convey messages. Language or speech acts belong to *sociopragmatics*, which is the use of language in a society that links social phenomena such as gender differences between male and female in certain situations. *Sociopragmatics* is used to

examine the expressions used as well as to examine the structure of language externally, namely socio-cultural factors as determinants of expressions of accepting or refusing the spoken language.

Language is the main communication tool for humans in everyday life without the language as a means of communication, thus humans will find it difficult to convey their intent and purpose. “Language in general linguistic studies is commonly defined as a system of sound symbols that are used by humans as a means of communication or a tool of social interaction”, (Chaer and Agustina, 2010:14). Language also has certain structures and rules that must be adhered to by the speaker. If the systems in the language are adhered to by the speaker, then an acceptable speech pattern will occur. If an acceptable speech pattern has been created, then the speakers with the spoken partner will understand each other’s intentions and objectives contained in each speech. This is classified into communication that can be called good. In every communication, humans convey information in the form of thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings, and emotions directly. In each communication process, there are speech events and speech acts in one speech situation. Speech event is linguistics interactions that occur in one form.

Examinations or more involving two parties, namely speakers and speech partners, with one point of speech, in a particular time, place, and situation. New speech has meaning if it is realized in real communication actions, such as making statements, questions, orders, or requests. Speaking activities is not only limited to the narrative of something, but also do something on the basis of the utterance. This can be called a speech act. The language which is used by people has so many differences. The differences itself are associated with male and female which belong to gender. Language differences in gender are often just one of the broader language differences in society that reflect social status or power differences. “If a community is very hierarchical and in every level of the hierarchy, the men is stronger than women, then the linguistic distinction between women and men utterances is possible only to be one dimension of the wider distinction reflecting the overall social hierarchy”

(Holmes, 1998: 166). One form of language is a form of language refusal. The language of refusal is itself a utterance spoken not only by what we refusal. This form of refusal can be expressed in various ways.

Refusal is an expression by the speaker which is not expected by the listener. Therefore, the refuters need some ways to express their refusals in order to make the interlocutor feels not disappointed. Someone who wants to do a refusal, he or she has to be careful in selecting the appropriate refusal. Refusal is actually not something that is considered rude or disrespectful, depending on the ways and attitudes that we use in refusing something, some refuse it subtly but some refuses it roughly and say differently. Therefore, in refusing we must use the right strategy. This strategy can be done directly or indirectly in front of the people we refuse. Refusal is a negative response to requests, invitations, offers and suggestions. Refusing is an action that can cause a reaction to the faces of speakers and speech partners. Refusing is not an easy thing to do because it refuses to essentially threaten the face of the partner.

Therefore, the speech act refuses the speaker to try to save the face of the partner. To minimize the threatening actions of the partner's face, speakers must choose the right refusal strategies thus a harmonious relationship between the speaker and the partner is maintained. There is several ways to deliver refusals which can be said politely or impolitely. Based on Beebe, Takahashi, and Uliss-Weltz, they divide refusals into two classifications, they are direct and indirect refusals. Also, they explain adjunct as an expression that accompanies refusals, but cannot be used by themselves to stand a refusal. Adjunct can be followed by or following to direct and indirect refusal (Beebe, Takashi, and Uliss-Weltz1990: 55. "Man and women do not speak in the same way as others in any community" (Holmes, 1998: 16 4). "There are all socioeconomic groups, women using a more stable form than man. "These standard forms are usually associated with more formal forms and their interactions are more personal" (Holmes, 1998).

Similarly, the data are found in Hollywood romance movies. In this research namely the form of refusal strategies of love. Due to the differences, the writer chose

to analyze more deeply about the difference in the refusal strategies of love between male and female because there were many refusal of love contained in Hollywood romance movies.. In order to understand more deeply about the declaration of love refusal, it is necessary to analyze the forms of speech discourse delivered, social factors that affect the declaration of love refusal, and its relation to the pattern of post-refusal relationship of love caused. To support the analysis, the writer used a sociolinguistic and pragmatic approach. The sociolinguistic approach is considered to be most relevant because the writer can analyze the form of narrative refusal of love by considering a social aspect and as for the pragmatic approach, it also examines more deeply the field of linguistics because the writer can more easily analyze refusal strategies of love between male and female in romance Hollywood movies, because the Hollywood romance movie tells about love.

The research will analyze the use of refusal strategies between male and female in romance Hollywood movies in 2018, because male and female have different things both physically and in language and refusal strategies. From 12 movie romance Hollywood movies, there are the movie Alex and the List, The Kissing Booth, Sierra Burgess Is A Loser, When We First Met, To All the Boys I've Love Before, Love Simon, Love Course, Romantically Speaking, Frozen in Love, Not Cinderella's Type, Every day, Autumn Stables. In this research only 12 romance Hollywood movies were taken from 103 more or less, the writer found a refusal of love between male and female in 12 movies.

Based on the background of the research, the writer takes the title written *Refusal Strategies of Love between Male and Female in Hollywood Romance Movies*.

1.2 Statement of Problems

The problem in this research is about expressions in responding to someone's statement in expressing love in the sense of refusing love, which is present in various romance Hollywood movies in 2018. In this case, it triggers researchers to analyze

the refusal strategies of love between male and female both teen and adult by asking several questions, which are specified in the following questions.

1. How are the refusal strategies of love between male and female in romance Hollywood movies?
2. What are the similarities and the difference refusal strategies of love between male and female in romance Hollywood movies?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research above, the writer focuses on the refusal of love between male and female in a Hollywood movie. The research is aimed at:

1. To find out the refusal strategies of love between male and female in romance Hollywood movies.
2. To find out similarities and the difference refusal of love between male and female in romance Hollywood movies.

1.4 Research Significance

The usefulness of the research to be carried out relates to the practical and theoretical of the results of research, namely:

a. Practical

This research can be used as a comparison material with other existing studies especially in analyzing refusal strategies love between male and female by young and adult.

b. Theoretical

In addition to the practical stated above, this study also has theoretical, namely to apply the knowledge that has been learned in English literature.

1.5 The Result of Previous Study

The writer found several previous studies related to research. To make it easier to find out the connection of previous studies, researcher will make a table to classify of previous studies.

Title of the Research	Author	Theories	Method	Object of Studies
<i>Refusal Used in The Great Gatsby Movie</i>	Fitria Ulfa Hidayatul Rahmi	Beebe, Takahasi, and Uliss-Welzt	Descriptive qualitative method	The Great Gatsby movie
<i>Refusal Strategies in an American Animation Movie Entitled Wreck-it Ralph (Pragmatic Approach)</i>	Ita Sari	Beebe, Takashi and Uliss-Welzt	Qualitative descriptive method	Wreck it Ralph movie
<i>The Characteristics male and female language use in of La La Land 2016</i>	Hilda Herdiana	Deborah Tannen	Qualitative descriptive method	La La Land movie script

After classifying the previous study, the writer will describe one by one from each of his studies. The first previous study was research in 2015 by Fitria Ulfa Hidayatul Rahmi from English Literature, English Department Faculty of Adab

and Cultural Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta with the title *Refusal Used in The Great Gatsby Movie*. In the research, it was explained about the refused by the character in The Great Gatsby Movie. The research used qualitative descriptive method. The research explained refusal and focused order of semantic formula of refusal and politeness strategies by the character of The Great Gatsby. The differences the research between his research are analyzing semantic of refusal and politeness strategies. Then, the similarity of the research is the refusal theory.

The second previous study was researched in 2014 by Ita Sari from English and Literature of Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makasar with the title, *Refusal Strategies in an American Animation Movie Entitled Wreck-it Ralph (Pragmatic Approach)*. The research focused on refusal direct and indirect refusal in Wreck it Ralph Movie. The research used qualitative descriptive method, the research intend to deliver information importance of having a good attitude and good way (word) during the conversation, which will make the relation with another with person run in harmony without any hurt feeling among them. The differences between the research this research his are analyzing. Then, the similarity of the research is the refusal strategies theory and object from movie.

The third previous study was researched in 2018 by Hilda Herdiana from English Literature of Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung with the title, *“The characteristic male and female use in of La La Land 2016 movie”*. The research focused on characteristic male and female in use language and this research used qualitative descriptive method. A male and female have the difference use the language, in this research explained that the male and female have many factors the difference language between female and male, there are a difference between the strength and social factors of female and male. The purpose of male in the use of language is more to get existence and status. While the female tend to make a

relationship with intimacy with others. Female are more skills than male. While male used language to indicate their status. The difference is often in “miscommunication” between male and female. The differences the research between this research his are analyzing about character. Then, similarity is analyzing language male and female in the movies and language male and female theory.

1.6 Organization of Writing

In order to present this thesis systematically and becomes easier for the readers to understand the content. The writer presents it into five chapters with the following organization:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

Present the introduction of the research. It contains a research background, problem statement, research objectives, research significance, the result of previous study and organization of writing.

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED THEORY

This chapter includes of the theories that have relation with this research, they are linguistic, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, language and gender, language of male, language of female, refusal strategies and movie.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes a type of research design, a sample of data, a source of data, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV: FINDING AND DISSCUSIONS

In this chapter is an explanation about types of refusal strategies between male and female both teen and adult in romance Hollywood movies.

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter comprises of the researcher conclusion of the analyzed data and suggestion.

