CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

A. Introduction of Data Analysis

This chapter consists of the data analysis and the discussion. In analyzing the data, the researcher has two steps. The first step is classifying the data according to Beebe, Takahashi and Uliss-Weltz (1990) theory of refusal. The second step is analyzing the data based on the research question that can be found in the first chapter of this research (Introduction). The analysis is conducted into three subchapters, as follow:

1. The statement of refusal expression

The statements that are classified as refusal expression are typed bold in order to make the readers easier to find refusal expression in a dialogue. The following conversation is included to the data as it is easier for the readers to comprehend the meaning of the data.

2. The description of context

The description of context contains of setting and scene, participants, act sequence, and so on. The relationship between the characters is also showed in this part of analysis.

3. The Analysis of refusal

This section functions as the answers of the research questions, as follow:

commit to user
1. **What are the kinds of refusal expressions employed by the characters in the film entitled “50/50”?**

   In answering the question, the researcher uses the theory of refusal expression according to Beebe, Takahashi, and Uliss-Weltz. The refusal expression is divided into three kinds. They are direct refusal strategy, indirect refusal strategy, and adjunct to refusal strategy.

2. **How do the characters express their refusal using politeness strategy in the film entitled "50/50"?**

   In answering the question, the researcher employs Brown and Levinson’s theory of politeness strategy. Based on the theory, there are four types of strategies: bald on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record. Each strategy has its own characteristic and markers.

3. **How are refusal expression applied by using politeness strategy in the film entitled "50/50"?**

   In answering the question, the researcher uses Janet Holmes’ theory of social dimension of communication and Thomas' theory of several factors influencing the speaker to use indirectness. Holmes divides the theory into four factors. There are social distance, status scale, formality scale, and functional scale. While Thomas also has four factors to describe the theory, such as: power, social distance, size of imposition, rights and obligation.
B. Data Analysis

1. Direct Refusal

- Non-Performative statement

Datum 01/DR/PP/04:19"

Kyle    : when I stop for cappuccinos
Adam    : No, no, no, they have coffee there. Delicious cappuccinos.

Description of Context

The conversation above takes place in Kyle's car when they are going to their office. The participants are between Adam and his best friend, Kyle. They already have the close relationship. The conversation runs in informal situation. Their status are equal.

The conversation happens when Kyle invites Adam to go to the coffee shop before having the job in their office. Immediately, he refuses Kyle's invitation because their office already serves the coffees for all its employees in every morning and they are going to be late.

Analysis of Refusal

Kyle, as Adam's best friend, picks up Adam every morning to go to their office because he knows that his best friend can not drive a car. Inside the car, he talks that he wants to buy a glass of cappuccino before entering their office. Adam uses direct refusal strategy to express his refusal expression. The strategy can be seen in the form of non-performative statement when he says "No, no, no,
they have coffee there”.

Adam employs politeness strategy in his refusal expression. He uses positive politeness since he orients in positive face. He wants to show the solidarity to his friend by giving reasons of his refusal expression. There are two reasons in uttering refusal expression. First, they are going to be late in entering their office. Second, their office already serves the coffees for all its employees in every morning. Moreover, he gives more suggestion in order to strengthen his statement by saying “Delicious cappuccinos. Dude, seriously”. In the end, Kyle keeps going to coffee shop before entering the office.

The social factor influences the strategy of refusal strategy used. They already have close relationship since Adam is Kyle’s best friend. The status between both of them is equal. So, it does not matter for Adam to use direct refusal strategy and positive politeness strategy since there is no social distant between them.

Datum 02/DR/PP/05:03"

Kyle : You can fuck with a yeast infection or period
Adam : No. No, it hurts
Kyle : It does?
Adam : Well, that’s what she says
Description of Context

The conversation is between Kyle and Adam when they stand for waiting a glass of cappuccino. The place is in a coffee shop near their office. The relationship between both of them is close. They have equal status. The conversation happens in informal situation.

Kyle talks about some sex position that he ever did with his girlfriend. Then, Adam replies that he has not done sex activity with his girlfriend for about three weeks because she has a yeast infection, and then she has her period right afterwards. Kyle gives a suggestion that he can do it even his girlfriend has a yeast infection or period. Directly, he refuses to do Kyle's suggestion.

Analysis of Refusal

The queue of having a glass of coffee is taking a long time. It makes the conversation happen between both of them. Kyle starts the conversation when he sees Adam bend his body. He asks about the condition of Adam's back. Adam says that his back is still hurt and he wants to go back to the doctor in that day. Then, he asks about Adam's sex position because he thinks that his disease comes from his sex habit. Adam replies that he has not had sex with his girlfriend for about three weeks. Rachel who is Adam's girlfriend has a yeast infection, and then she has her period right afterwards. He gives a suggestion to Adam that a yeast infection and period are not the right reason not to do sex activity with his girlfriend. Adam employs direct refusal strategy in replying Kyle's suggestion. The strategy can be seen when Adam says "No. No, it hurts". He uses the word...
"No" detecting non-performative statement.

Refusal expression uttered by Adam is oriented in positive face since he talks to his best friend. Positive politeness is his strategy in uttering refusal expression because he gives the reason after expressing it. He refuses the suggestion from Kyle about his sex activity with his girlfriend because it will be hurt when he does it with his girlfriend who has a yeast infection and her period right afterwards. Moreover, Kyle responds it by giving the question to him because he does not know that yeast infection and period are not the right reason not to do sex activity previously.

The social factors between the characters underline refusal expression which is expressed by Adam. Their status are equal because they already have close relationship. So, direct refusal strategy and positive politeness strategy are the right way to express refusal expression.

Datum 03/DR/PP/16:07"

Diane : I'm moving in

Adam : What? No. No, Mom. No

Diane : I'm your mother, Adam

Description of context

The participants of the dialogue above are Adam's mom and Adam. The relationship between both of them is mom and son. The conversation happens in the dining room of Adam's house. Adam invites his parents to tell his disease.
Adam’s mom asks about the special issue that will be said by Adam. He tells that he has cancer. The information astounds her. She offers herself to take care of him. Adam refuses her offer because his mother already cares for a husband suffering from Alzheimer.

**Analysis of Refusal**

Adam invites her parents to have a lunch and tells the special issue about him. He does not want to tell about his disease to his mother previously because he thinks that it will horrify her. When they come to Adam’s house, his father who has Alzheimer introduces himself to Adam even though Adam already knows him. In the way toward his house, Adam’s mom asks the big news that will be told by him. She guesses that Rachel who is Adam’s girlfriend is pregnant. In a fact, the news is far away from that. After getting a lunch, she asks about the news that will be told by him. Actually, Adam does not want to tell his disease immediately but Rachel who sits beside Adam coerces him to tell it directly. Then, he tells that he has cancer. The news takes a profound interest to her. She offers herself to take care but Adam refuses it directly. He says "What? No. No, Mom. No". He employs direct refusal in a form *non-performative* statement. The strategy can be seen when he uses the words "No" to express refusal expression.

The politeness strategy occurs in Adam’s refusal expression. He uses positive politeness strategy. The indicator of using positive politeness is the use of *in-group identify markers*. The address form which occurs in his refusal expression...
is the word "Mom". Adam wants to show in-group solidarity with his mother. In the end, Adam's mom does not approve Adam's wants by saying "I'm your mother, Adam".

The social factors cause characters to use certain strategy. The relationship between both characters is already close since they are in blood relation. The status is between subordinate and superordinate where Adam's mom has higher status than Adam. It can be seen from the word "Mom" in Adam's refusal expression. He wants to show the respect to his mother. The conversation happens in informal situation. Positive politeness strategy and direct refusal strategy become the best choice to refuse his mother offer.

Adam : We have to do it
Kyle : i'm not doing it, man
Adam : We have to do it
Kyle : You do it. I'm not fucking doing it
Adam : Come on

Description of Context

The participants are between Adam and Kyle. They already have close relationship since Adam is Kyle's best friend. The setting of this scene is inside Adam's bathroom. The dialogue happens in informal situation.

Adam wants to shave his head. He offers Kyle to do it. He refuses it directly.
Then he offers to shave his hair again. He refuses it directly in the second time.

**Analysis of refusal in datum #07**

Based on the headache that Adam has after doing the chemotherapy, he will shave his head. Actually, he wants to go to a barber shop but Kyle suggests to do it by himself. He accepts it and wants to do it with Kyle in his bathroom. Kyle coaxes him into canceling to do it because he thinks that his best friend will look weird. But, Adam keeps to shave his head using Kyle's shaving machine. He offers Kyle to do it for the first time. He refuses it directly. The direct refusal strategy is in a form of *non-performative* statement. It can be seen when he says "I'm not doing it, man."

Kyle employs positive politeness strategy to express his refusal expressions. He orients in positive face in order to show the solidarity to his best friend. The indicator uses *in-group identify markers*. It can be seen when he says "I'm not doing it, man". He uses the word "man" that indicates the use of address forms. The second, he says "I'm not fucking doing it". He uses the slang word by saying "fucking" in the middle of his refusal expression. Then, Adam responds it by giving a command to him to shave his hair.

The social factors indicate the use of direct refusal strategy and positive politeness strategy. The relationship between Adam and Kyle is close since they already have close friend. Their status is equal. The conversation occurs in informal situation because the place is in Adam's bathroom.
Analysis of refusal in datum #08

Adam offers again to shave his hair. Kyle refuses it directly in the second time. He employs direct refusal in a form of non-performative statement. The strategy can be seen by saying "I'm not fucking doing it".

Kyle employs positive politeness strategy to express his refusal expressions. He orients in positive face in order to show the solidarity to his best friend. The indicator uses in-group identify markers. It can be seen when he says "I'm not fucking doing it". He uses the slang word by saying "fucking" in the middle of his refusal expression. Then, Adam responds it by giving a command to him to shave his hair in second time.

The social factors underline the use of direct refusal strategy and positive politeness strategy. The relationship between Adam and Kyle is close since they are already a close friend. Their status is equal. The conversation occurs in informal situation because the place is in Adam's bathroom.

Datum 11/DR/PP/48:09"

Adam : I've got to go to sleep
Kyle : No, man. You can't. We have to be awake when they're awake. That's how we have sex. That's the whole purpose of this. Don't throw all this way. Don't waste my time, man
Adam: Okay.

**Description of context**

The participants of the dialogue above are Adam and Kyle. The conversation occurs in informal situation since the setting is in front of the nightclub. They already have close relationship since Adam is Kyle's best friend.

After taking conversation with the two girls that Adam meets inside the nightclub, he feels so tired. He wants to take a sleep early. He invites Kyle to go back home. He refuses Adam's invitation directly.

**Analysis of refusal**

Adam and Kyle go to the nightclub in order to get a date with a girl. In addition, he wants to help Adam forget his ex-girlfriend from his mind. Luckily, Kyle gets two girls who want to take a conversation with them. The conversation runs smoothly. Then, they have a chance to take a date with both of the girls. Outside the nightclub, the two girls buy some food, while Adam invites Kyle to go back home. He refuses it directly because they do not have a date with the girls. The direct refusal strategy is in a form of *non-performative* statement. It can be seen when he says "No, man. You can't".

The politeness strategy which is used by Kyle to express refusal expression is positive politeness strategy. He uses *in group identify markers* by employing the address forms. It can be seen when he says "man" after expressing refusal expression. The purpose is to show the solidarity since he is oriented to positive
face. Moreover, he gives more suggestion in order to strengthen his statement. At last, Adam approves it by saying "okay".

The social factors influence Kyle to use direct refusal strategy and positive politeness strategy. They already have a close relationship, because Adam is Kyle's best friend. Their status is equal. It happens in informal situation.

Datum 12/DR/BR/48:30"

Kyle : ninety-five minutes from now, we'll be having sex

Adam : I'm not gonna make it

Kyle : That's how fucking long it's gonna take

Description of Context

The conversation happens in front of the nightclub. Adam and Kyle become the participants in this dialogue. The relationship of them is already equal since Adam is Kyle's best friend. They take the conversation in informal situation.

Kyle gives an approximate time in having sex with the two girls that they meet in the night club in order to make Adam stay with him. Ninety-five minutes is the approximate time. Unfortunately, Adam feels so tired. He refuses his invitation directly.

Analysis of refusal

Kyle coaxes Adam to keep staying with him in order to make their purpose run smoothly. He gives an approximate time when they will have sex with the
two girls that they meet in the night club. Ninety-five minutes is the approximate time to have it. Adam refuses it directly because he feels so tired. The direct refusal strategy is in a form of non-performative statement. It can be seen when he says "I'm not gonna make it".

Adam uses bald on-record strategy to express refusal expression. The indicator can be seen when he says "I'm not gonna make it". He uses direct way to utter refusal expression. Then, Kyle responds Adam's refusal expression by saying "That's how fucking long it's gonna take". He does not allow Adam to come back home.

The social factors influence the use of direct refusal strategy and bald-on-record strategy. Adam and Kyle have close relationship since they are in a close friend. Their status is equal. The setting occurs in informal situation.

Datum 14/DR/PP/50:15"

Allison : Can we watch something else?
Kyle : No, I want to see how this ends

Description of context

The characters in the dialogue above are Allison and Kyle. Allison is one of two girls that Kyle meets in the night club. The dialogue occurs in the living room of Adam's house. The relationship between both of them is close since they know each other and already do sex activity. The conversation happens in informal situation.
Kyle and Allison are watching an action movie in the living room of Adam's house. When he talks about the approximate price of using the machine gun in the movie, she requests him to watch another else. He refuses it directly because he wants to see the ending of the movie.

**Analysis of refusal**

After doing sex activity with Allison, Kyle turns on the television. They watch an action movie. He is so existed to the machine gun that occurs in the movie. When he talks about the approximate budget of using the machine gun in the movie, she requests him to watch another movie. She is not interested at all. Unluckily, he refuses it directly because he wants to know the ending of the movie. The direct refusal employed by Kyle is in a form of non-performative statement. It can be seen when he says "No, I want to see how this ends".

Kyle employs positive politeness to express refusal expression. It can be pointed out when he gives reason after expressing it. The reason of his refusal expression occurs when he says "I want to see how this ends". He orients in positive face since he shows the solidarity to her. Then, Allison responds it by keeping watching the movie.

The social factors underline the use of direct refusal strategy and positive politeness strategy. The relationship between Kyle and Allison is close since they know each other and have done sex activity. Their status is equal. The conversation is in informal situation.
Datum 17/DR/BR/52:59"

Katherine : Adam, do you want to talk about this?
Adam : No
Katherine : Adam, your girlfriend cheated on you. We don't have talk

Description of Context

The conversation occurs inside Katherine's car. The participants are Katherine and Adam. The relationship between the characters close since it is the third time they meet. The conversation takes in informal situation.

Adam says that he has broken up with his girlfriend. Then, Katherine requests him to talk more about this. Unfortunately, he refuses it directly.

Analysis of refusal

In Katherine's car, Katherine asks why he uses a bus after doing chemotherapy. He replies that he does not have the drive license because driving a car is like the fifth leading cause of death. In addition, Rachel who is his ex-girlfriend does not drive him again to the hospital after he has broken up with her. Then, she requests him to talk more why he breaks up with his girlfriend. He refuses it directly by saying "No". The direct refusal strategy that he uses is in a form of non-performative statement.

Adam employs bald on-record strategy to express refusal expression. It can be seen when he expresses refusal expression in direct form. Here, he tries to use commit to user
bald on-record strategy to make Katherine stop asking the relationship with his ex-girlfriend and doing therapy in her car. In the end, Katherine stop talking about his girlfriend.

The social factors underline the use of direct refusal strategy and bald on-record strategy. The relationship between Adam and Katherine is close since it is the third time they meet. The status is between superordinate and subordinate where Adam has higher status than Katherine. It can be pointed out when Katherine keeps his low tone in conversation with Adam because she wants to get closer with his patient, while he utters his refusal statement in high tone. Then, it indicates that his power is higher than hers. The conversation takes place in informal situation.

Datum 18/DR/BR/57:06”

Kyle : Lift your elbows above your ears
Adam : What are you talking about
Kyle : It helps you stop coughing
Adam : I'm not doing that
Kyle : I always heard it would help you stop coughing

Description of context

The characters in the dialogue above are Adam and Kyle. It takes place in the living room of Adam's house. The relationship between the characters is already commit to user
close since Kyle is Adam's best friend. The conversation happens in informal situation.

Adam and Kyle try to smoke weed in Adam's living room. When Adam takes turn to smoke it at the first time, he is cough. Kyle gives a suggestion to lift his elbow above his ears in order to loosen a cough. He refuses Kyle suggestion directly.

**Analysis of refusal**

In Adam's living room, Adam and Kyle try Adam's new television. Beside watching a television program, they smoke weed in the same time. Kyle tries to smoke it at the first time. When Adam takes turn to smoke it, he can not stop coughing. Kyle gives a suggestion to lift his elbow above his ears in order to loosen a cough. He refuses Kyle suggestion directly and blatantly by saying "I'm not doing that". He employs direct refusal strategy in a form of non-performative statement.

Through the analysis, Adam employs bald on-record strategy to express refusal expression. It can be pointed out when he expresses it directly. Moreover, as what have been suggested by Brown and Levinson 1987 (as cited in Thomas, 1995), "the speaker decides to use bald on-record strategy if the overall 'weightiness' of the FTA is very small", the dialogue has the same condition with the theory, since there is no boundary between the characters. As the response, Kyle keeps trying him to lift his elbow in order to hep him stop coughing.

Social factors underline the use of direct refusal strategy and bald on-record
strategy. The relationship is already close, because Adam and Kyle are close friends. Their status is equal. The conversation happens in informal situation.

Rachel : I don't want to go. I want to stay here with you.
Adam : No. No

Description of context

The participants are Rachel and Adam. The setting takes place in the porch of Adam's house. Their relationship is not close again since they have broken up. The conversation occurs in informal situation.

Rachel kisses Adam in order to fix up their relationship and accept her to be his girlfriend again. She invites him to start over their relationship again and wants to stay again with him in his house. Unfortunately, he refuses it directly and gives a command to leave his house.

Analysis of refusal

Rachel does not want to break up with Adam. In a fact, he refuses her because he feels better after she goes from his life. She keeps trying to change his opinion about her in order to accept her to be apart of his life for the second time. She kisses him as her effort to change his mind. Unluckily, he refuses her again for the second time. In the second time of refusing her invitation, he uses direct
refusal strategy. It can be pointed out when he says "No. No". Direct refusal strategy is in a form of non-performative statement.

Bald on-record strategy is employed by Adam. In the second time of refusing Rachel's invitation, he uses his superiority to express refusal expression. He employs this strategy because he really does not want her to come up in his life again. The deception that she does makes him hate her so much. Then, she responds Adam's refusal expression by leaving him from his house.

The social factors influence Adam to use direct refusal strategy and bald on-record strategy. The relationship between the characters is getting worst since Rachel cheats him. The status is between superordinate and subordinate where Rachel has lower status than Adam. It takes place in the porch of Adam's house. In his second chance to refuse her invitation, he uses his superiority in expressing refusal expression and gives a command to leave him from his house. The conversation occurs in informal situation.

2. Indirect Refusal

- Excuse, reason, explanation

Datum 04/IR/NP/23:47"

Rachel : If it's cool, could I just wait here?
Adam : Well, you know it's like four hours, right?
Rachel : Yeah, yeah, I know

Description of Context
The participants of the dialogue above are Rachel and Adam. It happens in Rachel's car right after entering the parking lot of the hospital. The relationship between the characters is close since Rachel is Adam's girlfriend. The conversation happens in informal situation.

Rachel accompanies Adam to go to the hospital by using her car. When they arrive at the hospital and he already goes to enter the hospital, she calls him and offers herself to wait him until his activity is done. He does not want her to do it because his activity inside the hospital takes a long time.

Analysis of refusal

Rachel delivers Adam to the hospital for chemotherapy. Before entering the hospital, she calls Adam and offers herself to wait in her car until his chemotherapy is done. He refuses it indirectly by saying "Well, you know it's like four hours, right?". It has a meaning that he does not want her to wait while he has chemotherapy in the hospital because it takes a long time. The indirect refusal is in a form of excuse, reason, explanation statement. He gives a reason in refusing Rachel's offer.

Adam employs negative politeness strategy to express refusal expression. He orients in negative face since he expresses it indirectly and uses hedges strategy. The indicator of using indirect strategy can be seen when he says "Well, you know it's like four hours, right?". The hedge strategy can be seen when he uses the word "right". Adam makes minimal assumptions about what Rachel's wants. In addition, the use of hedging indicates that he delivers choices and avoids the
coercion to her. As the response, Rachel keeps waiting him to do chemotherapy by saying "yeah, yeah, I know".

The social factors underline the use of strategy. The relationship between Rachel and Adam already have close since Adam is Rachel's boyfriend. The status between both of them is equal. The conversation happens in informal situation. Thus, the use of negative politeness and indirect refusal are the right way to show his respect to her.

Datum 10/IR/NP/40:01

Adam
  : Come here

Rachel
  : I'm just... I'm so tired. Let's just go to bed, okay?

Adam
  : Yeah

**Description of Context**

The conversation above happens in the living room of Adam's house. Adam and Rachel are the characters in this dialogues. In this scene, their relationship is close.

Adam who sees Rachel that has come to his house invites her to take a hug with him. She refuses his invitation indirectly and leaves him alone.

**Analysis of Refusal**

Adam takes a sleep in the living room of his house in order to wait the homecoming of his girlfriend, Rachel. When she opens the front door of Adam's
house, he is awaken from his sleep. She feels so sorry to him because she has annoyed his sleep. Then, he invites her to take a hug with him. She employs indirect refusal strategy to reply his invitation in a form of *excuse, reason, explanation* statement. It can be seen when she says "I'm just... I'm so tired. Let's just go to bed, okay?". It means she does not want to get a hug with him, because she is so tired and wants to take a sleep. In addition, she has a close relationship with another guy.

Negative politeness strategy is employed by Rachel. She orients to negative face, because she wants to show respect to her boyfriend. She expresses refusal expression indirectly and uses *hedge* strategy. It can be seen when she uses the word "okay" in her refusal expression. She makes minimal assumptions about Adam's invitation. In addition, the use of hedging indicates that she delivers choices to him. In the end, Adam lets her go by saying "yeah".

The social factors underline the use of indirect refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy. The relationship between Rachel and Adam is close. The status between both of them is equal. The conversation happens in informal situation.

**Datum 16/IR/NP/51:47''**

Katherine : I can't make you wait for the bus
Adam : I live kind of far away
Katherine : I won't take no for an answer
Description of context

The dialogue occurs in the bus stop near the hospital. The characters are Katherine and Adam. Katherine is a young and inexperienced therapist. The relationship between both of them is close since it is the third time they meet. The conversation is taken in informal situation.

Katherine offers a ride to Adam for the second time after he refuses her offer and chooses to take a bus. Unfortunately, he refuses her offer again indirectly.

Analysis of refusal

Katherine keeps to offer a ride to Adam, even though he has refused her offer indirectly. It is because she can not make him wait for a bus. Unfortunately, he refuses it again indirectly by saying "I live kind of far away". It means that he refuses her offer to take a ride with her. In addition, he does not want to impose her because his house is far away from the hospital. The indirect refusal is in a form of excuse, reason, explanation statement.

Negative politeness is employed by Adam to refuse Katherine's offer. He orients in negative face since he shows his respect to her. It can be seen when he uses indirect strategy to refuse it. As the response, Katherine keeps trying to lift him with his car by saying "I won't take no for an answer".

The social factors influence the used of indirect refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy. The relationship between both of them is close since it is the third time they meet. Their status is between superordinate and subordinate where Adam has higher status than Katherine. It can be seen when she offers him...
a ride for the second time in low tone and says it politely. In addition, her offer has a purpose to get closer with her therapy patient. The conversation happens in informal situation.

Datum 22/IR/NP/70:54"

**Diane**

: It's cold in here. Is there any way you can lower the air conditioning?

**Nurse**

: Unfortunately the temperature is controlled by a central thermostat.

**Diane**

: My son has cancer

**Description of context**

The dialogue occurs in the hospital. The participants are Diane and a nurse in the hospital. The relationship between the characters is not close, because it is the first time they meet. The conversation occurs in informal situation.

Diane who is Adam's mom feels so cold inside the hospital. She asks a nurse in the hospital to lower the air conditioning. Unfortunately, she refuses her request indirectly because the temperature is controlled by a central thermostat.

**The analysis of refusal**

Adam and his parents go to the hospital in order to check the condition of Adam's cancer. They have to wait for a while before meeting the doctor because the doctor still has an appointment with another patient. When they wait for the
doctor, Diane who is Adam’s mother feels so cold. She asks the nurse to lower the air conditioning. Unluckily, the nurse refuses her request indirectly because the temperature is controlled by a central thermostat. Indirect refusal strategy is in a form of excuse, reason, explanation statement. It can be pointed out when she says "Unfortunately the temperature is controlled by a central thermostat". Moreover, it means that she refuses to do her request because she can not do that.

Through the analysis, the nurse employs negative politeness strategy. It can be pointed out when she employs refusal expression indirectly. In addition, as what has been suggested by Brown and Levinson 1987 (as cited in Thomas, 1995), "negative politeness is oriented towards a hearer's negative face, which appeals to the hearer's desire not to be impeded or put upon, to be left free to act as they choose." (p.172), the conversation is suited with the theory since her refusal expression stresses in respect and concern. As the response, Diane says that his son has a cancer in order to make the nurse accomplish her command.

The social factors influence the use of indirect refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy. The relationship between the characters is not close, because Diane meets the nurse at the first time. Their status is between subordinate and superordinate where the nurse has lower status than Diane. The conversation occurs in informal situation.
Datum 23/IR/NP/77:27"

Adam : Get out!
Kyle : This is my car
Adam : Get out. Just get out!

Description of context

The conversation above happens inside Kyle's car. The participants are Adam and Kyle. Their relationship is already close since Kyle is Adam's best friend. The dialogue occurs in informal situation.

Adam and Kyle almost have a crash with another car. Kyle is confused by what he does previously and asks him to stop the car. When the car has been stopped, Adam asks him to go out from the car. Kyle refuses it indirectly.

Analysis of refusal

Kyle consumes some alcohols and gets a drunk. Adam realizes it, and then he offers to drive his car. He really wants to do this because he thinks that it will be his last chance to drive a car. Unfortunately, It does not run smoothly. They almost have a crash with another car when they run in the wrong way. Kyle confuses with what his best friend does previously. He asks him to stop the car. Adam does it, and then asks him to get out from the car. Kyle refuses it indirectly by saying "This is my car". It shows that he refuses to get out because Adam is driving his car. The indirect refusal strategy expresses in a form of excuse, reason, explanation statement.
Kyle employs negative politeness strategy, since he realizes that his best friend is going to be angry. It can be pointed out when he expresses refusal indirectly. He orients in negative face since he shows respect to him. As the response, Adam trying commanding him to get out from Kyle's car.

The social factors influence the use of indirect refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy. The relationship between the characters is already close since Adam is his best friend. Their status is between subordinate and superordinate where Adam has higher power than Kyle. In this scene, Adam feels angry with him. It indicates the power of Adam. The conversation takes place in informal situation.

Statement of philosophy

Datum 06/IR/NP/30:54"

Katherine : I'm trying to make you feel more at ease
Adam : That's gonna make me feel more at ease?

It's like being slapped by a sea otter

Katherine : Touching promotes trust

Description of Context

The conversation happens in the hospital. The characters are Adam and Katherine who is a young and inexperienced therapist. The relationship between both of them is not so close in this scene, although it is the second time Adam joins her psychotherapy. The dialogues occur in informal situation.
In the last section of Katherine's psychotherapy, she gives a piece of paper that contains the titles of two books to Adam. After giving it, she touches Adam's arm in order to make him feel more at ease. In fact, he refuses it by saying "It's like being slapped by a sea otter".

**Analysis of Refusal**

Adam enters the hospital for joining the second section of psychotherapy with Dr. Katherine McKay. She opens the therapy by asking the first time of Adam's chemotherapy. He answers that he feels pretty bad and his head hurts at that time. She says that it will pass, and then touches his arm at the first time. It is much to his surprise. In the last section of her psychotherapy, she suggests a couple of books to Adam. She writes down the titles to a piece of paper and gives it to Adam. After he accepts the paper, she touches his arm for the second time. She does it in order to make him feel more at ease. In fact, the condition is different. He refuses her indirectly by saying "it's like being slapped by a sea otter". The indirect refusal is in a form of *statement of philosophy*. It means that he does not feel comfortable anymore when she touches him and he refuses her to do the same thing to him.

Negative politeness strategy becomes the strategy of Adam to express refusal expression. He expresses refusal expression indirectly. It can be seen when he says "It's like being slapped by a sea otter". Literally, sea otter is a marine mammal that inhabits offshore environment. In this context, He feels so weird and does not feel comfortable when she touches his arm. He suggests that her
touch is like sea otter. In addition, it means that he refuses her to do the same thing again to him. As the response, Katherine gives a statement that she has done the right thing by saying "Touching promotes trust".

The social factors influence Adam to use indirect refusal strategy and off record strategy to express refusal expression. The relationship between Adam and Katherine is not close, although it is the second time for Adam's psychotherapy with her. The status is between superordinate and subordinate where Adam has higher status than Katherine. It can be seen when he expresses some anger by answering her question with high tone. He shows that he has greater power than her. The conversation happens in informal situation.

- Attempt to dissuade interlocutor

Datum 13/IR/NP/48:43

Jackie: So, you guys want to hit up Lash? I know the DJ.

Adam: I'm gonna have to crash out. Sorry I'm just exhausted. The chemo just takes it out of you.

Description of Context

The dialogue above happens in front of the nightclub. The participants are Adam and Jackie. Jackie is one of two girls that he meets in the night club. The relationship between the characters is not close since it is the first time they meet.
The conversation occurs in informal situation.

Jackie invites Adam and Kyle to go to another nightclub, Lash nightclub, in order to take more conversations. Unfortunately, Adam refuses Jackie's invitation indirectly.

**Analysis of refusal**

After getting some food, Jackie and Allison walk up to Adam and Kyle who stand near the nightclub. Jackie invites them to take more conversations in another nightclub, Lash nightclub. She has a good reason why Lash nightclub becomes their next destination. The DJ of the nightclub knows her. Unluckily, Adam is not interested with her invitation anymore. He refuses it indirectly by saying "I'm gonna have to crash out". It means that he cannot accompany them to go to the nightclub and has another business that should be done immediately. He uses indirect refusal strategy in a form of attempting to dissuade interlocutor statement.

Adam employs negative politeness strategy because he orients in negative face. The indirect form is employed by him to express refusal expression. It can be seen when he says "I'm gonna have to crash out". He wants to show his respect with a girl that he meets for the first time, Jackie. As the response, Jackie does not say anything.

The social factors influence the use of indirect refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy. The relationship between Jackie and Adam is not close since it is the first time they meet. The status is between subordinate and superordinate.
where Jackie has higher status than Adam. It can be seen when she has a control to continue the conversation with Adam and Kyle. The conversation takes in informal situation.

- Statement of alternative

  Katherine : I'm on my way home right now. I have my car if you want a ride.
  Adam : I'm used to the bus. Thank you
  Katherine : I can't make you wait for the bus

Description of context

The dialogue occurs in the bus stop near the hospital. The characters are Katherine and Adam. Katherine is a young and inexperienced therapist. The relationship between both of them is close since it is the third time they meet. The conversation takes in informal situation.

Katherine meets Adam in the bus stop near the hospital. Then, she offers a ride to Adam when he waits for a bus. He refuses her offer indirectly.

Analysis of refusal

When Katherine walks to the parking lot of the hospital, she meets Adam. He sits down in the bus stop for waiting a bus. She calls and asks him about his activity in the bus stop. He says that he has chemotherapy schedule in the hospital and waits for a bus. Then, she offers a ride to him. Unfortunately, he
refuses it indirectly. It can be seen when she says "I'm used to the bus. Thank you". It means that he does not want to take a ride with her. In addition, he prefers to use a bus because he does not want to impose her. The indirect refusal strategy is in a form of *alternative statement*.

Adam uses negative politeness to employ refusal expression. He orients in negative face since he shows his respect to her. He *gives deference* after uttering the expression. The deference can be seen when he says "thank you" in the end of his refusal expression. As the response, Katherine keeps coaxing him in order he approves her offer.

The social factors influence the use of indirect refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy. The relationship between both of them is close since it is the third time they meet. Their status is between superordinate and subordinate where Adam has higher status than Katherine. It can be seen when she offers him a ride in low tone and says it politely. In addition, her offer has a purpose to get closer with her therapy patient. The conversation happens in informal situation.

**Avoidance**

*Datum 19/IR/NP/59:44"*

Rachel : I don't want to break up. I can do better. We can start over again, and I'll just do better

Adam : You should go

*Description of Context*  

*commit to user*
The participants are Rachel and Adam. The setting takes place in the porch of Adam's house. Their relationship is not close again since they have broken up. The conversation occurs in informal situation.

Rachel invites Adam to start over again and build close relationship again with him. Adam feels better since he breaks up with her. He refuses her invitation indirectly:

**Analysis of refusal**

Rachel wants to pick up her things that are left in Adam's house. She meets Adam and Kyle who watch a television program and smoke weed in the same time. She asks about the location of her things to Adam. He replies that her things are in a box outside the door. When she wants to go outside, she looks that her painting is not hung at the wall. Then, she invites him to talk face to face about their relationship outside the house. In the porch of Adam's house, she cries and tells that no one buys any of her paintings in the opening of her art gallery. He gives a support to keep drawing a painting. She is so happy to hear that, and then she invites him to start over their relationship again as life partner. He refuses it indirectly because he feels better after breaking up with her. The indirect refusal is in a form of *avoidance statement*. It can be pointed out when he switches the topic. He gives a command to leave his house. Moreover, when he says "You should go", It has the meaning that he does not have a desire to build a close relationship again with her.

Through the analysis, Adam employs negative politeness to express refusal.
expression since he orients in negative face. It can be pointed out when he utters refusal expression *indirectly*. Moreover, he shows his respect to her, even though the relationship of Adam and Rachel is getting worst since she cheats him. In the end, Rachel kisses him in order to change his mind and she can start over the relationship again with him as life partner.

The social factors influence Adam to employ indirect refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy. The relationship between Adam and Rachel is far since she cheats him. Their status is between superordinate and subordinate where Adam has higher status than Rachel. Even though he has a power, he does not use his superiority to refuse the invitation of her. It can be seen when he utters refusal expression indirectly. The conversation happens in informal situation.

3. Adjunct to Refusal

- **Pause fillers and Gratitude/Appreciation**

  **Datum 05/AR/NP/25:13**

  Alan : You want a macaroon?

  Adam : Oh, thanks. I'm all right

  Alan : There is a weed in them

**Description of context**

The conversation happens in a chemotherapy room of the hospital. The participants are Alan, Adam's chemotherapy friend, and Adam. The relationship...
between both of them is not close in this scene, because it is the first time they meet. The conversation happens in informal situation.

Alan who sits beside Adam offers some macaroon to him. He refuses it indirectly. They participate the chemotherapy.

**Analysis of Refusal**

Adam joins the chemotherapy session in the first time. During his chemo session, he befriends two chemo patients, Alan and Mitch. This scene is the first time they meet. Immediately, Alan offers some macaroon to him in order to build a relationship between both of them. Then, he refuses Alan's offer by using adjunct to refusal strategy. He employs this strategy by saying *pause fillers and gratitude/appreciation*. The pause filler can be seen when he says "Oh". The gratitude/appreciation can be pointed out from the use of the word "thanks" that occurs before the main refusal.

The negative politeness strategy is employed by Adam in expressing refusal strategy. He refuses the offer of macaroon from Alan indirectly and gives deference before expressing it. He says "Oh, thanks. I'm all right". It means that he is not interested to eat the macaroon when he does chemotherapy. The indicator of giving deference is the use of the word "thank". He uses this strategy in order to show his respect to him. Then, Alan responds it by giving another offer to him.

The social factors underline the reason of choosing its kind of strategy. The relationship between Alan and Adam is not close since it is the first time they commit to user.
meet. The status is between subordinate and superordinate where Alan has higher status than Adam. It is because Adam is the newcomer, while Alan has been taken a long time to do chemotherapy. The conversation happens in informal situation. Thus, adjunct to refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy are the best choice in expressing refusal expression.

- Pause fillers

Datum 09/AR/PP/34:06"

Alan : So you need a ride, kid?

Adam : Oh, no, she's gonna come. I'm sure she is just hung up or something. You guys probably go, though. You could meet her next time.

Alan : yeah, sure.

Description of Context

The participants are Alan and Adam. Their relationship is going to be close since it is the third time they meet. The setting is in front of the hospital. The dialogues occur in informal situation.

After doing chemotherapy, Adam, Alan and another participant of this therapy, Mitch, go outside the hospital. Alan offers Adam to go home together with his car. He refuses it directly.

Analysis of Refusal

Alan and Mitch want to meet Adam's girlfriend after doing chemotherapy
because they have never seen her since Adam joins chemotherapy with them. Mitch and Alan believe that nobody likes going to the hospital and they will leave them alone. Adam does not agree with their statement. He will show them that his girlfriend, Rachel, keeps her respect to him and loves him so much. After doing chemotherapy, they stand in front of the hospital in order to meet her. Unfortunately, her cell phone is not active. Alan offers him a ride. He refuses it directly because he believes that she will come to pick him up. He employs adjunct to refusal strategy by saying pause fillers. The pause fillers can be seen when he says "oh" before the main refusal.

Adam uses positive politeness strategy since he gives a reason after expressing refusal expression. He refuses Allan's offer because he believes that Rachel will come to pick him up. He orients to positive face in order to show the solidarity to Alan. In the end of this conversation, Alan go and let him alone.

The social factors influence Adam to use adjunct to refusal strategy and positive politeness strategy. Their relationship is close since it is the third time they meet. The status between both of them becomes equal since they have known each other. Informal situation surrounds the conversation since the setting is in front of the hospital.

Datum 21/DR/PP/63:39"

Katherine : Yeah, we could do role play. I'll be your mom

Adam : Oh, God, no. That's disgusting
Katherine : why is that disgusting?

Description of Context

The conversation happens in the hospital. The characters are Katherine and Adam. She is a young and inexperienced therapist. The relationship between the characters is close, because they already meet for many times. The dialogues occur in informal situation.

In Katherine's therapy session, she wants to do the role play where she will be Adam's mother. This is one of her therapy method to Adam. Adam replies that he does not want to do that thing because it is disgusting.

Analysis of Refusal

Adam gets a telephone from his mother before doing psychotherapy with Katherine. He does not have much time to talk with her, and then he closes the telephone. Seeing him talking with his mom, Katherine gets an idea to do the role play with him. It includes one of her therapy methods to Adam. She has a role as Adam's mother. When she invites him to do this, Adam refuses it by using adjunct to refusal strategy. The adjunct to refusal strategy is in a form of pause fillers. It can be pointed out when he says "Oh" before expressing the refusal expression.

Through the analysis, Adam uses positive politeness strategy in uttering refusal expression. He gives reason after expressing it. He orients in positive face, since he shows solidarity to her. He refuses her invitation because he feels...
so disgusting to do role play with her. Then, Rachel responds it by giving a question to him.

The social factors underline the use of adjunct to refusal strategy and positive politeness strategy. The relationship between the characters is close, because they already meet many times. It indicates that their status becomes equal, since the relationship is changed to be close. The dialogue occurs in informal situation.

B. The Discussion

Based on the analysis of the data, there are 23 data containing refusal expression employed by the characters in the film entitled "50/50". The data are expressed in different types of refusal expression and different strategies of politeness strategy. The types of refusal consist three kinds; they are direct refusal, indirect refusal, and adjunct to refusal. Moreover, the characters use three strategies of politeness strategy; they are positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and bald on-record strategy. The discussion part has three sub-parts. They are the types of refusal expression, the politeness strategy applied by the characters, The characters ways express refusal expression using politeness strategy. The parts are used to find the answer of the research questions which can be found in Chapter I of this research; To commit to user
find out the kinds of refusal expressions employed by the characters in the film entitled “50/50”, to describe how the characters employ politeness strategy, and to know how the characters express their refusal using politeness strategy in the film entitled "50/50".

1. The types of refusal expression

After analyzing the data, the researcher finds that there are three types of refusal expression employed by the characters in the film "50/50". The types of refusal expression are based on Beebe, Takahashi and Uliss-Weltz 's theory of refusal. They are direct refusal, indirect refusal, and adjunct to refusal. Moreover, there are 11 data containing direct refusal, 9 data containing indirect refusal, and 3 data containing adjunct to refusal. The detail information of refusal types can be seen in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Refusal</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Refusal</td>
<td>Non-Performative statement</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Refusal</td>
<td>Excuse, reason, or explanation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statement of philosophy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attempt to dissuade interlocutor</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statement of alternative</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avoidance</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table 4.1, it can be seen that each refusal strategy is divided into several types. Indirect refusal strategy has most various types: excuse, reason, or explanation type (21.7%) are the major number. The other types of indirect refusal strategy that occur in this movie are statement of philosophy (4.3%), attempt to dissuade interlocutor (4.3%), statement of alternative (4.3%), and avoidance (4.3%). Adjunct to refusal is divided into two types. The first type is the combination of pause fillers and gratitude/appreciation (4.3%) and the second type is pause fillers (8.6%). The last is direct refusal strategy. The characters only use a kind of direct refusal strategy, Non-performative statement. It takes most numerous number of characters using refusal expression (47.8%).

Based on the data of refusal expression which is found in the research, direct refusal strategy which uses non-performative statement can be found in datum number 01, 02, 03, 07, 08, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20. Then, Indirect refusal strategy is separated into 5 types. They are excuse, reason, or explanation, statement of philosophy, attempt to dissuade interlocutor, statement of alternative and avoidance.
**Excuse, reason, or explanation** is in datum number 04, 10, 16, 22, 23. **Statement of philosophy** is in datum number 06. **Attempt to dissuade interlocutor** is in datum 13. **Statement of alternative** occurs in datum number 15. While, **Avoidance** is in datum 19. Then, adjunct to refusal has two types. The first type comes from the combination between pause filler and gratitude/appreciation in datum 5. It occurs because Adam who is interlocutor uses the word "oh", showing pause filler type, and the word "thanks", showing gratitude/appreciation type, before he utters refusal expression. The second type is pause filler in datum 09 and 21.

From the explanation above, all of the strategies of refusal expression by Beebe, Takashi, and Uliss-Weltz (1990) are found in this research. They are direct refusal strategy, indirect refusal strategy, and adjunct to refusal strategy. Each of them is used by the characters in the movie entitled "50/50". In this research, direct refusal strategy is mostly used by the characters that is followed by equal status and close relationship. It happens because the setting of the movie."50/50" movie is the portrayal of friendship and romantic life. Thus there is no gap between the main characters of this movie.

2. **The politeness strategy applied by the characters**

From the analysis of the data, the researcher finds that there three types of Politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson that are employed by the speakers in the movie entitled "50/50" in expressing refusal expressions. The first type is positive politeness strategy. The purpose of the strategy is to achieve solidarity from others. In this research, the politeness strategy is uttered in a situation where the relationship
between the characters is close and has equal status. It suits the theory from Brown and Levinson (1987) about positive politeness as follows:

Positive politeness is approach based; it 'anoints' the face of the addressee by indicating that in some respects, S wants H's wants (e.g. By treating him as a member of an in-group, a friend, a person whose wants and personality traits are known and liked).

The second type is negative politeness strategy. Negative politeness has specific differences from Positive politeness. Where positive politeness is free-ranging, negative politeness is focused and has the space in social dimension between the speaker and the hearer. Since they are the characters that have distant relationship, they tend to use negative politeness strategy. Moreover, negative politeness strategy is often used by the speaker who has lower position than the listener, subordinate to superordinate. The third type is bald on-record strategy. The speaker decides to use bald on-record strategy if the overall weightiness of the FTA is very small. In this research, the researcher finds that the characters use this strategy in the direct way. This strategy occurs when the characters have equal status and superordinate - subordinate status. The relationship between the characters who use this kind of strategy is close. The detail information can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.2 Politeness Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Politeness Strategy</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give reasons</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-group identify markers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

commit to user
Table 4.2 shows that positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and bald-on record strategy have their own strategy to express refusal expression. Positive politeness strategy uses two kinds of strategy. Most of the characters give reasons when they utter this strategy with the percentage (21.7%). It can be seen in data number 1, 2, 9, 14, and 21. The next strategy is in-group identify markers with the percentage (17.3%). This strategy occurs in data number 3, 7, 8, and 11. Negative politeness strategy has most various strategies to express refusal expression. The first strategy is conventionally indirect strategy with percentage (26.1%). It can be seen in datum number 06, 13, 16, 19, 22, and 23. This strategy takes the dominant number. The second strategy is hedge strategy. It can be seen in datum number 04 and 10. Meanwhile, the characters give deference with percentage (8.6%). It can be seen in data number 05 and 15. The last is bald-on record strategy. All the characters use direct strategy with percentage (17.3%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive Politeness Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-group Identify Markers</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Politeness Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventionally Indirect Strategy</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge Strategy</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give deference</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald-On Record Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Strategy</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. The characters ways express refusal expression using politeness strategy

From the analysis of the data, the researcher finds that refusal strategy can be followed by politeness strategy; positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and bald on record. In the movie entitled "50/50", each character uses different strategy of politeness to employ refusal expression based on the theory from Janet Holmes (1992) about social factors; situation, status, and social distance.

a. Direct refusal Strategy

There are 11 data that contain direct refusal strategy in the movie entitled 50-50. The direct refusal strategy is followed by positive politeness strategy and bald-on strategy. The detail information can be seen in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datum</th>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Social distance</th>
<th>Refusal Strategy</th>
<th>Politeness Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Subordinate-Superordinate</td>
<td>Intimate</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4.3 Direct Refusal Strategy*
From the table 4.3, direct refusal strategy is mostly followed by positive politeness strategy. The social factors influence the characters to use direct refusal followed by positive politeness when they express refusal expression. This strategy is mostly used when there is equal status between the characters. Moreover, direct refusal strategy and positive politeness strategy are mostly used when the characters have known each other. It can be seen in datum number 01, 02, 07, 08, 11 and 14 where the characters have close relationship and equal status. Meanwhile, there is a condition where subordinate interlocutor employs direct refusal strategy that is followed by positive politeness strategy. It is found in Datum 03/DR/PP/16:07”. The participants are Adam and his mom. They has intimate relationship. Adam who is
subordinate interlocutor refuses his mom offer who wants to take care directly by saying "What? No. No, Mom. No". He uses the word 'mom' in his refusal expression that indicates positive politeness.

Direct refusal is also followed by bald-on record. Direct refusal strategy that is followed by bald-on record is used when the characters have equal status and superior-subordinate status. Equal status is found in datum number 12 and 18 where both of them have similar participants and condition. The participants are Adam and Kyle. They have close relationship since they are already known each other. Meanwhile, superior-subordinate status can be seen in datum number 17 and 20. In Datum 20/DR/BR/59:56" The participants are Adam and his ex-girlfriend, Rachel. Their relationship is getting worst since she has a relationship with another men. Adam who is superior interlocutor uses his superiority to refuse her offer directly. She wants to start over their relationship again as life partner. The use of direct refusal strategy and bald-on record strategy can be seen when he says "No.No". He does not give any reason after expressing refusal expression. In addition, direct refusal strategy that is followed by bald-on record strategy is mostly used when the participants have close relationship. It can be seen in datum number 12, 17, and 18.

b. Indirect Refusal Strategy

There are 9 data that contain indirect refusal strategy in the movie entitled 50-50. The indirect refusal strategy is only followed by negative politeness strategy. The detail information can be seen in the table below.
Table 4.4 Indirect Refusal Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datum</th>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Social distance</th>
<th>Refusal Strategy</th>
<th>Politeness Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Superordinate -</td>
<td>Distant</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Subordinate -</td>
<td>Distant</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Superordinate -</td>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Superordinate -</td>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Superordinate -</td>
<td>Distant</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Subordinate -</td>
<td>Distant</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Subordinate -</td>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 4.4, indirect refusal strategy is followed by negative politeness.
strategy. It can be found in datum number 04, 10, 13, 15, 16, 19, 22, and 23. According to Brown and Levinson theory (1987:132), one way of expressing negative politeness is faced with opposing tensions: the desire to give H an 'out' by being indirect, an the desire to go on record. Moreover, indirect refusal that is followed by negative politeness is used when the characters have equal status, subordinate-superordinate status and superordinate-subordinate status. Equal status is found in datum number 04 and 10. The relationship between the characters in these data is close. Then, subordinate and superordinate status is in datum number 13, 22, and 23. The relationship between the characters is distant in datum number 13 and 12, but the participants in datum 23 have close relationship. In Datum 23/IR/NP/77:27", the characters are Adam and Kyle. The relationship between both of them is already close since Kyle is Adam's best friend. Kyle who is subordinate interlocutor refuses Adam's command indirectly. He uses indirect refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy by saying "This is my car" in low tone. Moreover, Adam has higher power than Kyle because Adam gets angry in this scene. Then, superordinate-subordinate status is in datum number 06,15, 16, and 19. In datum 15 and 16, The participants are Adam and Katherine, a young and inexperienced therapist. Adam who is superior interlocutor uses indirect refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy in order to show politeness to Katherine who deliver her offer in low tone. In datum 19, Adam who is superior interlocutor uses indirect refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy to refuse the invitation from his ex-girlfriend in order to show politeness. Moreover, he orients in negative face. The condition of the datum number 15, 16 and
19 suit the theory of Jenny Thomas (1995:143) that the reason of using indirectness is to show politeness. In datum 06, the participants are Katherine and Adam. Adam who is superior interlocutor uses indirect refusal strategy and negative politeness strategy by saying the metaphorical word as the form of indirect expression in high tone. As what has been suggested by Jenny Thomas 1995, the reason of using indirectness is to increase the impact or effectiveness of the message (p.144).

c. Adjunct to Refusal

There are three data that contain adjunct to refusal strategy in the movie entitled 50-50. The adjunct to refusal strategy is followed by negative politeness strategy and positive politeness strategy. The detail information can be seen in the table below.
Table 4.5 Adjunct to Refusal Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datum</th>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Social distance</th>
<th>Refusal Strategy</th>
<th>Politeness Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Subordinate-</td>
<td>Distant</td>
<td>Adjunct to Refusal</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Adjunct to Refusal</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Adjunct to Refusal</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 4.4, it can be seen that adjunct to refusal is mostly followed by positive politeness strategy. It is found in datum number 09 and 21. All of them have the same social factors. Adjunct to refusal and positive politeness is followed by equal status and close relationship. Meanwhile, adjunct to refusal is followed by negative politeness too. It can be seen in Datum 05/AR/NP/25:13'', where the participants are Alan and Adam. The relationship between both of them is distant since this scene is the first time they meet. The status is between subordinate and superordinate. Alan uses adjunct to refusal and negative politeness strategy to refuses Alan offer because he is subordinate interlocutor.