REFUSAL APPLIED IN "ALADDIN MOVIE"

Sri Intan Malina Putri[1], *Ambalegin[2]*
Putera Batam University, Indonesia[1,2]
Email: [1]*Pb181210030@upbatam.ac.id* [2]*Ambalegin@puterabatam.ac.id*

	Abstract
Keywords: *Pragmatics, refusal, types*	This descriptive qualitative research discovered to investigate the types of refusal in Aladdin movie. This movie was modified by the folklore Aladdin in the Walt Disney Pictures, the folklore was made by Terry Rossio. Then, there were the types of refusal, namely indirect refusal, direct refusal, and adjunct refusal. This study was applied the theory by Felix brasdefer, (2008) and Houck, (1999). The most common reason for using indirect refusal than direct and adjunct refusal because it can minimize the negative effect (FTA) of the hearer. This research was using an observational method and a non-participatory method by Sudaryanto's theory. Then, the data was analyzed using the pragmatics identity method. Meanwhile, the finding results of frequently of this research were found 21 data of indirect refusal, 13 data of direct refusal, and 9 data of adjunct refusal. Based on data source, the character of Aladdin mostly used indirect refusal statement.
Kata kunci: *Pragmatik, penolakan, dan jenis*	**Abstrak** Penelitian kualitatif deskriptif ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis penolakan dalam film Aladdin. Film ini di adaptasi dari cerita rakyat Aladdin di Walt Disney Pictures, cerita ini dikarang oleh Terry Rossio. Dalam cerita ini, ada ditemukan jenis dari penolakan, yaitu penolakan langsung, penolakan tidak langsung, dan penolakan tambahan. Penelitian menerapkan teori yang dikemukan oleh Felix brasdefer, (2008) and Houck, (1749). Alasan pada umumnya dalam penggunaan penolakan tidak langsung daripada penolakan langsung dan tambahan, karena penggunaan jenis penolakan ini dapat meminimal efek negatif (FTA) dari pendengar. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode observasional dan metode non partisipatif menurut teori Sudaryanto. Kemudian, data dianalisis dengan menerapkan metode pendekatan pragmatik. Hasil dari penelitian ini ditemukan 21 data penolakan tidak langsung, 13 data penolakan langsung, dan 9 data penolakan tambahan. Lalu, karakter Aladdin paling banyak menggunakan pernyataan penolakan tidak langsung.

174

INTRODUCTION

People do the interaction every day. The language as a media to deliver the ideas, opinions, feeling, requests, and suggestions through oral or written. When people do a conversation, it needs context to catch the idea about what people say. (Yule, 1996) stated that context is a situation or condition where it brings up the meaning When the speaker or the hearer and the reader or the writer are not able to catch the meaning, it leads the misunderstanding about the language itself. Thus, pragmtics role is really crucial in this research. One of them is refusal, because it is one of the thing which always happens in a society. (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) & (Houck, 1999) declared that refusal included the commissive category because the speakers commit the refusers to take an action. The expression of refusal can be at home, school, market, and many other places. Refusal is not only found in a real life but also it is found in the motion picture. Hence, this research was interested to conduct in Aladdin movie. One of the phenomena in the movie based on the conversation, as follows:

Zulla : "Stop right there Aladdin. Whatever it is you stole today, I don't want it"

Aladdin: "**Whoa, whoa. I didn't steal anything**. It's a family hairloom that's worth a lot of….."(00:05:47)

It was identified as a refusal because the hearer expressed the negative statement where it showed that he refused what speaker said. The hearer statement was "I didn't steal anything"**.** It was identified as **direct refusal** where the hearer expressed the utterance **explicitly.** The reason is the hearer refused directly without any explanation.

The phenomenon were not only found in movies, but it also occurs in reality such as in social media. The phenomenon was found on twitter. It was posted by an account name The White House 45 Archieved. It was a video by Donald Trumph, he said that **"if authorized, tens of millios of vaccine doses will be available this month…. And hundreds of millions more will quickly follow. Every American who wants the vaccine will be able to get the vaccine"**. What was uttered by Donald Trumph, it caused so many replies from the users. One of

The account name is Peter Parker. He wrote **"OMG! You really can't tell the truth ever. There will not be tens of millions available, not even close"**

It was identified as a refusal because the reader did not agree to what was written by the writer. This refusal expression was recognized as an indirect refusal, because the reader gave an implicit meaning where he refused the statement contextually, which included there will not be tens of millions available, not even close.

This research have been done by many scholars. (Retnowaty, 2018) analyzed the kind of refusal strategies were used by Javanese teacher in performing refusal. This research applied the theory from (Beebe et al, 1990). The data source was taken from Javanese teachers in Balikpapan. It was found that the most participant tended to apply indirect strategies.

(Fitri, Muslem, & Marhaban, 2020) investigated the refusal strategies. This research was applied the theory from (Beebe et al, 1990). The data was taken from University students of English department. The most participant in the research was applied indirect strategies. The results show that the student used different way in provide refusal. The results are they inclined indirect strategy by saying 'sorry', and excuses explanation. Whereas the direct and adjunct strategy listed to use.

The comparison of this research was to find out the types of refusal in Aladdin movie as a data source for this research. Thus, the previous study took the object from the field. Then, the previous research was discovered the strategies of refusal. Also, both of previous research was applied the theory by (Beebe et al, 1990). Then, this research applied the theory from (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) & (Houck, 1999). This research is really important to be conducted due to threaten someone's face (FTA). Meanwhile, this research can obtain reader to find out what types of refusal is.

1.1 Refusal

(Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) conveyed that refusal belongs the category of commisive because the speaker commits the hearer to perform an action. Searle (as cited in Gea & Johan, 2020) stated that Pledge, promise, swear, vow, pledge,

agreement, embrace, and promise are examples of commissive speech that operate as a focus for an agreement or action that causes the speaker to do something. Contextually, refusal happens in form of suggestion, invitation, request, offer, and variety situations. The refusal expression is influenced by situation and condition. The social status, gender, age, the background of education influence the way of the hearer to refuse.

1.1.1 Types of refusal

(Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) declared that there are three type of refusal. Namely, direct refusal, indirect refusal and the last is adjunct to refusal. (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) conveyed that the strategies of refusal are part of the types of refusal. The explanation of the types of refusal were written below:

1.1.1.1 Direct Refusal

(Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) conveyed that direct refusal is an expression of refusal which is uttered explicitly. The hearers do not hide their true intention when the speakers propose them to accomplish in term of request, suggetion, offer, and invitation. The hearers express their true intention in term of wants, needs, and desires.

"I can't come to the party" (Umale, 2011)

1.1.1.2 Indirect Refusal

Leech (as cited in Félix-Brasdefer (2008) stated that the hearers tend to hide or conceal their true intention in terms of their wants, needs, and desire. Direct refusal is done by the hearers when they get the suggestion, offer, request, inviation, and variety situation where they refuse to accomplish by uttering an implicit meaning to refuse what is proposed by the speakers.

"I'm sorry, I don't think it's going to be possible" (Anggraini & Ambalegin, 2020)

1.1.1.3 Adjunct Refusal

(Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) defined that adjunct to refusal means an expression of refusal where the hearers provide a head act to refuse. The hearers give a preface before the upcoming refusal's response. This type may give a polite interpretation to the speakers' mind due to the this type provides the appropriate circumtances.

> **"That's a good idea,** but I don't think I'll able to make it" (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008)

METHOD

This research was a qualitative research proposed by (Cresswell, 2018). The object of this research was refusal in "Aladdin" movie. The observational method is the method used in this research and non participatory technique proposed by (Sudaryanto, 2015). The researchers observed the use of language applied by the characters in "Aladdin" movie. Then, the researchers did not participate or did not get involved in producing the refusal expression. In the process of analyzing the data, this research applied pragmatic identity method proposed by (Sudaryanto, 2015). It means that this research needed a context to find out the types of refusal.

Then, this research applied pragmatic competence in equalizing in which the researcher had to equalize between the theory proposed by (Félix-Brasdefer, 2008) & (Houck, 1999) and the data were found in "Aladdin" movie. Finally, the method of presenting the result of this research was displayed descriptively. It means that the result was explained by writing phrase and sentence. There were the several steps to collecting the data: 1) watching the movie, then understand the utterances, 2) transcript the utterances, then 3) tagged the utterances said by the character, the last is categorized the utterances of the character constructed in the movie into the types of refusal.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

In this research, the researchers found 21 data of indirect refusal, 13 data of direct refusal, and 9 data of adjunct of refusal. There were described in the table below.

Table 1: Frequency of Refusal Found in Aladdin Movie

No	Types of refusal	Frequency
1	Direct Refusal	13
2	Indirect Refusal	21
3	Adjunct Refusal	9

From the table, it can be analyzed that the fifteen data that showed three types of refusal. The first, six data that indicated as a type of direct refusal. Secondly, there were seven items that included in indirect refusal. Finally, for the last type was three data that include in adjunct refusal. In acquisition, there were sixteen data in different types of refusal in Aladdin movie. The analysis are written below.

Discussion

In discussion part, the researchers just analyze sixteen data to represents the finding frequency of refusal types found in Aladdin movie, while in the previous research, they only investigated the aim of data source. The analysis of present research was written below.

A. Direct Refusal

Data 1

Jasmine: "you are a thief!"

Aladdin: "***No, No…***"

In this conversation, princess jasmine as speaker disguised as a commoner in her kingdom. The speaker accused the hearer of being the thief of spkeaker's bracelet which her mother gave to her. It belongs to **direct refusal** because the hearer refused the accused of the speaker directly.

Data 2

Aladdin: "Oh, okay, but I'm coming back tomorrow night!"

Jasmine: "What? *No, you can't*!"

Aladdin as a speaker and also Jasmine as a hearer/listener. The speaker told to the hearer that the speaker would come to the kingdom again. The hearer refused him directly what was the speaker said. The keywords that it called **direct refusal** is **"NO".**

Data 3

Dalia   : "still waiting?"

Jasmine: "**NO, No, I…..**"

In this conversation Dalia as a speaker asked to Jasmine as a hearer. Whether, the hearer waited Aladdin or not. The hearer aplied direct refusal because the hearer reject the speaker question with negative statement. This **direct refusal** is included in the conversation above.

Data 4

Gennie : "…… feelin' a little thirsty myself"

Aladdin: "**No. No, no, no, no**, you can't leave me"

The situation of this dialog when they were in a party kingdom. Gennie as a speaker is going to leave and let Aladdin as a hearer join with princess Jasmine as an object. Then, the hearer do not want to leave alone in the party, the hearer applied **direct refusal** to deny the speaker request.

Data 5

Gennie: "Showtime!"

Aladdin: "**No!** I'm waiting for the right moment"

In this conversation Gennie as a speaker request to Prince Ali to dance in the dance floor with the object, princess Jasmine. The speaker speaker wants the hearer to show the talent of the hearer that already exists to princess jasmine. But the hearer refused, and explained to wait for a right time. The hearer applied **direct refusal**.

Data 6

Gennie : "Is that an official wish?"

Aladdin: "*No!* It's favor… for a friend".

The utterace from Aladdin as a hearer was conducted as a refusal statement. Gennie as a speaker ask to the hearer some question about the wish. But the hearer refuse it directly. Then, the hearer was expressed **direct refusal** to the speaker

B. Indirect Refusal

Data 1

Sultan : "My dear I'm not getting any younger, we must find you a husband"

Jasmine: "*What foreign prince can care for our people as I do*?"

In this case, the sultan as a speaker asked to his daughter namely princess Jasmine as a hearer to marriage as soon as possible. Because he did not younger anymore to lead that kingdom. But, the hearer refused the speaker wish. Through, the hearer could did what usually the speker done. The refusal type that princess Jasmine used is **indirect refusal.**

Data 2

Jafar: "I could be a valuable ally to help you get what you want"

Aladdin: "I uh, *I will think* on that…."

The refusal dialogue above was identified as a **indirect refusal**. For the reason that Jafar as a speaker offered Aladdin as a hearer. The offers that the speaker offer is the speaker want to be an ally of the hearer, but the hearer refused the speaker inderectly. Because the hearer replied in a way to put off the offer from the speaker.

Data 3

Sultan: "Jafar! You should have left Agrabah while you had the chance"

Jafar: '*Why leave when the city belongs to me now*?"

In this conversation was uttered which contain the type of refusal. In this situation sultan as a speaker flushed Jafar as a hearer from the speaker's kingdom. But, the hearer refuses what the speaker stated. The hearer was applied **indirect refusal**.

Data 4

Aladdin: "while the princess is out, would you like to go for a stroll, have a little chat?"

Jasmine: "***You're unbelieveble***. You cannot just break into a palace ad walk around like you own the place"

In the fourth data, Aladdin as a speaker invited princess Jasmine as a hearer to made a conversation and stroll around the kingdom. Unfortunately, princess Jasmine refused his invitation. She expressed the reason why she could not have a little chat with him. The type that hearer applied was **indirect refusal**.

Data 5

Jasmine: "you did not find it, you stole it!"

Aladdin: "***correction! The monkey stole it***"

The utterance was indicated as a refusal, due to this utterance was uttered by jasmine as the speaker that incriminated Aladdin as the hearer, as a robber her bracelet, but the hearer refused **indirectly**. Because the hearer did not do it. The refusal expression was expressed by the speaker. Through the hearer rebutted what was proposed by the speaker. The hearer gave explanation to the statement came from the speaker.

Data 6

Sultan: "you would drag us into a war with our only'

Jafar: "***yet, you would allow your kingdom to sink into ruin***, for mere setiment!"

In the second data, it happened in the sultan's room. Speaker and hearer was discussed about attacking the allies. Sultan as a speaker asked to Jafar as a royal advisor. Then, Jafar as a hearer refused the speaker in **indirect** way. So, he accomplished his requests that he did not agree with speaker said by expressing a sentence that supports him to refuse.

Data 7

Aladdin: "We should… probably head back!"

Jasmine: "***Already***?"

This conversation Aladdin as a speaker and Princess Jasmine as a hearer. The situation was when they sit on the magic carpet of the speaker. They talked a lot about agrabah, which is kindom ruled by the hearer's father. A few minutes later, the speaker ask the hearer headback to the kingdom. But the hearer refuse it by asking what the hearer didn't want to do. The hearer was applied **indirect** refusal.

C. Adjunct Refusal

Data 1

Aladdin: "We have to stop Jafar"

Gennie: "Yeah! ***But that's not gonna be easy***. The sultan trusts him
completely….."

From the conversation above, this situation when Aladdin as a speaker was saved from from drowning that almost took his life by Gennie as a hearer. Then, the speaker offer to Gennie as a hearer to stop jafar's behavior who drowned the speaker. But the hearer refuse the speaker's offer. The hearer was used **adjunct** type of refusal.

Data 2

Gennie: okay, there she is. This is your chance.

Aladdin: "you know what? There are a lot of people. ***I don't think*** I can do
this"

From the dialog above, Gennie as a speaker and Aladdin as a hearer, do the refusal conversation. The speaker suggests the hearer to close and dance with princess Jasmine as an object. But the hearer did not agree with the suggestion of the speaker. The hearer was used **adjuncts type** of refusal.

CONCLUSION

Refusal frequently has negative effect on interpersonal relationship in society. There were three sorts of refuse in this study: indirect, direct, and adjunct refusal. The characters in this film mostly employed indirect refusal to deny offers, suggestions, invitations, and requests. This rejection was chosen because it has the ability to soften the refuse itself. In fact, the researchers found three types of

refusal from the data, direct, indirect and adjunct refusal. The researchers found all the types of refusal in the data. But the characters often use indirect refusal than direct and adjunct refusal.

REFERENCESS

Anggraini, R., & Ambalegin, A. (2020). The refusal speech act in Me Before You movie. *IDEAS PALOPO*, *8*(1), 110–120. https://doi.org/10.24256/ideas.v8i2.1565

Beebe Et al (1990). *Developing Communicative Competence in A Second Language* (R. Scarcela, ed.). New York: Newbury House.

Cresswell. W Jhon & Cresswll David J. (2018). *Research design qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches* (fifth).

Félix-Brasdefer, J. C. (2008). *Politeness in Mexico and United States*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co.

Fitri, A., Muslem, A., & Marhaban, S. (2020). The Investigations of Refusal Strategies Used by University Students of English Department. *English Educations Journal*, 13. Retrieved from http://www.journal.unsyiah.ac.id/EEJ

Gea, D., & Johan, M. (2020). Commissive speech act in Donald Trump's speech campaign. *Jurnal Ilmu Budaya*, *8*(2), 350–356. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.34050/jib.v8i2.11781

Houck, N. (1749). *Interlanguage Refusals* (P. Jordens, ed.). Berlin, Newyork: Library of Congress Catalog.

Kayang, citra kinanti. (2014). Refusal strategies performed by speakers of different ages. *Lexicon*, *3*, 11.

Retnowaty. (2018). Refusal Strategies by Javanese Teachers in Balikpapan. *Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, *4*, 7. Retrieved from https://ejournal.warmadewa.ac.id

Searle, J. . (2011). *Speech act an essay in the philosophy of language*. California: Cambridge university Press.

Sudaryanto. (2015). *metode dan aneka teknik analisis bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University.

Umale, J. (2011). Pragmatic failure in refusal strategies: British versus Omani Interlocutors. *Arab World English Journal*, *2*(1), 18–46. Retrieved from www.awej.org

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics* (Widdowson.G.H, ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.