ABSTRACT

Putri, Yunita Ursula. Student Registered Number 12510194010. 2022. "*Refusal Strategies Employed by Indonesian EFL Learners and English Native Speakers.* Thesis of English Education Department. Master Program. State Islamic University (UIN) of Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung. Advisor: Dr. Nurul Chojimah, M.Pd. and Dr. Sukarsono, M.Pd.

Keyword: *Refusal Strategy, Speech Act*

The goal of learning language is to be able to use the language in real social situation. Here the term of pragmatic competence can be referred. One of several ways to know learners' pragmatic competence is through refusal speech act. Refusal is a negative response to other acts like request, invitation, offer, and suggestion. This study is intended to investigate the refusal strategies used by Indonesian EFL learners from English Education Department of graduate school State Islamic University of Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung in Academic Year 2020/2021 and the refusal strategy used by American English native speakers, and how do Indonesian EFL learners' refusal strategies differ from those of American English native speakers in performing refusal. This study involved 20 participants, 10 from Indonesian EFL learners and 10 from American english native speakers. This research design used in this study was pragmatic analysis and the data were collected through Discourse Completion Test (DCT). The data were analyzed by using theory of refusal strategy developed by Beebe et al. (1990).

The results showed that the refusal strategies used by Indonesian EFL learners were non-performative statement, statement of regret, wish, excuse/reason/explanation, statement of alternative, set condition for future or past acceptance, let interlocutor off the hook, avoidance repetition, postponement, hedge, statement of positive opinion, and expressing gratitude. Meanwhile, American English native speakers used non-performative statement, statement of regret, wish, excuse/reason/explanation, statement of alternative, set condition for future or past acceptance, criticize the requester, let interlocutor off the hook, avoidance postponement, hedge, statement of positive opinion, and expressing gratitude. Both of groups, share many simmilarity in the most frequently used strategies, they were direct strategy ('negative willingnes/ability' and 'direct no'), indirect strategy ('excuse/reason/explanation/ and statement of regret'), adjunct to refusal ('expressing gratitude', and 'statement of positive opinion'). Besides, both groups never use single act when refusing, they seem aware of the potential social impoliteness of using direct refusal strategy. They never utilize direct refusal in a single combined act, as evidenced by the usage of direct refusal in their speech, they combine direct refusal with additional ones. The differences between both groups were in terms of the word choices, the refusal strategies order and in the frequency of strategy they used related to the social status and social distance of the interlocutor.

ABSTRAK

Putri, Yunita Ursula. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa 12510194010. 2022. *Strategi Penolakan Yang Digunakan oleh Pembelajar EFL Indonesia dan Penutur Asli Bahasa Inggris.* Tesis Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Program Magister. Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Nurul Chojimah, M.Pd. dan Dr. Sukarsono, M.Pd.

Katakunci: *Strategi Penolakan, Tindak Tutur*

Tujuan pembelajaran bahasa adalah untuk dapat menggunakan bahasa dalam situasi sosial yang nyata. Di sini istilah kompetensi pragmatis dapat dirujuk. Salah satu cara untuk mengetahui kompetensi pragmatis peserta didik adalah melalui tindak tutur penolakan. Penolakan adalah respons negatif terhadap tindakan lain seperti permintaan, undangan, penawaran, dan saran. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk menyelidiki strategi penolakan yang digunakan oleh pembelajar EFL Indonesia dari jurusan Bahasa Inggris pascasarjana Universitas Islam Negeri Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung pada Tahun Pelajaran 2020/2021 dan strategi penolakan yang digunakan oleh penutur asli bahasa Inggris Amerika, dan bagaimana strategi penolakan pembelajar EFL Indonesia berbeda dari penutur asli bahasa Inggris Amerika dalam melakukan penolakan. Penelitian ini melibatkan 20 peserta, 10 dari pelajar EFL Indonesia dan 10 dari penutur asli bahasa Inggris Amerika. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis pragmatik dan pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui Discourse Completion Test (DCT). Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori strategi penolakan yang dikembangkan oleh Beebe et al. (1990).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi penolakan yang digunakan oleh pembelajar EFL Indonesia adalah non-performative statement, statement of regret, wish, excuse/reason/explanation, statement of alternative, set condition for future or past acceptance, let interlocutor off the hook, avoidance repetition, postponement, hedge, statement of positive opinion, dan expressing gratitude. Sementara itu, penutur asli bahasa Inggris Amerika menggunakan non-performative statement, statement of regret, wish, excuse/reason/explanation, statement of alternative, set condition for future or past acceptance, criticize the requester, let interlocutor off the hook, avoidance postponement, hedge, statement of positive opinion, dan expressing gratitude.Kedua kelompok, berbagi banyak kesamaan dalam strategi yang paling sering digunakan, yaitu strategi langsung ('negative willingnes/ability' dan 'direct no'), strategi tidak langsung('excuse/reason/explanation/ dan statement of regret'), adjunct to refusal ('expressing gratitude', dan 'statement of positive opinion').Selain itu, kedua kelompok tidak pernah menggunakan tindakan tunggal saat menolak, mereka tampaknya menyadari potensi ketidaksopanan sosial dalam menggunakan strategi penolakan langsung. Mereka tidak pernah menggunakan penolakan langsung dalam satu tindakan gabungan, terbukti dengan penggunaan penolakan langsung

dalam ucapan mereka, mereka menggabungkan penolakan langsung dengan tambahan strategi lainnya. Perbedaan antara kedua kelompok adalah dalam hal pilihan kata, urutan strategi penolakan dan frekuensi strategi yang mereka gunakan terkait dengan status sosial dan jarak sosial lawan bicara.