

THE REALIZATION OF STUDENTS' POLITE REJECTION SPEECHES

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Abstract

Abstract: This research aims to obtain a deep understanding of the realization of polite rejection speech of the Literature Education students at the FKIP UIR. The data sources in this research were all polite rejection speeches expressed by the students. This research used the descriptive qualitative method with a phenomenology approach. The results show that polite rejections are more dominant used with reasons. It shows that giving a reason when rejecting an offer, invitation, command, and appeal would be considered more appropriate and does not hurt the interlocutors. It also shows a scale of unreadiness. Further, the scale of unreadiness may be an alternative that can be applied when performing rejection speeches. This indicates that the rejection speeches expressed by the students are classified as polite.

Keywords: *Polite Discourse Rejection Speech, Speech Acts, Politeness Scale*

INTRODUCTION

Every human who was born normal has bought the potential of speaking, it shows that ability speaking is natural. Language and life society is two-element it can not separate. Society is the main factor to support appear of the language. With other words without society, language never appears in this world, because of society to creation. So also on the contrary, without language society, it can not maintain and perform of life, because human is a social creature another relationship, to interaction and collaboration.

The interaction between peer, good in the society, in the work environment, in the public places, in a family environment, in the college environment, and anywhere within each participant says are required to pay attention to the politeness of the speech which is spoken. This is done in order not to happen to misunderstand between the speakers and partners. Besides should pay attention to politeness discourse in speech events, between speaker and partners also must pay attention contexts a conversation. The context of a conversation will be influenced by the discourse which spoken. A science learns about politeness in speak to involve context a conversation is pragmatic.

Pragmatic as one of the branch science language of the development experience to quick lately. According to Rahardi (2005), pragmatic is a study of the language base of the

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footing analysis on the context. The context is any background knowledge shared by the speaker and hearer as well as that accompany and accommodate a conversation. According to Jafari (2013), pragmatics emerged as an independent field of study mainly because of the frequent semantic failures in providing adequate explanations regarding meaning.

Pragmatic examines the intent of a speaker to relate a discourse. The different the case with semantic which examines the meaning of the discourse. Pragmatic examines the intent unit lingual in external, while semantic examines the intent unit lingual in internal. The meaning of examines in pragmatic is related to contexts, while the meaning studied in the semantics of the context-free. The context meant here is the things that affect the talks but is not derived from the language. This is in line with what was stated by Tarigan (2009) to clarify that context is any background knowledge to expected to owned and jointly approved by Pa and Pk with supporting interpretation Pk against what is the meaning Pa with greeting. Pa is in a quote above is the *speaker or authors*, while Pk is a *good listener or reader*.

Pragmatic has a very important role in communicating either directly and indirectly. In learn and mastery pragmatic, someone does not only understand the formal structure of language but also understand the functional structure of language in communication. Pragmatic is a branch science of language that also examines how the language used to communicate.

A speaker expressed a message to the speech opponents and speech opponents should understand the message delivered and then respond or response relevant. So, a speaker can be accepted with good in the conversation or discussion, so the speaker must be followed and obey the convention of language in effect. Among others, a speaker must be good manners, in a row speaking, using language with well, giving attention to the speech opponent and appreciate, with pay attention situation around. Therefore, the research pragmatic has scope wide. The study about pragmatic this concerns various kinds of discourse, principle, and strategy good manner in speaking, principle cooperation, implicature, comparison speaking in culture to different, etc.

As has been discussed in front of, discourse not only relates to the things textual, like how to create a speech that is easily understood by speech opponent, but also relates to the aspect of the interpersonal. Therefore a speaker must pay attention to the aspects of the good manner in speech, either in discourse assertive, directive, commission, expressive, declarative, include to good manner when someone is doing speech rejection. According to the Pusat Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa (2008), a good manner is very polite,

meeekness wise language; a sense of pity mercy to; the effort to help ease the burden of other people.

In the event speech sometimes the participant's speech can not do what is become to the desire partner speech. An example, when speech opponent requires partner speech to carry out something, but partner speech objection or not able to do it. An event is very proper to happen in the conversation. Although the partner speech has the right to reject, the partner speech must be used discourse rejection to good manners so that opponent speech doesn't feel offended with what is spoken. To involve the principle of politeness in conduct speech rejection will help a person to remain invisible to appreciate and respect the opponent's speech.

From the description of the explanation above can be known that in every day of life, often someone using without discourse rejection that sometimes without realizing it has been hurt opponent speech, It's all, because of a lack of the attention speakers to the principles politeness in a conversation. It makes the author interested to research The Realization of Students' Polite Rejection Speeches.

This research focuses on the realization of politeness speech rejection on a student of the Study Program Education Language and Literature of Indonesia FKIP UIR in interaction and communication in the college environment of the University Islam of Riau. Sub focus on this research into some things. The first, is forms speech rejection to include: (a) the rejection used word "no" or match, (b) the rejection with used reason, (c) the rejection with used requisite, (d) the rejection with used motion, (e) the rejection with used commentary or selection, (f) the rejection with used say thankyou, (g) the rejection with used commentary. Second, is scale politeness speech to include: (a) *Cost-benefit scale*, benefit scale, and detriment, (b) *Optionality scale*: selection scale, (c) *Indirectness scale*: un immediately, (d) *Authority scale*: authorities scale, and (e) *Social distance scale*: distance social scale. Third, is the last estuary from the fifth politeness scale above, that is decision politeness speech to consist of (a) good manners and (b) not good manners.

Theories that serve as the foundation in studying the problem in this research are the theories stated by experts relate to research problems. To obtain a picture of the clear about the study of pragmatic, below are presented some explanation of pragmatics according to experts. According to Scriffin (1994), pragmatic is the study about how interpreters use or include the users of the mark or the recipient of the mark at the time explained (construction from interpretation) the mark itself. Speaking about pragmatic will always relate to context. Because according to Brown & Levinson (1987) pragmatic is the study of language to learn

the relation of language with context. The context of what is meant grammaticalized and codification so can not be separated from the structure of language. (*pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of a language*). The context of in question is all the background of the knowledge that owned by the speakers and partners speech with accompany and contain a conversation.

Other experts also to the definition of pragmatic is a Leech. According to Leech (1983), pragmatic is the science branch of language to examines using language integration with grammar to consist of phonology, accidence, syntax, and semantic. In examines semantic, point of weight on the understanding of the meaning of a word or speech. While, in examine of pragmatic, point of weight on the understanding of the mean of the conversation. (Tarigan 2009) it has been public about how the context of effect the way we interpret the sentence, mention of pragmatic.

Based on some explanation above can be a conclusion that pragmatic is the part of the science of language to learn meant of the conversation appropriate with context. The context is not just the background of the place and time to occur in the conversation. Wider, the context of study pragmatic also to include background of knowledge owned by the participant of speech.

Language is a reflection of one's personality. Therefore, a speech must be careful in using language to communicate. Be carefully someone in communication at least reflected in the selection of diction appropriate and acceptable to the context of the conversation to the continue. More problems to surface because lack sensitive someone in understands the context of the conversation. The communication to success is communication always to involve context. Therefore, every participant conversation should be understood with well every context to the background for the emergence of the conversation. Based on the things, the emergence term politeness of language or ethic in language. Two of these terms interpreted two different perceptions. The politeness of language more lean relationship with the content of language (language substantive) while the ethic of language more lean on the attitude of language (behavior speech). In this research, the researcher just will be used term politeness.

The politeness of language according to Leech (1983) in nature must pay attention to the implementation of the principle politeness. This principle to mark with maximizing pleasure/wisdom, benefit, salute sense of respect, praise, harmony, and sympathy to other people and (along with with it) minimization these things on yourself. Besides, Watts (2003) to clarify that politeness is a combination ideal between character individual and action

external. Politeness is the ability to fun other people through the use of language someone. The politeness also is attribute nature from character well.

The politeness of language reflected in the way communication someone good through the verbal and the way nonverbal. According to Mislikhah (2016) politeness is a rule of behavior that is determined and agreed upon by a particular society so politeness is at the same time a prerequisite agreed upon by social behavior. When communication, someone not only conveys the idea to think but also submissive in the norms social and culture. The way language must be appropriate with values culture in a society where concerned. When, the way someone is not appropriate with norms social and culture, so will be happened problem social, an example regarded as a person who conceited, arrogant, egoist, don't customary, and don't cultured. This is in line with the opinion Al-duleimi, Rashid, and Abdullah (2016) which states that politeness plays an important role in all cultures and societies to maintain relationships and to save face which is realized varies from one culture to another.

Norms social and culture there are in the communicate also behave in speech rejection. In communication every day often we faced dilemmas associated with act speech. In some situations, someone must be faced with a condition that does not want the conversation. An example, when the speakers ask a partner to do something, while the partner can not doing because of reason to certain. A partner speech experiences the dilemma between the rejected or forces me to do what desirable partner speech. In this situation, the partner right to rejection. However, it needs attention to how conversation rejection is not hurt or insult sentiment partner speech. This situation needs caution in expression speech rejection. It means someone doesn't have to do all command or asked by other people. Thus, someone also may not hurt or insult sentiment people to demand something.

Kartomihardjo in FX Nadar (2009) has researched rejection and clarify kinds of rejection. According to there are seven various forms of rejection in the language Indonesia, namely the refusal to use the word 'no' or match, the rejection with use reason, the rejection with use requisite, the rejection with use motion, commentary or selection, the rejection with use expression say thank you, the rejection with use commentary.

Based on the form rejection has been describing above, the researcher will be the identification and clarification of the form speech rejection which is dominantly used by the students of Indonesia Language and Literature Education of FKIP UIR. Besides, the researcher also will be conduct interpretation of why choose to use the form of the rejection of certain.

Rahardi (2005) stated that politeness linguistics includes four things such as the length of the short speech, sequence speech, intonation speech, and Consumption marker expression politeness. In the part length of the short speech, there is some sort of provision is not written that at the time of conveying specific intent in the activities of the speech person is not allowed to directly reveal the purpose speech. People very directly in conveying specific intent speech will be regarded as people is not well behaved in speech. More long speech to use then more good manners speech it. To the order speech, in the present intent of certain people usually change order speech into more clear, hard, and when even into coarse. This does not deviate from delivered by Hymes with the concept "SPEAKING" in ethnography to communication that order speech determination the purpose of the speech. This is also in line with the opinion of Muslimin (2014) SPEAKING is an element that underlies the emergence of a conversation.

In conversation intonation relationship with the length of the short voice, hard, weak voice, rest and turn participate in the speech. More short of the speech will be not politeness of the speech. A statement that can be justified if consider aspects of speech. In use of marker politeness, in linguistic determine by the show-up or not the emergence of marker politeness of expressions. Marker politeness such as help, ask, please, let us come on, try, hope, should wish, presumably.

According to Chaer (2010) conversation will be feel-good manner if the pay attention to the six things such as (1) keep condition the feeling of speech opponent so that he was pleased with us; (2) unite the our feelings with opponents speech the contents of speech equally intend because both desirable; (3) keep conversation can be accepted by opponents speech because he was pleased in the heart. (4) keep conversation inability speaker in front of the opponent speech; (5) keep conversation always seen position opponent speech in the position higher; (6) keep conversation always seen what is said to the opponent speech also felt by the speaker.

Next, Chaer (2010) to explain there are some scale can be used to measure politeness of language someone. According to Lakof there are three determinate to fulfill politeness in the speech, such as (a) (*formality scale*);(b) (*hesitancy scale*); and (c) (*equality scale*). According to (Brown and Levinson 1987), there are three scales high-law determines level politeness of the speech, such as level social scale, level status social scale, level act speech scale. The measure scale politeness of language also presents by Leech. According to him, five scales can be used to measure politeness speak to someone. The fifth scale is as follows, (1) *Cost-benefit scale*, (2) *Optionality scale*, (3) *Indirectness scale*, (4) *Authority scale*, and (5) *Social distance*

scale. Based on some politeness scale to describe above, in this research the researcher to apply politeness scale to present by Leech. It is done because politeness scale to present by Leech more deep and more spread.

An examine about politeness has a lot of care so researchers earlier. Here's raised some research results that are relevant from the journal International. First, the research conducted by Kousar (2015) which entitled *Politeness Orientation in Social Hierarchies in Urdu*. This research of the purpose to observant how politeness of language speaker Urdu to influence by social status to a relative in society. The results of the research show that the speaker Urdu using strategy negative politeness especially to receiver social status which high and low social status. Receiver social status which same to ask sorry with a strategy of decency positive. The result shows that the society of Pakistan is not an egalite. Besides, this research to support claim Brown and Levinson (1987) for the university politeness in choice negative politeness to the positive politeness; Although, the preference in this negative politeness it results from the social status is not equal from the receiver.

Second, the research conducted by Olaniyi (2017) entitled of *Politeness Principle and Ilorin Greetings in Nigeria: A Sociolinguistic Study*. This research review in greeting one of the element politeness in the society of Nigeria and how it affects the cultural characteristics of the community. The results of the research that greeting Ilorin planted and limitation by cognition, the principles of social communication, and the context of its use. No wonder why greeting Ilorin can come as the words are carefully chosen, easy to remember, and constant without staining religious.

Third, the research conducted by Nahrkhalaji, Khorasani, and Ashjerdi (2013) entitled *Gendered Communication in Iranian University Classrooms: The Relationship between Politeness and Silence in Persian Culture*. This study of the research class interaction university to occur like the Universities Iran and giving an analysis of the pattern clarity as strategy politeness to use by male students and women. This research purpose to clarify phenomenon with used interview participate, class observation and analysis discourse detail about class interaction. The silent pattern and their interpretation examine in this observation and discussed in connection with the conceptualization of politeness. The results of the research shows that women appear very taciturn in the class sex cross, while distribution loneliness almost the same in the class sex. Based on the commentary from an interview the follow-up, the reason loneliness deliberate as the strategies that are politeness is categorized into four groups: silent as a strategy to tighten, silent as strategy ' don't do the strategy of FTA', quiet strategy stronger, and silent as strategy off-record.

Based on the researchers has been done earlier, the research on The Realization of Politeness Discourse Rejection on Students of the Program Study in Language Education and Literature of Indonesia FKIP UIR this includes different research and new. The difference can be seen from the focus of the research to choose from. The focus of the research used discourse rejection. While the difference in terms of the theory is in this study the authors use the theory of the forms of speech of rejection that is not contained in the previous study.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is the research to use a qualitative approach. According to Creswell, (2008), a qualitative approach is the research approach that has most of the data in the form of words or text. Thus, data collection, data processing, and data analyzing based on the words or text that has been obtained based on general questions that have been formulation. The method of the user is the phenomenology method. This method uses to know in detail politeness discourse rejection conducted by students the Program Education of Language and Literature Indonesia of FKIP UIR. This research to descriptive because every data collection in presented appropriately with the fact that encountered in the field. As for technique data collection used observation technique, gathering to involve clever technique, recording technique, fishhook technique, and note technique.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Based on the results data analysis be found 56 discourse rejection. From side form rejection, all the discourse conducted in various. In below-presented research findings of the forms of speech rejection on students.

After analyzing the data speech rejection obtained in the field, it turned out to be found 8 speech rejection who use the word "no" or match. Most of the speech rejection to use the word "no" or match, it happens in-joke situation. It shows that context discourse is not serious, will be fishing participate speech to out speech rejection with use word "no" or match.

In speech rejection on the student of the Program Study in Literature Indonesia of FKIP UIR, the speech rejection by using the reason is a rejection of the most used. Based on the data be found in the field consist of 25 speech rejection by using the reason. According to

the writer, this speech appears because of the presence of the effort of the speaker to more visible well-mannered and appreciate partners' speech.

Based on the speech rejection to obtain by using some technique data supplying the speech by using requisite just consist of 1 speech. According to the writer, the rejection by using requisite to expression by the speaker to the partner's show indicates the presence of the suppression effort against the rejection which speech.

Based on the speech rejection to obtain by using some technique data supplying, the consist of 9 speech rejection belongs to the form of speech rejection by using motion. According to the writer, the onset of the speech is largely due to the lack of the level of the grief of the speaker to what is spoken by the partner speech. The lack of grief some of them are caused by the time factor and the material.

Based on the speech rejection to obtain by using some technique data supplying, consist of 2 speech rejections belong to the form of rejection by using commentary or selection. This speech rejection to appear because of the presence of different desire between speaker and partners.

Especially, to the speech rejection by using say thank you, in the speech rejection conducted by students of the Program Study in Language Indonesia of FKIP UIR, there is not one that uses the rejection. According to the writer, in addition to the lack of attention of speakers to the politeness of speech rejection to the speech, it is also due in the habit of Indonesian society thanks usually used when receiving a gift from someone not on the current refuse a gift from someone.

Based on the speech refuse to obtain by using some technique data supplying, the consist of 11 speech refuse by using commentary. According to the writer, the appear speech refuse by using commentary, it's because the presence pressing to the refuse expressed by the speaker to the partners. Besides, the commentary is given also used as a transfer from refuse to do.

Based on the results of the analysis data consist of 56 speech rejection. From side scale politeness, consist of four scale politeness. In below-presented findings research about scale politeness speech rejection on students.

Based on the scale politeness from discourse rejection to spoken by each on students to include four scales politeness, as follows. The first scale is *the cost-benefit scale*. For its scale, the consists of 15 discourses rejection. From 15 discourses rejection all not belong to good manners, because there is not one of them from speech rejection to priority profit for the partners. According to the writer, not good manners the student based on the scale of the

losses and profits it, because data of the research the author is about the rejection. So, especially to scale losses and profits, the imperative from a speaker that determine. If the imperative used is the imperative demand the speech of the refusal will certainly include the scale of losses and profits is not well-mannered.

The second scale is the *optionality scale*. From 56 speech rejection, just consist of 2 speech rejection belongs to the scale selection. The second speech rejection belongs to the well-manner because the speaker trying to give the option to the partner speech. In this scale option, the most selection giving by participate speech so will be a good manner to speak.

The second scale is the *indirectness scale*. The third scale is the scale most used by the student of the Program Study in Language Indonesia of FKIP UIR. From 56 speech rejection to find, 46 speech belongs to the good manner, because expressed in not directly and 10 rest is not polite because it is spoken directly. According to the writer, the high percentage of speech rejection to spoken in not directly above, to show that, the speech rejection on students of the Program Study in Language Indonesia of FKIP UIR based on the scale is not directly is relatively polite.

The last scale is the *social distance scale*. From speech rejection to find, 29 speech is classified as manners and 27 rest classified is not polite. Based on the theory of expression by Kunjana Rahardi, the intimacy of the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is very influential on the politeness of the speech that partners. More near distance relationship of social between the speaker and the hearer so will be not lean polite discourse to speak, but opposite if the distance relationship of social between both far, so speech will be spoken lean polite.

Discussion

Each language has its characteristics. The culture that exists in a language also determines how the language is used in society, including how to do speech rejection. According to Shi (2014) which states that cultural differences cause communication raised in the culture in question is also diverse. Language and culture are things that always go hand in hand. Kövecses (2010) states that culture and language are connected in various ways. In line with this opinion, Liu (2016) states that language and culture are two sides of the same coin that allows individuals to obtain membership in a particular society.

Based on the findings of the research, the choice of speech rejection is closely related to politeness. According to Pratamanti, Riana, and Setiadi (2017) polite language is reflected in communication procedures through verbal signs or language procedures and subject to cultural norms. Speech participants choose certain forms of rejection speech so as not to

offend their feelings. This is in line with the opinion of Watts (2003) that politeness is the ideal union between the character of an individual and his external actions. Politeness is the ability to please others through one's external actions and Politeness is the natural attribute of a 'good' character.

The dominant form of rejection used is rejection by expressing reasons. This phenomenon shows that the speech participants are very guarding the hearts of their speech partners. Rejection by expressing reasons is considered more polite to convey than direct rejection.

After the analysis of the overall data obtained, there is one discourse rejection is not contained in the theory put forward by Nadar. Some with speech rejection has expression above, the speech rejection belongs to the form speech rejection by using the word "sorry", because in the present speech rejection, the partner by using the word 'sorry'. In the theory about the forms of speech rejection to expression by F.X. Nadar, the form speech rejection by using the word 'sorry' is not mention, but the fact in the field it is found.

The dominant politeness scale used is the indirectness scale. Based on the results of the study, speech participants tended to use indirect speech. This phenomenon also shows that the speech participants prioritize politeness. It is also relevant to the form of rejection used.

Based on data to get infield, it is not always the intimacy of the relationship between the speaker and the listener that affects the politeness of the speech being spoken. There are times when the distance in social relations between the speaker and the partner is very close, but the conversation is explained relatively politely. But in another situation, the distance in social relations between the speaker and the listener is far, but the speech to speak is not even polite. According to the author, in such a case the context of the conversation determines the politeness of the speech being spoken.

The scale that is not found in the speech rejection above is the *authority scale*. *Authority scale* indicates the relationship status social between speaker and hearer involved in the substitutions. Farther distance level social (*rank rating*) between speaker with a hearer, the speech used will be lean more polite, Previously, more near distance level social between both will be lean of the lack ranking of politeness speech used in spoken language. The interpretation of the writer has not found the authorization scale in this research because of speech into data, the speech rejection conducted between students. So, no one has more authority among the students against other students.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing research data, the writer can be a conclusion about some things. First, in communication every day we can not free from speech rejection. The speech rejection consists of some various. The user very depends on context speech to accompany. As well participate we should be chosen speech is not hurt, partners. From 56 speech rejection to find, the speech rejection to more dominant used is the speech rejection by using reason. It shows that give to the reason of the refuse offers, invitation, command, and appeal someone to regard more constant and not hurt partners. Second, when we are in a situation that requires to reject the offer, invitation, command, appeal, and speech imperative other, the choose a polite way. With so, the partners became more regard although desire can not fill. In this research, from 5 speech rejection to find, the scale of politeness more dominant is not directly scale. It is shown that does not directly scale into alternative can be used in doing speech rejection. Third, the speech rejection on students of the Program Study in Language Education and Literature of Indonesia belongs to polite.

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