TINDAK TUTUR MENOLAK DALAM BAHASA JEPANG DAN BAHASA INDONESIA: KAJIAN KONTRASTIF

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Abstrak


Kata kunci: kotowaru, penolakan, strategi kesantunan, lingkungan kerja

Contrastive Analysis of Refusal in Indonesian Language and Japanese Language

Abstract

This article examines Contrastive Analysis of Refusal in Indonesian language and Japanese language. Refusing act is not easy thing because it is an act which directly threatens the listeners or Face Threatening Act. Refusing the request or command from interlocutors means not granting the wishes of what the opponents said. It somehow caused the imbalance relationship
between the speaker and interlocutor so that a specific strategy is required when conducting refusal act. Cultural background differences between native and foreign-language speakers can sometimes be the factor of unbalance and disharmonious communication within the language. Refusals are the major cross-cultural “sticking point” for many non-native speakers, and for that reason it is important for second language educators and others to involve in cross cultural communication. Up to now, there have been no contrastive researches which compare refusal speech acts within Indonesian language and Japanese language, focused on working situations. In general, researchers simply examined the refusing act in the contexts of education among Japanese language learners. This article reports on a study to investigate differences and similarities in the politeness strategies of refusals between Japanese language (JS) and Indonesian language (IS). This study employed politeness theory of Brown and Levinson (1987). Subject of this research focused on refusal in working situations. Therefore the participants of this research were Indonesian and Japanese who currently work in company, school, etc. This research didn’t involve student who learn Japanese language. This research used descriptive method and collecting data using DCT (Discourse Completion Test) in Indonesian and Japanese. Before conducting this research, I did preliminary research. Therefore, the research subjects in this study were those who already worked with the age-range from 22 to 50 years. 80 employees participated in this study: 40 native speakers of Indonesian (IS) and 40 native speakers of Japanese (JS). All participants were asked to fill out a Discourse Completion Test (DCT) which written in the form role-play questionnaire, consisting of 3 situations. Each situation contained a blank in which only refusal would fit. The directions were written out on the DCT. DCT situations were categorized based on power and familiarity/social distance between speaker and hearer. Upon comparing the politeness strategies of the whole refusal used by JS and IS in each situation, qualitative differences were found between the frequency of politeness strategies and expressions. Results are as follows: (1) JS and IS using apologize, reason, and fuka in refusal act. (2) IS explain reason clearly in refusal act. Other hand JS using aimai reason. (3) JS used expressions of Apology appropriately according to their Power (hierarchical position), while IS made appropriate use of these expressions according to relative Social Distance. (4) IS used interjection and appelation while JS did not using this strategy in refusal act.