VERBAL DISAGREEMENT STRATEGIES APPLIED BY FEMALE MAIN CHARACTER IN *TO ALL THE BOYS I'VE LOVED BEFORE* MOVIE (2018)

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya

By

A'isyah Hibatullah

Reg.Number: A73215082

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTER AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL

SURABAYA

2019

DECLARATION

The undersigned,

Name : A'isyah Hibatullah

Reg. Number : A73215082

Department : English Department

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

Declares that the thesis under the title *Verbal Disagreement Strategies Used by The Female Main Character in To All The Boys I'* ve *Loved Before Movie (2018)* is my original scientific work which has been conducted as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor Degree and submitted to the English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as a plagiarism work, the writer is truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and consequences.

Surabaya, January 16th 2019

The Writer,

METERAI TEMPEL
TGL
3E7B0ADF756100079
6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

A'isyah Hibatullah

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "VERBAL DISAGREEMENT STRATEGIES APPLIED BY FEMALE MAIN CHARACTER IN *TO ALL THE BOYS I'VE LOVED BEFORE* MOVIE 2018"

By : A'isyah Hibatullah,

A73215082

Approved to be examined

Surabaya, January 16th 2019

Thesis Advisor

Murni Fidiyanti, M.A

NIP : 198305302011012011

Acknowledged by :

The Head of English Department

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum

NIP : 197002051999032002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2019

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University SunanAmpel Surabaya, on , January 28th, 2019

The Dean of Arts and Humanities Faculty

Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M,Ag.
NIP. 196210021992031001

The Board of Examiners

Examiner 1

Murni Fidiyanti, M.A
NIP. 198305302011012011

Examiner 2

Dr. A.Dzoul Milal, M.Pd
NIP. 196005152000031002

Examiner 3

Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling
NIP.197810062005012004

Examiner 4

Abdulloh Ubed, M.Ag
Nip.196605071997031003

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN
Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : A'ISYAH · HIBATULLAH
NIM : A73215082
Fakultas/Jurusan : ADAB & HUMANIORA / SASTRA INGGRIS
E-mail address : aisyahhiba07@gmail · com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :
☑ Sekripsi ☐ Tesis ☐ Desertasi ☐ Lain-lain (.....)
yang berjudul :
VERBAL DISAGREEMENT STRATEGIES APPLIED BY FEMALE MAIN CHARACTER IN "TO ALL THE BOYS I'VE LOVED BEFORE" MOVIE (2018)

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara ***fulltext*** untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 6 Februari 2019

Penulis

(A'ISYAH · HIBATULLAH)
nama terang dan tanda tangan

ABSTRACT

Hibatullah, A'isyah. 2019. *Verbal Disagreement Strategies Used By Female Main Character in To All The Boys I've Loved Before Movie (2018)*, Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor : Murni Fidiyanti, M.A

Key Words : Disagreement, Strategy, Social Distance

In this study the researcher focuses on observing the verbal disagreement strategies used by the female main character toward her family and her friends in *"To All the Boys I've Loved Before"* movie 2018. The aims of this study are to find the types of verbal disagreement strategies used by female main character toward her family, the types of verbal disagreement strategies used by the female main character toward her friends and the differences and similarities between the type of verbal disagreement strategies used by female main character toward her family and her friends. In analyzing this study the researcher applies Muntigl and Turnbul's theory (1998). The researcher uses qualitative content analysis in developing this study. The result of this study shows that toward her family, Lara Jean as the female main character in the movie conveys four of five types of verbal disagreement strategies to show her disagreement: Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction and Contradiction followed by Counterclaim. Meanwhile, toward her friends Lara Jean conveys all of five types of verbal disagreement strategies: Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction, Counterclaim, Contradiction followed by Counterclaim. There is one point of similarity. Lara Jean uses contradiction strategy and it has the highest percentage in both of her family and friends. It is because contradiction strategy is the easiest way to deny and show her disagreement toward her interlocutor. For the differences, Lara Jean tends to use direct disagreement strategies such as irrelevancy claim more toward her family than toward her friends. Meanwhile, Lara Jean only conveys counterclaim which considered the most polite among the others type toward her friends. Those direct and indirect disagreement can indicate that toward the person who distance to Lara Jean she uses more mitigated disagreement, while toward the person who close to Lara Jean she uses more unmitigated disagreement.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

INTISARI

Hibatullah, A'isyah. 2019. *Verbal Disagreement Strategies Used By Female Main Character in To All The Boys I've Loved Before Movie (2018)*, Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing : Murni Fidiyanti, M.A

Kata Kunci : Ketidaksetujuan, Strategi, Jarak Sosial

Pada penelitian ini peneliti memfokuskan untuk menganalisis strategi untuk menyampaikan ungkapan ketidaksetujuan secara verbal yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama wanita kepada keluarga dan temannya di film "*To All The Boys I've Loved Before".* Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan bentuk strategi pernyataan tidak setuju secara verbal yang digunakan pemeran utama wanita pada keluarganya, bentuk strategi pernyataan tidak setuju secara verbal yang digunakan pemeran utama wanita pada temannya, dan perbedaan dan persamaan antara bentuk strategy pernyataan tidak setuju secara verbal yang digunakan pemeran utama wanita terhadap keluarga dan temannya. Dalam menganalisis penelitian ini,penulis menggunakan teori Muntigl and Turnbul (1998). Peneliti menggunakan analisis qualitatif konten dalam mengembangkan penelitiannya.Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan, Lara Jean sebagai pemeran utama dalam film menyampaikan empat dari lima tipe strategi ketidaksetujuan secara verbal untuk menyampaikan ketidaksetujuannya: Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction and Contradiction followed by Counterclaim. Sementara itu, terhadap teman-temannya Lara Jean menyampaikan semua tipe strategi ketidaksetujuan secara: verbal Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction, Counterclaim, Contradiction followed by Counterclaim.Terdapat satu poin persamaan. Lara Jean menggunakan strategi contradiction dan tipe ini memiliki presentasi yang paling tinggu dari keduanya, keluarga dan teman-temannya. Hal ini dikarenakan strategi contradiction merupakan cara termudah untuk menyangkal dan menunjukkan ketidaksetujuan terhadap lawan bicaranya. Untuk perbedaannya, Lara Jean cenderung menggunakan strategi ketidaksetujuan secara langsung seperti Irelevancy Claim lebih banyak terhadap keluarganya dari pada terhadap temannya. Disamping itu, Lara Jean hanya menyampaikan counterclaim yang dianggap paling sopan diantara tipe yang lain terhadap temannya. Ketidaksetujuan langsung dan tidak langsung tersebut dapat di indikasikan jika terhadap seseorang yang memiliki jarak terhadap Lara Jean, dia menggunakan ketidaksetujuan secara lebih memperhatikan lawan bicaranya. Sementara terhadap seseorang yang dekat dengan Lara Jean, dia menggunakan strategi secara langsung tanpa memperhatikan harga diri lawan bicaranya.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inside cover page ……. i

Inside title page ……..……. ii

Declaration ….. ……...iii

Motto …. …… iv

Dedication ……...……. v

Thesis Examiner's Approval Page…….. vi

Thesis Advisor's Approval Page ……...…..……...……vii

Acknowledgement…….. viii

Abstract ……ix

Intisari ……...…x

Table of Content …….. xi

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study …….. 1

1.2 Research Problems …….. 5

1.3 Research Objective ……. 6

1.4 Significance of Study ……. 6

1.5 Scope and Limitation …….. 7

1.6 Definition of Key Terms ……. 7

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Disagreement ……... 8

2.1.1 Types of Disagreement Strategies ……. 9

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

2.1.1.1 Irrelevancy Claim …….. 9

2.1.1.2 Challenge …….. 10

2.1.1.3 Contradiction …… 11

2.1.1.4 Counterclaim ……..…….. 11

2.1.1.5 Contradiction followed by Counterclaim ……...…….. 12

2.2 Social Distance and Verbal Disagreement Strategies …...……..12

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design …….....17

3.2 Data Collection …….……..17

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources …….17

3.2.2 Research Instrument …….18

3.2.3 Technique of Data Collection ……. .18

3.3 Data Analysis ……..21

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Finding ……24

4.1.1 Types of Verbal Disagreement Strategies Produced by

The Female Main Character toward her family and her Friends…… ……...25

4.1.1.1 Irrelevancy Claim …….....26

4.1.1.2 Challenge ……...29

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

4.1.1.3 Contradiction …….……...35

4.1.1.4 Counterclaim ……43

4.1.1.5 Counterclaim followed by Counterclaim …….45

4.1.2 The differences and Similarities of The Verbal Disagreement Strategies Used by the Female Main Character toward Her Family and Friend ……50

4.2 Discussion …….54

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion …… 58

5.2 Suggestion ……. 59

REFERENCE ……...61

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language cannot be separated from human life, because language is the main tool used by humans to communicate with each other. As social beings, it cannot be denied if every human being has different ideas, perceptions and opinions from others when they are involved in an interaction. This thing is commonly referred as disagreement. Disagreement is an utterance expressed by the speaker when he/she has distinct opinion from the interlocutor (Siafanau, 2012:1554). Disagreement becomes a common phenomenon because human cannot avoid disagreement in their daily communication. Disagreement is usually considered as unpleasant action because it is often associated with immodesty or condition of an action containing a threat (Aini, 2015:239).

The speaker may offend his interlocutor when disagreeing. Furthermore, the speaker may intimidate their interlocutor's positive face. According to Brown and Levinson (1987:65) positive face means the individual desire of a person that their personality is appreciated by other. In other words it is someone's desire to be liked or accepted. When speaker utters something, they want their opinion is approved by others

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

But, the speaker indicates that they do not want to accept their interlocutors want by expressing disagreement. Therefore, to avoid misunderstanding between the speaker and interlocutor, the speaker commonly has some strategies in expressing their disagreement.

Muntigl and Turnbull (1998: 225) had classified five categories of disagreement strategies, such as irrelevancy claim (IC), Counterclaims (CC), Challenges (CH), Contradictions (CT) and Contradiction followed by counterclaim (CT + CC). Furthermore, there are various factors that influenced the use of disagreement strategies such as opportunity scale, indirect scale, power, and social distance (Leech, 1983:13).

Many recent studies have focused on disagreement strategies in different context that is in daily and natural conversation and conversation that has been set in movie script. The researchers who conducted their research in daily and natural conversation commonly used students or learner as their subject. Meanwhile, some researchers used movie to analyze the disagreement that conveyed by the movies characters as their subject.

Related to the daily and natural conversation context, Bavarsad *et al* (2015) analyzed disagreement strategies used by Iranian male and female learners. Aini (2015) analyzed the realization of disagreement strategies employed by Indonesian speakers. Heidary *et al* (2014) examined disagreement strategies between Iranian male and female learners. These three previous studies, especially in daily and natural conversation context

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

those researcher only use the interlocutors level power as a focus to measure the use of disagreement strategies between male and female learners. Meanwhile, there are only few studies that observe about disagreement strategies that focus on social distance, because social distance is one of various factors that influenced the used of disagreement as well.

In addition, there are also some studies of disagreement strategies in conversation that has been set in movie script. Suroiya (2017) analyzed about various verbal disagreeing strategies applied by male and female villain in detective Conan movie. Other studies are conducted by Tifany (2015) analyzed disagreement utterances done by Dre Parker toward his interlocutors in Karate kid movie.

From those previous studies, some linguistics researchers conducted their research that focus on disagreement strategies either in daily and natural conversation or conversation that has been set in movie script. Thus, some of the researchers used daily and natural conversation that focused on level power of interlocutors, meanwhile, the rest used movies script focus on male and female villain and in male main character that consist in a movie.

Hence in present study the researcher attempts to analyze disagreement strategies that focus on social distance that found in romance movie entitled *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* that conveyed by the female main character. Holmes in Arofa (2015:02) revealed that social distance

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

dealing with the relationship of the participant. In addition, this consideration is helpful in determining how close the participants relationship, namely intimate relationship (high solidarity) and distance relationship (low solidarity) and it can be measured how well the participant know each other . Moreover, Locher (2004:114) revealed that people will have certain expectation about their conversational partner's selves to give an impression about people when they do not know each other.

Because of that, this present study aims at filling the gaps by investigating disagreement strategies applied by female main character in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie. Beside that the researcher choses the female main character in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie becomes the subject of the study. This movie is chosen because the researcher finds many kinds of disagreement strategies trough that movie, especially disagreement conveyed by female main character between the other characters with different social distance.

This film tells about the story of Lara Jean (main character) who wrote letters for the men whom she admired, without ever sending them. One day when all the letters are sent out to her previous loves her life is soon thrown into chaos when her foregoing loves confront her one by one. Since her mother died she was very close to her family and she has many close friends in her school. The relationship between the female main character and her family is expected to be closer than relationship between

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

the female main character with her friends, therefore the writer chooses women as subject of the study because as Holmes in Arofa (2015:03) revealed that women value disagreement less disagreement than men. It means that women produce less disagreement than men do.

Based on the previous explanation, this study aims to investigate the types of disagreement strategies that applied by female main character toward her family and her friends in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie and also to find the similarities and differences the disagreement strategies used by female main character to her family and her friends. This research investigates and analyzes disagreement strategies in *To All the boys I've Loved Before* movie by using theory the types of disagreement strategies by Muntigl and Turnbull taxonomy (1998).

1.2 Research Problems

These research problems are as formulated in the following questions:

1. What are the types of verbal disagreement strategies used by female main character toward her family in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie?
2. What are the types of verbal disagreement strategies used by female main character toward her friends in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie?
3. What are differences and similarities between the type of verbal disagreement strategies used by female main character toward her family and her friends in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie?

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

1.3 Research Objective

This study is conducted to achieve following objectives:

1. To identify the types of verbal disagreement strategies used by female main character toward her family in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie.
2. To identify the types of verbal disagreement strategies used by female main character toward her friends in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie.
3. To identify the differences and similarities between the types of verbal disagreement strategies used by female main character toward her family and her friends in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie.

1.4 Significance of the study

The study of verbal disagreement strategies can give some significance for the readers in some ways. Theoretically, the result of the study is expected to give contribution to develop study and analysis on linguistic field related to the verbal disagreement strategies. The writer expects it can be given knowledge about verbal disagreement strategies for the reader to know how to show their verbal disagreement by using appropriate strategies.

Practically, the writer also expects this study can give an inspiration for other studies especially in English Letter Department of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Thus, this study will help the readers to study more about this analysis and analyzing another aspect of verbal disagreement strategies in different area.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In this study, the writer analyzes the female main character in showing verbal disagreement. The data will be taken from a movie entitled *To All the Boys I've Loved Before*. The researcher limits this study by focusing on the analysis of the female main characters verbal disagreement toward her family and her friends, especially verbal disagreement related to social distance.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

There are some important terms used in this study. In order to avoid misinterpretation about used term, hence the definition of key term is provide to help the readers in understanding about the terms.

1. **Verbal :**

   Verbal is related with words that spoken rather than written (Oxford dictionary, 492)

2. **Disagreement :**

   Disagreement is an act of affirmation by the speaker to the interlocutor which is expressed by a proposition (Fraser, 1975:192)

3. **Main character :**

   Main character is the character that dominate the whole story

4. **Social distance :**

   Social distance deals with the relationship between the speaker and interlocutor, intimate and distance. Intimate refers to high solidarity, while distance refers to low solidarity (Arofa, 2015:06).

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is presented the important theories which are relevant to this present study. All theories are used to assist in answering the research problems. Therefore, this chapter presents several theories dealing with the issues being analyzed in this study. In this part, the researcher discusses in brief about disagreement, types of disagreement and social distance and verbal disagreement strategies.

2.1 Disagreement

Expressing feeling can be done in various ways. Showing disagreement is the way that used by speaker to express their discontent. Disagreement is a speech activity that commonly used to indicate distinct perception or opinion from someone's interlocutor. Therefore, in other word people use their disagreement when they have different opinion or perception with their interlocutor. The speaker expresses disagreement with the intention to achieve their goals when engaging in conversations which is not in harmony with their interlocutors. It commonly can be identified from the previous talk (Sofwan and Suwignyo, 2011:42).

Disagreement strategies happen due to the opposition between the speakers with their interlocutors. Disagreement generally identified as a source of conflict between them. As Chan states in Muntigl and Turnbull (1998:185) conflict is opposition in expressing interest, views, opinion in a

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

conversation. Meanwhile, according to Pia and Diez (2007:02) conflict is an effort or challenge between people with opposing needs, ideas, beliefs, values, or goals. In conclusion, a conflict originates from an incompatibility between the speaker and their interlocutor who take a part in conversation. Hence, to avoid conflict the speaker is expected to use an appropriate strategy in expressing disagreement in order to preserve good social relationship and to reduce conflict between the speaker and their interlocutor.

2.1.1 Types of Disagreement strategies

There are five types of disagreement strategies are used to identify the utterance of disagreement (Muntigl and Turnbull, 1998 : 228). They are Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction, Counterclaim, Contradiction followed by Counterclaim.

2.1.1.1 Irrelevancy Claim

Irrelevancy claim is the type of disagreement strategies marked with when the speaker tend to undermining and questioning the previous utterance that expressed by the interlocutor due to the topic being discussed with what the interlocutor is talking about irrelevant Muntigl and Turnbul (1998:229). This was confirmed by the speaker if the previous interlocutors claim was not relevant to the topic they were talking about. The speaker generally tends to produce overlapping without pauses and mitigation when using this type (Turnbul,

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

1998:185). In addition, this type is considered as the most face-threatening strategies (Aini, 2015:240).

Example :

Gen : Yeah. Like I said, I didn't do it

I'm glad someone did though. Finally everyone is gonna see who you really are.

Lara Jean : ***What are you talking about?***

Gen : Peter ! He is not as confident as he pretends to be.

2.1.1.2 Challenge

The second types of disagreement strategies are challenge. Generally the speaker uses an interrogative form such as *what, when, how, who, why, whom* when showing reluctance and doubt in stating disagreement to the interlocutor Muntigl and Turnbul (1998:230). When the speaker uses challenge, the speaker questions an addresses prior claim and demands that the interlocutor must provide evidence of his claim so that the speaker suggests their interlocutor cannot do so.

Example :

Gen: You know, forget it. Clearly they haven't done anything.

Lara Jean : ***How would you know?***

Gen : Because I know Petter and I know Lara Jean

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

2.1.1.3 Contradiction

In this third type, the speaker usually uses opposition markers or start with negation such as *no, I disagree, I don't agree, I don't think so, etc*. when making a statement that is contrary to the interlocutor that indicate that the prior claim is not true Muntigl and Turnbul (1998:231). Nevertheless, Chen (2006:49) stated that negation does not always precede the contradiction strategy, but also sometimes starts with contradictory statements such as "*I thought it was so boring*". Suroya (2017: 12) said that sometimes this type can also be preceded by positive contradictory markers like yes or yeah but it still contrasts with negating claims claiming positive statements.

Example :

Petter : I love how you're not afraid of her.

Lara Jean : ***No. No. I'm terrified of her.***

2.1.1.4 Counterclaim

The fourth type is regarded as the least face threatening strategy. In this type the speaker tend to use token or partial agreement using *but, (yes, but..)* Muntigl and Turnbull (1998: 244). The speaker uses this type with aim that the speaker's emphasis is not pure opposition such as irrelevancy claim, challenge, or contradiction strategy and also in this type the speaker does not directly express his disapproval

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

however, the speaker provides an alternative claim and/or reason why she/he disagrees.

Example :

Petter : You crazy? Who's gonna believe were in relationship if I'm not allowed to kiss you?

Lara Jean : ***<u>You maybe the James Dean of this kind of stuff, but I've never had a boyfriend.</u>***

2.1.1.5 Contradiction followed by counterclaim

This last type of disagreement strategies, the speaker express the disagreement begin with contradiction then he/she continuous with counterclaim that provides a reason for why they disagrees to the interlocutor (Muntigl and Turnbull, 1998:236)

Example :

Lara Jean : I'm just making cupcakes tonight for Kitty's bake sale.

Margot : Cupcakes? No. it's so much easier to do brownies

Lara Jean : ***<u>Well, I bought all the ingredients for cupcakes, and you're not really here so..</u>***

2.2 Social Distance and Verbal Disagreement Strategies

As stated by (Holmes 2001: 224) social distance is one of the social dimensions. The use of appropriate language is determined by how well the speaker knows his/her interlocutor and this is generally influenced by

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

social distance or solidarity, and it will also be one of the most important factors affecting the way he/she speaks.

Related with social distance, it divided into two distinct terms: distant (low solidarity) and intimate (high solidarity). When the social distance between the speaker and the addressee is greater then, this is called distance. It means the speaker and addressee do not know each other well. Meanwhile, when the social distance between the speaker and the receiver is small then, this is called intimate. It means that the speaker and the addressee know each other well.

Social distance and verbal disagreement are much related each other. In connection with verbal disagreement strategies, if the use disagreement decrease, thus the social distance increase. Furthermore, people will use more unmitigated disagreement by doing FTA toward a close person. Nevertheless, people will use more mitigated disagreement by softening the FTA toward a distance person. In conclusion, from this theory presented, it means that social distance and disagreement are related. There is an influence from the social aspect that determines the use of disagreement strategies between the speaker and the interlocutor.

2.3. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies related to the topic of disagreement strategies. First, Bavarsad *et al* (2015) analyzed disagreement strategies used by Iranian male and female learners. The role gender and power have

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

become the focus of the study. DCT or discourse completion test has been prepared by the researchers to be completed by the students. The result shows that females were more cautious and used different strategies from those of males although both males and females were concerned about the power status of interlocutors and try to apply the appropriate strategies while expressing their disagreements.

Second, Aini (2015) analyzed the realization of disagreement strategies employed by Indonesian speakers. The strategies are then related to the interlocutor's level of power. Counterclaim and no disagreement strategies tend to be used when the interlocutor has higher power (superior) than the speaker. In addition, the contradiction is more preferable when the speaker and the interlocutor have the same level of power. In the meantime, the speaker prefers to use challenge to the interlocutor with the lower level of power.

Third, Heidary *et al* (2014) examined disagreement strategies between Iranian male and female learners. The study seeks to investigate the use of disagreement strategies under gender and power differential contexts by young male and female Farsi speakers. The result shows that even though the power status of interlocutor is concerned by both male and female learners and they attempt to apply the proper politeness strategies in their disagreement, women are more careful even when there is high level of solidarity.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

In addition, there are also some studies of disagreement strategies in conversation that has been set in movie script. Suroiya (2017) analyzed about various verbal disagreeing strategies applied by male and female villain in detective Conan movie. From those utterances, it is found new types beside the types from the taxonomy of Muntigl and Turnbull (1998). There are six new types found in male villain's utterances and four new types found in female villain's utterances. Further, there is a similarity and the differences exist between male and female villains in applying the disagreements. The result shows that male villains tend to use direct disagreements than female.

Other studies are conducted by Tifany (2015) analyzed disagreement utterances done by Dre Parker toward his interlocutors based on Muntigl and Turnbull theory. She finds that the types of disagreement used by Dre Parker are contradiction, counterclaim and contradiction followed by counterclaim. Then the writer describes the context of disagreement utterances by using context of situation based on Hymes theory. She uses four features of situation context; participants, setting, topic, and event in her research.

From those previous studies that mentioned earlier, there are only few studies that using social distance as their focus and some of the researcher only uses male and female villain and male main character that consist in a movie. Hence in present study the researcher attempts to analyze disagreement strategies that focus on social distance that found in romance

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

movie entitled *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* that conveyed by the female main character by using theory the types of disagreement strategies by Muntigl and Turnbul taxonomy (1998).

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presented the necessary procedures of the research. Those are research design, instrument, data and data sources, the techniques of data collection, and the techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this present study the researcher used qualitative content analysis. This method is define as a detailed and systematic examination of the contents of a particular body of materials with the purpose of identifying pattern, themes, or biases (Leedy and Ormrod, 2001 : 155). Form of human communication including books, newspapers, and films as well as other forms in order to identify pattern, themes, or biases are things that reviewed in content analysis. Qualitative content analysis is under classification of qualitative descriptive design which is used to investigate the social phenomenon from the participants viewpoint (William, 2007 : 67). This method is used by the researcher to answer and describe the research problems.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The data of this study were the utterances which contain disagreement strategies made by the female main character toward her family and her

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

friends in the form of words, phrases, sentences in a film entitled *To All the Boys I've Loved Before*. The researcher gathered the data from the transcript of the movie which has been downloaded by researcher from https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie_script.php?movie=to-all-the-boys-ive-loved-before . The source of data in this study taken from film entitled *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* which has been downloaded from http://bioskopkeren.xyz/

3.2.2 Research Instrument

The major instrument of the present study was the researcher herself because it is impossible to analyze the data directly without any interpretation from the researcher since the data is in the form of transcribe of the utterances. It is proposed by Creswell (2009:195) that key instrument in qualitative research is the research him/herself. Therefore, the researcher played the role as designer, data collector, data analyst, data interpreter, and reporter of the research findings (Moleong, 2001:121).

3.2.3 Technique of Data Collection

This present study used one of data collection technique that proposed by Vanderstoep & Johstop (2008:189), there are four types of data collection techniques. There are four types of data collection techniques. They are interviewing (face-to-face-question-and answer process), ethnography observation (observing people enacting Culture), analysis of documents and material culture (written text or cultural

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

artifacts), and visual analysis (e.g. interpretation of mediated communication text such as films or television programs). This present study employed visual analysis technique in which the utterances of the female main character toward her family and her friends that consist disagreement strategies will be interpreted and analyzed. In this present study, there are some steps to collect the data;

1. First, the researcher downloaded the film *To All the Boys I've Loved* Before and also the movies script from the internet.
2. Second, the researcher watched the film in order to get the feeling the character in the film and to check the accuracy of the script which is taken from internet.
3. Third, the researcher read and comprehends the content of the movies script.
4. Fourth, the researcher selected the data from the movie script by underlining the utterances of the female main character toward her family and her friends which contain disagreement strategies, after that, the researcher begun to analyze whole the data. The underlining was done as an example below :

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Kitty : So?

It's not just that,

Don't you find kinda depressing that it's Saturday night,

and you're having a Golden Girls marathon with your little sister?

Lara Jean : No. I love the Golden Girls,

And I love hanging out with you.

Picture 3.1 The example of underlining the data containing disagreement strategies

In picture 3.1 the underlined utterances are the example of disagreement strategies. In those utterances disagreement strategies appeared in different types such as contradiction. In this part, the researcher only noticed and underlined the utterances containing disagreement strategies in order to collect the data. Then, the researcher filtered all the utterances containing disagreement strategies, rechecked all the utterances and revised some part of utterances which did not include disagreement strategies.

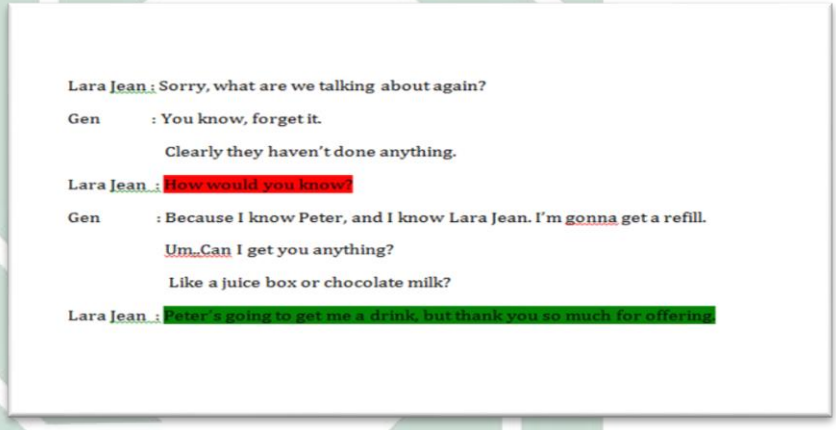
5. The last step, the researcher identified the utterances made by female main character toward her family and her friends that contain disagreement strategies. To facilitate in identifying the script, the researcher gave its own color in order to make the process of coding become easier. The color had a function to differentiate from one to another type. These are colors that will be used in coding the data:

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

No	Colors	Types of disagreeing strategies
1		Irrelevancy Claim
2.		Challenge
3.		Contradiction
4.		Counterclaim
5.		Contradiction followed by Counterclaim

Table 3.1 the color of each type of disagreement strategies

After determining the color for each type of disagreement strategies, the researcher analyzed the type of disagreement strategies by coding the data. For coding the data was as the example below:


Lara Jean : Sorry, what are we talking about again?
Gen : You know, forget it.
Clearly they haven't done anything.
Lara Jean : How would you know?
Gen : Because I know Peter, and I know Lara Jean. I'm gonna get a refill.
Um..Can I get you anything?
Like a juice box or chocolate milk?
Lara Jean : Peter's going to get me a drink, but thank you so much for offering

P. 3.2 The example of identifying utterances containing each type of disagreement strategies

3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data in some steps:

Classifying the data

After idetifying the data, then the researcher classified the data by putting them into the table. There are two tables presented to classify the data. The first table was for the female main characters utterances

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

toward her family, and the second one was for the female main characters utterances toward her friends. Then, the researcher gives a thick in the colomn in which utterance belong to. After that, the researcher explains the analysis in the last colomn.

No.	Utterances	Categories of disagreement strategies					Analysis
		IC	CH	CT	CC	CT + CC	
Total							

Table 3.2 verbal disagreement strategies used by the female main character toward her family.

No.	Utterances	Categories of disagreement strategies					Analysis
		IC	CH	CT	CC	CT + CC	
Total							

Table 3.3 verbal disagreement strategies used by the female main character toward her friends.

Note :

IC : Irrelevancy Claim

CH : Challenges

CT + CC : Contradiction followed by Counterclaim

CT : Contradiction

CC : Counterclaim

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

From those steps, the researcher will be able to answer the question number one and two about what type of verbal disagreement strategis used by female main character toward her family and her friends. To answer research question number three, the research counts the prcentage of the frequency of each disagreement by using formula below :

$$\frac{\text{The quantity of certain categories of disagreement strategies}}{\text{Total quantity of all categories of disagreement strategies}} \quad 100\%$$

After finishing counting the percentage of disagreement, the researcher put the result on the table :

Variable		**Categories of disagreement strategies**				
		IC	**CH**	**CT**	**CC**	**CT + CC**
Female main character toward her family	**T**					
	%					
Female main character toward her friends	**T**					
	%					

Table 3.4 the frequency and percentage verbal disagreement strategies used by the female main character

In this step, the researcher finds out the differences and similarity between verbal disagreement strategies used by female main character toward her family and her friends. Finally, the researcher draws a conclusion based on the result of the finding.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer provides the finding and discussion of this research. The finding present about verbal disagreement strategies which are used by the female main character toward her family and her friends in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie. Afterwards the writer also presents about the differences and similarities of verbal disagreement strategies that are used by the female main character toward her family and her friends.

4.1 Findings

The results of the data analysis are presented in this present study. The first finding is the female main character uses four of five types of verbal disagreement strategies to convey her disagreement toward her family, such as Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction, and Contradiction followed by Counterclaim. Counterclaim is the verbal disagreement strategy which is not found in the female main character toward her family. Meanwhile, the female main character uses all types of verbal disagreement strategies to convey her disagreement toward her friends. For the second finding that is about the similarity and difference between the female main character toward her family and her friends, the further explanation about this will be explained later in the next part.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

4.1.1 Types of Verbal Disagreement Strategies Produced by the Female Main Character toward Her Family and Friends

The answer of the first and second research questions in this present study are shown in this section. The verbal disagreement strategies used by the female main character toward her family are Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction, and Contradiction followed by Counterclaim with the total of 14 times of occurrences. While the verbal disagreement strategies used by the female main character toward her friends are Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction, Counterclaim, Contradiction followed by Counterclaim with the total of 16 times of occurrences . The complete findings are displayed at table 4.1 below:

No.	Utterances	Categories of Disagreement Strategies				
		IC	CH	CT	CC	CT + CC
1.	Female main character toward her family	√	√	√	-	√
2.	Female main character toward her friends	√	√	√	√	√

Table 4.1 Verbal disagreement strategies used by female main character toward her family and her friends

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Note :

IC : Irrelevancy Claim CT : Counterclaim

CH: Challenge CC : Contradiction

CT + CC : Contradiction followed by Counterclaim.

4.1.1.1. Irrelevancy Claim

Irrelevancy Claim is the first type of disagreement strategies used by the female main character both in their family and friends. Irrelevancy Claim is the type that used by the female main character when she thinks that her previous interlocutors utterances is not relevant to the topic that they were talking about. The female main character produces overlapping without pauses and mitigation when using this type.

Irrelevancy claim is used by the female main character more on her family than with her friends. The data of irrelevancy claim that conveys by female main character toward her family and her friends are obviously shown below:

5.1.1.1.1 Irrelevancy Claim toward her family

The verbal disagreement strategies that conveys by the female main character in the movie are discussed in this part. The various data of the irrelevancy claim that conveys by the female main character toward her family are presented below.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Data 1

Kitty : Okay. I'm not telling you this to make you feel bad, but Lara Jean, I'm 11 and I cancelled plans to be here tonight. And well, you're 16, and I don't think you had anything else going on, I'm I right?
*Lara Jean : **That is way harsh, Kitty**.*
Kitty : The truth hurts, Lara Jean .

From the data 1 clearly indicates that the other data consisting Irrelevancy Claim that conveyed by the female main character toward her family. Lara Jean disagrees toward her sister, Kitty, by conveying Irrelevancy Claim because Kitty seems straying off the topic. "That is way harsh" is declared by Lara Jean to undermine her interlocutor's statement because what her interlocutor says is no relation between the discussions they are talking about.

Data 2

Lara Jean : What do you think Margot's doing tonight?
Kitty : Crack
*Lara Jean : **Kitty, why would you say that?***
Kitty : It's how Scottish people say fun

From the data 1 that mentioned earlier, Lara Jean as the female main character in the movie uses irrelevancy claim to disagree with her sisters utterance which states that her older sister is doing crack. Lara Jean seems surprised and asks about Kitty's utterance, "Kitty, why would you say that." Lara Jean does not agree directly and conveys the utterance containing irrelevancy claim because she thinks that her sister's utterance is irrelevant with the topic being discussed. The discussion is about they want to know what activities their older sister did there, but Kitty unexpectedly says that her older sister is doing

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

"crack". Therefore, she uses irrelevancy claim toward her younger sister, because Kitty's prior claim is nothing to do with her question and Kitty's utterance seems straying off the topic.

4.1.1.1.2 Irrelevancy Claim toward her friends

After discussing the data of Irrelevancy Claim that conveys by the female main character toward her family, then the various data of the irrelevancy claim that conveys by the female main character toward her friends are presented below.

Data 3

Lara Jean : I know you posted that video
Gen : Nope, wasn't me.
But just so you know, if you have sex in a public place, you've gotta deal with consequences.
Lara Jean : It's bad enough if a guy were to do this, but a girl? That's despicable.
Gen : Yeah. Like I said, I didn't do it
I'm glad someone did though. Finally everyone is gonna see who you really are.
*Lara Jean : **What are you talking about?***
Gen : Peter ! He is not as confident as he pretends to be.

Lara Jean also uses irrelevancy claim toward her friend. She disagrees toward her friend because Gens utterance seems straying off the topic. Gen unexpectedly states that she is glad someone did it to Lara Jean, and finally everyone can see who she really is. Meanwhile, Lara Jean only wants to know who posted the video and Gen admits that she is the one who spreads the video. Lara Jean directly asks about Gens utterance, "what are you talking about" because she does not agree with Gens utterance and she thinks there is nothing to

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

do with it. Gen is seen to be deviating from the topic, because the discussion and the interlocutor's opinion is no relation. Furthermore, the statement that conveyed by Lara Jean "What are you talking about" can point out that the irrelevant statement stated by Gen makes the female main character questioning and undermining it.

Based on those three data of irrelevancy claim that mentioned earlier represent all the data those consist in this type. The female main character uses this type because the interlocutor's statement is straying off from the topic. In addition, irrelevancy claim is considered as direct and most face-threatening strategies, therefore, the female main character tends to use this type toward her family rather than toward her friends as (Holmes 2001:224) stated that people will use more unmitigated disagreement by doing FTA toward a close person and will use more mitigated disagreement by softening FTA toward a distance person. Her close person is her sister, while her distance person is her friend.

4.1.1.2 Challenge

The second type of disagreement is challenge. This type generally starts with a syntactic form of interrogative, emerge with question particles such as what, who, why, where, when, and how. The female main character utilizes the interrogative form to express reluctance and disagreement toward her interlocutor. The female main character uses this type when she asks about her interlocutor and she requires her interlocutor to provide evidence of their prior

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

claim. The female main character wants to show that her interlocutor's statement cannot be proven and they cannot support their prior claim.

This type is used by the female main character toward her family and her friends. Unlike the type that mentioned earlier, the use of this type is same both on her family and her friends. The data of challenge used by the female main character toward her family and her friends are distinctly presented below :

4.1.1.2.1 Challenge toward her family

The other verbal disagreement strategies that conveys by the female main character in the movie are discussed in this part. The various data of the Challenge that conveys by the female main character toward her family are presented below.

Data 4

Margot : You gonna be okay?
Lara Jean : Did you have to pick the furthest college you could think of?
<u>Who am I supposed to eat lunch with ?</u>
Margot : I think you should look at this as an opportunity to branch out

Based on data 4 that mentioned above, it obviously seen that Lara Jean as the female main character on the movie conveys challenge in her second utterance to disagree with her sister, Margot. Lara Jean utilizes a question by saying "who" to challenge Margot in her disagreement utterance, as the trait of challenge that is characteristically has a form of interrogative. Lara Jean uses that

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

question toward her sister because she wants to challenge her sister whether Margot can answer or explain her question.

Related to the story, Lara Jean does not want her older sister to go far away and left her family. She disagrees with Margot's decision about picking the furthest college to continue her education. Therefore, Lara Jean gives a challenge to Margot by asking a question who could accompany her for lunch when Margot was still leaving. Hence, Lara Jean has a chance to convey her disagreement over the departure of her sister to leave her family. The other Challenge that conveys by the female main character is shown in the next data.

Data 5

Lara Jean : Okay, let's make this end.
Dr. Covey : It's your decision. I want you to be safe.
*Lara Jean : **Why are you giving me these?***
Dr. Covey : Pulling outs not protection

Based on the data 5 above, it is obviously seen that Lara Jean uses challenge strategy toward her father. She conveys an interrogative form why to disagree with her father's statement. Her father asks her to use those things to protect her from dangerous things. But Lara Jean challenges her father because she does not agree to use those things and she wants her father to give his reason behind the forbidden things. The next data of challenge is given below.

Data 6

Lara Jean : I thought you were going to hate me.
Margot : I could never hate you. But when I heard Peter, I thought you were trying to date Josh now or something.
*Lara Jean : **How could you think I would do that to you?***

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

<u>You're my sister.</u>

In the data 6, it is clearly seen that Lara Jean uses challenge toward her sister. She disagrees toward her sisters utterance and she challenges her sister by conveying an interrogative form 'How'. Lara Jean denies it because what Margot thinks of her is not true. Lara Jean will not have dating Josh because she knows that he is Margot's boyfriend. Lara Jean wants to show that Margot's statement cannot be proven by using a form of interrogative how. Another data of Challenge is given below.

Data 7

Lara Jean	*: I wouldn't Skype with you because I was lying to every person, and I knew I couldn't lie to you.*
Margot	*: I thought you didn't need me anymore.*
Lara Jean	*: Are you kidding me? Look !* ***<u>What happen when you were gone !</u>*** *I made a sex tape, and I haven't even had sex !*
Margot	*: Come here.*

Based on the data 7 above, it is clearly shown that Lara Jean uses challenge strategies toward her sister. She conveys a form of interrogative what to disagree with Margot's previous claim which states that Lara Jean does not need her anymore. Lara Jean wants to show that Margot's statement about her is not true. Lara Jean requires Margot to provide her evidence of her prior claim because at the time when Margot gone, she was involved in a problem.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

4.1.1.2.2 Challenge toward her friends

After discussing the data of Challenge that conveys by the female main character toward her family, then the various data of the Challenge that conveys by the female main character toward her friends are presented below.

Data 8

Lara Jean : Sorry, what are we talking about again?
Gen : You know, forget it.
Clearly they haven't done anything.
*Lara Jean : **How would you know?***
Gen : Because I know Peter, and I know Lara Jean.

From data 8 above, Lara Jean asserts disagreement through challenge toward her friend. She disagrees toward Gens statement that Lara Jean and Peter do not do anything when they were involved in relationship. Peter is Gens ex-boyfriend and she is really jealous that Lara Jean became Peter's new girlfriend. Gen knows how they are, therefore Gen is very sure that Peter and Lara Jean do not do anything that is not like a lover in general. But, then Lara Jean tries to disprove it by asking how she can knows what they have done while they are involved in a relationship. She makes use of form interrogative How to ask how she could know that to challenge Gen, whereas what Gen says is not true. Therefore, Lara Jean has the opportunity to convey her disagreement over gens prior claim. The next data of challenge is shown below.

Data 9

Emily : What's up with you and Kavinsky?
Gen : Oh no. Don't push her. She's shy !
*Lara Jean : **What do you wanna know**?*
Emily : Everything. When? How? How far? H on B?

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Based on data 9 that mentioned above, Lara Jean uses challenge strategy toward her friend. She conveys a form of interrogative what to challenge her friend because she disagrees with what Gen says. Gen says that Lara Jean will not answer Emily's question. However, Lara Jean challenge Gens prior claim and even asked her back. Lara Jean wants to show that Gens statement cannot be proven and she cannot support her prior claim. The data of challenge that conveys by the female main character toward her friends is shown in the next data.

Data 10

Josh : Hey. Can we talk now?
I can't believe you're dating with Kavinsky.
*Lara Jean : **Why ? is it so unbelievable that someone could like me?***
Josh : No, it's unbelievable that… you're like the sweet, innocent girl, and he's a complete dick.

From the data 10 that mentioned above, Lara Jean asserts challenge strategy toward Josh. She disagrees with what Josh says that he can't believe Lara Jean was dating with Kavinsky. She conveys one of interrogative form why to ask and challenge Josh so that he provides evidence of his prior claim. By conveying an interrogative form why she wants Josh to give a reason why he couldn't believe that she and Peter were dating because Lara Jean is not as innocent as he thought. Next, another data of challenge is shown below.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Data 11

Lara Jean : You'd better not
Josh : I'll see you later.
Peter : What do you think people are gonna say when they see my girlfriend cozying up to Sanderson?
*Lara Jean : **What do you think, when they hear you're begging to get back with Gen?***
Peter : So you're spying on me now?

Based on the dialogue that mentioned in the data 11 above, it is obviously seen that Lara Jean asserts challenge strategy toward her friend. She conveys a form of interrogative what to disagree toward Peter's question. She disagrees toward Peter's prior claim because what he says is not true and Lara Jean was not cozying up with Josh. Meanwhile, she challenge Peter by asking back toward Peters prior claim because Lara Jean also has eavesdropped on the conversation between Peter and Gen. She wants Peter to provide evidence of his prior claim.

From those data of the challenge that mentioned earlier can indicate all the data that conceive this type challenge. The female main character uses this type because she wants to demand the fact, and she expects that her interlocutor cannot be able to answer it. Lara Jean continues to express her disproval by using challenge both on her family and her friend as well.

4.1.1.3 Contradiction

Contradiction is the type of disagreement strategies that most often used by Lara Jean as the female main character in the movie, both of her family and her friends. Even though the use of disagreement with this type is equally

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

high both of her family and her friends, she uses the type of disagreement more toward her family. The data of contradiction that conveyed by the female main character toward her family and her friends are obviously shown below :

4.1.1.3.1 Contradiction toward her family

Another type of verbal disagreement strategies that conveys by the female main character in the movie are discussed in this part. The various data of the contradiction that conveys by the female main character toward her family are presented below.

Data 12

Kitty : *So?*
It's not just that…
Don't you find it kinda depressing that its Saturday night and you're having a Golden Marathon with your little sister?
Lara Jean : ***No. I love the Golden Girls, and I love hanging out with you.***

Similar with the two previous types that already mentioned earlier, this type is also considered as direct disagreement strategies. As the name contradiction it commonly appears with a negative particle such as no or not, it contradicts directly by conveying the negated proposition expressed by the previous statement of the interlocutor. Related with the data 12, it is found particle no on Lara Jean's utterance as the female main character. She disagrees with her sister by saying "No, I love the Golden Girls, and I love hanging out with you." to contradict her sister's utterance. She disagrees with what her sister thought that Lara Jean feels her Saturday night is boring, even she really enjoyed

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

that time to having Golden Girls marathon on every Saturday night. She makes Kitty's claim seems to be wrong by saying that what Kitty thinks is not true. Other example of contradiction that used by the female main character is shown below :

Data 13

Margot : Alright !
Give me the unicorn. Look her logic was off but her heart was in the right place.
Lara Jean : Her face is gonna be in the wrong place!
Margot : Lara Jean, before you murder our sister, could I just ask you a question? If you didn't want those letters to be sent, why did you added a stamp?
*Lara Jean : **It's not like I added a stamp !***

From the data 13 above, it also found contradiction utterance of Lara Jean toward her sister, Margot. She uses negated proposition to contradict Margot's prior claim. She directly conveys contradict toward her sister by saying "It's not like I added a stamp." to disagree toward her sister because what her sister says is not true. Margot considers that Lara Jean deliberately gives a stamp on her letters, so that all the letters can spread. Lara Jean tries to deny it, because the fact is she does not give stamp to each letter until those letters spread. The other data of contradiction is displayed below.

Data 14

Dr. Covey : That's Road and Track, it doesn't sound that interesting, but if you stick with it.. Come here .
Margot : Alright, I gotta go. Okay
Kitty : Think shell turn around?
*Lara Jean : **No, that's not Margot.***

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

The data 14 above, it is clearly indicated that Lara Jean uses contradiction strategy toward her family. Lara Jean conveys negated proportion "No, that's not Margot" to contradict Kitty's prior claim. Kitty is asking to her whether Margot will turn around or not, but here she contradicts to her sister because she knows that Margot will not turn around. The next data of contradiction is given below.

Data 15

Kitty : You know, Lara Jean
If you had a boyfriend, maybe you wouldn't have to drive at all, cause he would take us places.
Lara Jean : If that's what it takes, think you're stuck with me.
Kitty : I don't know. What about the guy you almost killed the other day?
*Lara Jean : **He's dating gen.***

Based on the dialogue that mentioned in the data 15 above, it is clearly seen that Lara Jean uses contradiction strategy toward her sister. Although her disagreement does not begin with the negation proposition or particle no or not, but it can be indicated that she conveys contradiction, because her utterance is said to contradict and deny the previous claim. She says "He's dating Gen" to deny and give fact that she cannot be Peter's girlfriend. The other data of contradiction is presented below.

Data 16

Lara Jean : It's okay
Dr. Covey : It's not okay.
I've relied on you and Margot too much, I know I have. You're 16. You don't have to be an adult yet. That's why I was so happy when I saw you and Peter.
*Lara Jean : **I don't want to talk about Peter.***

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

From the data 16 above, Lara Jean clearly uses contradiction strategy toward her family. She conveys "I don't want to talk about Peter" as her disagreement toward her father. She contradicts by delivering the negated proposition expressed by the prior claim. Her father is very happy to see Lara Jean with Peter but, then she denies it and she directly contradicts her father claim that she does not want to talk about Peter. Another data of contradiction is shown below.

Data 17

Margot	*: You wouldn't even Skype with me, what am I supposed to think?*
Lara Jean	*: **I wouldn't Skype with you because I was lying to every person, and I knew I couldn't lie to you.***

Based on the dialogue that consists in the data 17 above, it is obviously seen that Lara Jean uses contradiction strategy toward her family. She contradicts by conveying the negated proposition expressed by the prior claim. She conveys "I wouldn't Skype with you because I was lying to every person, and I knew I couldn't lie to you" as her disagreement toward her sister. She denies her sisters statement because she wants to show that her sisters utterance appear to be wrong.

4.1.1.3.2 Contradiction toward her friend

After discussing the data of contradiction that conveys by the female main character toward her family, then the various data of the contradiction that conveys by the female main character toward her friends are presented below.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Data 18

Peter : You did so good tonight, Gen was pissed.
Lara Jean : Yeah, I just hope she does not put glass in my smoothie on Monday
Peter : I love how you are not afraid of her
*Lara Jean : **No, No. I'm terrified of her***
Peter : But you don't let her steam rollover you.
Like that day she was being a bitch about your shoes.
Lara Jean : You still remember that?
Peter : Yeah, of course.

Based on the data 18 above, it is obviously seen that Lara Jean uses contradiction strategy. She conveys "No, No. Im terrified of her" as her disagreement toward her friend, Peter. Lara Jean utilizes negated proposition to contradict Peter's prior claim. Peter considers that Lara Jean has the courage to face Gen. Meanwhile Lara Jean is not really brave enough to face gen. Lara Jean directly contradicts toward Peter in order to deny that what Peter says is not true, and Lara Jean says the fact that she is terrified with Gen. The other contradiction is presented in the next data.

Data 19

Josh : No, it's unbelievable that… you're like the sweet, innocent girl, and he's a complete dick. I don't get it
*Lara Jean : You know you make me sound really boring, right, Josh? **I'm not that innocent**.*

Based on the data 19, Lara Jean uses contradiction strategy toward her friend. She contradicts toward her friend by conveying negated proposition such as "I'm not that innocent" declared by the prior claim. Lara Jean disagrees toward Josh who says that he cannot believe that Lara Jean is dating with Peter because

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

she is an innocent girl, meanwhile she is not as innocent as he thinks. The data below is another data of contradiction.

Data 20

Lara Jean : Are you trying to reject me?
Peter : Yeah, it didn't really seem like it took the first time.
*Lara Jean : Peter Kavinsky, **I'm not trying to date you.***
Peter : Your mouth is saying something, but your mouth said something different.

From the dialogue that consists in the data 20, it is clearly shown that Lara Jean conveys contradiction strategy toward her friend. She conveys negated proposition such as "I'm not trying to date you" to contradict toward her friend declared by the prior claim. Lara Jean disagrees toward Peter who thinks that she wants to be his girlfriend and she can date with him because the letter has been read by Peter. She contradicts toward Peter because she does not write the letter to be Peter's girlfriend, but she only wants to express her feeling to someone her admired. The other contradiction is given in the next data.

Data 21

Lara Jean : Did you go to Gens room last night?
Peter : Uh, yeah, but..
Lara Jean : And you give her my favourite scrunchie? Am I just a joke to you Peter?
Peter : You just don't understand the situation.
*Lara Jean : **No, I understand completely**. This is over, in every possible way.*

From the conversation in the data 21 above, it is obviously seen that Lara Jean conveys contradiction strategy toward her friend. She contradicts toward

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Peter by conveying negated proposition “No, I understand completely.” expressed by the previous claim. She disagrees toward Peter who says that she does not understand what had happened between him and Gen last night. Besides that she knows what Peter had done with Gen. The next data below is shows the other contradiction.

Data 22

Lara Jean	*: No, it’s okay. Honestly, you know, it’s nice talking about her like its normal. Like it’s not some tragedy. Is it weird as it used to be.*
Peter	*: Sometimes I walk around the house and see he’s not in any photos anymore, and I really miss him. But then I think about everything he’s doing with his new family that he used to do with us, and I get so mad I’m glad he’s gone.*
Lara Jean	*: **<u>You don’t mean that</u>**. You can be mad at someone and still miss them.*

Based on the data 22 that mentioned above, it is obviously seen that Lara Jean conveys contradiction strategy toward her friend. She utters “You don’t mean that” as her disagreement toward Peter. She contradicts toward Peter by conveying negated proposition expressed by the previous claim. She disagrees toward Peter who tells that he hated his father who had left his family. She knows that in fact Peter cannot be mad with his father, he still missing his father and he hopes that his father will be back to his family again.

From those data of the contradiction that mentioned earlier can indicate all the data that conceive this type. It is used by Lara Jean toward both of her family and her friends to disagree directly and to contradict from the previous

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

claim of her interlocutor. She tends to use a negated proposition in her contradiction, such as no or not that can make her interlocutors prior claim seems to be misguided or wrong.

4.1.1.4 Counterclaim

Counterclaim is the type of disagreement strategies which is considered the most polite among others types of disagreement. The female main character does not convey her disagreement directly toward her interlocutor's previous claim, however she brings her alternative claim or reason to convey disagreement to her interlocutors implicitly. This matter causes this type to be considered the most polite type among the other. Counterclaim is the type that only use by the female main character when she conveys disagreement toward her friends, yet she does not use it when she express disagreement toward her family. Several examples of counterclaim that used by the female main character toward her friends are distinctly presented below :

Data 23

Lara Jean : So , first things first. We need to have contract so were on the same page about the rules.
Peter : You got rules? Come on you really know how to zap the fun out of a situation.
Lara Jean : It's important to know where you stand on certain issues
Peter : Okay, Like what?
Lara Jean : For example, I don't want you to kiss me anymore.
Peter : You crazy? Who's gonna believe were in relationship if I'm not allowed to kiss you.
*Lara Jean : **<u>You maybe the James Dean of this kind of stuff</u>***
<u>But, I've never had boyfriend.</u>
Peter : You have the references of an 80-year-old woman
What does that matter?

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

In the data 23 that mentioned earlier, it is obviously seen that Lara Jean expresses her disagreement toward her friend using counterclaim strategy. Lara Jean uses preface "You maybe the James Dean of this kind of stuff." Form the preface, Lara Jean seems agree with what Peter says at the first time, yet then she forward her real argument by using the conjunction but. Then she says "but, I've never had boyfriend." as her disagreement toward Peter who wants to kiss her, and she denies it because they are just pretending to be a couple. Another data of counterclaim is shown below.

Data 24

Lara Jean : I'm so sorry
Peter : No, its fine. Its..
I don't usually talk about it. I just felt like maybe you'd understand cause your mom. Not that it is anywhere near the same thing.
Lara Jean : No, it's totally fine
I completely understand.
Peter : Yeah, it's … its hard huh?
Its whatever
*Lara Jean : **We don't have to talk about it, but its not whatever***
Peter : I think it's funny, you say you're scared of commitment and relationship, but you don't seem to be afraid to be with me.

From the data 24, it is obviously seen that Lara Jean uses counterclaim toward her friend. She utters "we don't have to talk about it." as her prefaces before she utter her disagreement. But then, she forwards her utterance by using conjunction "but" to give her complete reason why she disagrees toward her friend. Lara Jean initially seems agree with what Peter says not to continue their discussion of their family problems, yet she utters her disagreement toward Peter

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

by saying “but, it’s not whatever.” Her argument refers to Peter’s prior statement who revealed that their family’s problems were hard, and then he says whatever, because he does not want to discuss it again.

Based on those data of counterclaim that already mentioned earlier, it can be seen that Lara Jean as the female main character uses counterclaim when she wants to reveal her disagreement indirectly. She tends to use a preface before she start her disagreement, then she continues her disagreement by revealing her alternative claim to show that she actually disagrees with what her interlocutor said. This is the reason why this type is considered the most polite among other types of disagreement, because the speakers do not disclose their disagreement directly when they are arguing with their interlocutor. Lara Jean uses more this type to her friends, because it’s a distance person for her, therefore, she uses more mitigated disagreement by softening FTA.

4.1.1.5 Contradiction followed by Counterclaim

In this section, the writer also found one type which is from the combination of two types that already mentioned earlier, that is contradiction followed by counterclaim. The speaker begins with conveying contradiction utterance first, and then the speaker continues her utterance by conveying counterclaim. The function of this type remains the same and it does not change, even though it consists of two types. Contradiction is opposition markers to contrary the interlocutor that indicate that the prior claim is not true meanwhile counterclaim is to give an alternative claim and/or reason why the speaker

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

disagrees to the interlocutor. The combination of these two types is used simultaneously into one type. Although the function in this type do not change, the appearance of the counterclaim in this type has slight different, that is the appearance is not preceded by the preface, because it has been combined with a contradiction in which it function to initiate its disagreement.

In this type of disagreement strategies, it is found that the female main character use it more on her friend than with her family. The data of contradiction followed by counterclaim used by the female main character toward her family and friend are obviously shown below.

4.1.1.5.1 Contradiction followed by Counterclaim toward her family

The next type of verbal disagreement strategies that conveys by the female main character in the movie are discussed in this part. The various data of the contradiction followed by counterclaim that conveys by the female main character toward her family are presented below.

Data 25

Lara Jean : Sorry, Peter, I cant.
Peter : A deals a deal
Lara Jean : You can't what? Is that Peter Kavinsky? Little Peter Kavinsky, You're as tall as me now.
Peter : Good to see you again, Dr. Covey
Dr. Covey : You can call me Dan.
Peter : I'm here to pick up Lara Jean, take her to a friend's party. The parents will be home, and I will have her home early. Is it alright if we go?
Dr. Covey : Yes.
*Lara Jean : **No. I can't go. I have to finish these cupcakes.***

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

From the conversation in the data 25 that above, it is clearly seen that Lara Jean declares one utterance that consists of contradiction followed by counterclaim. In her utterance she contradicts of her father's utterance first by saying "No, I can't go", then she continues it by giving counterclaim that indicate her reason why she disagrees toward her father. Related to the story Lara Jean disagrees toward her father who allow her to go to Peter's friends party, when she had to finish her job to make cupcakes for her sister. The next contradiction followed by counterclaim is shown in the next data.

Data 26

Lara Jean : I'm just making cupcakes tonight for Kitty's bake sale.
Margot : Cupcakes? No. it's so much easier to do brownies
*Lara Jean : **Well, I bought all the ingredients for cupcakes, and you're not really here so..***

Based on the data 26 that mentioned above, it is obviously seen that Lara Jean conveys contradiction followed by counterclaim strategy toward her family. She utters "Well, I bought all the ingredients for cupcakes" first toward her sister as her contradiction, then she continues it by saying her reason why she disagrees toward her sister. She disagrees toward her sister who says that she is better making brownies which are much easier than cupcakes, meanwhile she denies it because she had already bought ingredients for cupcakes.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

4.1.1.5.2 Contradiction followed by Counterclaim toward her friends.

Next, after discussing the data of contradiction followed by counterclaim that conveys by the female main character toward her family, then the various data of the contradiction followed by counterclaim that conveys by the female main character toward her friends are presented below

Data 27

Lucas : So you guys have been faking it this entire time?
Lara Jean : Yes, and you have to promise not to tell anyone, okay?
Lucas : I do not care about the genesis of it all. I just know homeboy likes you. I can tell by the way he looks at you.
Lara Jean : How does he look at me?
Lucas : Like you're a sexy little Rubik's cube. He can't figure you out, but he's having fun trying.
*Lara Jean : **It doesn't matter.***
He still obsessed with Gen, and I'm just another of the stupid girls who fell for Kavinsky. Its embrassing !

For her utterance that consists in the data 27, it is obviously seen that Lara Jean conveys contradiction first toward her friend, by saying "it does not matter." After that she continues it by giving her reason of a fact to disagree with Lucas's previous utterance. She gives a reason about her disagreement, because she thinks that what Lucas says about Peter is not true. Peter is not like what Lucas sees when he was dating with Lara Jean. Lara Jean argues that Peter is still obsessed with his ex, Gen, and she felt stupid for falling in Love with Peter. The other contradiction followed by counterclaim is presented in the next data.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Data 28

Lara Jean	*: You guys still talk on the phone then?*
Peter	*: I mean, not as much as we used to, but yeah, sometimes.*
Lara Jean	*: What?*
Peter	*: You do this thing, you have this whole judgy face scenario going on.*
Lara Jean	*: **I guess I just think its really weird you still talk to your ex-girlfriend on the phone. It's not healthy**.*

From the data 28 that mentioned above, it is clearly seen that Lara Jean conveys contradiction followed by counterclaim toward her friend. She utters "I guess I just think it's really weird you still talk to your ex-girlfriend on the phone." as her contradiction toward Peter. Then she continues uttering "It's not healthy." as her reason to disagree toward Peter. She disagrees toward Peter who still calling her ex-girlfriend on the phone because she thinks that it is not good for both of them.

Based on those data that already explained earlier, it can be seen that Lara Jean uses contradiction followed by counterclaim toward both of her family and friends. Unlike the types that explained previously, she conveys her reason after she declares her disagreement toward her interlocutor's previous claim to affirm her disagreement.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

4.1.2. The Differences and Similarities of the Verbal Disagreement Strategies Used by the Female Main Character toward her Family and Friends.

After discussing the types of disagreement, the researcher shows the differences and similarities of the verbal disagreement strategies that conveys by the female main character toward her family and her friends. To explain it in detail, the researcher explains the differences and similarities of each category of verbal disagreement strategies which is declared by the female main character one at time in the next section.

To facilitate the researcher in presenting the analysis result of similarities and differences in the type of disagreement strategies that used by the female main character, the researcher uses the table below:

Variable		**Categories of Disagreement Strategies**				
		IC	**CH**	**CT**	**CC**	**CT + CC**
The female main character toward her family	**T**	2	4	6	0	2
	%	14.28	28.5	42.85	0	14.28
The female main character toward her friends	**T**	1	4	5	3	3
	%	6.25	25	31.25	18.75	18.75

Table 4.2. The frequency of verbal disagreement strategies used by the female main character toward her family and friends.

Note :

IC : Irrelevancy Claim CT : Contradiction

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CH: Challenge CC : Counterclaim

CT + CC : Contradiction followed by Counterclaim

This chapter presents the comparison of each type of disagreement strategies which applied by the female main character toward her family and her friends. From the table that shown earlier illustrates that Lara Jean as the female main character in the movie utilizes the type of disagreement strategies differently toward her family and her friends. Toward her family, Lara Jean uses irrelevancy claim more than she uses it toward her friends. The amount of percentage toward her family is (14.28%) or as much two utterances, meanwhile toward her friends the amount of percentage is (6.25%) as much as one utterance. From the two data found in her family, she only uses it on her younger and older sister, which is with both people Lara Jean was very close to them. Meanwhile, she only uses one utterance toward her friend; Gen. Gen is Lara Jean's friend who is not close to her.

It has clearly indicated that she uses more direct disagreement strategies when she was talking to the people who are closer to her due to this type is considered as the most face-threatening act. This matter might occur because when someone meets their interlocutor who they do not know closely, they will make a little careful in expressing something especially in terms of disagreement about something. Therefore this matter is also experienced by Lara Jean as the female main character in the movie.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

The second type of disagreement strategies that conveys by the female main character is challenge. This type is found in Lara Jean's disagreement toward her family as much four utterances or in (28.5%) percentage. Meanwhile, this type is found in Lara Jeans disagreement toward her friend with the same amount as well, yet it different in the percentage because Lara Jean produces 14 utterances toward her family and 16 utterances toward her friends that consist all of the types of disagreement strategies. The percentage of Lara Jean's utterances toward her friend is (25%).

From this type of disagreement strategies Lara Jean as the female main character uses this types same toward both of her family and friends. It can be indicated that Lara Jean still shows her disagreement even with people who are distance and close with her. This might happen because even though with her family she has lower power than with her father and her older sister, but her social distance is close one another. On the contrary, even though her social distance is distant but she has equal power with her friends. This is what makes her still uses the type of disagreement with her interlocutor despite she has different social distances. As Aini (2015:07) stated that social distance and closeness of the speaker with the interlocutor is also in association the choice of challenge strategies.

The third type of disagreement strategies that conveys by the female main character is contradiction. This type of disagreement strategies is used most by the female main character both toward her family and friends and it has the highest percentage among all types of disagreement strategies. The percentage

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

toward her family is (42.85%), and toward her friends is (31.25%). Although the number of uses the disagreement between her interlocutors who has different social status are equally high, this does not mean that Lara Jean did not consider with whom she was talking to, especially when she conveyed her disagreement. This is might be caused in expressing her disagreement directly using this type by saying negated propositions is the easiest way to deny and show her disagreement toward her interlocutor. It does not mean that Lara Jean shows her impoliteness by using this type when she disagrees with her interlocutor.

Next, the fourth type of disagreement strategies that conveys by the female main character is counterclaim. This strategy is only found when Lara Jean disagrees with her friends. While the use of counterclaim strategy toward her family is not found at all. The percentage of this type toward her friends is (18.75%). With regard to this type which being considered the most polite type among the others because they do not directly uttered their disagreement, however they use a preface to start conveying their disagreement. Therefore, people will use more mitigated disagreement by softening the FTA toward a distance person. This is might causes Lara Jean only uses this strategy against people who have social distance that distant with her.

The last one, the fifth type of disagreement strategies that consists from the combination of two types namely contradictions followed by counterclaim. Unlike the type that described earlier, this strategy conveys by Lara Jean toward both of her interlocutor. The amount of Lara Jean's disagreements toward her family is less than her disagreement toward her friends. The amount of her

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

disagreement strategies toward her family are two utterances with (14.28%) percentage. Meanwhile toward her friends are three utterances with (18.75%) percentage. Even though this type is considered as direct disagreement strategies as well, she does not use this type on her family more than she uses it toward her friends. This strategy is only used more by Lara Jean toward her friends who have social distance that distant with her. It indicates that Lara Jean is trying to make her interlocutor understand by giving her interlocutor clearer and easier explanation. By conveying disagreement with her interlocutor who has social distance that distant with her, she tends not only to disagree immediately, but she gives her reason for her interlocutor to understand it.

4.2 Discussion

The results of the findings are discussed in this subchapter. The result is elaborated into three points. The first and second points are about the types of disagreement strategies that conveys by the female main character toward her family and her friends. Another point is the similarities and differences between the type of disagreement strategies used by the female main character toward her family and her friends in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie. The finding of this present analysis gives some new result.

The first point of finding is from the first and second research questions those are about the types of disagreement strategies conveys by the female main character toward her family and her friends. As described in the findings earlier, the female main character only uses four of five types of disagreement strategies

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

toward her family, and the female main character uses all types of verbal disagreement strategies toward her friends. Form all of those type that used by the female main character toward both of her interlocutors is exists in Muntigl and Turnbulls taxonomy (1998). They are Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction, Counterclaim, and Contradiction followed by counterclaim. Yet, only counterclaim is the type which is not found in female main character toward her family.

The next point which is needed to be explained is from the third of research questions. The third research questions have a correlation with the study about social distance. It is found in the similarities and the differences between the type of disagreement strategies used by the female main character toward her family and her friends. From the finding, it can be seen that Lara Jean as the female main character uses more direct disagreement toward her family such as Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction, and Contradiction followed by counterclaim. Meanwhile, toward her friends she uses direct disagreement strategies less than she uses it toward her family.

Thus, this finding of this present study confirm the result from the recent studies which are conducted by Bavarsad *et al* (2005), Aini (2015), and Heidary *et al* (2014). From the result of Bavarsad *et al* (2015) DCT has been applied by the researchers and it shows that females were more cautions and used different strategies than male. Aini's (2015) study shows that counterclaim strategy is tend to be used by the speaker when the interlocutor has higher power. Heidary *et al* (2014) shows that even though the power status of interlocutor is concerned,

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

females attempts to apply the proper politeness strategies in their disagreement, women are more careful even when there is high level of solidarity. Their result show that from the role gender power can influence a woman in choosing a strategy for disagreement. They show that women tend to produce indirect disagreement. Women are more polite and more cautious in conveying disagreement.

Thus, this present study gives new result of the disagreement strategies in the field of social distance. It is found that the female main character uses counterclaim which is considered as the most polite among others only toward her friends. Lara Jean only uses this type to convey her disagreement toward her friends, because it is clearly indicates that toward distance people she uses more mitigated disagreement while toward close person who has high solidarity she uses more unmitigated disagreement. From the finding of this present study it can be conclude that social distance can influence the female main character in expressing disagreement strategies with her interlocutor.

In Islam, God has regulated for human in speaking especially when they express disagreement in a good way. God has commanded humans to speak in polite and friendly without any limits and we should not look at who we are talking to. One of them is noted in the verses of Al-Quran Surah Taha : 43-44

ٱذْهَبَآ إِلَىٰ فِرْعَوْنَ إِنَّهُۥ طَغَىٰ(٤٣)

فَقُوْلاَلَهُ، قَوْلاً لَّيِّنًا لَّعَلَّهُ، يَتَذَكَّرُ أَوْ يَخْشٰى (٤٤)

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

"Go, both of you, to Pharaoh. Indeed, he has transgressed. And speak to him with gentle speech that perhaps he may be reminded or fear [Allah]."

(Ta Ha 43-44)

As interpreted by Ibnu Katsir, these verses reflect that Islam teaches us as a Muslim must keep saying mildness and polite towards anyone. We must try to keep speaking with kindness and weakness even though the person we are talking to and we advise is someone who is as cruel as the pharaoh. We must still speak with good words and wise even though we are faced with situations when we express a disagreement.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion as the answer of the research problems that presented in the first chapter. Moreover, it also contains suggestion for further research to develop knowledge related to this study, especially in the field of social distance.

5.1 CONCLUSION

This present study observes the application of verbal disagreement strategies used by the female main character of *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie toward her family and her friends. It also concerns the similarities as well as the differences of the female main character in choosing disagreement strategies.

Based on the finding, the researcher utilizes Muntigl and Turnbull taxonomy (1998) to answer the first and second research problems. From the taxonomy the researcher finds that toward her family, Lara Jean conveys four of five types of verbal disagreement strategies to show her disagreement: Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction and Contradiction followed by Counterclaim. Meanwhile, toward her friends Lara Jean conveys all of five types of verbal disagreement strategies: Irrelevancy Claim, Challenge, Contradiction, Counterclaim, Contradiction followed by Counterclaim.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

There is one point of similarity. Lara Jean uses contradiction strategy and it has the highest percentage in both of her family and friends. It is because contradiction strategy is the easiest way to deny and show her disagreement toward her interlocutor. For the differences, Lara Jean tends to use direct disagreement strategies such as irrelevancy claim more toward her family than toward her friends. Meanwhile, Lara Jean only conveys counterclaim which considered the most polite among the others type toward her friends.

Those direct and indirect disagreement can indicate that toward the person who distance to Lara Jean she uses more mitigated disagreement, while toward the person who close to Lara Jean she uses more unmitigated disagreement. Hence, the result of this present study gives a new result in the side that the female main character is influenced by the social distance in expressing her disagreement strategies with her interlocutor.

5.2 SUGGESTION

The suggestion is presented in this chapter which can be used as a consideration for future researchers on verbal disagreement strategies. The researcher suggests that those who are interested in this topic can explore more on the differences between male and female main character in expressing disagreement that also focuses on social distance by using the other theory. Moreover, this present study only analysed the verbal disagreement strategies that applied by the female main character so that the researchers can understanding

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

deeply and develop about the use of verbal disagreement strategies between male and female which focuses on the social distance.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

REFERENCE

Aini, W.N. (2015). Realization of Disagreement Strategies by Indonesian Speakers. *English Review: Journal of English Education*, 3(2),239-246

Arofa,S. (2015*). Verbal Disagreement Strategies Used by Grek Toward His Father anf His Future Father-in-Law in "Meet The Fockers" Movie*.

Bavarsad,S.S, Rasekh, A.E, Simin,S. (2015). The Study of Disagreement Strategies to Suggestion used by Iranian Male and Female Learners. *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences*, 49, 30-42

Brown, P. & Levinson,S.C. (1987). *Politeness : Some Universals in Language Usage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Chen,M.-t. (2006). *An Interlanguage of the speech act of disagreement made by Chinese speakers in Taiwan* [Thesis]. Kaoshiung: National Sun Yat-Sen University.

Creswell, J. W.(2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Los Angeles : Sage

Fraser,B. (1975). *Hedged Performatives. In Peter Cole & Jerry L. Morgan (Eds).Syntax and Semantics*, 3 (187-210). New York. ACADEMIC PRESS, INC.

Heidary,A., Eslami,R.A, Simin,S., (2015). Politeness Strategies and Power Relations in Disagreement. *International Journal of Research Studies in Language Learning*, 4(2), 33-41

Holmes, J. (2001). *Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Harlow Pearson Education

Leech,G.N. (1983). *Principle of Pragmatics*. New York : Longman

Leedy,P & Ormrod,J (2001). *Practical Research: Planning and design*. Upper Saddle River ,N.J: Merrill Prentice Hall

Locher,M.A. (2004). *Power and Politeness in action: Disagreement in oral communication (Language power and social process)* Berlin.Mouton de Gruyter LTD.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Moleong, L. Y. (2001). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung : PT Remaja Rosdakarya

Muntigl,P.A, Turnbull,W. (1998) Conversational Structure and Facework in Arguing. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 29 (3), 225-256

Pia,E & Diez,T. (2007). *Conflicts and the Politics of Human Right Invocations*. Bergof Conflict Research.

Siafanau, M. (2012).Disagreement, face, and politeness. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 44, 1554-1556

Sofwan, A. , & Siwignyo, E. (2011). The Realization of Disagreement Strategies by Non-native speakers of English. *Language Circle; Journal of Language and Literature*

Suroiya,H.M. (2017). *Various Verbal Disagreeing Strategies Applied by Male and Female Villain in Detective Conan Movie Series*. Undergraduate Thesis. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Tifany,D.N.I (2015).*Disagreement Strategies Applied by Dre Parker As The Main Character in Karate Kid Movie.* Undergraduate Thesis. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Vanderstoep, W., & Johnston, D. (2008). *Research Method for Everyday Life: Blending Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. San Francisco : Josey-Bass

William, C. (2007). Research Method. *Journal of Business and Economic Research* 5 (3), 65-72.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id