

is another level to conversational interaction besides the rules of the cooperative principles. The theory of politeness has been suggested by some experts such as R. Lakoff (1973); Brown and Levinson (1978); P. H. Grice (1975); and Leech (1983). This research will use the theory of politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson.

Brown and Levinson's (1987: 61) politeness theory contains three basic notions: face, FTAs (face threatening acts), and politeness strategies. According to the writer, "face" refers to the public self-image of a person. If a speaker says something that represents a threat to another individual's expectations regarding self-image, it is described as a FTA. Brown and Levinson (1987: 62) argued that everyone in the society has two kinds of face wants: negative face and positive face. Negative face shows the need to be independent, to have freedom of action, and not to be imposed on by others. Positive face shows the need to be accepted, even liked, by others, to be treated as a member of the same group, and to know that his or her wants are shared by others. As Yule (1996: 62) put it in simple terms, negative face is the need to be independent and positive face is the need to be connected. Brown and Levinson (1987: 91) introduced five super strategies for politeness in relation to FTAs: bald on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off-record, and don't do the FTAs.

authority over us than to those who do not. It is based on the asymmetric relation between the speaker and the hearer. These types of power are most found in obviously hierarchical settings, such as courts, the military, workplace. For example, you would probably be more polite about conveying to your employer because she or he always arrives late, than in conveying to your brother. This is because your employer can influence your career in a positive way (reward power) or negative way (coercive way).

2) Social Distance

Social distance (D) can be seen as the composite of psychologically real factors (status, age, sex, degree of intimacy, etc.) which together determine the overall degree of respectfulness within a given speech situation. It based on the symmetric relation between the speaker and the hearer. For example, you feel close to someone or you know him well because he is similar in terms of age or sex, then you will get closer to him and the distance rating will get smaller. As a result you will not employ polite utterance when you ask him to do something. On the contrary, you will employ polite utterance when you interact with person whom you have not known well, such as person who is older than you.

Refusals in The Main Characters of Movies Entitled *Scarlet Letter* and *Easy A*". The study aims to make a comparison between two movies about the using of politeness of refusals in the main character's utterances. The conclusion was that two main characters in the two movies applied politeness strategies in different way. The main character in *Scarlet Letter* tend to employed indirect strategies that made his utterance more polite than the character in *Easy A* who tend to make her refusal utterance explicit and clear.

The last is a study entitled "A Contrastive Analysis of Invitation's Refusal Strategies in American and Vietnamese". It written by Dhang Thi To Nhu who is the student of University of Pedagogy Vietnam (2010). The study aims to investigate the American and Vietnamese when taking strategies in refusing an invitation. It comes to the conclusion that two countries in different cultures have different way in refusing.

Then this research was different with the prior researches since this research analyzed politeness strategies on areas of refusals in children utterance. The researcher was curious to know how the way 11-13 years old children did their refusals. The data was analyzed thoroughly and deeply since the analysis focused on a specific act, which was refusal.