

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Refusal is a part of speech act study. Speech act study is the branch of pragmatics study. Speech act helps the speaker to develop the speaker utterances involved in a conversation. The speech act conventionally initiates a speech act sequence. An offer is expected to be followed by either an acceptance, a refusal, or a further elaboration of the point or the conditions of the offer (Searle, 1980:309). Each utterance has a different meaning depending on how people interpret the meaning of language. To analyze speech acts of refusal, the receiver needs to analyze and interpret the meaning of the utterances. There are many kinds of speech acts but this paper will analyze speech acts of refusal. Currently, the language phenomenon in speech act refusal is how people make an utterance in saying no or how to refuse to ask from someone. Nowadays, nominalism typically manifests as a refusal to countenance or quantify entities other than particulars (Searle, 1969:103). The speaker can make variations in saying no such as disagreeing with someone's argument or opinion, refusing someone's invitation, and refusing someone asking.

Refusal phenomenon can be found in daily conversation, literature arts such as novels, and the movie. The movie is an accessible tool to find any language phenomenon for the researcher because it is free and can be downloaded from the browser. The writer just sat in front of their computer or television. Then, they can start to find any utterances for their research.

The utterance is the form of communication used by the speaker in society. People have two decisions, to accept or refuse. There are many ways to say refuse. People often use no to describe their refusal. Because of that, this research purpose is to find the different ways and different kinds of speech acts of refusal. Refusal many occurs in the movies. Refusal occurs because of a debate between two people or a person saying no to giving a hand to help a person.

In English literature, each work such as the novel, short story, and movie has a refusal moment. To find, memorize, and analyze speech acts of refusal, a movie is a suitable medium to analyze the speech act of refusal. *Venom Let There Be Carnage*, is a film that described a black parasite called a symbiote. This symbiote fused with the human body and can make the human became superhuman. Unfortunately, this parasite has its mind and wants to control the human who fused with him. Eddie Brock, a human who fused with venom has different thoughts with venom. That's why Eddie Brock and Venom are involved in the debate, refusing their opinion to each other, refusing someone's help, and refusing to save their enemies. The refusal utterance has a structural form and same as speech act theory. The structural form can be known by seeing the last mark of the sentence, a sentence with a full stop mark in the last sentence called declarative, a sentence with a question mark in their sentence called interrogative, and a sentence with an exclamation mark in their last sentence called interrogative. In this research, the refusal in *Venom Let There Be Carnage* will be analyzed. In the movie *Venom Let There Be Carnage*, the writer found various uses of refusal that can be analyzed the types and structural forms of the speech act of refusal.

*Venom Let There Be Carnage* (2021) The Movie was chosen by the researcher because in the movie the writer sees many kinds of refusal. The refusal phenomenon in *Venom's Let There Be Carnage Movie* (2022) is interesting to analyze by the researcher. The refusal utterances in the movie have variations of the types and structural forms. The variation of the refusal in this movie is a negative response to offers, suggestions, and requests. Eddie Brock is the main character and Venom, a symbiote of Eddie often involved in the use of refusal. Not only Eddie and Venom but also the characters using refusal will be analyzed their refusal utterances in this research.

Furthermore, an example of how the researcher analyzes the utterance from one of John Searle's books entitled *Speech Acts An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*.

I : You stole that money, didn't you?

You : **No, I didn't, I promise you I didn't.**

(Searle, 1969:59)

The speaker, I in this utterance asks You as the hearer that he stole the money. However, You deny that he stole the money to I. You perform a refusal to I and he promised that he didn't steal the money. From the dialogue above, the refusal utterance performed by You is a commissive refusal and it is a part of John Searle's type of speech acts in refusing. Commissive helps the speaker to commit to some future actions. The type is commissive because the speaker commits to the hearer that he didn't steal the money, then the promise is also the part of commissive.

## 1.2 Theoretical Framework

### 1.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the part of linguistics study in which the speaker will deal with the use and context in the use of language. In 1969, John Searle defined Pragmatics definition. Pragmatic is an essay in the philosophy language (Searle, 1979:2).

Pragmatics is the study of the intercourse between linguistic forms and the users of those forms (Yule, 1996:4). The use of language can be determined depending on society's condition. Speaker utterance can be defined by the listener by using society's condition.

Pragmatics is connected with the use of tools in meaningful communication (Griffiths, 2006:1). From Griffiths's definition, Pragmatics is also connected with Semantics. Pragmatics have a relationship with Semantics knowledge. Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and Pragmatics is the study of how listeners find and define the meaning of the speaker's utterances.

Pragmatics is connected with the study of meaning as the speaker or writer communicates and the listener interprets (Yule, 1996:3). In communication between speaker and listener, there are utterances. Utterances are the words or phrases that are defined by both of speaker and listener. From Yule's definition, Pragmatics can be said as the study of a speaker's meaning. The pragmatics study discusses the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. The Pragmatics approach also obligatory to explores how listeners or receivers can conclude what the speaker said to obtain the meaning of the speaker said by using the interpretation of the listener (Yule, 1996:3). From Yule's statement, this study helps listeners to make an investigation of invisible meaning in utterances. Yule adds his statement about pragmatics.

According to Yule (1996), Pragmatics also can be defined as the study of how more gets communicated than is said. From the definition of the three experts about Pragmatics, Pragmatics is a part of linguistics study that delves the meaningful communication between the speaker and the hearer.

### **1.1.2 Speech Acts**

Speech acts are the branch of pragmatics study. Speech is the basic or minimal unit of linguistics communication (Searle, 1969:47). John Searle also defines the theory of speech acts as a theory of conversation (Searle, 1979:176). There is Searle's hypothesis about speech acts, speaking a language is performing speech acts such as making statements, giving commands, asking a question, making promises, and so on (Searle, 1969:16). John Searle made a definition of speech acts, he said that speech acts are the study of langue (Searle 1969:17). Langue derived from France and means language. So, speech acts are the study of language. After a brief explanation of Searle's speech acts, here is how to perform speech acts by Searle. Speech acts are performed by a speaker in uttering words, not by words (Searle, 1969:29). In English, speech acts are generally given more specific labels such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, request, and refusal. People when asking for an apology, complaint, invitation, promise, request, and refusal ordinarily use speech acts to help them.

Searle also mentions that speech acts are performed by speakers in uttering words, not by words. From Searle, the speech act occurs when the speaker utters words to the hearer. The use of speech act is how to know the symbol, word, and sentence in the utterances. Speech act helps the speaker to convey their idea to reach their purpose. Like a speech act of apology, when the speaker has a problem with

the listener, the speaker will ask for an apology by uttering words. When asking for an apology, the speaker can choose to use direct and indirect speech acts dependent on their needs. The use of complaint, invitation, promise, request, and refusal speech acts are the same as the use of the apology speech act above. The speaker can choose to use direct and direct speech acts. The speech act helps the listener to analyze the utterance and take the conclusion of the utterance's meaning sent by the speaker.

Searle described that the category of stating, questioning, commanding, promising, etc. was included as performing illocutionary acts (Searle, 1969:24). From Searle the definition of illocutionary acts is the way of stating, questioning, commanding, promising, etc. Moreover, Searle explains the characteristic grammatical form of an illocutionary act is the complete sentence (Searle, 1969:25). The performance of an illocutionary act always expresses a preposition (Searle, 1969:29). Searle also adds Austin's notion of the perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary acts are correlated with the notion of illocutionary acts. The notion of perlocutionary acts is the notion of the consequences, effect, or impact of such acts based on the actions, thoughts, beliefs, etc. of hearers. (Searle, 1969:25)

### **1.1.3 Speech Act of Refusal**

Searle and Vandervken (1985, p.195) define refusal definition. Refusal is the negative counterpart to acceptance and consenting is rejection and refusal (Searle and Vandervken, 1986:195). Refusal is a fairly blunt way of saying no (Smith, 1991). Just one can accept offers, applications, and invitations, so each of these can be refused or rejected. Nowadays, saying for refusal is varied, so people do not just say no to refuse for an asking. The value of speech act of refusal is how

people say no. The use of refusal is important in the way to refuse someone asking or ordering. The use of refusal speech is important because it is sensitive to social variables such as gender, age, level of education, power, and social distance. When using refusal for a different gender such as man to woman, a man will use refusal subtly to avoid hurting a woman's feelings. Different from men, women can use refusal freely when involved in a conversation with a man. For example, when the man wanted the woman to be his wife, but the woman refused it without using the word subtly to avoid hurting the man's feelings.

The using of refusal in the level of education is also very influential. When a student refuses the teacher asking for help, ordinarily student refuses it politely. However, when a teacher refuses to increase a student's grade, sometimes the teacher will refuse it politely and sometimes the teacher will refuse it directly. The level of education also plays a role in the use of speech acts of refusal. People with a low level of education such as students will use face-threatening acts to avoid hurting teachers' feelings.

Different age also has different use of speech act of refusal. Usually, adults use direct and indirect refusal of speech acts. They use it directly for their friends of the same age and for people who are under their age. However, they use direct and indirect refusal for the people who are older than them. People of lower age usually only use direct refusal to refuse to ask for help or order from someone. The word used when using direct refusal is "no", and "I can't".

Same as different ages, the use of refusal speech acts also different depending on people's power. Power means in this case people who have position. The higher position has high power and the lower position has low power. When

people with high positions refuse to ask or order something from people with low power, they will refuse it directly and sometimes can be dependent on their mood. If they are in a good mood, they will refuse subtly but if they are in a bad mood they will refuse it directly, with a rising tone. Opposite with people in high positions, and people in low positions use indirect refusal with the word "sorry" to make it polite. They cannot refuse dependent on their mood because it will affect their position.

Generally, in speaking speech act of refusal helps the speaker to perform a negative response to an offer, request, invitation, etc. In refusal, there is rejection. Rejection is the part of refusal. Rejection is used when the speaker and listener are involved in a negotiation. Rejection is reached when some people who are involved in a conversation do not have the same purpose. The speech act of refusal occurs when the speaker says no to a request and invitation directly and indirectly.

When performing refusal, the receiver must understand the utterances used by the speaker. So that the receiver can answer the utterances of the speaker. In the context of speaking, there is asking for help, giving opinions, and invitations. The counterparts of this context are acceptance and refusal. Refusal is the other way to respond to asking for help, giving an opinion, and invitations besides accepting. When speaking, the speaker plays some expression to make the utterance more expressive. It is also applied to refusal. Refusal is not only saying no but there is an art in saying no. The speaker's expression in saying no and some parts of refusal play significant roles in refusal. The speaker uses expression when refusing of invitation, giving an opinion, and asking for help. When the speaker is angry, the refusal will attack the feeling of the receiver. however, when the speaker is happy,

he or she will use indirect refusal in order not to attack the feeling of the receiver and preserve the relationship between speaker and receiver. that's why the expression plays a significant role in the conversation between the speaker and the receiver.

#### **1.1.4 Searle's Types of Speech Acts in Refusing**

The speech act of refusal is the part of speech act. Speech acts have 5 types. In 1979, Searle made 5 types of speech acts. There are 5 types of speech acts (Searle, 1979):

##### **1. Declarations**

Searle clarifies that this kind of speech act changes the world via their utterance (Searle 1979). The speaker can change the world via words if they use declarations. Example: God says "Let there be light (Searle, 1979:18). The example above described about supernatural declaration. God is a supernatural entity. The sentence Let There Be Light is a declaration because it changed the world by using utterance. So, God says "Let There be light" is a form of supernatural declaration.

##### **2. Assertive**

This kind of speech act states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Assertive purpose is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle, 1979:12). Basically, helps the speaker to make a statement of fact, assertion, conclusion, and descriptions Example: You are guilty. From this example, the speaker made a statement of fact or assertion that the addresser was guilty.

### **3. Expressive**

The Expressive purpose is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content (Searle, 1979:15). This kind of speech act states what the speaker feels. Ordinarily, the speaker expressed their psychological states which can be declared as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. The verbs indicated expressively are thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, and welcome (Searle, 1979:15). Example: When I apologize for having stepped on your toe, it is not my purpose either to claim that your toe was stepped on or to get in step on (Searle, 1979:15). This sentence contains psychological state of guilty, Searle in this example wrote “apologize” to express guilty because the speaker having stepped to addresser toe incidentally.

### **4. Directives**

Directives aim to help the speaker get the hearer to do something (Searle, 1979:13). This kind of speech act is used by speakers to get or order someone else to do something. Directive represents what the speaker wants. The part of the directive is commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. The verbs indicated by directive are ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, dare, defy, and challenge. Example: I order you to leave (Searle, 1979:21). This example uses the “order” verb to order the addresser to leave the speaker. The speaker uses order because he wants the addresser to obey the speaker.

### **5. Commissive**

The Commissive purpose is to commit the speaker to some future course of action (Searle, 1979:14). This kind of speech acts whereas the speakers use speech

acts to commit themselves to some future action. They express the speaker's purpose. The part of commissive is promises, threats, refusals, and pledges. Example: I promise to pay you the money (Searle, 1979:22). From Searle's example, I as the subject commit the addresser to pay the money in the future time. Subject I use the word "promise" to commit that he will pay the addresser money.

Types of speech act is a theory by John Searle. Refusal is the part of speech act. In this research, each refusal utterance will be analyzed and will be connected with types of speech acts. Therefore, each refusal utterance will be divided into five forms types of speech act, declarations, assertive, expressive, directive, and commissive.

#### 1.1.5 Yule's Structural Form of Speech Act in Refusing

Yule categorized three structural forms in speech acts, they are declarative, interrogative, and imperative (Yule, 1996:54).

##### 1. Declarative

Declarative is used to provide information or lay statements. The speaker uses declarative to give information to the hearer. A declarative sentence ends with a full stop mark. Example: **You wear a seat belt.** (Yule, 1996:54). From this example, the speaker gave information that the hearer used a seat belt.

##### 2. Interrogative

Interrogative is simply used to ask a question or to procure information. Interrogative always ends with a question mark. Example: **Do you wear a seat belt?** (Yule, 1996:54). From this example, the sentence is categorized as interrogative

because the speaker asks a question of the hearer if he or she wears a seat belt and ends with a question mark.

### 3. Imperative

Imperative aims to present commands, requests, orders, or instructions. Imperative ends with an exclamation mark. Example: **Wear a seat belt!** (Yule, 1996:54). This sentence is imperative because the speaker commands or instructs the hearer to wear a seat belt and ends with an exclamation mark.

The structural form of speech act has a connection with refusal in this research. The structural form theory of speech act will be connected with each refusal utterance in this movie. The analysis will use the structural form of speech act by George Yule and each refusal utterance will be analyzed. Subsequently, each refusal utterance will be divided into three structural forms, declarative, interrogative, and imperative.

#### 1.1.6 Context

Context is the core idea of pragmatics and it is the key to speech acts. The utterance can stand by a single word, it brings some meaning where only the speaker and hearer know what those utterance meanings are. Leech argued that the context of an utterance is considered as any background knowledge assumed to be shared by the speaker and which contributes to the hearer interpretation of what the speaker means by a given utterance (Leech, 1983:13). Yule also believed that pragmatics involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said (Yule, 1996:3).

There are several aspects of the situation that someone needs to be considered when they try to understand the addresser's utterance (Leech, 1983:13)

## **1. Addressers or Addressees (Speaker or Hearer)**

This aspect concerns age, background, gender, and the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. Addressee and addressees have significant distinctions in pragmatics.

## **2. The Context of Utterance**

This aspect concerns the hearer's interpretation of what the speaker means by given utterances. Context helps the hearer to assume or interpret relevant aspects from the speaker.

## **3. The Goal of Utterance**

The goal of utterance is to talk about the intended meaning or the speaker's intention in uttering it. The use of goal an utterance based on goal-oriented activities.

## **4. The utterance as a form of act**

Pragmatics discuss performances that take place in a particular situation. Pragmatics involves verbal acts or performances which occur in particular situations. As a result, pragmatics is involved with language at a more concrete level than grammar.

## **5. The Utterance as a Product of a Verbal Act**

When the hearer tries to understand the meaning of an utterance, the hearer should know the goal of the speaker to perform in producing the utterance. Pragmatics deals with utterance meaning. As a result, the study of pragmatics aims to discuss the study of meaning.

### 1.1.7 Synopsis of *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* Movie

Begin with the story of a psychopathic prisoner Cletus Kasady and his girlfriend, Frances Barrison in 1996 by the authorities. Several years later, Cletus asked Detective Patrick Mulligan to set him up with Eddie Brock. Cletus asks Eddie to write his love story in the newspaper. The meeting with Kletus brings Eddie to find information on where Cletus buried the bodies he had killed. Cletus was finally sentenced to death.

On the other hand, Eddie also received a letter written by Cletus which contained his life journey to become a psychopath. He also returned to meet Cletus in prison. At the meeting, Cletus reveals that Eddie and he are the same. Venom, a symbiote in Eddie's body went berserk, while Cletus bit Eddie's body. This incident gave birth to a new symbiote named Carnage.

Thanks to Carnage's power, Cletus managed to escape from prison including removing his love Frances from a different prison. They also forcefully pick up guests to attend their wedding ceremony. Among the invitations was Eddie. Unfortunately, they don't find Eddie and Anne Weying, Eddie's ex-girlfriend. Eddie and Venom went to the party. An exciting duel between Venom and Carnage ensues. In the duel, Frances is killed by a bell and Venom manages to fulfill his desire to eat a human head, namely Cletus's head. *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* ends with a relaxing scene, Eddie and Venom on a beach.

### 1.3 Review on Previous Study

In the linguistics aspect, speech acts are involved in conversation. In a journal article titled *The Speech Act of Request and Refusal in English as a Foreign Language: Hotel Front Desk's Linguistic Politeness* by Widia Yunita and Riko

Wahyudi (2020), speech act described the different perspectives of Philosophical, social, linguistic and cultural. According to the different perspectives of speech acts, speech acts can be defined in the philosophical field, social field, linguistic field, and cultural field. The use of different perspectives depends on people's needs. Subsequently, speech acts are performed when someone apologizes, requests, compliments, complains, and refuses. These are speech acts. The strength of this article is the researcher described a brief history of the speech act it began in Austin (1962) and was then modified by Searle (1969). The researcher also describes the theory in a wide way whereas both request and refusal were described clearly and in detail. Especially for refusal, the researcher wrote the definition of refusal and how to apply refusals. Subsequently, the researcher found a lot of data with a total of 70 data. Both request and refusal included to total of 70 utterances. The weakness of this article journal is the researcher collected the data from test discourse completion speech act, not from utterances immediately.

The second journal article is *Politeness and Speech Acts of Refusal and Complaint among Jordanian Undergraduate Students* by Lana Kreishan (2018). The researcher aims to investigate the refusal strategies by Jordanian undergraduate EFL learners. In this journal article, Lana Kreishan described speech act of refusal as particularly sensitive because of the role as a face-threatening act. EFL students are more likely to offend their interlocutors in the process of performing a speech act of refusal, because of extant obstacle of linguistic proficiency is compounded by the threatening nature of the speech act. In this journal, the speech act of refusal studies has been completely studied in inter-language and multicultural pragmatics linguistics. Refusal is always in the form of a negative response to acts such as

invitations, offers, requests, and suggestions. The strength of this article journal is the researcher uses many strategies to find the frequency of refusal and complaint. The strategies used by the researcher aim to find the frequency of direct refusals, indirect refusals, and adjuncts to refusals. The researcher also uses many strategies to identify the frequency of complaints. The researcher also uses many references before finding the frequency of refusals. The weakness of this article journal is the researcher did not provide an example of each strategy that has been analyzed.

The third journal is *Speech Act of Refusal Among English Language Teaching Students* by Mahsa Rezvani, Darya Abdalrahman Ismael, and Samet Tok (2017). The research aims to investigate refusal strategies mostly used by English Language Teaching (ELT) students. In this research, a refusal is a face-threatening act. Refusal is one of the most complex issues that is sensitive to social variables including gender and education. The writers of this journal article chose refusal as their research because refusal is an issue when someone talks to interlocutors and it is sensitive to social variables including education like students. The strength of this journal article is the researcher uses many references and adds a literature review which helps the researcher to identify and analyze the data more easily. The writer also made an example of each type of refusal such as direct refusal, indirect refusal, and adjunct refusal. The weakness of this journal article is the researcher only writes the percentage of each response of male and female in the data. The researcher did not write a definite number for each response in the data.

The fourth is a thesis entitled *Refusal Strategies as Acquired by Fourth-Year Students of International Accounting Department of Andalas University in 2019* by Gita Lestari (2019) from the English Department Universitas Andalas. The research

aims to identify the form and the sequence of refusal strategies. The researcher also aims to find the reason why the students of the International Accounting Department of Andalas University in 2022 determined to use refusal strategies such as power, distance, and rank of imposition. The researcher also identified the Second Language Acquisition in the research. The researcher wrote the data of each refusal strategy in a definite number, so the data looks comprehensive. However, the researcher did not write the percentage of data so that the reader does not know the highest percentage of refusal strategies and the lowest percentage of refusal strategies.

The last is a thesis entitled *Politeness of Refusal Found in The Interaction of Youtuber in Kevin Hart's What The Fit Program in LOL Network Channel* by Syarah Fadhillah Annisa (2021) from English Department Universitas Andalas. The research aims to identify the application of politeness strategy in refusal utterances. The researcher wrote the final results of the analysis which contains the number and percentage of politeness strategies in refusal. However, there is some grammatical error and wrong quotation in this thesis.

After reviewing the five previous studies, the researcher has references to support this research. from five previous studies, each of them contains an analysis of refusal speech acts. However, there are differences between previous studies and current studies. The difference occurs in the theory and the source of the data. Besides differences, there is a similarity between previous studies and current studies. The similarity between all previous studies and current studies the research focuses on analyzing types of refusal speech acts. Based on five previous studies, the first researcher in their research entitled *The Speech Act of Request and Refusal*

*in English as a Foreign Language: Hotel Front Desk's Linguistic Politeness* took the data source from Hotel Front Desk staff and guests. The second researcher in the journal article entitled *Politeness and Speech Acts of Refusal and Complaint among Jordanian Undergraduate Students* took the data source from Jordanian undergraduate students. The third researcher in the journal article entitled *Speech Act of Refusal Among English Language Teaching Students* took the data source from English language teaching students. The fourth researcher in her thesis entitled *Refusal Strategies as Acquired by Fourth-Year Students of International Accounting Department of Andalas University* took the data source from the fourth-year students of International Accounting Department of Andalas University. The fifth researcher in her thesis entitled *Politeness of Refusal Found in The Interaction of Youtuber in Kevin Hart's What The Fit Program in LOL Network Channel* took the data from the LOL Network YouTube Channel. After ascertaining the sources of data in previous studies, the writer in this study desires to focus on types of refusal speech acts. The speech acts theory is based on Searle's theory. The data source comes from the movie entitled *Venom Let There Be Carnage* which was taken by the writer from the utterances between Eddie Brock and Venom.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

The writer was motivated to analyze a movie with the title *Venom Let There Be Carnage* because there are many of data that can be found in the movie that relates to the speech act of refusal study. Eddie Brock, the main character in the movie has a parasite called a symbiote. This symbiote can drive Eddie to do some bad things. Because of the venom ability, Eddie and Venom are often involved in a

debate and each of them refused their argument each other. The movie was released in 2021. The research question used by the writer in this research:

- 1) What are the structural forms found in the interaction between the characters in the movie *Venom Let There Be Carnage*?
- 2) What are the types of speech acts of refusals found in the interaction between the characters in the movie *Venom Let There Be Carnage*?

### 1.5 Objectives

To find the answer based on the research question above, there are three objectives of the research

1. To analyze the structural forms of the speech act of refusal found in *Venom's Let There Be Carnage* movie.
2. To identify types of speech acts of refusal used by the speaker in *Venom's Let There Be Carnage* movie.

### 1.6 Scope of The Research

The writer will identify the structural forms and types of speech acts of refusal in the movie *Venom Let There Be Carnage* (2021). The theory used in this research is speech acts from John Searle and Pragmatics from George Yule, John Searle, and Griffiths. The research focus is to analyze the structural form and types of speech acts of refusal used by characters in *Venom's Let There Be Carnage* (2021) movie. The writer uses the observation method to collect the data. The data will be divided into two forms, structural forms of speech acts of refusal and the types of speech acts of refusal.