

**GENDER AND IMPOLITENESS STRATEGIES IN THE
EDGES OF SEVENTEEN MOVIE**

THESIS



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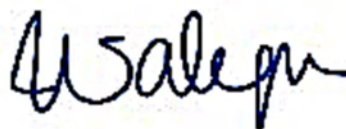
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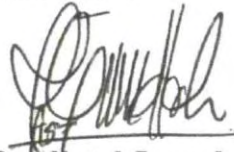
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ABSTRACT

Lyatin, U. (2021). *Gender and Impoliteness Strategies in The Edge of Seventeen Movie*. English Department, Faculty Arts and Humanities. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Keywords: gender, impoliteness strategies, the edge of seventeen movie.

This study analyzes the impoliteness found in the main character's utterances in the Edge of Seventeen movie named Nadine. Nadine is a woman who needs love from her parents, but, since her father's death and her quite fierce mother, Nadine becomes a teenager who tends to have no friends because of her impolite language with others, even with her own family. Researchers are interested in investigating impoliteness strategies on Nadine's utterance because so far, few studies have used drama movies as the main research. In addition, this research does not only focus on the utterances of one character, but this study also links gender differences in this study, namely: (1) How impoliteness strategies are used by the main female character and her male interlocutors in the edges of seventeen movies and (2) How are gender differences interplayed with the use of impoliteness strategies in the Edges of Seventeen movie.

This study used a qualitative approach, and this research also used descriptive research to analyze the main characters and male interlocutors through the transcript of The Edge of Seventeen movie. First, the researchers collected data from some utterances in the Edge of Seventeen movie. Then the analysis begins by analyzing impolite utterance and gender differences in used impoliteness strategies. Then the researcher gave the code in each type of impoliteness strategy. The analysis identified Nadine's impoliteness strategies and how gender difference interplay with the use of the impoliteness strategies in the Edge of Seventeen movie.

Researchers found all kinds of impoliteness strategies used in the film Edge of Seventeen. The study found that the main character performed all of Culpeper's (1996) impoliteness strategies with negative impoliteness as the most frequent. The study also found that how impoliteness is associated with gender differences in saying that female characters engage in positive impoliteness strategies more than male characters who aim to harass the other person. On the other hand, male characters are more likely to engage in negative impoliteness strategies than women that aim to ridicule other persons. Of the many strategies of impoliteness used, there is one sub-strategy used by men and women, but the difference is a little. It is bald on record impoliteness. Given that this research is still limited in terms of explaining in detail what strategies are used regarding gender differences. Therefore, the researcher suggests the next researchers examine in detail what strategies are used to find gender differences in the use of impoliteness strategies.

ABSTRAK

Lyatin, U. (2021). *Gender dan Strategi Ketidaksopanan dalam Film "The Edge of Seventeen"*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: gender, strategi ketidaksopanan, film *the edge of seventeen*.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ketidaksopanan yang ditemukan dalam ucapan karakter utama pada film *the Edge of Seventeen* yang bernama Nadine. Nadine adalah seorang wanita membutuhkan kasih sayang dari orang tuanya, namun karena ayahnya telah meninggal, dan ibunya cukup galak, Nadine menjadi remaja yang cenderung tidak mempunyai teman karena ucapannya yang tidak sopan kepada orang lain, bahkan keluarganya sendiri. Peneliti tertarik untuk menyelidiki strategi ketidaksopanan yang digunakan oleh Nadine, karena sejauh ini, sedikit penelitian yang menggunakan film drama sebagai penelitian utamanya. Ditambah lagi penelitian ini tidak hanya berfokus terhadap ucapan satu karakter saja, namun penelitian ini juga mengaitkan perbedaan gender dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Bagaimana strategi ketidaksopanan yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama wanita dan lawan bicara laki-laki dalam film *the Edge of Seventeen* dan (2) Bagaimana perbedaan gender yang terkait dengan penggunaan strategi ketidaksopanan dalam film *the Edge of Seventeen*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan penelitian ini juga menggunakan penelitian deskriptif untuk menganalisis ucapan karakter utama dan lawan bicara laki-laki melalui transcript film *the Edge of Seventeen*. Terlebih dahulu, peneliti mengumpulkan data dari beberapa ucapan yang ada di film *the Edge of Seventeen*. Kemudian analisis dimulai dengan menganalisis ucapan-ucapan yang mencangkup kalimat tidak sopan dan perbedaan gender dalam menggunakan ucapan tidak sopan. Lalu memberika kode dalam setiap jenis strateginya. Analisis ini dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi strategi ketidaksopanan yang digunakan oleh Nadine dan membedakan gender dalam penggunaan strategi ketidaksopanan didalam *film the Edge of Seventeen*.

Peneliti menemukan semua strategi ketidaksopanan yang digunakan dalam film *the Edge of Seventeen*. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa karakter utama melakukan semua strategi ketidaksopanan Culpeper (1996) dengan ketidaksopanan negatif sebagai yang paling sering ditemukan. Studi ini juga menemukan bahwa bagaimana ketidaksopanan dikaitkan dengan perbedaan gender dalam mengatakan bahwa karakter perempuan melakukan strategi ketidaksopanan positif, lebih dari karakter laki-laki yang bertujuan untuk melecehkan lawan bicara. Sebaliknya, karakter laki-laki lebih banyak melakukan strategi ketidaksopanan negatif daripada perempuan yang bertujuan untuk mencemooh atau mengejek lawan bicara. Dari sekian banyak strategi ketidaksopanan yang digunakan, dalam penelitian ini terdapat satu sub strategi yang digunakan oleh laki-laki dan perempuan namun sedikit perbedaannya yaitu ketidaksopanan langsung. Mengingat penelitian ini masih terbatas dalam hal

menjelaskan secara detail strategi apa yang digunakan terkait perbedaan gender terkait strategi ketidaksopanan. Oleh karena itu, peneliti menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk mengkaji secara rinci strategi apa yang digunakan untuk menemukan perbedaan gender dalam penggunaan strategi ketidaksopanan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the present study. It describes the background of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is used as a communication tool to express someone thoughts and desires to others through language, for example, when they need help from others. Through language, they can build and maintain social relationships, and, through language, they can cooperate with one another (Ramelan, 1984, p. 36). Language is the most important tool to socialize and interact with each other. When speaking, the most important thing to do is to sort out the words we use. Good or bad language is also very necessary. Every day, sometimes people have many methods to communicate with others. Sometimes it is good or bad. There are so many methods that people can use when talking with others. They can speak directly or what is called oral and can also be done using writing or what can be called written communication. In daily life, humans are more likely to use language styles directly or often known as oral, to express opinions ideas, ideas, feelings, and thoughts. However, in interacting with humans, we must also be careful in using our language. Everyone has rules and attitudes in their environment, so they decide to be more polite and organized in communication so

that the conversation goes to be good. Therefore, we need politeness strategies in communication because everyone has a standard in communication with others.

Politeness is a very important aspect of communication. Brown and Levinson (1987, p.17) state that politeness is the best way to behave to protect the person's feelings being addressed. With politeness, we can behave well and get a good view of others. In the aspect of life, politeness is needed because politeness is the main thing to show someone's nature in communicating with others.

Holmes (2001, p. 267) argues that politeness is a way for people to use the right language to interact with others. This means that being polite will not only say "thank you" or "ask for help", but will also be well-behaved and be able to talk to others in the correct language.

Politeness is someone's attempt to save other's face, which includes two strategies. In this politeness, the strategy divides into two groups, positive politeness, and negative politeness strategies. Positive politeness is a form of positive expression that the listener will accept. The linguistic realization of positive politeness is getting a lot of things that can help someone's behavior become more valued and negative politeness is redressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face. A politeness strategy is built on forging a better relationship with the other person. Besides, a politeness strategy is also very necessary to reduce the risk of someone's discomfort with the interlocutor. By using good politeness strategies surely, we all will also establish good communication with others, and get satisfying behavior.

Everyone must have a polite attitude towards others. Nevertheless, in addition to the positive side of the polite manner, there is also a negative side of impoliteness in each individual. That attitude of impoliteness is what will cause conflict with other people. In linguistics, this is called impoliteness. Impoliteness is a negative attitude towards certain behaviors that occur in certain contexts. According to Culpeper (1996), impoliteness is a strategy to give up the other person's face. Thus new conflicts and problems will arise. Culpeper also defines that this impoliteness of data attacks the face of the speaker and can attack the interlocutor's face and create social disruption. According to Culpeper (1996, p.8), impoliteness strategies are divided into five types: bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness and withhold politeness. The use of politeness and impoliteness is very influential in daily life. Often times we encounter the use of impoliteness that is common around us, not only in real life, but social media life also brings up much impoliteness.

In the last few years, there have been many studies on gender to discuss. Gender itself is used to describe the significant differences between men and women. There are several relationships between language and gender in the current linguistic concept, especially in impoliteness strategies. Gender itself has many different points of view. Gender in language has a different meaning from sex. Gender is not part of one's essence, what one is, but an achievement, what one does. Gender is a set of practices by which people construct and express identity, not just a system for classifying people. Gender customs are not only related to the formation of identity, but also related to the management of social

relations (Eckert McConnel-Ginet 2003, p. 305). Gender also allows us to distinguish and talk about people as a feminist (Coates, 2015). Wardhaugh (1988) examined the differences in language use between men and women. These differences are found from several cases that often occur every day, especially differences in the use of impoliteness strategies.

Studies on impoliteness have been widely conducted. Dhorifah (2016) investigated impoliteness in the *Boyhood* movie transcript. Analyzing the utterances of some characters in the movie, she investigated the differences in character in this film by using an impoliteness strategy. In this study, there are two (2) prominent characters. They use each other impoliteness strategies simultaneously. Therefore, this film analyzes the different strategies used by these characters. In the researcher's opinion, the analysis lacks the breadth in analyzing the characters in this film. Because this research focused on all the characters in the film, then the research will look in more detail. Pratama (2020) analyzed examples of the impoliteness strategies and gender differences in the conversation character of the *Big Wedding* movie. He found all types of impoliteness strategies in the *Big Wedding* movie.

Fatima (2018) analyzed how Disney's highest-paid modern female and male characters use Culpeper impoliteness and gendered behavior to shape social identities through language. She found that both genders use impoliteness as a communicative language activity aiming to convey certain emotions, feelings, and attitudes. The female protagonist uses less harsh words than the male. Sani and Suhandoko (2020) analyzed power and impoliteness in *Hancock*

action movie. In addition to investigating how impoliteness strategies were performed by the main character, named Hancock, and how the interlocutors respond to the impoliteness, they also analyzed how impoliteness is also used as a means to exercise power. They found that silence is also a method of using force to maintain control over bad situations and as a way to exercise power.

While Dhorifah (2016), Pratama (2020), Banabdellah (2018), and Sani and Suhandoko (2020) investigated impoliteness in the movie, Arumningtyas (2017) analyzed how impoliteness strategies are used in the teacher-student interaction during the teaching and learning process. She found many aspects that trigger the act of impoliteness. This study, however, does not mention the kinds of impoliteness committed by the students to the teacher.

A study on impoliteness in a classroom context was also conducted by Febrian (2019). He found many rude words that students stamped on their teachers in class. This study also uses the same data as previous studies. They are using the impoliteness strategy in the classroom when learning. But what distinguishes this study from previous research is that it relies on a variety of impoliteness strategies that exist. This research is more detailed and clearer for using these kinds of impoliteness. In this study, researchers used two social studies classes for analysis. Moreover, the results of this study were also very interesting. This researcher concludes that the student words of impoliteness aim to get the teacher's attention and get rid of boredom while in class. Dani (2017) analyzed phenomena that can be found in daily classroom interaction. She found five types of impoliteness used by male and female students: bald on record,

positive and negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, and withhold politeness. Commonly male student is more frequent produce impolite utterances than the female student. It can be concluded that male students do more impoliteness in the class interactions

Another research comes from Waliyadin (2016). This study analyzes the conflict of impoliteness in the context of school and family. This study uses Culpeper's theory to analyze the impoliteness between students to teachers and children to their parents. Using Candy Dason Boyn's *Charlie Pippin* novel (1987) as the data source, the researchers examined all the characters in the novel. This research indicates that each character in this novel uses a different impoliteness strategy depending on the character's social level. The character has a high social level, often used bald on record and positive impoliteness. Apriliyani, Hamzah, Wahyuni (2019) analyzed impoliteness strategies used by male and female haters in Instagram comments. They found that the male and female haters used bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness and sarcasm of mock politeness. Moreover, the higher impoliteness strategies used by male and female haters is a sarcasm of mock politeness. Furthermore, they found differences between male and female haters that used impoliteness strategies, but it is not significant.

A number of studies on impoliteness mentioned above show that studies on impoliteness and its relationship with other aspects, such as power, are still relevant and significant to conduct. However, as far as the researcher knows, very little research on impoliteness strategies is related to gender. Because the

researcher think that the different impoliteness that used by male and female is important to analyzed. Therefore, this research focuses on impoliteness and its interplay with gender, especially in movies.

The Edge of Seventeen is a comedy-drama genre that originated in America in 2016. Kelly Fremon Craig directs the film, and the main character of this film is Hailee Steinfeld as a very fastidious and active character and very capable of speaking. This story tells the story of a 17-year-old girl named Nadine who has a bad relationship with her sibling, Darian, and her mother. Nadine is very close to his father, but his father died when Nadine was 13 years old. Since then, Nadine's life has been very messy and very chaotic. It started from talking with teachers, friends, brothers, and even her mother Nadine was very rude. Until one day, she can be happy and smile again at the end of the story. According to researchers, things like this are very suitable if analyzed with this impoliteness strategy because this is very interesting. In terms of film, this film is an interesting film which is a film in 2016, and stars a well-known actor and has a very good role. Then the researcher will analyze how gender differences are related to the use of impoliteness strategies in this movie. Besides, the researcher will analyze the whole of these kinds of impoliteness. Many of the conversations of the main characters show his impoliteness with older people and other characters in this movie.

2.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, this research aims at answering the research problems formulated as follows:

1. How are impoliteness strategies used by the main female character and her male interlocutors in the Edges of Seventeen movie?
2. How are gender differences related to using impoliteness strategies in the Edge of Seventeen movie?

2.3 Significance of the Study

The research is expected to insight into the reader to understand linguistics in the field of pragmatic in general. The concept of impoliteness is a practical theory in linguistics and is easy to understand. Because bad manners can cause problems and conflict with another person, the other benefit is that hopefully, it can facilitate the reader in understanding the impoliteness strategy.

2.4 Scope and Limitation

In this study, the researcher analyzed the impoliteness strategies used by the main female character and her male interlocutor in the Edges of Seventeen movie. By transcribing the characters' utterances in the movie, the researchers examined the utterances used by the characters in the Edges of Seventeen movie. In addition to focusing on this impoliteness strategy, the researcher also wants to analyze the differences between male that spoke with the female character related to the use of impoliteness strategies in the Edge of Seventeen movie. Hopefully, with this research, readers can understand more about the differences in politeness and impoliteness strategies so that they can be appropriately applied in everyday life.

2.5 Definition of Key Terms

Impoliteness is a communicative strategy that can attack the other person's face and cause social damage.

Gender is the relations between men and women, both perceptual and material

The Edge of Seventeen is a film that tells about the personality and attitude of a woman towards her teacher, family and her friends.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter introduces theories related to the research subject. It describes pragmatics, concept of face, the face threatening act, impoliteness strategies, context and gender and impoliteness.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of branches of linguistics visited on meaning (Yule, 1996, p.3) Semantics is also one of the studios in language that discussed meaning, but semantics about research through written texts, while pragmatics is research that discusses meaning verbally. Yule (1996, p.3) says that pragmatics are studios that focus on the speaker (writer) and understood by listener (reader). Pragmatic discusses the interpretation of the listener depending on the context in which it is used. Both pragmatic and semantic can be used people who are able to use the language expressively or responsively. Pragmatics studies are useful to understand when talking to others and can understand the meaning implicit in a conversation. This pragmatist talk with ability in conversation and speaks according to meaning. With the different terms, Thomas (1995, p.22) defines pragmatics as meaning in conversation, meaning that supports something inherent in the sentence itself, but also related to the context and meaning.

2.2 Concept of Face

The term face is a concept that studies the theory of politeness and impoliteness in language research. The face is a concept first put forward by

Goffman (1967). He said that the face is a positive public image designed to make efforts in social interaction. In addition, Brown and Levinson (1987) are the most famous scholars who interpret the concept of face as a pragmatic study that derives the concept of face from their theory of politeness. They explained that facial expressions are an expression of the sense of self-worth or reputation that each person has and is expected by others.

Face shields are a way for people to be polite when participating in a conversation. According to George Yule (1996, p.61), the reason why facial behavior can be maintained is because certain behaviors can be interpreted as threats to other people's faces, and what the speaker can say to reduce all possible threats. The face is depicted as a combination of social status, reputation, influence, dignity, and honor. Shaming someone can lower his status to others, whereas keeping his face can increase his self-esteem. Therefore, communication is very important.

2.3 Face Threatening Act (FTA)

Brown and Levinson (1978, pp. 65-67) state that there are two types of actions that can criticize positive and negative faces. That is called Face Threatening Acts (FTA). Face Threatening Acts (FTA) is an action that is to be desired by the other person's face. Actions that threaten the face are actions that can threaten either a positive face and a negative face. Actions that denounce the negative face can be said as requests, orders, suggestions, and warnings. Then actions that can denounce a positive face are shown as disapproval, criticism, or bring bad news to the listener. Besides, there are still many things and actions that

can denounce the existence of positive and negative faces. Brown and Levinson (1987) divide politeness strategies into five categories that the speaker is most likely to use in carrying out actions that can denounce the face (FTA) this is bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record, and no FTA that the risk of face loss grows the further down. But the researcher chooses two of them this is positive politeness and negative politeness

2.4 Impoliteness

Someone often expresses their impoliteness with harsh words and does not deserve to be heard, especially in a state of emotion or trouble. Most people prefer to use impolite language rather than polite language to express their anger and hatred. So, the existence of this impoliteness strategy is also important for analyzing some words that are not worth listening to. Culpeper (1996) defines impoliteness as the “communicative strategies designed to attack the face, and cause social quarreling and disharmony.” Speech or language that is not polite can trigger a bad situation. When someone uses language that is not polite, then he triggers a dispute between others. People who choose to use offensive language means that people have goals that can damage good relations with others. According to Culpeper (1996), there are five types of impoliteness strategies: bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, and withhold politeness.

2.4.1 Bald on Record

Bald on record is used to attack the face of the person we are talking to directly, clearly, unambiguously, and briefly (Culpeper, 1996, p. 356). It can be concluded that using this bald of record can make the other person directly hurt because this strategy is used very clearly and directly in front of the speaker.

Example:

Context = When your friend is sad because of his mistakes because he is often lazy.

Utterance = “Don’t be sad, it’s your fault. Tomorrow you have to be more diligent.”

2.4.2 Positive Impoliteness

Culpeper (1996, p. 356) uses this positive impoliteness strategy to get a positive face from the person we are talking to. This form of positive impoliteness is like calling someone else’s name or using an inappropriate identity for that other person.

Example:

Mother: Tomorrow you have to start studying. do not be lazy.

Child: Leave it, I will always be like this. You can’t stop me.

Mother: I am your mother, I can do anything to stop you.

2.4.3 Negative Impoliteness

According to Culpeper (1996, p. 356), negative impoliteness is a strategy used to attack the interlocutor frontally, which is already desired by the recipient

or the interlocutor as well. Such as simply demeaning others, cursing, mocking, and even associating things that others think are very bad, have explicit negative aspects, and attack others frontally.

Example :

Context = a teacher is confused explaining the material to be conveyed to his students.

Utterance = “It’s been more than five minutes you still look nervous and confused about delivering the material, didn’t you understand the material first?”

2.4.4 Sarcasm or Mock Politeness

Sarcasm is an act that threatens the face of the interlocutor who is done dishonestly, as is insinuating others through social media and others (Culpeper, 1996, p. 356). One can use this sarcasm to convey the other person’s feelings from what others say. This form of sarcasm is a strategy of impoliteness that is fake or insincere.

Example :

Student: “I feel sad when my grades are bad on exams. I think I have to be more active in studying and less lazy at home.”

Private teacher: “Yes, you must do it.”

The conversation above shows that the student thinks the privat teacher is an expert in the field, and the privat teacher decides to agree with the student who is actually not yet certain of his expectations.

2.4.5 Withhold Politeness

Culpeper (1998, p. 357) explains that withhold politeness occurs when someone prefers silence rather than swearing words or words that can offend others or the other person. The real form of withhold politeness is by staying silent and not saying sorry to others.

Example:

Context = When your friend ignores your statement of advice.

Me: Shouldn't you obey my words?

Your friend: (ignoring)

In conclusion, the following is the summary of Culpeper's impoliteness strategies along with the sub-strategies of each.

Table 2.1 Summary of Culpeper's Impoliteness Strategies

No	Impoliteness Strategies	Sub-Strategies
1.	Bald on Record Impoliteness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct • Clear • Consize • Unambiguous
2.	Positive Impoliteness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignoring • Snubbing • Use taboo language • Call other name • Fail to acknowledge • Seek disagreement
3.	Negative Impoliteness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frighten • Condescend • Ridicule • Be contemptous • Don't treat the other seriously
4.	Withhold Impoliteness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately ignored • Failing in performing the polite strategy.
5.	Sarcasm/Mock Politeness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insincerity • Polite meaning of this strategy remains on the surface, whereas the intended meaning is impolite

Source: Culpeper et al. (2003)

2.5 Context

Context plays the most important role in communicating both verbally from physical and social aspects (Leech, 1983, p. 13). Context is also referred to as background knowledge shared by the speaker and listener in communication. Context can also help the speaker and listener to convey the message while communicating and understanding its meaning. The definition illustrates that the context is the most important aspect in communicating to understand the meaning of each utterance. Every human being will find it difficult to understand the meaning in every utterance if he does not know the context of the conversation.

Context or situation refers to the environment, the time and place in which the speech takes place, and the relationships between participants. According to research by Yule (1983), the context of the situation determines the meaning and background of the vocalization, as long as the vocalization has occurred. In this section, the researcher uses the Hymes theory, namely SPEAKING, which helps researchers learn the use of language in a particular environment, era and place.

Hymes (1974) found patterns by observing how people use language, otherwise they would not find patterns just by observing the world itself. Hymes (1974) has the following types of situations:

1. S. The first letter ('S') indicates the situation, including the scene and setting. This is the place where the activity takes place, as well as the overall scene where the activity is separated.

2. P. The second letter refers to the participants involved. This area includes the people present and their roles, as well as relationships with other participants.
3. E. Furthermore, you can learn the End or purpose of the communication.
4. A. The speech act includes both form and context. In other words, if there is behavior that conveys meaning to participants, then any behavior can be said to be communication behavior.
5. K. You can also choose to focus on keystrokes or tone of voice. Method of voice or speech transmission.
6. I. Instrumentality or the channel through which communication flows can be examined.
7. N. Norms or rules of communication that guide the conversation and their interpretations can reveal meaning.
8. G. Finally, one can see genres of cultural or traditional language, such as proverbs, prayer, small talk, question and answer, etc.

By analyzing the context of the conversation using Hymes' (1974) SPEAKING, researchers can learn more about how people communicate and how this communication is usually modeled.

2.6. Gender and Impoliteness

Linguistics research that focused on the relationship between language and gender was pioneered by Robin Tolmach Lakoff (2004). In his book *Language and Status of Women* (1975), he put forward a theory about the existence of female language features. Lakoff points out that there are many reasons for

language differences between men and women. Described as a more confident man, men like to speak in public with correct vocabulary. However, the language used by women is not confident, not open (symbolic language), and they must be careful when expressing certain content and often use more complicated words or signs. In addition, according to Lakoff (2004), if a woman is not sure whether she has a problem, she will talk to herself and do not believe in those things. Therefore, many problems arise with a question mark.

Popular assumptions have implied that men and women use language differently due to gender differences. Linguists agree that it is possible to observe and distinguish different characteristics of the language spoken by men and women. People think that it cannot cause controversy in people's lives. Intersexuality is an abnormal phenomenon in human life. It is natural for men and women to talk differently (Coulmas, 2005, p. 36).

Wardhaugh (1988) specifically studied language differences between men and women. These differences include several levels of language, and some cases are found in that language. There are many differences between men and women in language, especially in abilities and characteristics. Differences in language skills are usually caused by factors such as body movements, facial expressions, voice and intonation. The difference in language does not mean that the two languages are completely different and separate, but that the languages are still one, but have different characteristics in the use of male and female languages. Women are more likely to maintain language while men are innovative and renewable.

From the description above, it is clear that the phenomenon of language is closely related to gender differences. Linguistic phenomena such as impoliteness pay close attention to what causes speakers to be rude. One reason for disrespect among speakers is gender differences. Therefore, in this study, the researcher uses gender theory as the framework for this impoliteness research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter introduces the research methods. It describes the research design, data and data source, research instrument, the technique of collecting data, and the technique of analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

This research used a qualitative method. According to Dornyei (2007, p. 38), qualitative research is fundamentally interpretive, and a researcher can develop research problems more broadly by using this qualitative method. Then the purpose of this qualitative research is to gain a deeper understanding from the viewpoint of the research participants. The researcher only collected and concluded data that has been analyzed. By using this qualitative method, the researcher tried to explain more about the facts about the data under study that focused on the impoliteness strategy described earlier.

3.2 Data Collection

This part is an explanation of the method used to collect the data. Data collection consisted of research data, data sources, research instruments, and data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data were in the form of words, phrases, and sentences produced by the main female character named Nadine and her male interlocutors. Nadine and

some other utterance can give readers an idea about Nadine's habits or life in this film. Knowing Nadine's background is necessary to recognize her identity.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subjects of the Study

The data of the study are the words, phrases, sentences produced by the main female character named Nadine and her male interlocutors. The source of data would be a transcript of the Edge of Seventeen movie that has been downloaded from https://www.scripts.com/script/the_edge_of_seventeen_20132. This movie has a duration of approximately 1 hour 50 minutes. This movie is a movie from the United States that was released on November 18, 2016. In choosing a subject, the most appropriate person is the person who has the most influence on this movie. The most influential character in this film is main female character and her male interlocutors. Therefore, this study focuses on Nadine as the main character in this movie and her male interlocutors. Nadine is the main character that is very appropriate for this study because all of Nadine's behavior and conversation with her speech are very impolite. Meanwhile, her male interlocutors are also very appropriate to be used as the subject of this study because the language used to attack Nadine also used impolite language. Therefore, the researcher chose main female character and her male interlocutors as the subject of this research as it will be interesting to see how impoliteness is used across gender.

3.2.3 Research Instrument

The instrument data of this study is the researcher herself. She was a very important instrument in this study because the researcher examined all data. These data were collected by transcribing The Edges of Seventeen movie to make it easy to analyze the language expressions spoken by characters from the movie. Besides researcher also used a laptop to collect all data, analyze data, and also watch movies.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

This section presents the stages in collecting the data.

1. The researcher downloaded The Edge of Seventeen movie. Due to some financial constraints, the researcher downloaded the movie from the website. There are many websites to download movies with good quality. However, the researcher downloaded the movie from <https://dutafilm.cyou/film/nonton-the-edge-of-seventeen-2016-bpaaax> because *Dutafilm* is a website that provides a means of watching movies that are easy enough to be accessed by all people. Besides that, this website is one of the websites that can quickly update all movies, so many internet users prefer to use it.
2. After that the researcher downloaded The Edge of Seventeen movie transcript. In order to save time, the researcher downloaded the movie transcript from the website. There are many websites to download movie transcripts with good quality. However, the researcher downloaded the movie from

https://www.scripts.com/script/the_edge_of_seventeen_20132. Because to get time efficiency and the transcript feels very similar to the conversation in the movie. The researcher downloaded the transcript of the movie in pdf form. Then the researcher converted it into a Microsoft Word document.

3. After the Edge of Seventeen movie and transcript were downloaded, the researcher watched the movie and read the transcript. Then the researcher made sure that there were no errors in the transcript by looking at the movie. And if there was an error, the researcher confirmed the transcript. After that, the researcher watched the movie again and also read the transcript repeatedly.
4. Then the researcher also invited one of his friends named NH to see the movie and confirmed the compatibility of the movie transcript with the dialogue in the movie that the researcher had been downloaded.
5. For the collecting data, the researcher used the code of impoliteness strategy by Jonathan Culpeper. The specific codes of impoliteness strategy consist of bald on record (BR), positive impoliteness (PI), negative impoliteness (NI), withhold politeness (WP), and sarcasm or mock politeness (MP). Then, the researcher read and marked the utterances that refer to impoliteness strategies attacks using certain codes. Then, the researcher tabulated the data which were grouped into data cards. The data card includes the title of the film, the words / phrases of the main character, the time limit for the words / phrases of the main character, the types of impoliteness strategies.

Data Card	
Movie Title	: The Edge of Seventeen
Word/Phrase	: <i>"I hate you, Darian, get out now."</i>
Time	: 00:02:45
Category	: PI

Figure 3.1 Sample of Data Card

3.3 Data Analysis

After the data is collected, data analysis is then carried out. Take this step to get specific data to analyze.

1. Then the researcher classified data based on five types of impoliteness strategies. These include bald-on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm, mock politeness, and withhold politeness.
2. The researcher analyzed the meaning of Nadine's utterances that refer to impoliteness strategies. Meanwhile, the researcher also analyzed the utterance of other male characters who speak with Nadine to find the gender differences uttered by male characters in the film, which referred to impoliteness strategies.
3. After that, the researcher drew conclusions based on the analysis of the description of the impoliteness strategies used by Nadine and how the gender differences using Wardhaugh theory related with the use of impoliteness strategies in the movie.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the research. The first presents the findings of the impoliteness strategy used by the main character in *The Edge of Seventeen* movie. Furthermore, the researcher explains the influence of gender in the impoliteness strategy in the *Edge of Seventeen* movie.

4.1 Findings

In this study, the researcher presents the finding of this study. The first is about impoliteness strategies used by main female character and her male interlocutors in the *Edge of Seventeen* movie, and the second is about how gender differences are related to the use of impoliteness strategies in the *Edges of Seventeen* movie.

4.1.1 Impoliteness Strategies Used by Main Female Character and Her Male Interlocutors in the *Edge of Seventeen* Movie

This section presented to answer the first problem of this study about how impoliteness strategies are used by the main female character named Nadine and her male interlocutors in the *Edges of Seventeen* movie. Based on Culpeper's (1996) theory of impoliteness, this study found 41 data from the movie that had been classified in the table. This study found five types of impoliteness strategies include: bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, and withhold politeness. This study also found all strategies from the data collected.

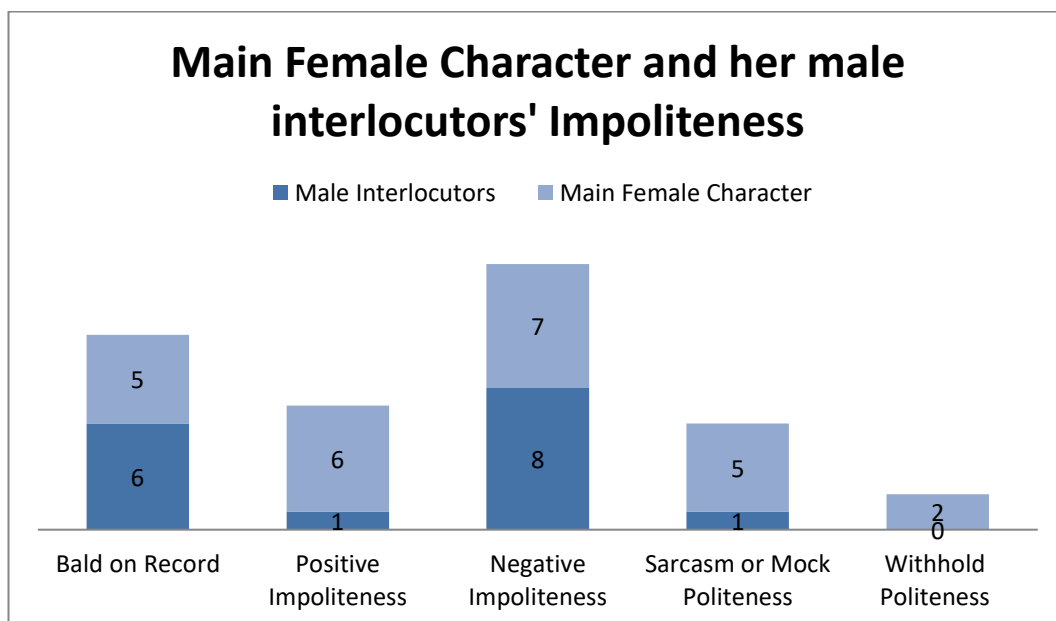


Figure 4.1 Impoliteness Strategies Performed by Main Female Character and her Male Interlocutors

In figure 4.1, we are shown that the data already collected were 41 conversations that are containing impoliteness strategies. The most dominant types of impoliteness strategies are negative impoliteness with 15 utterances. Then, bald on record with 11 utterances positive impoliteness with seven utterances, sarcasm or mock politeness with six utterances, and the last withhold politeness have two utterances.

In this chapter, the researcher explains the data analysis and discussion about impoliteness strategies used in Nadine's and her male interlocutors utterances in the Edge of Seventeen Movie. The researcher presented this chapter to explain the types of impoliteness strategies used by the main female character and her male interlocutors in the Edge of Seventeen movie. The researcher identified them into subfields of bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness and withhold politeness.

4.1.1.1 Bald on Record

Bald on record is used to attack the face of the person we are talking to directly, clearly, unambiguously, and briefly (Culpeper, 1996, p. 356). In the Edge of Seventeen movie, the researcher found 11 conversations categorized as bald on record impoliteness. The following data present them in more detail.

Datum 1

Nadine: **“I didn’t want to raise my hand and be all, ‘Excuse me. These kids are pretty confusable.’ Just thought maybe you’d want to know.”**

Nadine ordered Mr. Bruner to understand his student when they are confused in class. Instead of using polite language such as “Sorry sir, I want to tell you that all students do not understand the explanation in class.” Nadine prefers to use a direct and clear utterance such as “I didn’t want to raise my hand and be all, Just thought maybe you’d want to know.” to make Mr. Bruner know that the student did not understand with his explanation in the class. The use of clear language is the sub-strategies of bald-on record impoliteness.

Datum 2

Nadine: **“You don’t need to pretend to give a shit about me just because people are watching.”**

Nadine told Darian in a clear language such as, “You don’t need to pretend to give a shit about me just because people are watching.” Rather than used polite language like “Darian, you don’t need to pay more attention when other people see you.” The sentence Nadine uttered to Darian was included in the sub-strategies of bald b record impoliteness.

Datum 3

Nadine: **“I want you to think about how shitty this is for me.”**

Nadine tells Krista to understand Nadine’s current situation. By using concise language such as “I want you to think about how shitty this is for me” instead of using polite sentences such as “Krista, I want you to know that this is really bad for me, so I want you to understand my situation. this time”. The sentence Nadine used to tell Krista that is concise is the sub-strategies of a bald of record impoliteness.

Datum 4

Nadine: **“They’re not gonna give a shit about you when Darian drops your ass for someone hotter.”**

Nadine says concisely and disrespectfully to Krista such as, “They’re not gonna give a shit about you when Darian drops ass for someone hotter.” The sentence that Nadine used is a sub-strategy of bald on record impoliteness. Instead of using polite language like “Krista, they won’t care and pity you when Darian will leave you.” Nadine prefers to used concise language.

Datum 5

Nadine: **“You can’t. You can’t have both. It’s me or him. Pick.”**

Nadine ask Krista to choose between her and her brother in a fairly clear language. Instead of using polite sentences such as, "Krista, you have to choose between being friends with me or connecting with my brother." Nadine further emphasizes the sentences she says like “You can't have both. It's me or him. Pick

". The words that Nadine used is the sub strategies of Bald of Record Impoliteness.

Datum 6

Darian: **"Please rise above yourself, Nadine."**

Darian asks Nadine to take care of herself with clear and impolite sentences. Instead of using polite language such as "Nadine, you better not get in other people's business." Darian prefers to use clear sentences like "Please rise above yourself, Nadine." to make Nadine know. The use of clear and unambiguous language is the sub-strategies of doing bald-on record impoliteness.

Datum 7

Mr. Bruner: **"Maybe,nobody likes you."**

Mr. Bruner used concise language to revive Nadine. When Nadine tell some stories and Nadine feel sad, Mr. Bruner said that "Maybe, nobody likes you.". Rather than used polite language, Mr. Bruner more like used concise impolite language to attract Nadine face.

Datum 8

Mr. Bruner: **"There'll be other opportunities. Your grandparents can't stick around forever."**

Mr. Bruner mocked Nadine by using clear and impolite language. Instead of using polite sentences, Mr. Bruner prefer used impolite language such as "There'll be other opportunities. Your grandparents can't stick around forever. " to

attack the Nadine face. The use of clear language is the sub-strategies of doing bald-on record impoliteness.

Datum 9

Darian: **“Hey. no one's listening to you.”**

Darian tells Nadine that no one listening her. By using clear sentences and impolite language. Darian mocked Nadine with a clear language. The use of clear language is the sub-strategies of doing bald-on record impoliteness.

Datum 10

Darian: **“I can't have without completely destroying you.”**

Darian tells nadine with the clear and consise language. Rather than use polite language, Darian used impolite language such as “I can’t have without completely destroying you.” The use of clear and consise language is the sub-strategies of doing bald on record impoliteness.

Datum 11

Nick: **“Now you're gonna try to make me the bad guy?”**

Nick asked Nadine in a high tone, impolite language and unambiguous sentences. Instead of asking polite language such as "Do I look like a bad person?" Nick prefers to use sentences that attack the face of the other person, such as “Now you're gonna try to make me the bad guy?”. The use of unambiguous language is the sub-strategies of doing bald on record impoliteness.

3.1.1.2 Positive Impoliteness

Culpeper (1996, p. 356) uses this positive impoliteness strategy to get a positive face from the person we are talking to. This form of positive impoliteness is like calling someone else's name or using an inappropriate identity for that other person. In the Edge of Seventeen movie, the researcher found seven conversation data categorized as positive impoliteness. The following data present them in more detail.

Datum 12

Nadine: **“Mom’s boobs are jangling around a dentist’s face. See it, Darian. See Mom’s titties all up in that dentist’s face.”**

In this utterance, Nadine used a taboo word to tell her brother. Nadine tells Darian by the phone that her mother is dating a dentist and left the house in the next few days. When telling Darian, Nadine used a taboo sentence. Mocking her mother is considered impolite, let alone using taboo sentences to describe her mother's activities with the dentist.

Datum 13

Nadine: **“Go grow yourself a wispy mustache, you pervert, and stay away from my friends, okay?”**

Nadine used taboo words in this utterance. Nadine gives her brother because Nadine was angry at what her brothers have done to her. With the used taboo language, Nadine's utterance is the sub-strategy of positive impoliteness.

Datum 14

Nadine: **“You disgust me.”**

Darian: "That's nice."

In this utterance, Nadine snubbing Darian by using a reasonably clear sentence and used impolite language. However, Darian was not angry and took it for granted. When Nadine known that Darian has a relationship with her friend, Nadine feels disgusted with Darian. However, Darian does not care what Nadine told with him.

Datum 15

Nadine: **"You can run off and get a new husband. What he is, is my dad. Can't you just say that occasionally?"**

Nadine's mother: "Fine."

Nadine's mother said that her husband would regret having a child like Nadine, but Nadine denied it and told her mother to say that it was her father, such as "You can run off and get a new husband. What he is, is my dad. Can't you just say that occasionally?". Nadine also asked her mother to find a new husband. With snubbing language, but Nadine got a positive answer from her mother. So the sentence that Nadine uttered including sub-strategies of positive impoliteness.

Datum 16

Nadine: **"You should go for as long as you want."**

Nadine's mother: "Very funny."

Nadine's sentence was like a clear sarcasm, but Nadine's mother accepted the sentence and said that the sentence Nadine uttered was very funny. Nadine's mother says goodbye because she is leaving, and Nadine answered in a clear but impolite meaning. Instead of using polite sentences such as "Be careful on your

way”, Nadine prefers to used sentences that ignoring and attack her mother’s face, such as “You should go for as long as you want.” The sentence that Nadine expressed was positive impoliteness.

Datum 17

Nadine: **“You are so gonna get fired when I actually do it.”**

Nadine frighten and threatens Mr. Bruner to be fired when Nadine tells the his secret in a fairly clear sentence such as “You are so gonna get fired when I actually do it.”. Better than Nadine used polite language, Nadine choose an impolite language to counter the face attack.. But Mr. Bruner took it for granted and took Nadine's words well. So that the sentence that Nadine uttered is included in the sub-strategy of positive impoliteness.

Datum 18

Nadine’s father: **“But if you get a chance, fart into their backpacks.”**

Nadine’s father asks Nadine to fart in the backpacks of those who mocked her in taboo language. This sentence was said when Nadine was lazy to come to school because, at school, she had no friends and was constantly teased by her other friends. Nadine’s father asks Nadine to fetch her evil friends’ backpack.

4.1.1.3 Negative Impoliteness

According to Culpeper (1996, p. 356), negative impoliteness is a strategy used to attack the interlocutor frontally, which is already desired by the recipient or the interlocutor as well. Such as simply demeaning others, cursing, mocking, and even associating things that others think are very bad, have explicit negative

aspects, and attack others frontally. In the Edge of Seventeen movie, the researcher found 15 conversation data categorized as negative impoliteness. The following data present them in more detail.

Datum 19

Nadine: “Are you unconsciously mad at yourself, and this is some kind of self-punishment?”

Nadine was contemptuous with Krisna and was using impolite sentences and high tones to her. So that made Krista angry. Nadine used the sentences that are included in the sub-strategies of negative impoliteness.

Datum 20

Nadine: “You’re a dick. Maybe nobody likes you, huh? You know, you’re always in a shit mood. You’re a really shitty teacher. You put zero effort into everything you do here, and there’s no way you’re proud of that. Look at you. Look at, like, you do nothing. Look at your hair. You don’t do your hair ’cause you don’t have any hair. (SCOFFS) You’re bald. And you know what? You know why you’re not married? Because bald men are gross, and they’re disgusting and especially the ones that make \$45,000 a year.”

When Mr. Bruner uttered a sentence that made Nadine stunned, Nadine answered in impolite and clear language. Nadine underestimated Mr. Bruner and condescended to him clearly. Even Nadine mocked Mr. Bruner because he has a small salary. Because Mr. Bruner is bald, Nadine condescends that no woman likes him. That is the reason until now, Mr. Bruner was not married. The Nadine utterance included the sub-strategies of negative impoliteness.

Datum 21

Nadine: **“If you do that, I will do something equally terrible to you. I will tell everyone on Facebook that you pluck your nipples.”**

Nadine threatened her mother with spreading her mother's secrets to social media. Nadine uttered was a sentence to frighten the opponent's face in order to be afraid. Nadine used clear sentences to frighten her mother. Nadine's utterance included sub-strategies of negative impoliteness.

Datum 22

Nadine: **“I swear to God. I swear to God, I'm gonna clock you!”**

Nadine frightens her brother because she was angry. With clear and inappropriate language, Nadine said in a high tone to her brother. Because Nadine felt hurt by her brother's actions, Nadine said the sentence to frighten her brother. Nadine's utterance included sub-strategies of negative impoliteness.

Datum 23

Nadine: **“I hope you hit a tree in this piece of shit. I hope you get fucking paralyzed!”**

Nadine's utterance expressed was very disrespectful like, “I hope you hit a tree in this shit. I hope you become paralyzed!“ Being angry with other people using frightening sentences is impolite language, especially scaring people using inappropriate language and high tones. Nadine angry and mocked Nick with impolite language.

Datum 24

Nadine: **“Your report card on the refrigerator, like you're five years old! Hey, everybody! Hey, everybody, look! I pooped in the big potty!**

God, do you even know what it feels like to love another human being? Oh, man, you are so dramatic.”

Nadine ridicules her brother for being too obsessed with himself and does not give any attention to how she feels. So, Nadine ridicule her brother very dramatically.

Datum 25

Nadine: “Your head is too big for your body. It makes you look ridiculous, and you'll never be able to fix it.”

Nadine insult her brother such as “Your head is too big for your body. It makes you look silly, and you can never fix it. " Instead of using polite sentences like "Darian, fix your appearance. " Nadine prefers clear sentences to ridicule her brother. Because Nadine is quite angry with him, so Nadine utter impolite language to his own brother.

Datum 26

Darian: “Hey, life isn’t fair sometimes, Nadine, okay? Get over it!”

Darian ridiculed Nadine by using impolite and clear sentences. Instead of using polite language like “Nadine, life is not fair. You have to accept it.” Darian prefers to use impolite language such as “Hey, life isn’t fair sometimes, Nadine, okay? Get over it!” Darian’s utterance included sub-strategies of negative impoliteness.

Datum 27

Darian: “Hey, you're so messed up for bringing up that story. You're so messed up!”

Darian ridiculed Nadine because Nadine used an old story to mocked Darian. When Nadine tell old story in front of Darian, Darian feels offended by the story, then Darian angry with Nadine by ridiculed Nadine.

Datum 28

Darian: **“No. you think this is fun for me?”**.

When Nadine was angry with Darian because Nadine doesn't want to go home with Darian and Krista, then Darian scolds Nadine using clear sentence like "No. you think this is fun for me?". Instead of using polite language, Darian chose impolite language dan used high tone to frighten Nadine.

Datum 29

Nick: **"Fuck! What? I don't understand you. What do you want?"**

Nick was angry when Nadine make him confused. With impolite sentence and high tones, Nick frighten Nadine with spontaneous language. Instead of using polite language like "Nadine, what do you want?" with normal tones, Nick prefers to use impolite language such us “Fuck! What? I don't understand you. What do you want?”. Nick's utterance included sub strategies of negative impoliteness.

Datum 30

Nick: **“What, now you're making fun of my car?”**

Nick's anger increased even more when Nadine say something about her car. Nick feels offended and frighten Nadine with a clear sentence and used high tone like “What, now you're making fun of my car?”. Nick's utterance included sub strategies of negative impoliteness.

Datum 31

Mr. Bruner: **“Now, I know that it was a long lecture, and you probably don't recall, but, uh, was there any point during it where you thought to yourself, ‘Gosh, I wonder what it's like to actually have a life?’”**

When Nadine was angry with Mr. Bruner, then Mr. Bruner returned to advise him with a frontal language, clear and ridicule Nadine. Mr. Bruner told Nadine to think much more about life with ridicule sentence. Mr. Bruner utterances included sub strategies of negative impoliteness.

4.1.1.4 Sarcasm or Mock Politeness

Sarcasm is an act that threatens the face of the interlocutor who is done dishonestly, as is insinuating others through social media and others (Culpeper, 1996, p. 356). In the Edge of Seventeen movie, the researcher found six conversation data analyzed from the main female character and her male interlocutors categorized as sarcasm or mock politeness. The following data present them in more detail.

Datum 32

Nadine: **“Oh, face it. You can't wait to take me home so you can be Mom's little hero.”**

Nadine mocked Darian with a clear sentence and high tone. Her mother asked Darian to pick up Nadine at Mr. Bruner's house. Because Darian obeyed her mother, Nadine insinuated that he would become a little hero when he succeeded in bringing Nadine home.

Datum 33

Nadine: **“Look, you’re my best friend and I love you. It wasn’t your fault.”**

Nadine, with subtle sentences, used sarcastic language in this utterance.

Krista realized that what she was doing at the moment is wrong. With the used sarcasm language and low tone, Nadine was able to make Krista apologize to her.

Datum 34

Nadine: **“What if I liked your dad? What if I gave your dad a hand job? Oh, Louis. Wow, you look so hot with that belt phone of yours.”**
(LAUGHS MOCKINGLY)

Nadine mocked Krista in sarcastic language with a high tone. Because

Krista has a relationship with her brother, Nadine supposes herself to be in a relationship with Krista’s father and does the same. Krista looks both disappointed and angry at Nadine for revealing a sentence that Nadine shouldn’t have said with sarcasm sentences. Apart from that, Nadine also laughed very clearly that she was mocking Krista by used sarcastic language.

Datum 35

Nadine: **“Hey, look, maybe you guys can fuck on the lawn later.”**

Nadine used sarcastic language to insult Darian. With the use of an ambiguous sentence, Nadine showed that she had mocked Darian. Instead of using polite sentences, Nadine prefers to used sarcasm sentences and used a high tone. Nadine’s utterances are included in the sub-strategies of sarcasm or mock politeness.

Datum 36

Nadine: **"Oh, my God, Shannon. Your outfit, it's so cute! I love it!"**
(GIGGLES)

Nadine mocked Krista with the language such as "Oh my God, Shannon. Your clothes, so cute! I love them!" because Krista has left Nadine at the party and Krista prefers to be with Shannon. Instead of using polite language such as "Krista, why did you leave me at the party?" Nadine prefers to use sarcasm sentences. Nadine's utterance includes sub strategies of sarcasm or mock politeness.

Datum 37

Mr. Bruner: **"Have a nice life without me. fuckers."**

Mr. Bruner sarcasm Nadine casually. In a low tone, Mr. Bruner said the sarcastic sentence to Nadine. When Nadine complained to Mr. Bruner, suddenly Mr. Bruner tells a parable that awakens Nadine.

4.1.1.5 Withhold Politeness

Culpeper (1998, p. 357) explains that withhold politeness occurs when someone prefers silence rather than swearing words or words that can offend others or the other person. In the Edge of Seventeen movie, the researcher found two conversation data categorized as withhold politeness. The following data present them in more detail.

Datum 38

Nadine: **"I'm just... Just thinking. Okay, I'll see you later."**

Nadine prefers to silent and leave Krista when she was angry to realize that Krista did with Nadine was wrong. With clear sentences, Nadine makes Krista felt even more guilty. Instead of expressing how angry Nadine is with Krista, Nadine chooses not to speak and leaves Krista by expressing sentences such as “I’m just...just thinking. Okay, I’ll see you later.” Nadine’s utterance includes sub-strategies of withhold politeness.

Datum 39

Nadine’s mother: “You promised. Now, get out of the car.”

Nadine: **(SIGHS)**

While in the car, Nadine’s mother was angry with her and asked her to get out of the car. Then Nadine responded with silence and looked at her mother, and then left to make her feel guilty for asking her to leave. So, what Nadine does include sub-strategies of withhold politeness.

4.1.2 Gender Difference in the Use of Impoliteness Strategies

In this part, the researcher presented the number of males and females that used impoliteness strategies. From 41 conversations that indicated the use of impoliteness strategies, there were 25 strategies of impoliteness spoken by the female speaker (the main character). In contrast, 16 impoliteness strategies are spoken by male speakers (Nadine’s interlocutors). This data becomes the tool to answer the second research question. The figure of gender difference in the use of impoliteness strategies used in *The Edge of Seventeen* was presented below.

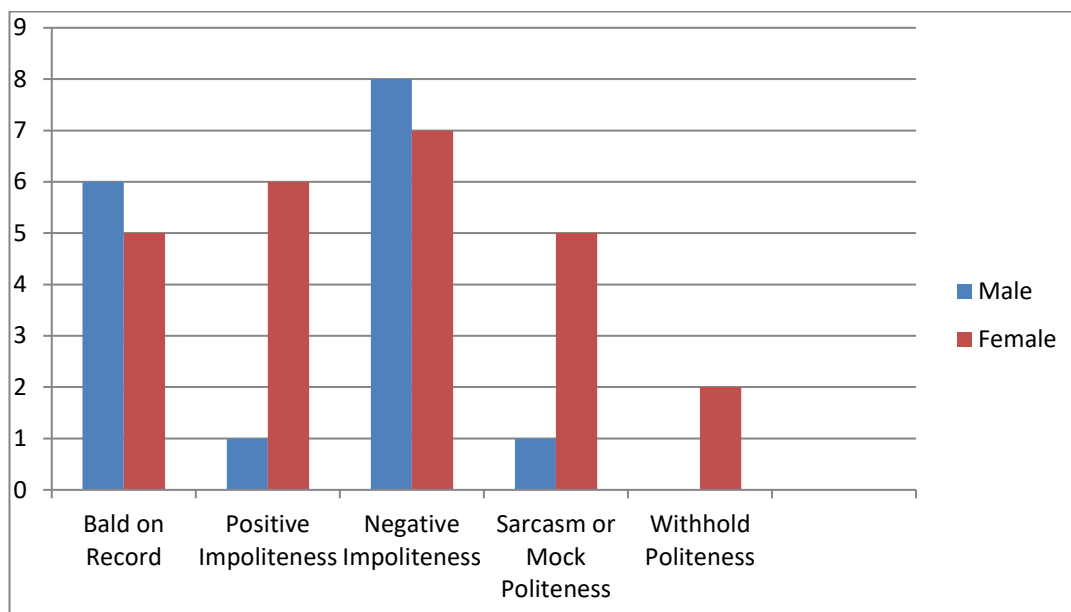


Figure 4.2 Gender Difference in the Impoliteness Strategies Performed by Main Female Character and her Male Interlocutors

Figure 4.1 illustrates all of the main female character and her male interlocutors. It was noted that Nadine performed impoliteness 25 times, while her male interlocutors performed impoliteness 16 times.

The first type of impoliteness strategy was bald on record in 11 conversations. The female character (Nadine) used bald on record strategy five times with a clear language sub-strategy two times and a concise language sub-strategy two times. Similarly, her male interlocutors used bald on record strategy six times with four clear language sub-strategy four times, concise language sub-strategy one time, and unambiguous language sub-strategy one time. The findings suggest that Nadine's bald-on record impoliteness strategy tends to use concise language, while her male interlocutors tend to use clear language to perform bald-on record impoliteness.

The second type of impoliteness strategy was positive impoliteness in 7 conversations. The female character (Nadine) used a positive impoliteness

strategy six times with a taboo language sub-strategy two times and a snubbing other language sub-strategy four times. Similarly, her male interlocutor's positive impoliteness strategy one time with the taboo language. The findings suggest that Nadine's negative impoliteness strategy tends to use snubbing language, while her male interlocutors tend to use taboo language to perform positive impoliteness.

The next type of impoliteness strategy was negative impoliteness in 15 conversations. Here, the female character (Nadine) used a negative impoliteness strategy seven times with a be contemptuous language sub-strategy one time, a condescend language sub-strategy one time, frighten sub-strategy three times, and a ridicule language sub-strategy two times. Similarly, her male interlocutors used negative impoliteness strategy eight times with a frighten language sub-strategy three times, and ridicule language sub-strategy five times. The findings suggest that Nadine's negative impoliteness strategy tends to use to frighten sub-strategy, while her male interlocutors tend to use ridicule language to perform negative impoliteness.

The next type of impoliteness strategy was sarcasm or mock politeness in 6 conversations. Here, the female character (Nadine) used sarcasm or mock politeness strategy five times. Similarly, her male interlocutors used sarcasm or mock politeness strategy one time. The findings suggest that mostly Nadine's utterances that used sarcasm or mock politeness rather than her male interlocutors.

The next type of impoliteness strategy was withhold politeness in 2 conversations. Here, the female character (Nadine) used withhold politeness

strategy two times. Different from her male interlocutors, that none used withhold politeness to attack the interlocutor.

4.2 Discussion

Culpeper (1996) defines impoliteness as the “communicative strategies designed to attack the face, and cause social quarreling and disharmony.” In this section, the researcher explains the findings overall. The researcher focused on how impoliteness strategies are used by the main character and her in the *Edges of Seventeen* movie and how gender differences are related to the use of impoliteness strategies in this movie. The findings need to be discussed after the findings are presented to clarify and answer this research question. Based on the concerns of this study, the researchers found 41 conversations that contained impoliteness strategies. Through these 41 conversations, the researcher found all the types of impoliteness strategies by the main female character and her male interlocutors in *The Edge of Seventeen* movie.

With regards to the first research question, the study found all types of impoliteness used by the main characters in the *Edge of Seventeen* movie. The most frequently used impoliteness strategy found in the movie was negative impoliteness. Culpeper (1996, p. 358) argues that a negative impoliteness strategy aims to “instill a belief that action detrimental to the other will occur.” The researcher found 15 utterances that related to negative impoliteness strategies: women used this strategy 7 times and man 8 times.

The second most frequently used impoliteness strategy found in the *Edge of Seventeen* movie was bald on record strategy. Bald on record impoliteness is

usually used to attack the interlocutors' face straightforwardly without attempts to minimize the face attack. Sani and Suhandoko (2020) argue that bald on record commonly occur in the situation where power hierarchy is salient, such as in an army setting in which a superordinate can subordinate others. However, this is not the case in the results of this study, where power hierarchy is not so salient in the use of the bald on record impoliteness strategy. A good example of this can be found in Nadine's words, "I didn't want to raise my hands and be all," when she refuses to raise their hands when her teacher asks students in the class to raise their hands to ask or respond to the teacher's question.

The third most frequently used impoliteness strategy found in *The Edge of Seventeen* movie was positive impoliteness strategy with the used snubbing other. Culpeper (1996) "viewed as attacking the intended recipient's want to be approved of. However, 'snubbing' an interlocutor not only shows disapproval but also impedes the interactant from conversing with the snubber." The researcher found 7 utterances related to this strategy, women used 6 times, and men only used one time. The researcher found sub-strategies of positive impoliteness that mostly Nadine used is snubbing, and her male interlocutors used taboo language. The researcher concludes that Nadine was a very frontal and brave woman. She always used snubbing to attack her male interlocutors. Meanwhile, her male interlocutors just used sub-strategies taboo language because her male interlocutors did not directly hurt Nadine. He just says taboo language to make Nadine laugh.

Next, the most frequently used impoliteness strategies found in the Edge of Seventeen was sarcasm or mock politeness. Culpeper (1996, p.356) “notes that use of sarcasm (which he equates with the term ‘Mock Politeness’) can also convey impoliteness.” Sarcasm, in Culpeper’s terms, is the performance of “politeness strategies that are obviously insincere, and thus re-main surface realizations” (Culpeper, 1996, p.356). In this research, the researcher found 6 utterances related to the sarcasm or mock politeness strategies: women used 5 times and men used only once.

The last most frequently used impoliteness strategy found in the Edge of Seventeen was withhold politeness. Culpeper points out that impoliteness may be realized through ‘the absence of politeness work where it would be expected.’ (Culpeper, 1996, p.357). The researcher only found 2 utterances related to withhold politeness and only just spoken by woman.

It has been widely acknowledged that gender is closely related to language. When using language, males and females have different abilities and characteristics. Differences in speech are usually caused by factors such as body movements, facial expressions, intonation, and voice. Language differences do not mean that the two languages are completely different and separate, but only have different characteristics when using male and female languages (Wardhaugh, 1998).

Wardhaugh (2010, p.315) argues that women are more responsible and consistent with sociolinguistic norms. In terms of language, men are more difficult to adapt than women. Women’s speech is full of gossip, often reduced

or added, meaningless or illogical, inaccurate or educational, and often very fashionable. According to sociolinguistics experts, the problems mentioned above greatly influence the choice of language. In the context of the second research question, the study found 41 conversations that contained impoliteness strategies, there were 25 strategies of impoliteness spoken by females. While 16 impoliteness strategies are spoken by males. In this research, researcher found that women are more dominant in impoliteness strategies used than males.

Apriliyani, Hamzah, and Wahyuni (2019), in their study, found that impoliteness is more common and a lot easier to perform in males rather than females. Lakoff (1975) has stereotyped women as “powerless” language users indicated by their language features such as the use of tag-questions, hesitation, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

The stereotype of women being “powerless” in the language is, to some extent, partially true, especially among the past feminist research on women’s language. However, these stereotypes “are to be resisted or at least actively negotiated” in the construction of women's identity in today’s changing world. Locher (2004) asserted that “negotiating power in interaction is thus part of how interactants shape, and present their identity.” Hence, as Mills (2005) suggests, professional women who work in a business environment feel compelled to present themselves linguistically with a more masculine display of languages, such as the use of straightforward sentences, interruptions, and even verbal banter. Even in a conversation, women are more often silent does not mean they are “powerless”. However, their silence must also be interpreted as their effort to

show power over an “undesired situation” (Sani & Suhandoko, 2020). From this explanation, it can be understood that impoliteness can be used to exercise power and construct gender identity.

In this study, the researcher found that most of the men and women used more negative impoliteness strategies to attack other people. The researcher found that males used negative impoliteness strategies 8 times, and females used negative impoliteness strategies 7 times. This study suggests that men are more likely to use the negative impoliteness strategy than women. However, it was a little different, as evidenced by the use of other impoliteness strategies. Women tend to use impoliteness strategies to attack interlocutors more than men. This research same what has been found by Pratama (2020) that women also have the potential to speak with impoliteness strategies even more than men. Mills (2005, p.271) argues that “gender and impoliteness are elements which are worked out within the course of interaction.”

In the Qur’an, Allah SWT also commands people not to make a loud voice when speaking with others.

يٰۤاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ ءَامَنُوْا لَا تَرْفَعُوْا اَصْوَاتَكُمْ فَوْقَ صَوْتِ النَّبِيِّ وَلَا تَجْهَرُوْا
 لَهٗ بِالْقَوْلِ كَجَهْرِ بَعْضِكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ اَنْ تَحْبَطَ اَعْمَالُكُمْ وَاَنْتُمْ لَا
 تَشْعُرُوْنَ ﴿٢﴾

“O ya who believe! Lift not up your voices above the voice of the Prophet, nor shout when speaking to him as ye shout one to another, lest your works be rendered vain while ye perceive not.” (Al- Hujurat:02)

The above verse in the Holy Qur'an teaches us to remind that human not to make loud voices when talking with others. So, use in a tone that is normal and does not exceed the voice of the Prophet. Because using a loud voice will remove merit without us knowing it.

So, we must use polite and good language and speak in a normal tone. As described in other verses of the Qur'an, Allah SWT also commands that humans always say with a good sentence.

وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

“And speak with a good sentence with other people” (Al-Baqarah:83)

Based on the verses of the Qur'an above, the researcher can conclude that it is better for humans to use a good sentence to talk with others. So, as not to easily hurt other people's feelings. In addition, humans are better off speaking in a normal tone and avoid using high tones in speaking. That way, we all don't lose our merit over trivial matters.

When someone speaks impolitely, it can be concluded that inadequate ethics will cause other people to be offended by the words or actions they have done. Therefore, everyone should be able to speak politely, because this is a sign of respect for others. Behavior is also important in establishing good and effective communication. Therefore, if we speak politely, we can adapt to the environment. We can see how to judge someone's character from the way we speak. Conversation is a way of communication; we must pay attention to what we want to say. Therefore, it is important to speak politely to avoid misunderstanding with other people.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides a brief explanation of the result and findings of the present study. Also, it gives suggestions for future research.

5.1 Conclusion

This study found all of the types of impoliteness strategies occur in the Edge of Seventeen Movie. According to Culpeper (1996), impoliteness strategies are divided into five types: bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, and withhold politeness. The most common impoliteness strategies are negative impoliteness which occurs 15 times. Negative impoliteness is the most widely used in the Edge of Seventeen movie. The character in this movie tends to use these strategies to attack the interlocutors' face. On the other hand, the least strategy that occurred in this movie is withhold politeness, which only 2 times because the character in this movie prefers to express their impolite action directly and frighten or belittle the interlocutor directly rather than with the silent treatment namely withhold politeness.

Furthermore, this study also found the gender difference related used impoliteness strategies. In this movie, women are more dominant in using impoliteness strategies rather than men. Wardhaugh (1998) argued that women are more attractive to talk more than men. So, women tend to more likely to use impoliteness strategies.

5.2 Suggestion

For the reader in general, the results of this study provide knowledge and information about impoliteness strategies in daily communication. Therefore, readers should be more careful in choosing certain strategies to maintain good communication with others. Dealing with the study if impoliteness, the researcher suggests that the next researcher looks for more real data, such as taking data from conversations between men and women directly, collect data from real life such as in the classroom, office, or campus. The researcher suggests that the next researcher relates to another theory and can explain in detail the entire research.

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