

**IMPOLITENESS STRATEGIES REFLECTED BY THE
CHARACTER IN THE *TALL GIRL* MOVIE**

THESIS



**UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A**

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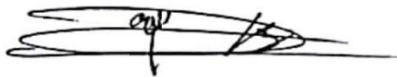
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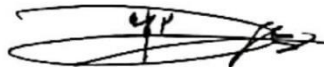
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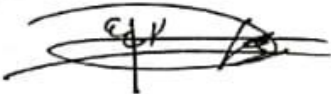
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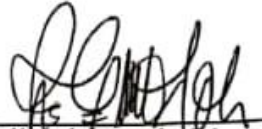
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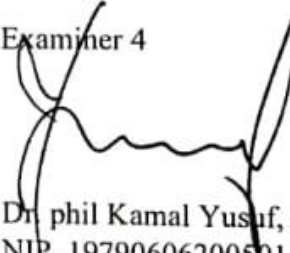
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ABSTRACT

Permatasari, N. (2023). *Impoliteness Strategies Reflected by The Character in The Tall Girl Movie*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd., (II) Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

The study is aimed at investigating impoliteness in conversation, the researcher conducted a study of impoliteness in the 'Tall Girl' movie. This movie tells the story of an American teenage girl who has a height that is not like the average American teenage girl and the phenomenon of impoliteness occurs in this movie. There are two problems to be solved in this study, namely; (1) what are the types of impoliteness formulation are used by the main female character and her male interlocutors (2) what are the functions of the impoliteness formulation used by the main female character and her male interlocutors the movie Tall Girl.

This study uses qualitative approach in relation to the use of clear and systematic description about the phenomena being studied. Descriptive study in textual analysis was applied in this study to analyze conversation of the main characters through the script of Tal Girl movie. The data were collected by first transcribing the Tall Girl movie. The transcription was then analyzed by identifying the types of impoliteness strategies by applying suitable codes in the appropriate text. The analysis was continued by identifying the functions of the impoliteness strategies applied by the main female character and her male interlocutors in the film.

The results of the study show that all strategies of impoliteness have been applied in this film. The researcher found that Jodi used all the impoliteness strategies while her male interlocutors only used three of the five impoliteness strategies. Of the five existing impoliteness strategies, Jodi mostly uses positive impoliteness strategies while her male interlocutors more often use negative impoliteness strategies. Jodi implemented a strategy of positive impoliteness due to the influence of the nature of women who are very empathetic in social relations so that the topic of conversation can be considered very effective as an act of threatening face. Meanwhile, her male interlocutors use more negative impoliteness because men feel they have a domineering character whose will must be obeyed by the other person. Then the function of impoliteness that is most often found in Jodi's speech is affective impoliteness which indicates if Jodi uses impoliteness strategies because of the heightened emotional intensity when having a conversation with her interlocutor.

Keywords: impoliteness strategies, Face Threatening Act (FTA), functions of impoliteness strategies

ABSTRAK

Permatasari, N. 2023. *Strategi Ketidaksantunan yang Dicerminkan oleh Karakter dalam Film Tall Girl*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Endratno Pilihs Swasono, M.Pd., (II) Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

Penelitian bertujuan untuk meneliti ketidaksantunan dalam percakapan, penulis mengadakan studi tentang ketidaksantunan yang terdapat dalam film 'Tall Girl'. Film ini menceritakan tentang seorang remaja perempuan Amerika yang memiliki tinggi tidak seperti pada remaja perempuan Amerika umumnya dan fenomena ketidaksantunan terjadi di film ini. Karena itulah dalam studi ini penulis akan menjawab rumusan masalah dalam penelitian yaitu (1) tipe strategi ketidaksantunan apa sajakah yang digunakan oleh karakter utama perempuan dan lawan bicara laki-lakinya (2) fungsi strategi ketidaksantunan yang digunakan oleh karakter utama perempuan dan lawan bicara laki-lakinya pada film Tall Girl.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk mendapat deskripsi yang jelas dan sistematis tentang fenomena yang sedang dipelajari. Studi deskriptif dalam analisis tekstual diterapkan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisis percakapan karakter utama dalam naskah film. Data dikumpulkan dengan mentranskripsi percakapan dalam film. Transkripsi kemudian dianalisis dengan mengidentifikasi jenis ketidaksantunan dengan menerapkan kode yang tepat dalam teks yang sesuai. Analisis dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi fungsi dari strategi ketidaksantunan yang diterapkan oleh karakter utama perempuan dan lawan bicara laki-lakinya pada film.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa semua strategi ketidaksantunan telah diaplikasikan dalam film ini. Penulis menemukan jika Jodi menggunakan semua strategi ketidaksantunan sementara lawan bicara laki-lakinya hanya menggunakan tiga dari kelima strategi ketidaksantunan. Dari kelima strategi ketidaksantunan yang ada, Jodi paling banyak menggunakan strategi ketidaksantunan positif sedangkan lawan bicara laki-lakinya lebih sering menggunakan strategi ketidaksantunan negatif. Jodi menerapkan strategi ketidaksantunan positif akibat pengaruh sifat wanita yang sangat memiliki empati dalam berhubungan sosial sehingga topik pembicaraan dapat dianggap sangat efektif sebagai tindakan mengancam muka. Sedangkan lawan bicara laki-lakinya lebih banyak menggunakan ketidaksantunan negatif karena laki-laki merasa memiliki sifat yang mendominasi yang kehendaknya harus dituruti oleh lawan bicaranya. Kemudian fungsi ketidaksantunan yang paling sering ditemukan dari ucapan Jodi adalah ketidaksantunan afektif yang menunjukkan jika Jodi menggunakan strategi ketidaksantunan karena intensitas emosi yang meninggi ketika melakukan percakapan dengan lawan bicaranya.

Kata Kunci: strategi ketidaksantunan, tindakan yang meyinggung perasaan orang lain, fungsi strategi ketidaksantunan

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents problems of the study, significances of the study, scope and delimitations, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Tall Girl tells the story of a girl named Jodi who is going through puberty but experiences growth that is not experienced by other humans. She has a height above the average female human, which is 1.86m. Jodi's height makes Jodi an object of ridicule by the people around her so that she often feels insecure and often utters impoliteness words at the other person she is talking to. The impoliteness uttered by Jodi can cause human social relations to become bad. As social beings, humans must have good relations with each other and good relations can be made with communication to build these relationships Ramelan (1984) stated that the language used by humans can build and maintain one's social relationships so that humans can work with each other. However, in using language or having a conversation there are certain rules that must be learned. These rules are learned so that there are no misunderstandings that can loosen one's relationship with others and can even become a worse thing. Therefore, everyone must maintain harmonious relations with each other by applying language rules where one must have politeness in attitude and language. With politeness of language, one can show self-awareness of the dignity of others. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), politeness is presented to everyone as a

rational act that each member has a positive face and a negative face. However, many people violate the rules of politeness in language intentionally or unintentionally, causing conflicts such as the main character of the *Tall Girl* movie, Jodi. This phenomenon in the movie is discussed in the study of impoliteness. Culpeper (2005) stated that speakers commit impolite acts and choose offensive language on purpose to attack others. Furthermore, Culpeper said that there are numerous elements behind using language impoliteness. The first factor is the connection between social speakers and speech companions who are very close or familiar. The nearer they are, the extra the danger of impoliteness. Some other factor is the imbalance of strength or social energy between speaker. Speakers with more dominant social strength will have a tendency to be impolite to speech partners with weak social energy. The third component is the choice of the speaker who intentionally does no longer want to maintain the face of the interlocutor which can be because of many conflicts of interest.

Since the discovery of impoliteness research, there have been several definitions of impoliteness strategies. According to Bousfield (1997), impoliteness is an act that is carried out with the intention and purpose of striking another person's face. Not much different from the definition expressed by Bousfield, according to Culpeper (1966) impoliteness is a speaker's strategy that is carried out intentionally with the intention of damaging or threatening the interlocutor's face so that it shows that the act of language impoliteness depends on the speaker's intent and the listener's understanding of the speaker's intent. Culpeper

(1966) stated that there are five impoliteness strategies, namely, bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, and withhold politeness. While Brown and Levinson (1987) have another definition of impoliteness and according to them, people do impoliteness not individually but people cooperate in doing impoliteness also by maintaining face in the interaction, the cooperation is based on mutual facial vulnerability. That is, everyone has a face that depends on the care of others, and they have the right to defend their face if they feel threatened, and defend themselves to threaten the face of others, generally the best course of action for everyone is to protect each other's faces (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 68). From some of these definitions, impoliteness is something related to negative attitudes in communicating or speaking behavior.

The emergence of the theory of impoliteness invites several researchers to examine the theory in every conversation such as in movies (see Yaniar, 2017; Krisdayanti & Agus, 2020; Dhorifah, 2016; Rababah, 2021). Yaniar (2017) found five strategies used by the characters in Pitch Perfect 2 to reply to the interlocutor by asking questions about the challenges of negative impoliteness strategies in showing differences in character strengths. Krisdayanti and Agus (2020) found 136 strategies used by characters in researching a movie entitled Straight Outta Compton and these strategies were used to convince, report, command, question, threaten, angry, like, dislike, sad, boast, praise, surprised, and blamed. Dhorifah (2016) found a relationship between the impoliteness strategies used by the characters in the Boyhood movie and the strategies used to show differences in character strengths. They only found impoliteness strategies used by the

characters in the movie to show one's power and strength towards the interlocutor. Rababah (2021) analyzed the impoliteness used by the characters in the Jordanian TV sitcom and American TV sitcom and found that the male characters of both sitcoms are the characters who use the most impoliteness strategies than the female characters.

Furthermore, the analysis of impoliteness strategies is also found in speech (Chania, 2020; Muazzaro, 2020; Syukri, 2022). Chania (2020) stated that Candace Owen has used positive impoliteness strategies in her speeches because she often disagrees with her interlocutor and prefers to attack her interlocutor to show her strength. Muazzaro (2020) shows that Donald Trump uses 4 impoliteness strategies in his speeches to show his power by attacking his listeners. Syukri (2022) shows that the impoliteness strategy used in religious speech is a sub-strategy of demeaning and that strategy is often used because of the imbalance of social power that occurs among utterance participants so that it becomes the dominant factor in bringing up the impoliteness strategy carried out by speakers. All the research they have done has only shown that speakers use impolite strategies to attack listeners and show their power and some of it happens because of an imbalance of social power.

Research on impoliteness strategies is also carried out on social media (Hammod, 2017; Erza & Hamzah, 2018; Ningsih, 2018; Apriliyani, 2019; Akmal, 2021). Hammod (2017) compared English and Arabic Facebook users in using impoliteness strategies and found 4 strategies used by these Facebook users, but the most impolite strategy used by English and Arabic Facebook users was

negative impoliteness with each different topic. Erza and Hamzah (2018) analyzed the impoliteness strategies used by artist haters on Instagram then researchers have found five impoliteness strategies and the most widely used impoliteness strategy is positive impoliteness. Apriliyani (2019) analyzed the impoliteness used by women and men haters on Instagram and she found differences in impoliteness strategies used by women and men but she only found four of the five impoliteness strategies. Ningsih (2018) analyzed the impoliteness strategies used by celebrities on the use of Instagram social media comments, then the researcher found 4 impoliteness strategies and negative impoliteness was the most frequently used strategy. Akmal (2021) examined the impoliteness strategies used by Billie Eilish haters on Instagram comments then he found 4 types of impoliteness strategies and the most widely used strategy was positive impoliteness. Of the four studies, the researcher only examined what politeness strategies were often used by speakers and did not explain the function of these impoliteness strategies.

Although there has been much research on impoliteness strategies, the study of impoliteness strategies can continue to be an interesting research topic because of its efforts to broaden the scope of decency studies in exclusive contexts and media. In addition, impoliteness research is also effective because it investigates various strategies in different contexts where humans can attack and threaten others in a rhetorical way.

This study aims to have a look at the version of impoliteness as proposed with the aid of Culpeper (1996). This examine focuses on looking on the forms of impoliteness strategies, specifically bald on record impoliteness, positive

impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock impoliteness, and withhold politeness.

The differences between previous research and this examine consist of first, this research uses the concept of impoliteness by way of Culpeper (1996) to research speech records from movie as the best way to reap facts on impoliteness in human existence. Second, this research outlines the method of impoliteness in the *Tall Girl* movie. Most of the preceding research only mentioned and identified impoliteness strategies. However, this study also examines the function of impoliteness strategies.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In line with the background above, the problems of study are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of impoliteness formulation are used by the main female character and her male interlocutor in the *Tall Girl* movie?
2. What are the functions of impoliteness formulation used by the main female character and her male interlocutor in the *Tall Girl* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems of the study above, this study aims to

1. To identify the types of impoliteness strategies used by the main female character and her male interlocutors in the *Tall Girl* movie.
2. To identify the functions of of impoliteness strategies us ed by the main female character and her male interlocutors in the *Tall Girl* movie.

1.4 Significances of the Study

The researcher hoped that this study can contribute to providing theoretical and practical meaning. Theoretical significance in this study contributes to knowledge in the form of ideas about the theory of impoliteness strategies by Culpeper (1996). The practical significance of this research is from the results of the research, the researcher hoped that this research can lead to new findings related to the analysis of impoliteness strategies which is used by the main female character and her male interlocutor. Furthermore, the researcher hoped that readers, especially students majoring in English, can gain a deeper understanding of impoliteness strategies by Culpeper.

1.5 Scope and Delimitations

This study focused on impoliteness strategies in communicating through texts, sentences, and phrases contained in the movie. This study also explored the impoliteness strategies used by the main female character and male interlocutor in *Tall Girl* movie which are classified into the usage of Culpeper's theory of impoliteness which contains: bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock impoliteness, and withhold politeness.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward:

Impoliteness is a mind-set with negative feelings towards positive behaviors that arise in positive contexts.

Bald on record impoliteness is an act of threatening the face of the interlocutor directly, unambiguously, actually without focusing on the face.

Positive impoliteness is the use of strategies that aim to damage the positive face of listeners and speakers and things that include positive impoliteness consist of using taboo word, seek disagreement, ignoring or snub, and so on.

Negative impoliteness is using strategies that purpose to spoil the listener or speech accomplice through a negative face.

Sarcasm or mock politeness is a strategy of politeness this is completed by means of using an insincere method correctly.

Withhold politeness is politeness that does not exist in a situation as anticipated.

Tall Girl is a movie that tells about an American teenage girl named Jodi who has a height that is not like other teenage girls in general and this is what makes Jodi often bullied by his schoolmates, so that makes Jodi often feel insecure and often use impolite words.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents related theory for this study in order to solve the research questions. The theory linked to the study is impoliteness strategies.

2.1 Politeness

In carrying out social interactions, the use of politeness is very often used to create good communication and create harmonious relationships in socializing. Politeness is very closely related to the theory that was raised in 1987 by Brown and Levinson. Brown and Levinson (1987) stated that a politeness approach is a type of strategy that formulates a much less threatening expression on the listener's face to store their face (p. 91). Humans can use politeness strategies to arrange statements or speech to reveal facial awareness whilst a face-threatening act (FTA) is probable to arise.

As stated before, the politeness strategy has 4 strategies, namely bald on record politeness, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off-record. First strategy in the politeness strategy is bald on record. This strategy is used whenever the speaker wants to say directly and frankly without any ambiguity about what the speaker wants to say to listener. Therefore bald on record is stated to be the maximum disrespectful method (Holtgraves, 2002). In reality, it's also expressed as an entire absence of modesty.

Through doing this approach, it means that the speaker can take action inside the most direct, clean and concise way. This is done in order to reduce the occurrence of misunderstandings between the speaker and the listener, but because the speaker's actions say directly, it can threaten the listener's face. Bald on record can also be observed in advice or warnings inclusive of, "Be careful! He is a risky man." Sensitive sentences that encompass gives also can be bald as in, "do not bother, I will clean it up." This strategy may be used when the speaker and listener have a close dating so politeness isn't always an excessive amount of a problem for each events.

Then politeness strategy is an action directed on the listener's positive face, wherein they need to be well-known and respected (p. 101). The use of this strategy shows that speakers have a desire to increase the harmony of relationships with speech partners. It also confirms if there is a friendly relationship and there is reciprocity between them. Furthermore, the speaker may also communicate with exaggeration to mean that he absolutely wants the listener's positive face to be better. The usage of politeness strategy with over-presentation to mark familiarity may be visible in displaying hobby as in, "What a stunning lawn you are have!" Humans also can emphasize speech with the aid of the use of close nicknames (honey, mate, friend, bud) such as, "this is mate, I am maintaining that chair for my friend." In addition, direct pride of the alternative person's choice to admire, sympathy, pastimes and so forth are also examples of this approach (Holtgraves, 2002).

Then negative politeness is an act aimed toward the listener's negative face, in which they want to have freedom over their very own moves (p. 129). That is used to minimize the imposition at the listener. The traits of this strategy are particular, targeted, indirect and often spoken in long sentences. This shows that negative politeness is an action that can prevent and minimize the threat of the speaker's negative face when speaking with the intention of wanting something from the listener and can divert the freedom of the interlocutor to the speaker's wishes. Another manner to reveal negative politeness is to use conventional indirect to avoid any assumptions regarding the listener's beliefs or desires. Negative politeness can also stand up while the speaker communicates implicitly that the speaker does not need to befall the listeners. For instance, within the speech, "I realize you're busy, but are you able to help me?" Apologizing can also be proven by way of the usage of this method. By way of apologizing, the speaker can speak their desire not to befall the listener. For example in the speech, "I am sorry to hassle you..."

The last politeness strategy described by Brown and Levinson is off-record. This strategy is an indirect strategy. The speaker takes the pressure off, doesn't force the listener, and also doesn't directly threaten faces. In this strategy, the listener must interpret exactly what is meant by the words and what the speaker wants because the speaker prefers the offer from the listener that the speaker wants.

2.2 Concept of Face

Everyone must have a self image and that self-image is what we bring to people, especially people we meet for the first time. We definitely want to get and show ourselves as best as possible to the person we just met. In carrying self-image, we can use language with positive intentions so that we are selective in using the language to be uttered. In social phenomena, the meaning of an utterance is divided into two, namely relevant and irrelevant. The context of the meaning of the utterance can be understood through the interpretation of the speaker which is called pragmatics. Pragmatics stands for “the test of linguistic moves and the contexts in which they will be completed... it characterizes the feature of speech context which facilitates determine the propositions expressed through a given sentence” (Stalnaker, 1972, p. 383). Pragmatics includes searching at politeness and impoliteness among other scopes of studies. Social actors use language to do matters, for instance, do paintings assignments, order food, and construct relationships. Or, they use it to make sure activities appear, which include marriage proposals, soliciting for dates, and beginning a project. This very essential reason is referred to as the 'communication' (Austin, 1962). Pragmatics prepares the manufacturing of speech, the manufacturer's intentions purpose the interpretation of receptors underneath cultural and social conventions. The latter dictates examples of polite and irreverent social activities. The notions of politeness and impoliteness have given rise to a contentious debate approximately their right definition.

Watts (2003) argued that impoliteness is a time period that is championed these days, has been championed in the past and, most likely, will stay championed in the destiny. Brown and Levinson introduce the 'idea of Politeness' which is likewise called the "concept of saving face". Lakoff (1975) argued that politeness is ready a shape of conduct that has been advanced in society to lessen friction in interpersonal interactions. This model attempts to pick out out how polite speech conveys the which means of constructing social concord and maintaining the listener's 'face' in a communication. Brown and Levinson accompanied Goffman's notion of the 'face'. Therefore, the face represents the a high-quality public picture that someone wants to keep in social interactions. Furthermore, politeness saves 'face', at the same time as impoliteness moves it (Goffman, 1967). In line with politeness theory, Culpeper (1996) proposes a counter version that considers social disharmony and seeks conflict. He cites the impoliteness strategies as the "opponent" or "parasite" of modesty. Moreover, impoliteness strategies when: (1) the speaker communicates a facial assault deliberately. Or, (2) listeners understand and/or construct behavior as planned enhancement. Intentional may be very important to apprehend the motive with the aid of using impoliteness. In his model, Culpeper (2010) acknowledges nine types of impoliteness strategies, particularly insults, sharp complaints and court cases, harsh/unpleasant questions and prejudices, demeaning, message enforcers, threats, silencers, dismissals, and awful expressions.

2.3 Impoliteness

The basic concept of impoliteness is different from the concept of politeness. In reality, impoliteness is in the form of conduct that could lead to social struggle or social disharmony. Culpeper (1996) stated that impoliteness is a communication behavior that intends to attack the face of the speech partner, causing the speech partner to feel disappointed and hurt. This means that language impoliteness depends on the intent or intention of the speaker and the listener's understanding as well as on their relationship. In other words, a language that might qualify as impolite language if the listener has concluded that the speaker is attacking the listener's or speech partner's face and showing language that causes disappointment and hurt.

In another of Culpeper's explanations, impoliteness has at least the following components:

1. The speaker's words are not in accordance with the norms anticipated by the listener or speech partner about how the speaker ought to communicate with the interlocutor.
2. The speaker's words are suspected of causing insulting annoyance or eliciting negative emotions at the least for folks that pay attention the speaker's phrases.
3. Other factors which include intentionality can exacerbate the insult, however no longer beneath positive situations.
4. Perceptions that get up are motivated with the aid of context.

The concept of language impoliteness is defined differently in keeping with the point of view of some researchers or linguists. In addition, the idea of impoliteness is prominent in step with its supposed use and the context in the back of it. Based on its intended use, impoliteness is defined as language pastime geared toward destructive interpersonal relationships or deliberately attacking the face of the interlocutor (Archer, 2008; Bousfield, 2008; Culpeper, 1996; Limberg, 2009).

There are 5 impoliteness strategies expressed by Culpeper namely, bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm, or mock politeness, and withhold politeness.

2.3.1 Bald on Record

This strategies occurs whilst someone threatens every other person's face directly without minimizing facial assaults. This type of approach is usually observed in imperative sentences that are truthful and unambiguous.

Example:

Context: *When asking for answers during the exam to friends.*

A: *"If you don't tell me the answer to number 2, just see when you get home!"*.

The sentence above is a direct threatening utterance. It is a form of bald on record impoliteness strategy.

2.3.2 Positive Impoliteness

This strategy occurs when a speaker strikes some other character's face to advantage, appreciate, dominate, or impose their will on each other. This strategy

has several sub-strategies, namely: ignoring the other, the usage of inappropriate identity markers, the usage of taboo words and swear words, seek disagreement, avoid sitting together, making the other uncomfortable, use selective language.

Example:

A: *" I don't need your weird opinion. So shut your fucking mouth!"*

The sentence above shows the positive impoliteness contained in the taboo words in the sentence.

2.3.3 Negative Impoliteness

Negative impoliteness happens when someone makes use of phrases which might be intentionally designed to damage the wishes of the recipient's bad face. On this approach, the speaker tries to alienate the interlocutor in their social dating via intimidating, demeaning, mocking, and bodily and verbally hindering others. Culpeper (1996, p. 357-358) introduced a number of sub-strategies for positive and negative politeness. Negative impoliteness output strategies includes frighten, ridicule, accuse, condescend, do not take others seriously (underestimating others), invading other human beings's space, explicitly associating others with negative aspect, putting the other's indebtedness on record.

Example:

Context: *An old employee who just saw the performance of a new employee who worked for 5 days.*

A: *"Your work is always not good, you are lazy."*

The sentence above shows the use of utterances that underestimate the speech partner and that is a form of negative impoliteness strategy.

2.3.4 Sarcasm or Mock Impoliteness

This strategy shows a deliberate act of a person trying to be polite but insincere or insincerely enforced politeness. This strategies using politeness strategies that are absolutely no longer sincere the speech companion, pretend, or appear polite at the surface.

Example:

A: *“I accidentally opened it on Google, the stupidest person that appears is your face and it's bad that Google can tell!”*

The sentence above shows that the person referred to as stupid by the speaker is the other person, but the speaker is saying it with a dishonest politeness strategy.

2.3.5 Withhold Politeness

Withhold politeness is whilst a person intentionally demonstrates a failure to be well mannered in language. While someone makes use of offensive language, they trigger a dispute between others. Folks who pick out to use offensive language have a cause that could harm proper relations with others.

Withhold politeness is not doing politeness strategies as anticipated, as an example not saying thank you to an accomplice who gave gifts or congratulations.

Example: *When we meet people we don't know but we choose not to greet that person.*

From the discussion above, it may be concluded that impoliteness does not exist in positive sentences or expressions, however happens due to incompatibility of the usage of speech with certain social contexts or norms. Therefore there are not any basically impolite utterances.

2.4 Functions of Impoliteness

Every impolite utterance uttered by the speaker must have a function of that impoliteness. Culpeper's recent work (2011) suggests the function of impoliteness. He stated that the general function of impoliteness is opposition to the interlocutor, but impoliteness also has specific functions. The functions of impoliteness proposed by Culpeper are affective impoliteness, coercive impoliteness, and entertaining impoliteness. The three functions of impoliteness will be explained in detail below.

2.4.1 Affective Impoliteness

This function involves the emotional outburst that occurs during a conversation between the offender and the object of rudeness. Culpeper (2011) stated that affective impoliteness is the targeted display of intensely elevated emotions, such as anger, which implies that the production of negative emotional states is the responsibility of the target. Example:

A: *“How dare you walk out on me like that! You can’t just treat me like that! Who the hell you think you are?”*

B: *“I need to go. I have other things to do.”*

In the quote above, Person A utters impolite remarks to Person B. These impolite remarks show Person A's anger for leaving Person B. Based on Culpeper (2011), Person A's speech is included in the affective function because the speech shows emotion. to express anger and person B has to bear the anger of person A.

2.4.2 Coercive Impoliteness

The second function of impoliteness is coercive impoliteness. Speakers who perform this function of impoliteness may result in a rearrangement of grades. In addition, this impoliteness function can indicate if there are differences in social status between the speaker and listener, causing social inequality between them. This gap indicates that the speaker has a higher social status than the listener will have an advantage to force agreement. In addition, this function is also used to gain social power. Example:

A: *"I want the file for my tomorrow's presentation on my desk in 10 minutes and bring a cup of coffee from the coffee shop across the street."*
 B: *"Err... Okay, but I'm having my lunch right now. Is it okay if I do that after I finished?"*
 A: ***"I don't care about what you are doing. 10 minutes."***

The conversation excerpt above shows that person A and person B are having their free time, but suddenly person A approaches person B to order what person A says at that time. Even though person B is having lunch, person A does not care what activities are being carried out by person B at that time. Person A persists and orders Person B within 10 minutes. Person A dares to force Person B because Person A has a higher social status than Person B. According to Culpeper's (2011) explanation, the function of coercive impoliteness is to force

someone to do something or say something impolite to someone according to their social status.

2.4.3 Entertaining Impoliteness

The last function of impoliteness is the function of entertaining impoliteness. Impoliteness does not only function to make people angry or harm people but can also entertain people like the function of entertaining impoliteness. Impoliteness can be managed equally for listeners so that the impoliteness can entertain listeners. Example:

A: *“What a pretty dress you wear tonight.”*

B : *“Oh, thanks. I made it myself.”*

A : *“Wow, really? ‘Cause I’d like to have one.... for my cat”*

The quote above shows that person A displays the function of entertaining impoliteness. Person A mocked Person B's dress by saying that Person B's dress will be given to Person A's cat. This shows that Person A is making Person B a potential victim to be laughed at by listeners. In accordance with Culpeper's theory which explains that potential victims are used as jokes to be laughed at by listeners.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method used to collect and analyze data in this chapter. It consists of the following parts: research design, data collection, research data, data source, instrument, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher used of a qualitative descriptive technique, which served to explained or provided an overview of the things underneath to be studied through the sample or information that has been obtained. Qualitative research techniques are used to describe the phenomenon of impoliteness contained within the concern of *“The Tall Girl”* movie. Creswell (2009) states that one of the characteristics of qualitative studies is looking for the private expertise of a problem.

3.2 Data Collection

This section presents the methods used in data collection. Data collection includes research data, data sources, instruments, and data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The researcher uses all utterances of made by Jodi as the main female character and all her male interlocutors who take part in the dialogue and made

impoliteness strategies in the *Tall Girl* movie as primary data in this study. This movie is taken from the internet website as original version. Furthermore, *The Tall girl* movie video script is the second one information supply, the script is taken from the website <https://www.the-enhancing-room.com/tall-girl.html> because the script related to the original video model.

3.2.2 Data Sources and Subject of the Study

The data source of this research is Tall Girl movie. The researcher used the movie from website. The researcher used this film because Jodi and her male interlocutors provide a variety of utterances, especially in impoliteness strategies. The language of Jodi and her male interlocutor also has differences in the use of impoliteness strategies. Jodi and her male interlocutor may have different functions of impoliteness for conversation.

3.2.3 Instrument

An instrument is any device used to collect data. The main instrument in this study used human instrument. The researcher became the primary research device to collect data. The idea of the researcher as an instrument is frequently used to explain the crucial role of researcher in collecting, and analyzing data. The information was turned into collected by using researcher by means of looking movies and deciding on most effective the character. There have been no questionnaires, interviews, or observations to collect data. The researcher can also be the primary tool in reading the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher applied content material analysis.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

The researcher collect data using documentation techniques. The data is taken from the impoliteness strategies performed by the main female character named Jodi and the main male character named Schnipper in the *Tall Girl* movie.

There are several steps used by researcher in collecting data, among others:

a. Downloading *Tall Girl* movie in google web

The researcher download *Tall Girl* movie from the web with the following link: <https://193.178.172.113/movie/tall-girl-2019/>

b. Watching movie

Then the researcher watched the *Tall Girl* movie carefully and took the words of the characters while looking at the English subtitles.

c. Selecting data

After watching the movie, the researcher selected the text of the main female character and male character that used the impoliteness strategies and listed the text with table.

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

In the process of data analysis, the data that have been selected by the researcher is analyzed through several data analysis processes to obtain the results of this research. There are:

a. Identifying data

In the initial process of data analysis, the researcher explored the entire text of the movie transcript to find sentences or utterances produced by the character in this movie. Then, the researcher highlights the words, phrases, sentences or

utterances produced by the character which are included in the impoliteness strategy as in the theory used, namely Culpeper's theory. In this process, the researcher rewatched the movie and read the transcript of the movie to understand the impoliteness strategies used. In identifying the data, the researcher used a code to mark the function, there are bald on record (BR), positive impoliteness (PI), negative impoliteness (NI), sarcasm or mock politeness (MP), and withhold politeness (WP).

b. Classifying data

After the researcher completes the data identification process, the researcher classified the amount of data according to the impoliteness strategies. The researcher presented the data in a table. In the table, the researcher showed the number of impolite strategies used by the characters in the movie. An example of analysis:

Table 1: An example of data classification

Impoliteness strategies	Male	Female
Bald on Record	"He's probably dumb."	"I would really just prefer you keep your opinions to yourself."
Positive Impoliteness	"Big giraffe!"	"Stupid"
Negative Impoliteness	"I'm gonna kill that kid when I see him."	"I'm gonna kick you in the nards hard."
Sarcasm or Mock Politeness		"But with less body slams and more crop tops."
Withhold politeness		"Okay, it would be weird. "

c. Describing classified data

After the researcher succeeded in getting the results of the analysis, the researcher explained the results of the research descriptively. The researcher explained in detail the results of this study based on Table 1. Table 1 answered the first research question that asks about what impoliteness strategies are used by the main female character and her male interlocutor in the movie *The Tall Girl*. Then the researcher also analyzed the influence of gender in carrying out the impoliteness strategies used by these characters.

d. Drawing conclusion

Finally, the researcher concluded the results of the analysis from the data that has been analyzed in this study.



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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion. The findings section presents an analysis based on Culpeper's (1996) theory of impoliteness strategies. Then the discussion section presents data analysis based on the analysis of data findings.

4.1 Findings

This study found all the impoliteness strategies used by the characters in *Tall Girl* movie. However, there are many differences in the impolite strategies used by Jodi and her male interlocutors. As the table below shows the difference in the number of strategies used by Jodi and her male interlocutors.

a. Bald on Record Impoliteness

In the *Tall Girl* movie, the researcher found 4 conversations containing bald on record impoliteness strategies. The bald on record impoliteness strategy can be seen in detail in the data below.

The first dialogue is shown on the conversation Fareeda and Jodi have had. This conversation took place after Jodi saw Stig and always adored Stig because Stig was the first man Jodi fell in love with. However, Jodi changed her attitude, including towards one of her best friends, Fareeda. Fareeda felt that Jodi was exaggerating to Stig so Fareeda expressed what she felt for Jodi. After

Fareeda expressed how she felt, Jodi did not accept and was angry with Fareeda and uttered words that were included in the sub-strategies of impoliteness. These words can be seen from the dialogue below.

Datum 1:

Fareeda: “Why are you acting so crazy over a guy who, you just admitted two minutes ago, was never going to happen? Do you really need validation that badly?”

Jodi: “If you're not going to have my back, **I would really just prefer you keep your opinions to yourself.**”

In the statement in bold print, Jodi delivered a high intonation, direct, clear and unambiguous to show her emotions to Fareeda. Its function is affective impoliteness because Jodi delivering emotion to Fareeda. According to Culpeper (2011) affective impoliteness is a function of impoliteness that has an impact on increasing intense emotions such as anger, and implies that this negative emotional state is the responsibility of the target. This was caused by Fareeda who said that Jodi was a woman who really needed validation from a man Jodi had just met and did not want to listen to Fareeda's words where Fareeda was someone who had known her for a long time and had even been Jodi's best friend for a long time. Jodi was annoyed with Fareeda's statement and issued an impolite speech through a direct impoliteness strategy aimed at attacking Fareeda's face. The impolite strategies was used because it was influenced by emotional factors or anger felt by Jodi towards Fareeda.

The next bald on record example occurred between Jodi and Jodi's sister. Jodi was annoyed with her sister who had a prettier face and of course the normal height for women in general. This second conversation shows Jodi's brother

saying that she is not perfect in front of Jodi who really wants to be her beautiful sister and often takes part in beauty contests. Jodi's brother asked Jodi's opinion on the dress to wear to reduce her body for the upcoming beauty pageant. This annoyed Jodi and she uttered impolite sentences and below is an excerpt of the dialogue between Jodi's sister and Jodi.

Datum 2:

Harper: "Allie McKinney, Miss Teen Florida 1993, states in her autobiography, *The Crowning Achievement*, that the key to a perfect-fitting dress is to buy one that is three sizes too small and to wear it two hours a day one week before the event to fit it to your exact body size."

Jodi: "**Can you even breathe in that thing?**"

The dialogue above occurred when Jodi's sister named Harper is trying on a dress that is smaller than Harper's body. Harper did this because she was going to enter a beauty pageant. Then Jodi said *Can you even breathe in that thing?* thus threatening Harper's face directly and decisively and the conversation carried out by Jodi was included in the utterance of impoliteness and its function is affective impoliteness. Jodi said that because she felt that her sister's explanation made her feel even more inferior because her sister already had a more perfect body than Jodi but still felt less beautiful than herself and this sentence was included in the bald on record sub-strategies.

Then the next dialogue that shows bald on record is from Jodi's male interlocutor. He was one of those people who bullied Jodi because of her height. Besides bullying Jodi, he also likes to bully Jodi with his friend Kimmy. They always make Jodi an object of ridicule and jokes in public. One of the conversations they had with Jodi is as below.

Datum 3:

Schnipper: “Besides, you really don't think a guy as hot as Stig would be into you, do you? I mean, let's face it, Jodi. You're the tall girl.

You'll never be the pretty girl.”

Jodi: “Yeah, well.”

Schnipper used impolite language directly at Jodi aimed at hitting Jodi in the face and its function is coercive impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2011) this type of function is a situation where there is a difference between a stronger or dominant social structure and a less strong social structure. The context of the dialogue above occurs after Schnipper lies to Jodi and disguises himself as a boy Jodi likes. Then there was a debate between Schnipper and Jodi and Schnipper said while giving a negative expression that mocked Jodi and said that Jodi did not have a pretty face to be friends with the boy she liked because her body was very tall unlike women in general. The sentence used by Schnipper to attack Jodi's face is included in the bald on record sub-strategies on impoliteness strategies.

An example of bald of record impoliteness in the next note occurred in a conversation Jodi and Jack had. Their conversation situation took place around the school where Jodi first saw Stig. Jack knows all of Stig's vices that Jodi doesn't see. But Jodi didn't care about Jack and kept praising Stig in front of Jack because Jodi kept praising Stig, Jack immediately denied Jodi's statement. While contradicting Jodi's statement, Jack uses the bald on record impoliteness strategies to snap at Jodi. Examples of using direct impoliteness strategies can be seen in the dialogue below.

Datum 4:

Jodi: “Okay, yeah, okay, he guy is decent-looking.”

Jack: “Yeah, that's, you know, that's obvious, but, you know, you don't know him. **He's probably dumb.**”

The speech events above are speech events involving Jodi and Jack. The conversation above is included in the bald on record strategy and its function is affection impoliteness. In this speech event, the speaker who utters direct impoliteness is Jack. The impoliteness strategies can be seen directly in the utterances in bold print, namely "*He's probably dumb.*" Just like in the previous example, in the bold print, Jack delivered his speech with a high, direct, clear, and unambiguous intonation to show his emotion to Jodi. This was caused by Jodi who thought that Stig is a perfect human who is always praised by Jodi excessively in front of Jack. Jodi's behavior made Jack angry because Jack already knew Stig's true nature and he wanted to see that Jodi was not hurt by Stig and was always happy, then Jack issued a story that attacked Jodi's face by issuing high intonation, direct, clear and unambiguous to against Jodi's statement. Thus, Adit issued an impolite utterance through a bald on record impoliteness strategies aimed at attacking Jodi's face. The bald on record impoliteness strategies was used because it was influenced by the emotional factor or anger felt by Jack towards Jodi.

b. Positive Impoliteness

In the *Tall Girl* movie, the researcher found 8 conversations containing positive impoliteness strategies. The researcher will describe examples of positive impoliteness strategies in detail as shown in the data below.

An example of a conversation that shows positive impoliteness occurs in the conversation Jodi and Schnipper had. The conversation occurred when Schnipper got Jodi's phone number. However, Jodi suspects that Schnipper got

her number from Jack, Jodi's friend who likes Jodi. The sentence said by Jodi made Schnipper feel a little irritated because according to Schnipper, Jodi's words showed that Schnipper liked Jodi so he asked Jack for Jodi's number. Schnipper uses positive impoliteness in replying to Jodi's words and Schnipper also calls Jodi inappropriate identity markers because Jodi is not a beautiful woman but a woman with abnormal height in general women. The conversation between Jodi and Schnipper can be seen in the conversation excerpt below.

Datum 5:

Jodi: "So, I'm guessing that Dunkleman gave you my number?"

Schnipper: "No, no. I just looked it up in the phone book under **Big giraffe!**"

In the above dialog event, there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of a positive impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies of using inappropriate identity markers and its function is coercive impoliteness. In speech events, impoliteness was carried out by Schnipper as a speaker to Jodi as a speech partner. The strategy of positive impoliteness with sub-strategies using inappropriate identity markers can be seen in utterances that read "*No, no. I just looked it up in the phone book under Big giraffe!*" In that utterance, Schnipper used *Big giraffe* utterance to spoil the face of his speech partner. The utterance is issued by Schnipper which is influenced by the intentional factor of the speaker due to the speaker's resentment towards his speech partner. Schnipper showed Jodi's words that he thought Schnipper was asking Jack for Jodi's number. Thus, Schnipper acted impolitely to Jodi using a positive impolite strategy by using inappropriate identity markers.

Examples of the next positive impoliteness are when the conversation carried out by Jodi and other friends who like to oppress Jodi too. They had a conversation on school after Jodi's friend called her last night. In addition to using inappropriate identity markers such as the example above, positive impoliteness can also use the taboo words or cursing like the example of the conversation below.

Datum 6:

Jodi: "Okay, **what the hell is wrong with you?**"

Kimmy: "Oh, don't be so best supporting actress."

In the speech event, impoliteness was carried out by Jodi as a speaker to Kimmy as her speech partner. In the conversation, Jodi uses the word taboo to express disinterest which is the substrate for positive impoliteness strategies and its function is affective impoliteness. Jodi's speech can be understood that the speaker does not show interest in her speech partner. Jodi was not interested in the topic of conversation or the other person, namely Kimmy. Jodi already knew that Kimmy would talk about Kimmy calling Jodi under the guise of Stig that happened the night before. Positive impoliteness can be seen in the words "*what the hell is wrong with you*", Jodi shows no interest and tries to ignore Kimmy who will approach her and call her from a distance. Thus, Jodi spoke impolitely to Kimmy using a positive impoliteness strategy in the form of expressing a sense of disinterest. This is influenced by the intentional factor of the speaker who does not want to create a speech situation with her speech partner.

The next conversation showed positive impoliteness carried out by Jodi and her sister. The next conversation shows the positive impoliteness carried out

by Jodi and her sister. The positive impoliteness strategies used by Jodi is in the form of swear words or insults. The use of swear words can be used as a marker of impoliteness in a speech event. The marker of impoliteness in the form of swear words is included in the category of linguistic markers. The use of swear words can be seen in the conversation data below.

Datum 7:

Harper: "If I had that kind of attitude, I don't think I ever would've gotten that job with the Hilton Corporation."

Jodi: "You have an unpaid internship at the Residence Inn. **Stupid**"

Based on an analysis of the conversation between Jodi and her sister, Harper. Jodi used positive impoliteness and its function is affective impoliteness. It is known that there had previously been different opinions about Stig. Harper has high self-confidence and believes that Jodi can conquer Stig's heart after making several changes to Jodi's appearance. However Jodi is not sure about this. Harper strongly opposed Jodi's words and said that Harper would not be able to get a well-known job at the Hilton Corporation if she had an attitude like Jodi, namely an attitude of insecurity about everything. After expressing this, Jodi issued a swear word to Harper, namely *stupid*. Through this word, it can be concluded that Jodi applies positive impoliteness in her speech because the word shows her disinterest in Harper's opinion, which argues that one must be confident to be accepted to work at the Hilton Corporation, while Harper is just an intern there and it is not paid.

The next excerpt shows the positive impoliteness that took place in Jodi's house. The conversation was by Jodi and her father. When Jodi arrived home, Jodi saw many people of the same height as Jodi having a party at her house. This

situation surprised Jodi because Jodi didn't hit any of them at all. Jodi immediately approached her father, Richie, and asked for an explanation who these people were. Richie explains that they are his friends and Richie invites them so Jodi doesn't have to feel insecure because they are the same height. Jodi felt angry and did not accept her father's opinion about gathering people with very tall bodies so she used impolite words to Richie. Jodi utters impolite sentences which are included in the positive impoliteness sub-strategies. Jodi and Steve's conversation can be seen in the excerpt below.

Datum 8:

Richie: "Jodi, I just want you to feel normal."

Jodi: "Don't you realize that... that every time you try to make me feel more normal, **you just end up making me feel like more of a freak!?**"

In the conversation above, there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of using positive impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies of disassociate and its function is affective impoliteness. In the event of speech, impoliteness was made by Jodi as a speaker to Richie as a speech partner. Disassociate is the sub-strategies for positive impoliteness strategies. The speaker separates themselves from their speech partner who is considered not to have the same opinion as the speaker. Disassociate oneself from the speech partner can be done by speakers by refuting the speech partner's speech or not wanting to acknowledge the opinion of the hearer. The strategy of positive impoliteness in the form of disassociate oneself can be seen in the speech, *namely "you just end up making me feel like more of a freak!?"* to refute Richie's previous story. Jodi denied Richie's story, who thought that if Richie invited people who had abnormal

heights like Jodi, then Jodi would feel like any other normal person. But Jodi felt that this made him even more strange. Thus, Jodi was impolite to Richie by using a positive impoliteness strategies in the form of disassociate. This is influenced by intentional factors because there are differences of opinion between speaker and speech partner.

The next conversation was carried out by Jodi with one of her friends who used to bully her, namely Steve. The conversation situation occurred on school. At that time, Jodi and Steve accidentally walked and then met in the school lobby. Steve walked over to Jodi who was in front of Jodi's bokcase. Then Steve greeted Jodi using sarcastic words to mock Jodi. In this incident, Jodi felt annoyed because Steve mocked Jodi when Jodi was putting things on Jodi's bookcase. Examples of using positive impoliteness strategies can be seen in the dialogue excerpts below.

Datum 9:

Steve: "Well, how's the weather up there?"

Jodi: "**You think your life is hard?** I'm a high school junior wearing size 13 Nikes. Men's size 13 Nikes. Beat that."

In the conversation above, there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of using positive impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies of expressing a sense of disinterest and its function is affective impoliteness. In the event of speech, impoliteness was carried out by Jodi as a speaker to Steve as a speech partner. The strategy of positive impoliteness in the form of expressing a sense of disinterest can be seen in the utterances that bold. Jodi showed her disinterest because Steve approached her when she was on a bookcase and greeted Jodi with words that mocked her about her height so Jodi spoke impolitely to Steve to

express her disinterest in the greeting made by Steve. The impoliteness used by Jodi was influenced by the intentional factor of Jodi not wanting to talk to Steve and wanting to end the conversation with Steve immediately because if Jodi continued the conversation with Steve Steve would continue to make fun of her height.

Another example of a positive impoliteness sub-strategies is the conversation between Richie and Jodi. Their conversation took place at home while having dinner. During dinner, Richie always asked about the diseases diagnosed for people who have abnormal height like Jodi even though Jodi was very healthy and did not experience the diseases mentioned by her father, Richie. Richie has excessive worry for Jodi because of the news about these many illnesses. As a result of excessive worry, Richie kept repeating questions that made Jodi bored and even sick of hearing questions from his father. Every time Richie asked this, Jodi always tried to ignore her father's questions. When ignoring Richie's questions, Jodi used a positive impoliteness strategies to ignore Richie's questions. The dialogue fragment below shows that Jodi uses positive impoliteness strategies.

Datum 10:

Richie: “You feeling okay? Like, no headaches, irregular heartbeats or unexplainable...”

Jodi: “Dad, I... I know that you live with this constant fear that I'm just gonna keep growing and growing until all of my vital organs explode, but really, if I was gonna have major health problems, **I think I would have had them by now.**”

In the conversation above, there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of the use of a positive impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies of

ignoring and its function is affective impoliteness. In the speech events, the impoliteness was carried out by Jodi as a speaker to Richie as a speech partner. The use of a positive impoliteness strategies in the form of ignoring speech partners can be seen in a bold printed speech that is *"I think I would have had them by now."* In this speech, Jodi ignored Richie's speech who wanted to always ask about the disease to Jodi who was very healthy at that time. When the speech situation occurred, Jodi also ignored his speech partner by not paying attention to his speech partners when issuing speech. Factors that influence the use of positive inequality strategies in the form of ignoring this are the presence of resentment and boredom. Jodi felt bored that was annoyed at Richie's excessive concern and made Jodi feel increasingly insecure about her height due to Richie's concern so that Jodi ignored Richie's speech.

The next use of impoliteness is shown in the conversation Jodi and Stig have. The situation in the conversation occurred when Jodi gave a speech at the prom night. Jodi was starting to feel confident about her height because she had seen a video showing Jack defending herself in front of friends who bullied her and in front of Stig. Jack is one of the people besides Fareeda who always cheers up Jodi when Jodi is being bullied by her friends and always convinces Jodi that Jodi is a very beautiful woman with her tall body. After seeing the video and giving a speech at the prom night, Jodi leaves the prom but is suddenly approached by Stig. In the video that Jodi has seen, Stig also humiliated Jodi in front of friends and also in front of Kimmy so that Jodi was disappointed with Stig's attitude. Stig approached Jodi to apologize for all of Stig's evil treatment of

Jodi, but Jodi was already disappointed and felt that Stig was not a good person for her. Their conversation led to Jodi's use of positive impoliteness. An example of positive impoliteness in Jodi and Stig's conversation can be seen in the dialogue below.

Datum 11:

Stig: "Look, is there any chance that we can start over? Please?"

Jodi: "I'd love to start over. **But just not with you.**"

In the dialogue above, there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of using positive impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies of expressing disinterest and its function is affective impoliteness. In the dialogue, impoliteness is carried out by Jodi as a speaker to Stig as a speech partner. The strategy of positive impoliteness in the form of expressing a sense of disinterest can be seen in the speech in bold, namely "*But just not with you.*" In that sentence, Jodi showed her disinterest in Stig's offer to apologize to Jodi and wanted to start a relationship with Jodi from scratch. So that way, Jodi spoke disrespectfully to Jodi using a positive impoliteness strategies in the form of expressing a sense of disinterest with Stig's offer, who had participated in bullying Jodi in front of many people and in front of Kimmy. This is influenced by the intentional factor of the speaker who does not want to create a speech situation with her speech partner and wants to immediately end the conversation with her speech partner.

The next conversation shows the positive impoliteness that was carried out by Jodi and Fareeda. They had a conversation in the school toilet. At that time Fareeda approached Jodi who was in the school toilet. Jodi entered the school toilet not because she wanted to relieve herself but instead ran away from Kimmy

and Schnipper by reading a book in the toilet. Fareeda saw this and immediately approached Jodi and told Jodi to get out of the toilet. But Jodi still didn't want to get out of the toilet with the excuse of reading. Fareeda denied Jodi because Jodi didn't read but she hid and Fareeda felt that Jodi didn't need to hide because Kimmy had prank called Jodi. Jodi was angry with Fareeda because Fareeda did not feel what had happened to Jodi. Jodi used positive impoliteness strategies when having the conversation and the conversations with positive impoliteness strategies can be seen in the conversation excerpt below.

Datum 12:

Fareeda: "She prank called you, Jodi. So, what?"

Jodi: "**Easy for you to say.** Okay, nothing rattles you."

In the dialogue above, there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of using positive impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies of disassociate from the other and its function is affective impoliteness. In speech events, impoliteness was carried out by Jodi as a speaker to Fareeda as a speech partner. The strategy of positive impoliteness in the form of disassociate from the other can be seen in the utterance "*Easy for you to say*" to refute Fareeda's previous speech. Fareeda told Jodi to get out of the toilet and still face Kimmy because according to Fareeda Kimmy's treatment was just making prank called to Jodi. Jodi did not accept Fareeda's opinion, which belittled Kimmy when she only did prank called. Jodi thought that Fareeda was not embarrassed because she had been prank called by Kimmy so Jodi said impolitely and pretended to turn on the toilet flush so Fareeda would leave the toilet and not force her to come out. Thus, Jodi was impolite to Fareeda by using a positive impoliteness strategies in the form of

disassociate from the other. This is influenced by intentional factors because there are differences of opinion between speaker and speech partner.

c. Negative Impoliteness

In the *Tall Girl* movie, the researcher found 7 conversations that contain negative impoliteness strategies. The researcher will describe examples of negative impoliteness strategies in detail as shown in the data below.

The first example occurred in the conversation Jodi had with her father, Richie. The conversation took place in the dining room at noon. They ate together in the dining room while watching the news about a tall person who was like Jodi. Richie watched the news and became very worried about Jodi's health and he wanted to do what was best for his daughter. He advises Jodi with the knowledge he has and tends to always limit Jodi's activities and even food. Jodi felt that her father was exaggerating in responding to the news because it wasn't necessarily that bad things had happened to him. However, Jodi's father remained in his stance and used negative impoliteness strategies in what he said to Jodi. Examples and explanations of the impoliteness strategies uttered by Richie can be seen in the dialogue excerpts below.

Datum 13:

Richie: “No, Yao Defen's osteoporosis didn't show up till she was in college. She holds the record for the world's tallest woman. **She died 2012, age 40.** So, tragic.”

Jodi: “Okay, and why do you know that? And why would you bring it up at dinner?”

In speech events, there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of using negative impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies to frighten the speech partner and its function is affective impoliteness. In the speech event,

Jodi's father, Richie, as a speaker, made impoliteness to Jodi as a speech partner. The strategy of negative impoliteness in the form of frightening the speech partner can be seen in Richie's utterances in bold print. In the event said above, Richie used a negative impoliteness strategies in the form of scaring the speech partner addressed to Jodi by saying that something bad would happen to Jodi, namely she would have various kinds of illnesses with abnormal height and the worst possibility would be Jodi would have died at a young age if Jodi did not want to adjust her dietary habit and maintain her stamina. Thus, Richie issued impolite speech to Jodi through a negative impoliteness strategies in the form of frightening the interlocutor. This is influenced by the factor that Jodi's height is abnormally high and can cause various kinds of diseases so that Richie has more worries for Jodi if Jodi doesn't take care of her body health.

The next expert showed the sub-strategies of negative impoliteness being spoken to Jack as well. Jack used the strategies of negative impoliteness to mock his interlocutor, Jodi. This happened when Jodi came to Jack's house but Jodi didn't want to meet Jack but to meet Stig. The use of this strategy can be seen in the excerpt below.

Datum 14:

Jack: "I'm just shocked. **You look a overdressed for a study night.**"

Jodi: "Waw"

In the excerpt above, it can be seen that Jack used the strategy of impoliteness with the aim of ridiculing the speech partner and its function is coercive impoliteness. Mocking the speech partner is a substrate for negative impoliteness strategies, which means that the speaker blames and/or ridicules the

weaknesses of the speech partner. In speech events, impoliteness is carried out by Jack as a speaker to Jodi as a speech partner. As for speeches that show negative impoliteness strategies in the form of ridiculing the speech partner, namely "*You look overdressed for a study night.*" If seen from the context of the conversation in above, Jack deliberately said that Jodi was too excessive in wearing clothes that were only used for group work. This was because Jack already knew that Jodi came to his house not only for group work but also to meet Stig and wanted to look attractive to Stig. Jack was jealous of Jodi's treatment and immediately mocked Jodi's appearance, causing an impoliteness strategies.

The next negative impoliteness strategies comes from a conversation between Richie and Jodi. Their conversation took place in the car and the car contained not only Jodi and Richie, but Harper and Jodi's mother. The four of them attend the Harper beauty pageant. At that time, Harper invited Stig to come with Jodi and his family to see Harper's beauty contest together. At that time, Jodi with her father and mother were already at the Harper beauty contest, but Stig still had not arrived and had not given any news to Jodi. Jodi waited until the beauty contest ended and Harper won. Jodi is saddened and disappointed by Stig's actions. Then while in the car, Jodi and Richie had a conversation. Jodi told her about Stig not coming to the beauty contest crying all the time. Richie heard Jodi's cries and was annoyed and during the conversation Richie used negative impoliteness strategies. Richie deliberately used the strategy of impoliteness because he was annoyed with Jodi who kept crying at the same time as Stig who

had made Jodi cry like that. An example of this negative impoliteness strategy can be seen in the dialogue excerpt below.

Datum 15:

Richie: **“I’m gonna kill that kid when I see him.”**

Jodi: “Don’t talk like that.”

In the conversation above, there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of using negative impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies of scaring the speech partner used by Richie and its function is affective impoliteness. The conversation above led to the use of impoliteness by Richie as a speaker to Jodi as a speech partner. The strategy of negative impoliteness in the form of a sub-strategies of scaring the speech partner can be seen in the bold words spoken by Richie. In the conversation, Richie uses a negative impoliteness strategies in the form of scaring the speech partner which was addressed to Jodi by saying if he would kill Stig. Richie said it was because he saw Jodi who was talking to her keep crying so he scared Jodi to stop crying and stop talking about Stig stuff. Thus, Richie issued impolite speech to Jodi through a negative impoliteness strategies in the form of scaring the interlocutor. This was influenced by Richie's frustration with Jodi who kept crying over Stig and also Stig who didn't give any news and didn't even attend the beauty contest.

The next conversation between Jodi and Fareeda is also an example of using impoliteness strategies. Jodi and Fareeda had the conversation off school when they apologized to each other for the previous fight between them. They decide to go for a walk after a few days of not seeing each other and they tell each other what they've been up to when they haven't spent time together. Jodi said that

she was dating Stig but at the time Stig was still in a relationship with his girlfriend and Jodi was sure that Stig would break up with his girlfriend at that time. Then Fareeda said that she had just seen Stig with his girlfriend on a date, so it made Jodi curious about Stig and his girlfriend's dating activities. Fareeda had little praise for Stig's outing with his girlfriend. Then Jodi was annoyed because Fareeda praised Stig and his girlfriend's date so Jodi used impolite sentences to ridicule Fareeda and convinced Fareeda that Jodi's date with his girlfriend was worse than what Jodi thought. The use of impoliteness can be seen in the following conversation excerpt.

Datum 16:

Fareeda: "Sounds like it's mostly just eating and strolling."

Jodi: "**This is worse.**"

It can be seen from the conversation above that there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of the use of negative impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies of mocking the speech partner and its function is affective impoliteness. In the conversation, impoliteness was made by Jodi as a speaker to Fareeda as a speech partner. The utterances that show negative impoliteness strategies are in the form of ridiculing the speech partners in sentences in bold. Judging from the context of the conversation above, Jodi deliberately said that Stig and his girlfriend's date, namely eating and strolling, was worse. In the context of the conversation, Jodi taunts Fareeda who talks excitedly about Stig and his girlfriend's date. Then Jodi felt jealous of Fareeda's reaction which seemed to mock Jodi first so he used a negative impolite strategy to reply to Fareeda's

taunts. This was due to the familiarity factor between Jodi and Fareeda, which gave rise to a strategy of impoliteness

Furthermore, an example of negative impoliteness can be seen from the conversation that Jodi and Jack had. They had a dialogue in the school area when Stig had just entered the school. Stig is an exchange student at a school in Switzerland. Stig is the only boy who has a very tall body at the school and those are the characteristics of a boy that Jodi likes. Jodi has criteria for the boy she likes, which is taller than herself and Stig has those characteristics. When she first saw Stig, Jodi immediately fell in love with him. Jodi finds out that Stig lives in the same house as Jack. Jack is Jodi's friend who likes Jodi. Jodi always finds out all about Stig through Jack. Jodi always praised Stig in front of Jack but Jack always convinced Jodi that dating a short guy was not a bad thing for Jodi and what he meant by a short man was Jack himself. Jack always tried to make Jodi's heart melt. But Jodi remained in her stance, namely liking tall guy. Then during the conversation, Jodi used negative impoliteness strategies. Negative impoliteness strategies can be seen in the dialogue excerpt below.

Datum 17:

Jack: "Date a short guy. Wear high heels. Do something crazy."

Jodi: "**They don't make heels in size 13 men's.**"

In the speech events carried out by Jodi and Jack there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of the use of negative impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies of condescending the speech partner and its function is affective impoliteness. In speech events, impoliteness is carried out by Jodi's speech which shows a negative impolite strategy by condescending the speech partner. Negative

impoliteness strategies with condescension to the speech partner can be seen from the words in bold. Judging from the context of the conversation, this statement was deliberately made by Jodi to lower Jack's self-esteem because Jack had a shorter body than her and Jodi did not want a girlfriend who was shorter than her. This negative impoliteness strategies is used because of the high imbalance factor between Jodi and Jack who are very different. Jodi's tall body is abnormally tall for women of her age, so she feels insecure and wants to find a man who is taller than her.

The next use of negative impoliteness strategies can be seen in the conversation between Jodi and Helaine. Helaine is the mother of Jodi. Their conversation took place in a mall. Jodi, Harper, and Helaine went to the mall to make changes to Jodi's tomboyish appearance. Helaine and Harper do this to Jodi because they know that Jodi is in love with a friend of the opposite sex named Stig. According to Harper, the first thing to do to get Stig's attention was to make a change of appearance. They changed Jodi's appearance, starting from the hairstyle, make-up, to the clothing. Jodi is used to wearing pants and this time Helaine suggested buying Jodi a dress. When trying on clothes in the pass room, Jodi tried on clothes according to Helaine's choices and tastes which seemed a bit old and not suitable for Jodi to wear. Then Jodi deliberately used negative impoliteness to her mother because of a choice that didn't suit her. The negative impoliteness can be seen in the conversation excerpt below.

Datum 18:

Jodi: “**I look like Grandma's couch.**”

Helaine: “Or a beautiful mermaid princess.”

In the conversation quote above, there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of the use of negative impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies of ridiculing the speech partner and its function is affective impoliteness. In the event of speech, impoliteness was carried out by Jodi as a speaker to Helaine as a speech partner. Then the utterances that showing negative impoliteness strategies in the form of ridiculing the speech partner, namely *"I look like Grandma's couch"*. Judging from the context of the conversation above, Jodi deliberately said that Helaine's clothes were ugly. The dress has a design that is old-fashioned for today's wear so it looks as old-fashioned as grandma's couch. What's more, her clothes were used for the first date with the man he liked, Stig. The use of the negative impoliteness strategies was due to the familiarity factor between Jodi and his mother, Helaine, which gave rise to the negative impoliteness strategies.

Another example of using negative impoliteness is the conversation between Jodi and Schnipper. Their conversation took place in the school cafeteria. Schnipper approached Jodi who was eating on purpose and wanted to irritate Jodi for the umpteenth time. Exactly the day before, Schnipper made a prank called on Jodi pretending to be Stig and Jodi believed that the person on the phone was Stig. But after Jodi believed him, Schnipper immediately mocked Jodi and Kimmy because the prank called was Kimmy's idea. Kimmy did a prank called because Kimmy knew that Jodi also liked Stig so she did a prank called Jodi because she didn't want to compete with Jodi. Schnipper approached Jodi by imitating the tone of voice when he prank called Jodi. Seeing Schnipper's behavior, Jodi was so

annoyed that he expressed his frustration using negative impoliteness. Jodi's conversation showing negative impoliteness can be seen below.

Datum 19:

Schnipper: "Hi, Jodi, this is Schnipper from school."

Jodi: "You know what, Schnipper? You really chose the wrong day to mess with me, okay? The next time I see you, I'm gonna take my size 13 Nikes and **I'm gonna kick you in the nards hard.**"

In the conversation between Jodi and Schnipper above, there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of using negative impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategies of frighten the speech partner and its function is affective impoliteness. In speech events, impoliteness was carried out by Jodi as a speaker to Schnipper as a speech partner. The strategy of negative impoliteness in the form of frighten the speech partner can be seen in the statement in bold type spoken by Jodi, namely "*I'm gonna kick you in the nards hard*". In the conversation above, Jodi uses a negative impoliteness strategies in the form of frighten the speech partner addressed to Schnipper by saying that he will kick Schnipper if Schnipper keeps talking to her. Thus, Jodi issued impolite speech to Schnipper through a negative impoliteness strategies in the form of frighten the speech partner. This was influenced by the factor of Schnipper who continuously bullied Jodi so that Jodi felt tired and annoyed.

d. Sarcasm or Mock Politeness

In the *Tall Girl* movie, the researcher found 4 conversations that contain strategies of sarcasm or mock politeness. The researcher will describe examples of sarcasm or moci politeness strategies in detail as shown in the data below.

The first example of this strategy is in a conversation Bruce and Jodi had. This conversation took place in the school area. Bruce is one of those people who likes to make fun of Jodi because of Jodi's height. Bruce asked Jodi to talk but while making fun of Jodi. Then Jodi replied to Bruce's words by carrying out a sarcasm impoliteness strategies. The impoliteness strategies of sarcasm or mock politeness can be seen from the conversation excerpt below.

Datum 20:

Bruce: "I know I've only known you for, like, two minutes, but would you maybe wanna get to know me longer?"

Jodi: "You know that really, really, really tall girl that you go to school with? **The one that people call LeBron, Skyscraper, Daddy Long Legs?**"

In the incident said above, there was a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of the use of sarcasm or mock politeness and its function is affective impoliteness. In speech events, language impoliteness was carried out by Jodi as a speaker to Bruce as a speech partner. The strategy of sarcasm or mock politeness can be seen in the bold print, namely "*The one that people call LeBron, Skyscraper, Daddy Long Legs?*". This speech was used by Jodi and ultimately created social disharmony between Jodi and Bruce. Bruce was reading a book in the library and sat across from Jodi who was also reading a book. Bruce finds out that Jodi is the tallest girl in school. However, Bruce mocked Jodi by pretending to invite her to get acquainted and wanted to be Jodi's friend. Jodi knew that this was a form of mockery against her. Jodi's bold-printed statement sounded sarcastic and Jodi used this story to sarcastic Bruce, who invited him to meet but intended to sarcastic her. Behind the story, Jodi was irritated with Bruce because Bruce should not have treated and mocked Jodi like that. Jodi did a sarcasm or

mock politeness strategies due to the annoyance factor so Jodi could attack Bruce's face by being sarcastic.

Sarcasm or mock politeness can also be seen in Jack and Jodi's conversation. The situation of their conversation occurred at school, to be precise, in the school canteen. At that time they saw Kimmy and her friends having a fight in the canteen. The fight between Kimmy and her friends became the center of attention of the people who were in the school canteen, especially Jodi and Jack. Kimmy is someone who always hates Jodi so that almost every day Kimmy makes jokes by mocking or pranking Jodi. Jodi and Jack were happy when they saw Kimmy and her friend fighting at that time. Jack made sarcastic words because he saw the incident and Jodi deliberately also said sarcastic words and used sarcasm or mock politeness to Jack for discussing Jack's joke directed at Kimmy who was fighting. Jack and Jodi's conversation shows sarcasm or mock politeness, which can be seen in the following conversation excerpt.

Datum 21:

Jack: "This is like watching a UFC cage match."

Jodi: "**But with less body slams and more crop tops.**"

In the conversation between Jodi and Jack, a phenomenon of impoliteness occurs in the form of the use of sarcasm or mock politeness and its function is entertaining impoliteness. This type of function is impoliteness arranged for listeners and can entertain listeners (Culpeper, 2011). In this speech events, language impoliteness was carried out by Jodi as a speaker to Bruce as a speech partner. As in Culpeper's stated (1996) that there are situations where sarcasm or mock politeness that looks impolite can be polite depending on the context of the

speaker and the hearer. The politeness strategy of sarcasm or mock politeness can be seen in bold print, namely "But with less body slams and more crop tops." This speech was used by Jodi and finally created social harmony between Jodi and Jack. In this story, Jodi makes a strategy of mock politeness or sarcasm that looks polite because the context that Jodi and Jack are talking about is a joke about Kimmy. They saw Kimmy and her friends fighting from a distance and mocking Kimmy at each other for stupid things, namely fighting in a very crowded school canteen. The statement in bold print issued by Jodi sounded sarcastic and this statement was used by Jodi to reply to Jack's joke about Kimy and Jodi used sarcasm in the joke. In this speech, Jodi uses a strategy of sarcasm or mock politeness due to the closeness factor between her and Jack so that Jodi can show a speech situation that seems impolite to be polite.

In the next example, Jodi used sarcasm or mock politeness to Fareeda. Jodi and Fareeda have a conversation in the school area. Their conversation happened after Jodi got bullied from other people. Jodi felt sad when she got bullied. But Fareeda, one of Jodi's best friends, was standing right next to Jodi. Jodi knew that if he felt sad, Fareeda would definitely feel sad too and Jodi didn't want to see Fareeda feel sad. Jodi imitated her friend who had bullied her by imitating that person and making a joke with Fareeda so that Fareeda believed that Jodi did not feel sad about the bullying. Jodi used sarcasm or mock politeness in her jokes on Fareeda on purpose. The use of sarcasm or mock politeness in the conversations conducted by Jodi and Fareeda can be seen below.

Datum 22:

Jodi: "Fareeda, how much longer do I have to endure this?"

Fareeda: "Just trying to start my next class off on a high note."
 Jodi: "**Well, I start every class off on a high note.**"

The conversation above was conducted by Jodi and Fareeda and there was a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of the use of sarcasm or mock politeness and its function is entertaining impoliteness. In speech events, language impoliteness was carried out by Jodi as a speaker to Fareeda as a speech partner. In this conversation, the impoliteness strategies of sarcasm or mock politeness can be seen in bold print, namely "*Well, I start every class off on a high note.*" This utterance is used by Jodi so that it can create social harmony between Jodi and Fareed. Just like the previous example, in the speech above Jodi also makes a strategy of sarcasm or mock politeness that looks polite because the context that Jodi and Fareeda are talking about is a joke about Jodi imitating the speech styles of people who have bullied her height. Jodi said that so Fareeda would not be sad if Jodi was often bullied by her friends. The statement in bold print issued by Jodi sounded sarcastic and this statement was used by Jodi to break the ice where Jodi had been bullied while Fareeda was standing next to her and Jodi used sarcasm in the joke. In this speech, Jodi uses a strategy of sarcasm or mock politeness due to the closeness factor between her and Fareeda so that Jodi can show a speech situation that seems impolite to be polite.

The next conversation was conducted by Fareeda and Jodi around the school. At that time, Jodi told how she was found out by Kimmy when she was playing the piano alone with Stig. Jodi said that Kimmy confronted her because Kimmy was Stig's girlfriend. At that time Jodi denied the accusations alleged by Kimmy that Jodi was having an affair with Stig and for the first time Jodi dared to

fight Kimmy. Jodi told Fareeda about the incident and Fareeda was surprised to hear Jodi's story because Fareeda knew Jodi very well when dealing with Kimmy. Fareeda thought Jodi would ignore Kimmy's words because that's what Jodi does when Jodi gets ridiculed by Jodi. Fareeda asked and confirmed whether Jodi's fight with Kimmy was Jodi's first fight. Then Jodi answered Fareeda's question by using the impoliteness strategy of sarcasm or mock politeness. Their conversation can be seen below.

Datum 23:

Fareeda: "Is this your first fight ever?"

Jodi: "I think so. **He didn't even start the day off with one of his cheesy pickup lines.**"

In the conversation between Fareeda and Jodi above, there is a phenomenon of impoliteness in the form of the use of sarcasm or mock politeness and its function is entertaining impoliteness. In speech events, language impoliteness was carried out by Jodi as a speaker to Fareeda as a speech partner. The sarcasm or mock politeness can be seen in the statement in bold print, namely "*He didn't even start the day off with one of his cheesy pickup lines*". This speech was used by Jodi and finally created social harmony between Jodi and Fareeda. Fareeda asked about the dispute between Jodi and Kimmy in a unsure tone to Jodi because Jodi had faced Kimmy who was scolding her. The bold-printed statement issued by Jodi sounded subtle, but Jodi used this statement to insinuate Fareeda who did not believe in Jodi. Behind the story, Jodi feels very close to Fareeda because Fareeda and Jodi have been friends for a very long time. Jodi did a sarcasm or mock politeness because they were close. But Jodi uses impolite

sarcasm or mock politeness to look polite because Jodi and Fareeda are close and just to joke with Fareeda.

e. Withhold Politeness

In the *Tall Girl* movie, the researcher only found 1 conversation that contained the strategy of withhold politeness. The researcher will describe examples of withhold politeness in detail as shown in the data below.

As in the first example, the conversation is conducted by Jack and Jodi. The conversation took place in the school cafeteria. Jack saw Jodi sitting alone then Jack approached Jodi who was sitting alone while bringing him the smoothies he had made. Jack gave the smoothies to Jodi. Apart from Jack liking Jodi, Jack also often gave Jodi small gifts. But when he gave Jodi the smoothies, Jodi didn't drink it and didn't even accept the smoothies. When he didn't receive the smoothies, Jodi used the withhold politeness strategy. An example of the politeness withhold can be seen in the conversation below.

Datum 24:

Jack: "I made you a smoothie."

Jodi: "Okay, it would be weird. We've known each other for so long, and **dating a guy who's shorter than me would just draw more attention to how much of a freak I am.**"

The dialogue excerpt above shows Jodi being annoyed with a friend who likes her and Jodi showing her annoyance by using direct sentences that attack Jack's face. Jodi is annoyed that no boy taller than her likes her. Jack is Jodi's friend who likes Jodi but he is much shorter than Jodi. So to seduce Jodi so that Jodi could like him again, Jack made a smoothie for Jodi. Instead of saying thank

you, Jodi said impolite words directly to Jack, which made Jack feel threatened by the words Jodi had said.

4.2 Discussion

After the above analysis, in this section, the researcher summarizes the overall findings in this study. In this study, speech refers to the use of impoliteness uttered by the main female character and her male interlocutors in the *Tall Girl* movie. The researcher compares the types of impoliteness that are often used by male and female in the film. Furthermore, after finding the types of impoliteness, the researcher also analyzed the functional comparison of the types of impoliteness used by the main female characters and male characters in the *Tall Girl* movie.

In this study, the researcher has answered the first question related to the types of impoliteness used by the main female character named Jodi and her male interlocutors. Furthermore, the researcher uses Culpeper's theory to analyze the impoliteness used by Jodi and her male interlocutors. The research data is taken from the *Tall Girl* movie script. Based on the findings of the analysis, the researcher found that Jodi and her male interlocutor produced 24 impolite conversations. Of the 24 conversations that contained impoliteness, the researcher found all kinds of impoliteness strategies. Jodi often uses impoliteness than her male interlocutors and produces 18 uses of impoliteness with the dominant sub-strategies used by Jodi is positive impoliteness. Whereas the male interlocutors only produced 6 uses of impoliteness with the dominant sub-strategies is negative impoliteness and the male interlocutors did not use the sarcasm or mock

politeness and withhold politeness sub-strategies at all. From the data that has been analyzed, it shows that women are more dominant in using impoliteness strategies than men. In real life, gender differences have an influence on the use of language and this cannot be avoided and the style of language used between men and women has its own style of language. Characteristics and ability to use language Many people assume that women have a more polite and gentle style of language, while men often use more harsh language.

Furthermore, the researcher has also answered the second question, namely what is the function of the impoliteness used by the main female character and her male interlocutors in the *Tall Girl* movies. Based on the analysis that has been done, researcher have found three functions of impoliteness, namely affective impoliteness, coercive impoliteness, and entertaining impoliteness. However, the most dominant function of impoliteness used by Jodi is the function of affective impoliteness. The impoliteness function used by Jodi ad 15 utterances. According to Culpeper (2011) affective impoliteness is a function of impoliteness that results in an increase in intense emotions such as anger, and implies that this negative emotional state is the responsibility of the target. Jodi utters impoliteness with the function of affective impoliteness because she often experiences increased emotions caused by her interlocutors, especially people who bullied her because of her height. Meanwhile, the impoliteness functions used by Jodi's male interlocutors are 3 affective impoliteness and 3 coercive impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2011) the type of coercive function is a situation where there is a difference between a stronger or dominant social

structure and a less strong social structure. Jodi's male interlocutors who use impoliteness with the function of coercive impoliteness are people who often bullied Jodi and feel that they have a higher social structure than Jodi so they can be free to oppress Jodi. In addition, Jodi's male interlocutors who use impoliteness with the function of affective impoliteness are that they usually experience increased anger caused by Jodi having different opinions from his male interlocutors because Jodi is also a person who always has different opinions but Jodi's opinions sometimes not good for herself.

This research describes the use of impoliteness strategies and the functions of impoliteness in different genders. This is related to research conducted by Apriliyani (2019). In the research conducted by Apriliyani, she explained the differences in the use of impolite strategies between female haters and male haters on Instagram accounts. Sarcasm or mock politeness are the most disrespectful strategies used by both woman and man haters. Her research only shows how often the impoliteness strategies and sub-strategies are used but does not explain what the functions of the impoliteness strategies used by women and men haters are. In addition, her research does not provide reasons why women and men are more dominant in using sarcasm or mock politeness. Therefore, this research explains in more detail the function of differences in the use of impoliteness strategies and sub-strategies between women and men and explains what factors cause them to use the impoliteness strategies more often.

Another study that discusses impoliteness and gender differences is research from Rababah (2021). He researched impoliteness with gender

differences on American television sitcoms. The results of his research show that male characters use more impolite strategies than women and the impolite strategy that is often used is bald on record. The use of impoliteness strategies is more dominantly used by male characters because of the different power factors between female and male characters. It shows that interactions can be formed and can show their identity from negotiating power (Mullany, 2008). Therefore, it can make men use impoliteness strategies more often. This study has findings that are different from the findings examined by Rababah (2021). This study found that women use impoliteness strategies more often than men. The results of this study can conclude that women also have the potential to use more impolite strategies. This study also shows that women often use positive impoliteness in their conversations. There are 7 utterances with positive impoliteness strategies produced by women. Meanwhile, men more often use negative impoliteness with 3 utterances with negative impoliteness strategies.

In addition, the researcher also contributed to this study regarding the function of impoliteness. In order to avoid misunderstandings, this study shows that not all impoliteness strategies have a negative connotation and intend to destroy the harmony between the speaker and the interlocutor. Having an understanding of how to use impoliteness strategies can make us better understand the context of language. Culpeper (2011) stated that the function of entertaining impoliteness is an example of an impolite function that serves to entertain the other person, as in the results found in the impolite function used by the main female character and her male interlocutor in the *Tall Girl* movie.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents a brief explanation of the present study's result and findings. Also, gives suggestions for further research.

5.1 Conclusions

This study has the results of the impoliteness strategies used by the main female character in the *Tall Girl* movie, namely Jodi and her male interlocutor. The researcher found differences in the types of impoliteness strategies used between women and men. This research also shows that not only men often use impoliteness strategies but women can also use impoliteness strategies and in this *Tall Girl* movie, women use impoliteness strategies more often than men. In all, Jodi uttered 18 impoliteness in her conversation. Furthermore, the results of this study found the five impoliteness strategies in Culpeper's theory, namely bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, and withhold politeness. Of the five impoliteness strategies, Jodi uses positive impoliteness more often. In the women's environment, that is rarely used by both female and male characters in the *Tall Girl* movie is withhold politeness. Both of them more often show their impoliteness clearly by using positive impoliteness and negative impoliteness rather than using the withhold politeness strategy.

The next result is related to the function of the impoliteness strategies used by Jodi and her male interlocutors. In this study, three functions of impoliteness were

identified according to Culpeper's theory, namely affective impoliteness, coercive impoliteness, and entertaining impoliteness. The researcher found that Jodi produces impoliteness strategies with the most impoliteness function being affective impoliteness. The impoliteness function shows that Jodi experiences Jodi's emotional intensity when talking to her interlocutor. Jodi experienced an increase in emotion because his interlocutor always mocked Jodi and looked down on Jodi because Jodi's height was unnatural for her age and the least function was entertaining impoliteness. The researcher found that the function of impoliteness was entertaining impoliteness in Jodi's conversations that took place between Jodi and Jodi's close friends because Jodi already felt very close with her close friends. The impoliteness strategy with the function of entertaining impoliteness shows that the strategy in the conversation does not make the interlocutor offended or angry. On the other hand, Jodi's male interlocutor produces impoliteness strategies with the functions of affective impoliteness and coercive impoliteness. Affective impoliteness was found when Jodi's male interlocutors were angry when they received resistance from Jodi and coercive impoliteness was found when they mocked Jodi because they have the power to bully Jodi.

5.2 Suggestions

This research has suggestions for readers to be more careful in choosing the strategies used with speech partners because choosing the right strategy in everyday communication has an influence on maintaining communication with

speech partners so as not to damage the harmony between speakers and speech partners and achieve common goals in good communication.

Then for future researchers and also students are expected to be able to add references for future researchers who will examine impoliteness strategies. Future researchers are expected to study more thoroughly about impoliteness strategies and their functions. It is hoped that this research will provide more knowledge about impoliteness strategies so that future researchers can easily conduct research related to impoliteness strategies.



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