IMPOLITENESS STRATEGIES USED BY THOMAS SHELBY IN *PEAKY BLINDERS* NETFLIX SERIES SEASON 1 EPISODE 4

THESIS

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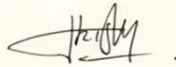Reg. Number. A93218134

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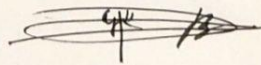Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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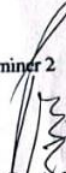
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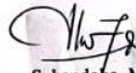
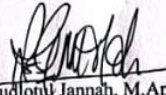Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.
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ABSTRACT

Saputro, W. (2023). *Impoliteness* <mark>Strategies</mark> *Used by Thomas Shelby in Peaky Blinders Netflix Series Season 1 Episode 4*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

This study aims to investigate the linguistic form and analyze the underlying meaning of impoliteness strategies by Jonathan Culpeper in the Peaky Blinders netflix series. The study was conducted by applying a descriptive qualitative research approach. The Impoliteness Strategy theory by Jonathan Culpeper (1996) was employed in this study to help the analysis. The data for this study were collected from the selected episodes of Peaky Blinders, which are season 1 episode 4.

To collect the data, the researcher watched those episode several times in order to understand the plot. After that, conversations were transcribed, and footage was examined to guarantee transcription validity. The research focused on detecting linguistic forms of register within the selected episodes, which were classified by utterance. To analyze the data, the researcher focused on identifying linguistic forms of Impoliteness Strategies within the selected Peaky Blinders episodes.

The study found that the Impoliteness Strategies used in Peaky Blinders consists of 5 types of Impoliteness Strategies and each Types of Impoliteness Strategies conduct Perlocutionary Act. There are Mock Politeness, Bald on Record Impoliteness, Negative Impoliteness, Positive Impoliteness, and Withhold politeness. In contrast, Thomas Shelby use utterance to influenced the interlocutor to do what Thomas Shelby said.

Keywords: *Peaky Blinders, impoliteness strategies, perlocutionary act, speech act*

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ABSTRAK

Saputro, W. (2023). *Strategi Ketidaksantunan yang Digunakan oleh Thomas Shelby dalam Seri Peaky Blinders Netflix Season 1 Episode 4*. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki bentuk linguistik dan menganalisis makna yang mendasari Impoliteness Strategies karya Jonathan Culpeper dalam serial film *Peaky Blinders*. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menerapkan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Teori Strategi Ketidaksopanan oleh Jonathan Culpeper (1996) digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk membantu analisis. Data untuk studi ini dikumpulkan dari episode terpilih *Peaky Blinders*, yaitu episode 4 season 1.

Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti menonton episode tersebut beberapa kali untuk memahami alur ceritanya. Setelah itu, percakapan ditranskrip, dan rekaman diperiksa untuk menjamin validitas transkripsi. Penelitian difokuskan untuk mendeteksi bentuk-bentuk linguistik dari register dalam episode-episode yang dipilih, yang diklasifikasikan berdasarkan ucapan. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti berfokus untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk linguistik dari Strategi Ketidaksopanan dalam episode *Peaky Blinders* terpilih.

Studi ini menemukan bahwa strategi ketidaksantunan yang digunakan dalam *Peaky Blinders* terdiri dari 5 jenis strategi setidaksantunan dan masing-masing jenis strategi ketidaksantunan melakukan tindak perlokusi. Ada sarkasme ketidaksantunan, ketidaksantunan secara langsung, ketidaksantunan negatif, ketidaksantunan positif, dan menahan ketidaksantunan. Sebaliknya, Thomas Shelby menggunakan ucapan untuk mempengaruhi lawan bicara melakukan apa yang dikatakan Thomas Shelby.

Kata kunci: *Peaky Blinders, strategi ketidaksantunan, tindak perlokusi, tindak tutur*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

Language is a tool used by humans to communicate and cooperate with other people. Language is an arbitrary symbol system used by a community to cooperate, interact and identify themselves (Kridalaksana, 1983, p. 17). Therefore, language must be carried out by two or more people who are speakers and speech partners so that information and cooperation can be conveyed. In language there are several things that must be considered so that information is conveyed and there are no unwanted things, such as the emergence of misunderstandings that could lead to conflict. One of the things in question is related to one's language ethics or politeness in language

Humans as social beings certainly cannot be separated from activities interaction. Interaction occurs when each other requires information. Information received by humans when carrying out communication activities. Communication is not only one-way, but also two-way communication. Communication activities require language in order to work well and smoothly. Language is a tool used by humans to communicate with each other. In everyday life language have a very important influence

In language, there are several things that must be considered so that information is conveyed and there are no unwanted things, such as the emergence of misunderstandings that could lead to conflict. One of the things in question relates to one's language ethics or politeness in language. Language is also used to

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communicate with other people. They communicate to get information or give information from others. Most people have their own style to convey their words. Communicating also can be used to know how's expression the interlocutors. In Cangara (2007), David K. Berlo defines communication as an instrument of social interaction, which is useful for knowing and predicting the attitudes of others, as well as knowing one's own existence done with the aim of creating balance in society.

Wenxiu (2015) said that communication of the lasswell model is the basis of the way we do communicate. This model of communication contains 5 rules (1) what media is being used, (2) what is being said, (3) what is the feedback, (4) who is speaking and (5) with whom to talk. This model of communication related to the effect of politeness and impoliteness. Jonathan Culpeper (1996) uses the word impoliteness, which refers to "communicative strategies designed to attack the face, and cause social quarreling and disharmony." Different from Brown and Levinson (1987), who explain the speaker's initiative in being polite during communication, Culpeper (1996, p. 1) presents the speaker's initiative to attack the face during communication.

In communication, language is a symbolic system of arbitrators used by a community to cooperate, interact and identify themselves (Kridalaksana 1983, p. 17). Politeness in communication must be applied so that the interlocutor is not offended. This can be seen in the facial expressions by the interlocutor. Brown and Levinson (1987) state that the principle of politeness as conflict avoidance is a strategy to maintain public attitudes when an attack occurs.

In the book entitled *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage,* Brown and Levinson (1987) differentiate that positive politeness from negative politeness. Positive politeness can be used to show the hearer's positive face. Moreover, negative politeness is a strategy to use that tries to minimize threats to the hearer's negative face. Pranowo (2008), states that people who speak use word choices, polite expressions, and good sentence structures indicate that the person's personality is indeed good. A person who shows their negative face can not be forced to their will because the choice of negative expression is their unequal opinion. But, when people show their positive face it means they enjoy the topic of the conversation.

The studies that discuss about impoliteness strategies have been done before in various way, such as social media (Cahyono, 2018; Permata, 2019), conversation (Nurfadillah, 2020; Nengsi, 2019), debates (Matondang, 2018) and press conference (Hadi, 2020). These studies analyzed impoliteness strategies that show the behavior of the speaker and interlocutor. Mills (2005, p. 268) defines impoliteness as "any type of linguistic behavior which is assessed as intending to threaten the hearer's face or social identity".

Dony Cahyono (2018), on his study about impoliteness strategies and power performed in twitter by President of America, Donald Trump found how Donald Trump demonstrated the expressions and the disappointment of his opinion on twitter. Donald Trump as the president who has a more powerful effect can be measured for his impoliteness because it will show his issuing of ambiguity, capitalization and punctuation marks.

Different from the research above, Indah Permata Sari Siahaan (2019) finds out the haters of Lady Gaga in her instagram comments section. Using culpeper theory, Indah found 4 impoliteness strategies used by haters. There are Bald on Record Impoliteness, Positive Impoliteness, Negative Impoliteness and Sarcasm or Mock Politeness.

The next previous research is Nurfadilah (2020) about politeness strategies that are used on Indonesian learning in students of class VII 12 Junior high school Makassar. Nurfadilah uses Leech theory that uses politeness maxim. She found maxim of wisdom, maxim of generosity, maxim of praise, maxim of simplicity, maxim of consensus, and maxim of sympathy. Different from present studies, the researcher uses Jonathan Culpeper's Impoliteness theory.

Sofiyan Hadi (2020), in his studies discusses impoliteness strategies that happen at UFC press conferences that focus on impoliteness strategies by Jonathan Culpeper Theory. He found 4 types of impoliteness, there are bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness and mock politeness or sarcasm. From the many fields above, the researcher focuses on discussing the Netflix series because the researcher is interested in the main character of *Peaky Blinder*s, Thomas Shelby.

In addition, combining the theory of Jonathan Culpeper with several previous study related to Impoliteness strategies, this research is expected to provide an overview of which conversation are most often used on the series and how the respons given from the interlocutor. If previously pragmatics studies were more widely investigated in the form of utterance of impoliteness strategies from

each object, in this study the researcher focus on unique utterance and the extent to which these words become a characteristic that influences the interlocutor to respond.

The present researcher is interested to analyze using impoliteness strategies in an action Netflix series entitled *Peaky Blinders*. The researcher choose this series because the main character, Thomas Shelby. Thomas Shelby is a gangster who leads with a firm stand and unwavering at the instigation of others and also Thomas Shelby uses his verbal to show his might . There is much impoliteness shown in this series, especially in episode 4 by the actor. Thomas Shelby gives more impoliteness strategies to the interlocutor and also threatens them by his act. However, to the knowledge of the researcher, there is no previous research that discusses the main character of the film which is a Netflix series. Furthermore, the researcher is interested in impoliteness in action Netflix movie series.

This series is a crime drama series by Steven Knight that follows the story of the Shelby crime family. The fictional family was inspired by a youth gang, the *Peaky Blinder*s, which were active from the 1890s until the early 20th century. This research analyze what types of Culpeper's impoliteness strategies on the *Peaky Blinders* Netflix series and how the response of interlocutor to Thomas Shelby, who is the main character in the series.

The *Peaky Blinders* will be chosen to be an object of this research because it has a lot of conversation that includes the general linguistic state. This series has many conflict dialogues that more often use face attacks to answer the interlocutor

and use a lot of insulting words from the main character, Thomas Shelby. Thomas Shelby as gangster leader *Peaky Blinder*s is the original leader of the *Peaky Blinder*s gang who is powerful and feared all over the streets of Birmingham. He never showed fear on his face when speaking to his opponents, but with just a little expression they could tell what Thomas Shelby meant. This is what makes researchers want to use the Netflix series entitled *Peaky Blinders* as data in this study.

1.2   Problems of The Study

In accordance with this background and to focus the research, The author limits the problems that will be discussed in this study. The formulation of the problem in this study is as follows.

1. What are the types of impoliteness strategies used by Thomas Shelby in the *Peaky Blinders* Netflix series movie season 01 episode 04?

2. How do the interlocutors respond to the impoliteness strategy by Thomas Shelby in the *Peaky Blinders* Netflix series?

1.3   Objective of The Study

This research is expected to convey and explain types of impoliteness strategies, dominant types of impoliteness that were used by Thomas Shelby . The idea of impoliteness is one of the pragmatics theories in linguistics that is very exciting to recognize, however hardly ever visible as a reminder of factor with the aid of using society. In addition, this study is predicted to offer advantages for readers who observe the principle of impoliteness in studying the principle person

in different films and be a connection with readers who will study use of the principle of impoliteness with the aid of Jonathan Culpeper.

1.4   Scope and Delimitation

The researcher uses the transcript data of Thomas Shelby's dialogue on the *Peaky Blinders* Netflix series movie. The researcher focuses on the types of impoliteness strategies that were used by Thomas Shelby in the conversation with the interlocutor on *Peaky Blinders* season 1 episode 4. In addition, the limitation is focused on Thomas Shelby's utterance and the responses of the interlocutor by using impoliteness strategies that Culpeper (2005) discovered.

1.5   Definition of Key Terms

Impoliteness Strategy : negative attitudes and behaviors that occur in certain contexts.

Politeness Strategy : good attitude and good appearance in dress, language, and behavior

Peaky Blinders : a Netflix series with the theme about gangsters who want to dominate the territory so they try to spread the area of the Shelby family's power

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning structure of language externally, namely how the linguistic unit is used in communication. According to Rahardi (2005), "Pragmatics is a science that studies the conditions of use of human language which is basically very much determined by the context that embodies and underlies the language" (p. 49). This is in line with the previous opinion of Wijana (2010, pp. 3-4) who stated that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies language structure externally, namely how the linguistic unit is used in communication.

According to Yule (1996), pragmatics is interested in the evaluation of utterance which means expressed via the speaker and understood via the hearer. Thus, it could be stated that pragmatics evaluation specializes in the meanings of positive utterances brought through the speaker in place of the meanings of the words withinside the utterances separately.

In simple terms, it can be said that pragmatics is the science of language about the meaning (behind the meaning). Pragmatics is the science of language about meaning in a communication that is surrounded by context. Pragmatics can't regardless of context because in the same utterance can have different meanings in different contexts

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is related to and deals with the study of meaning conveyed by speakers or writers and then interpreted by speech

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partners or readers in both spoken and written communication. Thus, pragmatics has more to do with analyzing what is meant by utterances, compared to what is meant by words or phrases linguistically. For more details, here are the opinions of linguistic experts. "Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning as distinct from word or sentence meaning." (Yule, 1996, p. 4). Based on this statement, it is known that pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by speakers regardless of the meaning of words or sentences.

Capelen and Lapore (2005, p. 136) then argued that pragmatics is the study of how meaning is affected by context. Based on this statement, it is known that pragmatics is a science that requires interpretation in a certain context and how that context influences meaning. This is necessary so that the meaning intended by the speaker reaches the speech partner, the speaker needs to know who the speech partner is, where, when, and in what situation the speech occurs.

Thus it is clear that the meaning studied by pragmatics is closely related to context. In other words, the meaning contained in pragmatics is contextual meaning.

Levinson (1983, p. 21) argues that pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that is basic to an account of understanding language. Based on this statement it is known that in order to understand the meaning of one's language, speakers are required not only to know the meaning of words in relation to context as the basis for understanding a language, so that conclusions can be drawn from what is assumed, or what has been said before.

From the three opinions above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of meaning from the perspective of the speaker. What meaning is actually contained in the speaker's speech, so it is not only seen from the meaning of the language.

2.2 Politeness

In social relations, it is unusual for human beings to apply linguistic strategies to preserve and foster harmonious relationships. Brown Levinson's politeness principle first seemed in 1978, Fauziati (2014, p. 12) said that their politeness principle became without a doubt the most influential due to the fact that they'd witnessed reactions, applications, criticisms, modifications, revisions and had innumerable experiences. When alluding to the phrase politeness, it's very familiar to researchers to speak of the politeness principle and use Brown and Levinson's principle. They finish the politeness for fending off conflict; as such, politeness permits communication among doubtlessly competitive events in order that face-saving may be maintained in the course of communication.

2.3 Face

Face is related to the study of politeness. According to Yule (1996), said that face is the picture of someone that claimed through themselves in public. Besides, Brown and Levinson (1987) introduced that the face is the general public picture that says through humans for himself. Everyone has an emotional and social experience of themselves that expects anyone else to recognize. It may be said that humans need to be reputable through others in their social interactions. Yule

(1996:61) introduced that there are a few kinds of face research including Face threatening act (FTA), face-saving act, poor face, and nice face. Yule (1996) described Face Threatening Acts (FTA) is an act that is purposed to assault or threaten different humans's self-image. Then, a face-saving act is an act that is done through the speaker, that's proposed to reduce the opportunity of threat. There are forms of face, nice face and poor face. According to Birner (2013, p. 201), someone's poor face is the choice to be impartial, to be reputable and to be left alone. An individual who has a poor face cannot be forced to do something due to the fact they need to be impartial or have the freedom to do something. But, humans who've a nice face need to be associated with the different, it is a method that they need to be protected withinside the interplay with others.

2.4 Impoliteness Strategies

Impoliteness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987). Impoliteness is behavior that deviates from language norms or politeness. Language impoliteness is also said to be a language behavior that insults the face. The phenomenon of impoliteness can not only be found in human life and behavior in modern times.

Culpeper (1996) developed the concept of politeness strategy as a strategy that is opposite to the politeness strategy according to Brown and Levinson (1987), namely strategy (a) bald on record impoliteness, which is a strategy of impoliteness that is deliberately carried out frankly regardless of the face of the speech partner, (b) positive impoliteness is a strategy that intentionally threatens the partner's positive face, (c) negative impoliteness is a strategy that is

deliberately aimed at threatening the speech partner's negative face, (d) mock

politeness, which is a pretend politeness strategy, (e) withhold politeness, which

occurs due to the absence of proper politeness

2.4.1 Types of Impoliteness Strategies

Impoliteness Strategies based on Culpeper's has 5 models of impoliteness

strategies. There are Bald on Record Impoliteness, Positive Impoliteness,

Negative Impoliteness, Mock Politeness and Withhold Politeness.

2.4.1.1 Bald on Record Impoliteness

The first type of impoliteness strategies that provided by Jonathan

Culpeper is bald on record impoliteness. Bald on Record Impoliteness is the act of

threatening the face of the interlocutor directly, clearly, unambiguously, and

concisely in a state of irrelevant or minimized face that does not need to be

connected with the face.

Example 1

"Be quiet!"

The form of the sentence above is to emphasize a direct threat to the partner he

said with a direct narrative using the word be quiet which shows directly to the

face of his partner.

2.4.1.2 Positive Impoliteness

Positive impoliteness is intended to damage the positive face of the

listener or partner. Things that are positive impoliteness include ignoring,

assuming that the interlocutor does not exist, separating themselves, being

unsympathetic, using identity markers/inappropriate designations, using secret

language/that the interlocutor cannot understand, using taboo language, rude, or

profane, using derogatory nicknames in greeting, and so on**.**

Example 2

"Cardboard ballot boxes, in my opinion, are the stupidest form of election in the world. A country that does not respect the voting rights of its people"

From the sentence above, the speaker uses language that is not sympathetic to his

partner's opponent. The meaning of the sentence above is very inappropriate

because it has measured the ability of the interlocutor.

2.4.1.3 Negative Impoliteness

Negative impoliteness is the use of strategies that aim to damage the

negative face of the listener or interlocutor. These strategies include: scaring

(instilling the belief that his actions will harm), demeaning/harassing, ridiculing or

mocking, insulting, not treating the interlocutor seriously, belittling the

interlocutor (considering small), attacking other people (seizing opportunities),

using negative personal pronouns, placing other people who have dependents, and

so on.

Example 3

"Hopefully someone else dies suddenly, because of cheating"

These words expect something bad to happen to their interlocutor by expressing expectations that will happen. Words of hope and sudden death are one hope that is likely to happen.

2.4.1.4 Mock Politeness

Mock Politeness is using politeness techniques which are in reality now no longer sincere, pretend, or seem well mannered at the surface.

Example 4

SPEAKER 1 : I feel pain in my leg, I can't shoot the ball on the ring.
SPEAKER 2 : **Absolutely, sir**

The conversation above shows that the patients complained about not being able to get the basketball into the hoop, and the doctor's answer was yes. The doctor knows that in fact he can't play basketball well.

2.4.1.5 Withhold Politeness

Withhold politeness is not doing politeness strategies as expected, for example not thanking partners who give gifts or congratulations.

Example 5

Speaker 1: I've already send this my work on your email. You can check it and revise it if it's necessary.
Speaker 2: **(Ignoring)**

This conversation shows the student not replying to what the speaker 1 says and he ignores it. It is included in the lack of politeness because the speaker 1 does not respond to the words of speaker 2.

2.5 Speech Act

Speech act was initially proposed by two philosophers named John Austin and John Searle in the 1960s. Austin in his book,"How to Do Things with Words" says that every time a speaker utters a sentence, then actually he or the speaker is doing something with the words in that sentence.

Speech acts occur because the function of language is a tool to convey messages or meanings from speakers to speech partners, stated by Austin (1962, p. 94),by saying something we do something. Based on the statement, it is known that saying something means doing something. Example:

It"s hot in here.

In the example it is not known what the speaker wants, whether the speaker indirectly orders the speech partner to open the window, or asks to turn on the air conditioner, or asks for a glass of water, or maybe even something else. Thus it is clear that saying something means doing something.

This opinion is reinforced by Yule (1996, p. 47) who argues that speech acts arean action performed by the use of an utterance to communicate. Based on this statement it is known that speech acts are actions carried out through utterances such as apologizing, complaining, praising, inviting, asking, or promising something. Example:

This tea is really cold!

The action contained in the utterance in example, could be an act of complaining because the tea is very cold, but this would be different if the speaker were in a different situation, for example in a summer situation.

From these two examples it can be concluded that the meaning of the action contained in an utterance cannot be determined only from the grammatical form, but also from the context contained in the language.

With regard to these speech acts, Yule, supported by Leech, then divides speech acts into three types.

2.5.1 Types of Speech Acts(Type of Speech Act)

Yule (1996) and Leech (1983) suggest that there are three types of speech acts, the first is locutionary act, second illocutionary act, and the third is perlocutionary act. The following is an explanation of the three types of speech acts.

2.5.1.1 Act Locus (Locutionary Act)

Yule (1996, p. 48) argues thatlocutionary act isthe basic act of uttering a meaningful linguistic form. Then Leech (1983, p. 199) argues thatlocutionary act isPerforming an act of saying something. Based on this statement it is known thatlocutionary act is a speech act that functions to express something such as deciding, praying, or demanding. Example:

I"ve just made some coffee.

In example above it is known that locutionary act usually just a speaker's statement, without any purpose.

Austin in *How to do things with words* (1962, p. 100) states that illocutionary acts are "The act of saying something" that is, locutionary speech acts are utterances conveyed by the speaker in accordance with the actual situation without any indication of achieving another goal of the utterance. Speech is expressed in

accordance with the meaning contained in the dictionary and according to the syntactic meaning without meaning to express other statements in it.

2.5.1.2 Illocutionary act (Illocutionary act)

Yule (1996, p. 48) argues thatillocutionary act isthe communicative force of an utterance. Then Leech (1983, p. 199) argues thatillocutionary act isperforming an act in saying something. Based on this statement it is known thatillocutionary act is a speech act that functions to express and do something. Example:

I cannot come.

In example above, it is known that this sentence is addressed not only as a speaker's statement, but also serves as an apology for not being able to attend.

Austin defines more illocutionary speech acts as"performance of an act in saying something". According to Austin, illocutionary act is an action through speech. Rohmadi (2004, p. 31) reveals that illocutionary speech acts contain specific purposes and functions. Illocutionary speech acts relate to who speaks to whom, when and where it occurs and what the intent of the utterance is.

2.6 Response Strategies

Derek Bousfield (2008, p. 87) stated there are two choices to a recipient of FTA or impoliteness act, those are accepting the face attack and countering the face attack. As outlined by Culpeper (2003), when confronted with a face-threatening act or an impolite behavior, recipients have two options available to them: offensive strategy and defensive strategy. The subsequent explanations will delve into both choices:

2.6.1 Accepting the Face Attack

Bousfield (2008, p. 193) the recipient has the option to acquiesce to the face attack by expressing agreement with the impolite evaluation presented within the intensified face-threatening act. This acceptance can manifest in various forms, including offering an apology or even choosing to remain silent, thereby serving as an illustration of accepting the face attack.

2.6.2 Countering the face attack

The act of countering the face attack can encompass a range of strategies, which can be classified as either defensive or offensive depending on the prevailing circumstances and conditions.

2.6.2.1 Defensive Strategy

The defensive strategy primarily focuses on safeguarding one's own social image or that of a third party. Conversely, some recipients opt for non-response to impolite acts, which presents a significant challenge in analyzing and interpreting such silence. Maintaining silence can introduce ambiguity, as it may be perceived as an offensive act, a refusal to engage, a polite exit, an impolite attack, or other possibilities. Silence can also arise from the inability to hear or comprehend the content of an interlocutor's utterance, and in some cases, silence itself can serve as evidence of acceptance.

2.6.2.2 Offensive Strategy

The offensive strategy predominantly employs a retaliatory stance, utilizing face attack as a means to counteract a perceived assault on one's social image.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used qualitative methods in this study because the researcher focused on the transcript of the utterance that was pronounced by Thomas Shelby. The researcher analyzed the types of impoliteness strategies that were used by Thomas Shelby and also how the responses of the interlocutor of Thomas Shelby. The researcher analyze the study in words and use a movie transcript of *Peaky Blinders*.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1   Research Data

The researcher used the utterances of Thomas Shelby from the *Peaky Blinders* movie series as the data. The researcher collected the data by watching the movie series and analyzed the impoliteness strategies that were used by Thomas Shelby. The researcher gained the data when Thomas Shelby does a conversation (interact) with other characters that appear in the movie. In addition, Thomas Shelby's conversation with the interlocutor being analyzed to know how the responses of the interlocutor. Thomas Shelby is the leader of *Peaky Blinders* gangsta and the patriarch of the Shelby Family. Thomas Shelby was joined in World War I with rank Sergeant Major. After he joined World War I, he went to Birmingham to build a gangsta that consisted of Shelby's Family.

3.2.2 Data Source and The Subject of The Data

The source of this research is a Netflix series movie entitled *Peaky Blinders*. The researcher uses the fourth episode of season 1 to conduct the data. The source of the data taken from Netflix, a streaming service that offers a variety of TV shows connected to the internet. *Peaky Blinders* was published in 2019 by Netflix. *Peaky Blinders* is a Netflix movie series with the genres of crime, british, period pieces and dramas. The data in the form of the words, sentences, and phrases that were uttered by Thomas Shelby. Therefore the subject of this research us Thomas Shelby, the main character of the series.

3.2.3 Research Instrument

This research were use human instruments. The researcher was the main research instrument to collect, classify, and analyze the data. The researcher collected the data by reading the transcript of Thomas Shelby utterances that focus on this research.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection done by following steps, including:

a. Searching and watching the movie

The researcher search for the movie on Netflix application platform. The researcher use "*Peaky Blinder*" keyword to found the *Peaky Blinders* series movie on Netflix platform and the researcher collected the data by watching the movie repeatedly until found the impoliteness strategy that was used by Thomas Shelby and the interlocutor.

b. Downloading the movie transcript

The researcher downloaded the transcript of *Peaky Blinders* Netflix series movies on Computer's application that named Netflix and then the researcher analyzes the utterance that comes out from Thomas Shelby and the recipient.

c. Matching the transcript with the dialogue

The researcher read the transcript carefully twice or more each two paragraphs to get more understanding. Then, the researcher match the transcript of the movie with the dialogue in the movie *Peaky Blinders* Netflix series movies.

d. Collecting the data

The researcher underlined the utterance by Thomas Shelby that contain the types of impoliteness strategies and the responses to impoliteness by the interlocutor and giving the code on the data that found based on impoliteness strategies

3.3 Data analysis

a. Identifying data

The researcher analyzed which utterance belongs to the type of impoliteness and the responses of impoliteness. The researcher only focused on the types of impoliteness strategies that were used by Thomas Shelby and the recipient. The researcher provided an underline and code for each type of impoliteness strategies and responses to impoliteness that found. Code for type of impoliteness strategies:

BRI = Bald of Record Impoliteness
PI = Positive Impoliteness
NI = Negative Impoliteness
MP = Mock Politeness
WP = Withhold Politeness

b. Classifying data

After identifying the data, the researcher classified the data which are related to types of Impoliteness strategies by Jonathan Culpeper's Impoliteness Theory. The researcher showed the number of types of impoliteness strategies that Thomas Shelby and the interlocutor used in the sentences or a word and classify according to each types of impoliteness. First, the researcher classify the utterances using Jonathan Culpeper's theory for Thomas Shelby and made a data table for the types of Impoliteness strategies.

Table 3.1 The Data of Type of Impoliteness Strategies

No.	Types of Impoliteness Strategies	The Data of *Peaky Blinder*'s Utterance	Total
1.	Bald on Record Impoliteness	00:14:21,	
2.	Positive Impoliteness		
3.	Negative Impoliteness		
4.	Mock Politeness		
5.	Withhold Politeness		

Note : 00:14:21 means the data taken from *Peaky Blinders* S01E04 minutes 00:14:21.

After the researcher conduct what types of impoliteness strategies used by Thomas Shelby, the researcher defines what the respond that interlocutors give. Then, the researcher combine all the results of Thomas Shelby's classification and interlocutor to calculates the total number of data.

c. Discussing

The researcher explained the classified data to answer the research questions and then the researcher present the answer in the sentences or word list then give description and explanation about the data.

d. Drawing conclusion

The researcher draw a conclusion based on the results of discussion above.
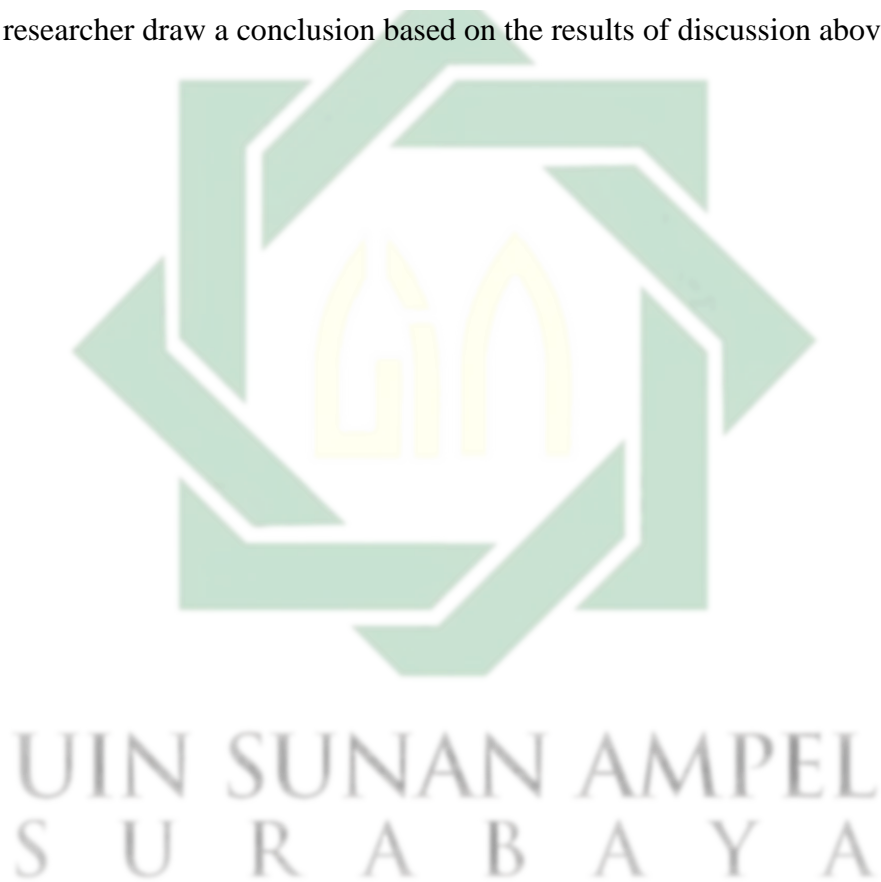
CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

This chapter, the researcher shows the finding and discussion about impoliteness strategies and responses to impoliteness based on Jonathan Culpuper's theory.

4.1 Findings

The researcher anwers the research question of number one and number two. There are five types of impoliteness strategies and 3 types of speech act that used by Thomas Shelby in *Peaky Blinder*s series Netflix movie. The research wrote which one is the most used on which type of impoliteness strategies that used by Thomas Shelby and responses of impoliteness strategies that used by the interlocuter that talk with Thomas Shelby.

4.1.1 Types of Impoliteness Strategies by Thomas Shelby

Thomas Shelby, the main character of *Peaky Blinder*s movies series use impoliteness strategies to confront the interlocutor with his utterance. According to Jonathan Culpeper (1996), there are 5 types of impoliteness strategies and the researcher found utterance by the main character, Thomas Shelby. All types of impoliteness strategies are shown below on table 4.1

Table 4.1 Types of Impoliteness Strategies

No.	Types of Impoliteness Strategies	The Data of *Peaky Blinder*'s Utterance (Timing)	Total
1.	Bald on Record Impoliteness	00:03:07, 00:05:19, 00:25:13, 00:25:09	4
2.	Positive Impoliteness	00:18:29, 00:18:42,	2
3.	Negative Impoliteness	00:07:09, 00:38:33	2
4.	Mock Politeness	00:06:44, 00:07:15, 00:07:31, 00:24:04, 00:29:41, 00:32:12	6
5.	Withhold Politeness	00:09:55	1

The types of impoliteness strategies that used by Thomas Shelby on Series

Netflix *Peaky Blinders* Season 01 Episode 04 into 5 types, there are bald on

record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, mock politeness

and withhold politeness. From the table above, the researcher has found the

highest types of impoliteness that used are Mock Politeness which occurs 5 times.

Also, the lowest used impoliteness strategies by Thomas Shelby are two types,

there are positive impoliteness and withhold politeness.

4.1.1.1 Mock Politeness

In this impoliteness strategies, the speaker refers to a form of behavior or communication where individuals intentionally adopt a slightly rude or sarcastic tone, but without any genuine intent to offend or harm. It involves using humor, irony, or playful teasing to create a light-hearted atmosphere and engage in friendly banter with others.

The speaker is often employed in casual social interactions, such as among friends or colleagues, as a way to establish rapport, build camaraderie, and display familiarity. It can serve as a form of bonding, allowing individuals to express themselves more freely and create a relaxed environment.

Datum 1

Jhonny : "It's er … It's Lizzie Stark."
Thomas Shelby : **"John, Lizzie Stark's a strong women, and I am sure she provides a fine service for her costumers"**
Jhonny : "I won't hear the word!! Understand? Do not use that word!"

The atmosphere in this conversation is tense and charged with emotional intensity, likely due to the sensitive nature of the topic being discussed and Jhonny's strong reaction to it. It take a high tense and potentially confrontational because Jhonny and Thomas Shelby on family meeting to discuss marriage

Mock politeness refers to a form of language or behavior that appears to be impolite or sarcastic but is intended to be humorous or playful rather than genuinely disrespectful.

In the given sentence, there is an element of mock politeness in the way the speaker refers to Lizzie Stark as "a strong woman" and implies that she provides a "fine service" for her customers. The use of the word "strong" in this context could be interpreted as a veiled criticism or belittlement, while the phrase "fine service" may be seen as a backhanded compliment or insincere praise. The overall tone of the sentence suggests a subtle mockery or teasing, rather than a genuine expression of admiration.

Datum 2

Thomas Shelby : "Everybody can go to hell…"
Arthur : "Whore? That word? or Prostitute? How about that one?
Thomas Shelby : **"Right, i want it known if anyone calls her "whore" again, i will push the barrel of my revolver down their throats and blow the word back down into their hearts."**

The situation in this conversation is confrontational and filled with anger and aggression. It is evident that Thomas Shelby has been deeply offended by the use of derogatory language, and he is prepared to respond with extreme force to protect the person being insulted.

The utterance that Thomas Shelby provided exhibits an example of mock politeness. Mock politeness refers to a form of language or behavior that appears to be impolite or aggressive but is intended to be humorous, exaggerated, or sarcastic rather than genuinely threatening or disrespectful.

In this utterance, Thomas Shelby uses strong and provocative language to express their anger or frustration about someone being called a derogatory term. However, the exaggerated and extreme nature of the statement, such as pushing a

revolver down someone's throat, suggests that it is not meant to be taken literally.

Instead, it employs hyperbolic language to make a point and mockingly

emphasize the speaker's strong reaction to the situation. The intent is to use humor

or sarcasm to convey disapproval of the derogatory term and assertively

discourage its usage in the future.

Datum 3

Jhonny : "She's changed, all right. People change like wi-wi-with religion."
Thomas Shelby : **"Oh, Lizzie Stark has got religion, eh?"**
Jhonny : "No, no. She doesn't have religion, but well she loves me. Now listen, thommy. I won't do it without your blessing"

The situation in this dialogue revolves around Jhonny's observation of

Lizzie Stark's transformation and his desire to seek Thomas Shelby's approval for

a course of action. It highlights the significance of Lizzie's change, potentially in

relation to her feelings for Jhonny, and Jhonny's respect for Thomas Shelby's

opinion and involvement in the situation.

In the given utterance, "Oh, Lizzie Stark has got religion, eh?" the use of

mock politeness can be observed. "Oh": The use of "Oh" at the beginning of the

sentence expresses surprise or disbelief. It sets a sarcastic or mocking tone,

indicating that the speaker doesn't genuinely find the information important or

significant. "Lizzie Stark has got religion": This phrase suggests that Lizzie Stark

has recently become religious or has shown a newfound interest in religion. The

use of "got religion" is somewhat colloquial and informal. It can be interpreted as

a way of saying someone has become overly enthusiastic or devoted to a

particular belief or cause. In this context, it is used to exaggerate or downplay the

significance of Lizzie's religious inclinations, thus adding an element of mockery.

"eh?": The addition of "eh?" at the end of the sentence is a tag question commonly

associated with a sarcastic or teasing tone.

It implies that the speaker expects agreement or confirmation from the

listener, even though they might not genuinely care about the answer. By

combining these elements, the speaker conveys a sarcastic, mocking tone while

discussing Lizzie's religious inclination. The intent is to amuse or entertain the

listener through the use of humor, rather than expressing genuine rudeness or

impoliteness.

Datum 4

Freddie Thorne	: "Who told you about the money? Who do you think?"
Thomas Shelby	: **"Yeah, it Ada's idea. That's how desperate she is the get out of that rat-hole you're keeping her in. She doesn't mind if you knew she just didn't want to be here when you found out. Some times the women have to take over. Like in the war"**
Freddie Thorne	: "Who the hell do you think you are, you fucking Shelbys."

The condition of this conversation is highly charged and volatile. The

characters are engaged in a heated exchange, with accusations and insults being

hurled between them. There is a deep sense of animosity and hostility present in

their interactions.

In the provided dialogue, the speaker is engaging in mock politeness by

using sarcastic and exaggerated language to express their point. "Yeah, it Ada's

idea." - Thomas Shelby begins with a sarcastic tone by agreeing with the

statement. They are implying that the idea mentioned is not good or worthy of

praise.

"That's how desperate she is to get out of that rat-hole you're keeping her in." - Here, Thomas uses exaggerated language to emphasize their point. They refer to the place where Ada is being kept as a "rat-hole," which is a derogatory term for a poor or unpleasant living environment. Thomas is intentionally being rude and offensive to emphasize their disagreement or disapproval of the situation. However, it is likely that they don't mean it literally and are using such language for humorous effect.

The overall intention behind mock politeness is to create a lighthearted and humorous tone by playfully using impolite or offensive language without genuinely intending to cause harm or offend anyone. It is important to note that the success of mock politeness relies on the context, the relationship between the participants, and the mutual understanding that it is all in good fun.

"She doesn't mind if you knew she just didn't want to be here when you found out." – Thomas adds another layer of mock politeness by implying that Ada has intentionally kept her intentions secret to avoid the other person's reaction or disapproval. This statement humorously suggests that Ada is not concerned about the consequences of her actions.

"Sometimes the women have to take over. Like in the war." - Here, Thomas extends their mock politeness by making a playful comparison to wartime situations where women had to step up and take charge. This statement can be seen as an ironic and exaggerated attempt to highlight Ada's determination.

Overall, the dialogue utilizes mock politeness to convey humor and playfulness. The speaker intentionally uses derogatory language and exaggerated

statements to tease and create an entertaining tone. It is essential to remember that

mock politeness relies on the context, relationship, and understanding between the

participants, ensuring that no genuine harm or offense is intended.

Datum 5

Thomas Shelby	: **"These cigarettes have a strange smell, Arthur. They smell like rotting water, and look. Rats have gotten some of them. They're stolen, are they not?"**
Arthur	: "Don't ask. They smell because you keep them on a boat."

The overall atmosphere in this conversation seems light-hearted, with a

touch of humor. Thomas Shelby's observations about the cigarettes' smell and

condition appear to be made in a playful manner rather than expressing serious

concern. Arthur's response maintains a nonchalant tone, suggesting that the

situation is not a cause for alarm or intense discussion.

In the given dialogue, the speaker is using mock politeness to express their

displeasure or skepticism about the cigarettes. Let's break down the dialogue to

understand how mock politeness is employed.

"These cigarettes have a strange smell, Arthur." Thomas begins with a

straightforward observation about the unusual smell of the cigarettes. There is no

mock politeness in this statement; it's a simple observation. "They smell like

rotting water..." Here, Thomas uses an exaggerated comparison to describe the

smell of the cigarettes. The phrase "rotting water" is not a literal description but an

over-the-top expression intended to emphasize the unpleasantness of the smell. It

adds a touch of humor to the statement. "...and look. Rats have gotten some of

them." In this part, Thomas makes a sarcastic remark, suggesting that rats have

tampered with the cigarettes. The use of the phrase "rats have gotten some of them" is not meant to be taken literally. Instead, it's a playful exaggeration to convey disbelief or suspicion about the quality or origin of the cigarettes. "They're stolen, are they not?" Thomas concludes with a rhetorical question that implies the cigarettes might be stolen. By phrasing it as a question, the speaker is indirectly expressing doubt or skepticism about the legitimacy of the cigarettes. This statement is not genuinely accusing the listener but rather playing with the idea in a humorous manner. Overall, the mock politeness in this dialogue is characterized by exaggerated descriptions, sarcastic remarks, and rhetorical questions. It's important to note that mock politeness is usually used in informal or friendly contexts where both parties understand the playful nature of the communication.

Datum 6

Grace Burgess	: "Why here?"
Thomas Shelby	: **"You're a good Catholic girl, aren't you? Well, then you know it's here people come to confess"**
Grace Burgess	: *silent*

The dialogue above provided contains impoliteness strategies because it employs various elements that can be seen as rude, offensive, or manipulative in certain contexts. Thomas begins by asserting the identity of the interlocutor as a "good Catholic girl." This can be seen as condescending and patronizing, implying that the interlocutor should conform to certain expectations based on their identity. The phrase "Well, then you know" assumes that the listener agrees with the speaker's statement. It can be seen as dismissive and controlling, disregarding the listener's individual beliefs or opinions. The statement "it's here people come to confess" generalizes and stereotypes all Catholic individuals,

assuming that confession is an integral part of their religious practice. This can be offensive as it reduces a complex religious tradition to a single aspect. By referencing the interlocutor's religious identity, Thomas attempts to manipulate and guilt-trip them into conforming to a particular behavior or expectation. This can be seen as disrespectful and coercive. Overall, the impoliteness strategies in this dialogue involve condescension, assumptions, stereotypes, and manipulation, which can undermine respectful and open communication.

4.1.1.2 Bald on Record Impoliteness

Bald on record impoliteness strategies refers to a concept in pragmatics and sociolinguistics that describes direct and explicit forms of impoliteness in communication. The term "bald on record" suggests that the speaker does not employ any mitigating or indirect language, but rather expresses their impolite intention overtly and without ambiguity.

Bald on record impoliteness strategies involve straightforward and unambiguous speech acts that disregard politeness norms. They can include insults, vulgar language, offensive remarks, aggressive requests or demands, and overt criticism. By using such strategies, speakers directly convey their negative attitudes or confrontational intentions without any attempt to soften or mitigate their message.

It's important to note that the use of bald on record impoliteness strategies can be considered highly confrontational, offensive, and socially inappropriate in many contexts. They often lead to negative reactions and strained interpersonal

relationships. Understanding and adhering to the norms of politeness is generally preferred in most social interactions.

Datum 7

Gambler man	: "I was here on time!"
Thomas Shelby	: "Finished"
Gambler man	: "I've had a tip-off, I need this bet"
Thomas Shelby	: "The race has started"
Gambler man	: "Please"
Thomas Shelby	: "No!"
Gambler man	: "Fine *Throw paper into the table"
Thomas Shelby	: **"Get rid him! We said, "no", now get out!"**
Gambler man	: "All right, all right. I'm out"

These conversation take on the gambling house which the Gambler man want to take a bet on horse and the time for bet is already closed because th

The dialogue is a straightforward and direct expression of refusal. It conveys a strong sense of rejection and impatience. The use of "we" implies that multiple people are speaking collectively, most likely to someone they want to leave their presence or a specific location. The phrase "We said no" indicates that a request or proposition has been rejected previously, and the speaker is reiterating that refusal.

The phrase "now get out" is a forceful command, indicating that the speaker wants the other person to leave immediately. It can be seen as impolite because it lacks any polite or softening language typically used in such situations. This type of direct and forceful language can be perceived as rude, disrespectful, or aggressive, depending on the context and the relationship between the speakers.

In dialogue or communication, it's generally considered more polite to use softer and more respectful language when expressing disagreement or refusal.

This can include phrases such as "I'm sorry, but we can't accommodate your request" or "We appreciate your interest, but we have to decline." By using more considerate language, it helps maintain a respectful tone and promotes a more constructive and amicable conversation, even in situations of disagreement.

Datum 8

> Thomas Shelby : ***Counting. Put that down! Put that down!. This is for Cheltenham! *point the gun at the enemy's face"**
> pub's guy   : silent
> Thomas Shelby : We're just taking back what's ours

In the utterance "Put that down! Put that down! This is for Cheltenham!", there are a few strategies that demonstrate a bald on record impoliteness approach.

Thomas Shelby uses imperative sentences, repeatedly instructing the listener to "Put that down!" The use of an exclamation mark adds emphasis and intensity to the command. This forcefulness can be seen as impolite because it lacks any polite or gentle language typically used when requesting someone to do something. The repetition of the command "Put that down!" serves to reinforce the speaker's demand. It conveys a sense of urgency and insistence, potentially coming across as aggressive or impatient. The repetition can intensify the impoliteness of the interaction. The phrase "This is for Cheltenham!" is stated without providing any context or explanation. By not clarifying the significance of Cheltenham or why the listener needs to put something down, the speaker fails to provide a clear rationale. This lack of information can be perceived as rude, as it leaves the listener confused and unaware of the speaker's intentions.

The utterance does not contain any polite or mitigating language typically used to soften commands or requests. It lacks pleasantries or expressions of

consideration for the listener's feelings. This direct and brusque style of communication can be seen as impolite and disrespectful. It's important to note that these strategies represent an intentionally impolite communication style. In most situations, it is generally advisable to use more considerate and respectful language to maintain positive interactions and foster healthy relationships.

Datum 9

Poly : "So, you won't leave?
Thomas Shelby : **"No, I won't f*cking leave"**
Poly : "…….."

The utterance "No! I won't fucking leave" can be analyzed in terms of BRI strategies because it conduct direct insults, non - cooperative verbal behavior, explicit disagreement, and violating politeness norms.

The use of offensive language ("fucking") is a direct insult intended to offend or provoke the interlocutor. Such explicit insults are considered highly impolite. The refusal to comply with a request or demand ("No! I won't leave") can be seen as an act of non-cooperation, which is inherently impolite in many social contexts. The use of "No!" serves as a clear and direct expression of disagreement, indicating a lack of willingness to comply with the request or demand. This can be perceived as impolite if the refusal is not softened or explained. The utterance disregards social norms of politeness that expect individuals to respond to requests or demands with greater deference or respect. By explicitly refusing and using strong language, the speaker violates these norms.

It's important to note that the perception of impoliteness can vary depending on cultural, social, and situational factors. The analysis of impoliteness using BRI is a framework that provides insights into the strategies employed, but the interpretation and evaluation of impoliteness may differ based on individual perspectives and cultural backgrounds.

Datum 10

Thomas Shelby   : **"if you want me out of Birmingham it'll have to be in a wooden box"**
Poly   : "….."

The utterance "If you want me out of Birmingham, it'll have to be in a wooden box" can be analyzed in terms of Bald on Record Impoliteness because Thomas Shelby threatening the interlocutor. The phrase "in a wooden box" suggests a threat of physical harm or death. Threats are a direct form of impoliteness and can be highly offensive and confrontational. Beside threatening the interlocutor, the utterance expresses a strong unwillingness to comply with the implied request to leave Birmingham. The use of extreme language and the reference to a wooden box implies a willingness to engage in violence, which goes beyond mere disagreement or non-compliance.

By implying that Thomas Shelby would rather die than leave Birmingham, they demonstrate a complete disregard for the potential consequences of their actions. This disregard can be seen as impolite, as it dismisses the well-being or concerns of others. The utterance also violates social norms that expect individuals to communicate their disagreements or refusals in a more respectful and considerate manner. The use of a threat and extreme language is a clear violation of these norms.

It is important to remember that this analysis is based on the assumption that the utterance is intended to be impolite. However, without further context, it's also possible that the statement is meant as a figure of speech or as an exaggerated expression, rather than a genuine threat. The perception and evaluation of impoliteness can be influenced by cultural, social, and situational factors, so interpretations may vary.

4.1.1.3 Positive Impoliteness

Positive impoliteness is a concept within politeness theory that refers to communicative behaviors or strategies that intentionally distance or assert dominance over the interlocutor. It involves actions that disregard or violate the positive face needs of others, which are the desires for inclusion, appreciation, and solidarity. Positive impoliteness strategies are used to assert one's power, maintain independence, or express disagreement in a confrontational manner.

Datum 11

Thomas Shelby : **"You hold all the card. But I hope to God that my dismissal doesn't come before your decision to hand back those guns."**

Chesster Campbell : *listening with silent….*

Thomas Shelby : **"I say this for your sake because if I were to be fired and it were your fault, I would do things that would shame the devil"**

The utterance "You hold all the cards. But I hope to God that my dismissal doesn't come before your decision to hand back those guns" can be analyzed in terms of positive impoliteness strategies because it consist assertion of power, threatening language and challenging authority.

The phrase "You hold all the cards" is an expression of dominance or superiority. By stating that the other person has complete control or advantage in the situation, it asserts their power over the speaker. This can be seen as a positive impoliteness strategy, as it disregards the other person's positive face needs and emphasizes their own vulnerability or disadvantage.

The use of the phrase "I hope to God that my dismissal doesn't come before your decision to hand back those guns" introduces a potential consequence or threat. It implies that if the other person doesn't comply with the speaker's demand or request, there will be negative repercussions for them, specifically the speaker's dismissal. Threats are a form of positive impoliteness, as they disregard the other person's positive face needs and may be intended to provoke fear or coercion.

The utterance challenges the authority or decision-making power of the other person by suggesting that their decision to return the guns is crucial and should precede any action taken against the speaker. By questioning the other person's judgment or priorities, it undermines their position of authority and can be interpreted as a positive impoliteness strategy.

followed by these utterance, Thomas Shelby continued firmly and said "I say this for your sake because if I were to be fired and it were your fault, I would do things that would shame the devil" is also included on positive impoliteness strategies. It included on positive impoliteness strategies because it contain

warning of negative consequences, asserting power and control also emotional manipulation.

The statement contains a warning of potential negative consequences for the other person. By suggesting that if the speaker were to be fired and it were the other person's fault, they would engage in actions that would "shame the devil," the speaker is implying that they would retaliate or cause significant harm. This warning serves as a form of positive impoliteness by disregarding the other person's positive face needs and suggesting the potential negative outcomes they may face.

The utterance asserts the speaker's power and control over the situation by presenting a scenario in which they have the ability to cause significant trouble or shame. This assertion of power can be seen as positive impoliteness, as it disregards the other person's positive face needs and emphasizes the speaker's potential to assert dominance or inflict harm.

The phrase "I say this for your sake" implies that the speaker is providing a warning or advice to protect the other person from negative consequences. However, the underlying tone suggests a manipulative use of concern for the other person's well-being to make them feel responsible or guilty. This emotional manipulation can be considered a form of positive impoliteness, as it disregards the other person's positive face needs and employs a strategy to assert control or evoke a specific emotional response.

It is important to consider the specific context and relationship between the speakers to fully interpret the intention and impact of positive impoliteness in this utterance. The perception of positive impoliteness can vary depending on cultural norms, power dynamics, and individual interpretations.

4.1.1.4 Negative Impoliteness

Negative impoliteness is a concept within politeness theory that refers to communicative behaviors or strategies that intentionally distance or disregard the negative face needs of others. Negative face needs include desires for autonomy, freedom, and avoidance of imposition. Negative impoliteness strategies are employed to assert one's own independence or to show a lack of concern for the interlocutor's feelings or desires.

Datum 12

Lizzie : "Thommy, shall we go to my lodging?"
Thomas Shelby : **"So, the past is not the past. You can keep the money, Lizzie. Just get out of the car"**
Lizzie : "Thommy, please. I love him. Really"

The situation on these conversation is take on a car which Thomas Shelby trying to test Lizzie which want to marry with Johnnie, Thomas Shelby's brother. Lizzie is a

The utterance "So, the past is not the past. You can keep the money, Lizzie. Just get out of the car" can be analyzed in terms of negative impoliteness strategies because it conducted blunt assertion, demanding language, dismissive attitude and lack of empathy.

The phrase "So, the past is not the past" is a blunt assertion that directly challenges or confronts the other person, Lizzie. It suggests that there are unresolved issues or grievances from the past and implies that these issues have not been forgiven or forgotten. This direct assertion can be seen as negative impoliteness, as it disregards Lizzie's negative face needs for autonomy and avoidance of confrontation.

The phrase "Just get out of the car" is a direct command that lacks polite or mitigating language. It disregards Lizzie's negative face needs for autonomy and freedom of choice by imposing a specific course of action without considering her desires or preferences. This commanding language can be perceived as negative impoliteness.

By stating "You can keep the money, Lizzie," Thomas Shelby displays a dismissive attitude towards the money, implying that it is of little importance or value. This disregard for the value or significance of the money can be interpreted as negative impoliteness, as it dismisses Lizzie's negative face needs for respect and consideration of her possessions or contributions.

The overall tone and content of the utterance show a lack of empathy or concern for Lizzie's feelings or well-being. The speaker seems focused on their own grievances and desires without considering how their words and demands might impact Lizzie. This lack of empathy can be considered negative impoliteness, as it disregards Lizzie's negative face needs for understanding and emotional support.

It's important to note that the interpretation of negative impoliteness can vary depending on the specific context, relationship between the speakers, and cultural norms. Different individuals may perceive and evaluate the impoliteness of the utterance differently based on their own experiences and perspectives.

4.1.1.5 Withhold Politeness

The concept of withhold politeness refers to a type of impoliteness strategy in which an individual intentionally avoids certain politeness behaviors or acts of courtesy. It involves refraining from actions that are expected or customary in order to create a sense of distance, detachment, or disregard for the other person's positive face needs.

Datum 13

> Johnny   : "Oh what is that Thom?
> Thomas Shelby   : **"Every body bloody knows *laughing"**

The utterance "Everybody bloody knows" by Thomas Shelby in response to Johnny's question, "Oh, what is that, Thom?" can be considered an example of withhold politeness due to the some reasons.

Thomas Shelby's response is brief and lacks elaboration. Instead of providing a detailed answer or explanation to Johnny's question, he responds with a general statement that does not provide any specific information. By withholding further details, Shelby creates a sense of ambiguity and distance, potentially frustrating Johnny's positive face needs for understanding and engagement.

The use of the term "bloody" in the response adds an intensifying and informal element to the statement. This choice of language can be seen as a

departure from expected norms of politeness and can be interpreted as an intentional act of impoliteness. It adds a touch of aggression or emphasis to the statement, potentially conveying annoyance or frustration.

Shelby's response, "Everybody bloody knows," does not offer any context or additional information about the subject being discussed. By withholding the necessary context, Shelby created a sense of exclusion and forces Johnny to make assumptions or seek clarification. This lack of transparency can be perceived as impolite, as it hampers effective communication and may leave the listener feeling ignored or confused.

4.1.2 Responses of Impoliteness Strategies

Thomas Shelby gives words that can always influence the other person. In this Netflix movie series, Thomas Shelby provides impoliteness strategies which also provide perlocutionary acts to the interlocutor. There exist three distinct strategies for addressing impoliteness, all of which are prominently featured in the Peaky Blinders series. These strategies include accepting the face attack, countering the face attack, and opting not to respond. Within the countering approach, two subcategories can be identified: offensive countering and defensive countering. All these strategies are found in this series. The findings presented in table 4.2

Table 4.2. Types of Interlocutor's respond to Thomas Shelby utterances

No	Types of Interlocutor's Responses to Impoliteness Strategies	Occurrence
1.	Accepting the Face Attack	3
2.	Defensive Countering	2
3.	Offensive Countering	4
4.	No Response (being silent)	4
	Total	13

4.1.2.1 Accepting the face attack

In this movie, evidence of accepting a face attack can be observed when

the interlocutor of this series, acknowledges the impolite assessment presented by

Thomas Shelby, even when it is intensified. This aligns with Derek Bousfield's

assertion that accepting a face attack occurs when the recipient opts to embrace

the impoliteness without retaliating against the speaker.

Gambler man   : "I was here on time!"
Thomas Shelby   : "Finished"
Gambler man   : "I've had a tip-off, I need this bet"
Thomas Shelby   : "The race has started"
Gambler man   : "Please"
Thomas Shelby   : "No!"
Gambler man   : "Fine *Throw paper into the table"
Thomas Shelby   : **"Get rid him! We said, "no", now get out!"**
Gambler man   : "All right, all right. I'm out"

On this utterance, Thomas Shelby ask gambler man to get out from the

place because the gambler man want to bet to the horse which is the horse race is

already started. By using the imperative "Get rid of him! Get out!" and expressing

a sense of urgency, Thomas Shelby intends to elicit a specific response from the

listener, which is to leave the premises. Thomas Shelby wants to establish their

position and control by instructing the listener to leave, emphasizing the refusal

expressed earlier ("We said, 'no'"). Thomas Shelby use of imperative language

and the strong directive tone conveys their emotional state and dissatisfaction with

the individual's presence. In that case, the gambler man finally left the gambling

place.

4.1.2.2 Defensive strategy

In the Peaky Blinders Netflix series, the defensive strategy primarily

involves responding to impoliteness by safeguarding one's own social image

through face attack. It is the least utilized strategy by the characters when faced

with impoliteness. Defensive tactics in the series encompass various approaches

such as inversion, abrogation, opting out on record, insincere agreement, or even

ignoring the implied face attack. The following examples highlight instances of

defensive strategies observed in the Peaky Blinders Netflix series:

> Thomas Shelby   : "Everybody can go to hell…"
> Arthur   : "Whore? That word? or Prostitute? How about that one?
> Thomas Shelby   : **"Right, i want it known if anyone calls her "whore" again, i will push the barrel of my revolver down their throats and blow the word back down into their hearts."**
> Arthur   : "John, Lizzie Stark never did a day's work vertical

The utterance "Right, I want it known if anyone calls her 'whore' again, I

will push the barrel of my revolver down their throats and blow the word back

down into their hearts" includes a perlocutionary act. The perlocutionary act in

this case can be seen as intimidation.

Thomas Shelby intend to intimidate or instill fear in potential offenders by describing a violent and extreme response to the use of derogatory language. The intention is to create a strong deterrent effect, making others think twice before using such offensive language in the future. It affected the interlocutor and feared that Thomas Shelby would kill him if he repeated those words. He felt threatened because of the words uttered by Thomas Shelby regarding life and death. Arthur refuse with a fact that Lizzie Stark is never did a work

The next example of a defensive strategy is happens on Jhonny with Thomas Shelby which contradict on Lizzie's personality.

Jhonny   : "She's changed, all right. People change like wi-wi-with religion."
Thomas Shelby   : **"Oh, Lizzie Stark has got religion, eh?"**
Jhonny   : "No, no. She doesn't have religion, but well she loves me. Now listen, thommy. I won't do it without your blessing"

The perlocutionary effect of Thomas Shelby's response may vary depending on Jhonny's interpretation. It could evoke a sense of defensiveness or frustration if Jhonny perceives Thomas Shelby's tone as dismissive or undermining his observation. It may also lead Jhonny to further clarify his point, as seen in his subsequent statement.

Jhonny's response, "No, no. She doesn't have religion, but well she loves me. Now listen, Thommy. I won't do it without your blessing," indicates that Thomas Shelby's initial remark has prompted Jhonny to emphasize that Lizzie's change is not related to religion but rather her feelings for him. Jhonny seeks Thomas Shelby's approval or blessing in a matter that he considers significant, potentially seeking support or consent for an action he intends to take.

Overall, the perlocutionary effect of Thomas Shelby's response is to challenge Jhonny's assertion and potentially evoke a further explanation or clarification from him.

Then, the next example of defensive strategy is Lizzie, which is lizzie being tested on her honesty which has changed or not by thomas shelby in a car because lizzie wants to marry her brother

> Lizzie   : "Thommy, shall we go to my lodging?"
> Thomas Shelby   : **"So, the past is not the past. You can keep the money, Lizzie. Just get out of the car" (00:38:33) (NI 1)**
> Lizzie   : "Thommy, please. I love him. Really"

This conversation may involve asserting or making a realization about the nature of the past. By stating "So, the past is not the past," the speaker expresses an understanding that the past continues to have an impact or influence on the present situation. This utterance also to offer or grant permission to Lizzie to keep the money. By stating "You can keep the money, Lizzie," the speaker explicitly gives Lizzie the permission or freedom to retain the money. Thomas Shelby involve giving a direct instruction to Lizzie to get out of the car. By using the imperative "Just get out of the car," the speaker is directing or instructing Lizzie to leave the car and it makes Lizze getting out of the car.

4.1.2.3 Offensive strategy

In this series, the offensive strategy predominantly responds to face attacks by reciprocating with face attacks. The interlocutor also employs this strategy when facing face attacks from Thomas Shelby. This can occur through escalation or repetition, where each participant employs a stronger strategy than the previous one.

The example of offensive strategy to respond the impoliteness strategies comes out from Freddie Thorne. Here, is the example:

Freddie Thorne	: "Who told you about the money? Who do you think?"
Thomas Shelby	: **"Yeah, it Ada's idea. That's how desperate she is the get out of that rat-hole you're keeping her in. She doesn't mind if you knew she just didn't want to be here when you found out. Some times the women have to take over. Like in the war"**
Freddie Thorne	: "Who the hell do you think you are, you fucking Shelbys."

When Thomas accuses Ada of suggesting the idea of the money, Freddie's initial response shows defensiveness. He questions Thomas about who informed him about the money, expressing surprise and perhaps a hint of denial.

By responding with the statement, "Who the hell do you think you are, you fucking Shelbys," Freddie counters Thomas' attack on his character and defends himself against the accusation. This defensive response indicates a resistance to Thomas' claims and an attempt to protect his own image.

In this context, Freddie's defensive strategy involves challenging Thomas' authority and identity as a Shelby, thereby asserting his own position and pushing back against the accusations made against him and Ada.

The next example is Poly ask to Thomas Shelby to leave the place, but according to the answer of Thomas Shelby, he won't to leave the place

Poly	: "So, you won't leave?"
Thomas Shelby	: **"No, I won't f*cking leave"**
Poly	: "…….." *Silent

Thomas Shelby involve asserting one's decision not to leave. By using the emphatic "No" and the explicit and vulgar language "f*cking," the speaker

strongly expresses their refusal to comply with the request or demand to leave.

This could be to show defiance or resistance to authority or pressure. Thomas

Shelby's refusal and the addition of strong language demonstrate their

determination to stay and potentially challenge the person or situation attempting

to make them leave.

4.1.2.4 Choosing not to response (non-verbal response)

Within the depicted film, the act of choosing not to respond arises when

Mr. Clark consciously refrains from engaging with a face attack initiated by the

students. This behavior can be attributed to various underlying factors. One

possible reason for this choice is Mr. Clark's intention to conclude the ongoing

conversation. Additionally, there may be instances where Mr. Clark is unable to

respond to impoliteness due to the incessant exchange of impolite utterances

among the students. It is worth noting that a non-verbal response does not

invariably indicate acceptance of the face attack.

Opting for non-response or employing non-verbal cues represents the

prevailing strategies employed to address impoliteness displayed by the students

in the film. Numerous examples of non-verbal responses can be observed, such as:

> Grace Burgess : "Why here?"
> Thomas Shelby : **"You're a good Catholic girl, aren't you? Well, then you know it's here people come to confess"**
> Grace Burgess : **silent*

The utterance "You're a good Catholic girl, aren't you? Well, then you

know it's here people come to confess" is referring to the listener as a "good

Catholic girl," Thomas Shelby aims to identify and affirm their religious

affiliation and adherence to the Catholic faith. This can have a perlocutionary effect of establishing a sense of shared identity and common understanding.

By stating, "Well, then you know it's here people come to confess," the speaker appeals to the listener's knowledge and understanding of the practices within the Catholic faith. The intention is to invoke a sense of responsibility or recognition of the significance of confession within the Catholic tradition.

The perlocutionary act may involve encouraging or inviting the listener to participate in confession. By highlighting that "people come to confess" in this specific location, Thomas Shelby may be urging the listener to engage in the act of confession and highlighting the benefits or importance of doing so.

Thomas Shelby utterance's referring to the listener's religious background and the act of confession, Thomas Shelby attempt to establish a sense of trust and openness in the conversation. This can create an environment where the listener feels comfortable discussing personal matters or sharing their thoughts and experiences.

Then, the next example is happens when Thomas Shelby try to bluff pub's guy to rob the pub's café.

Thomas Shelby : ***Counting. Put that down! Put that down!. This is for Cheltenham! *point the gun at the enemy's face"**
pub's guy   : silent
Thomas Shelby : We're just taking back what's ours

The repeated "Put that down! Put that down!" indicates a strong directive to the listener to release or let go of whatever they are holding. By stating "This is for Cheltenham!" while pointing the gun at the enemy's face, the speaker intends to convey their purpose or motivation behind their actions. The perlocutionary act

may involve asserting that their actions are in service of Cheltenham, potentially invoking fear or compliance from the enemy. Thomas Shelby intimidating the enemy through the use of force and a direct threat. By pointing the gun at their face and delivering the forceful statement, the speaker aims to create fear, potentially causing the enemy to back down or comply with their demands. This utterance also contain perlocutionary act because could be to establish power or dominance over the enemy by brandishing the gun and issuing the commands. The speaker's actions and words aim to assert control and demonstrate their willingness to use force if necessary.

4.2   Discussion

From the data analysis above, the Impoliteness Strategies in *Peaky Blinders* Netflix Series Movie can be found Mock Politeness, Bald on Record Impoliteness, Negative Impoliteness, Positive Impoliteness and Withhold Politeness. There are 14 Utterances found on the classification of Impoliteness Strategies. There are 6 utterances on Mock Politeness, 4 utterances on Bald on Record Impoliteness, 2 utterances on Negative Impoliteness, 1 utterances on each Positive Impoliteness and Withhold Politeness.

The researcher also identified the responses of each types of impoliteness strategies that pronounced by Thomas Shelby. Furthermore, in this study, offensive countering and non-verbal response is the most frequently used by the interlocutor on this Netflix series to respon Thomas Shelby.

As a result of the research, the researcher identified all types of Impoliteness strategies based on Jonathan Culpeper and responses of interlocutor.

Each type of Impoliteness Strategies influences the interlocutor that makes different responses on how utterance produce.

In other hand, there are several differences with the previous study that were mentioned by the researcher. The result of this research confirms Culpeper's model of impoliteness and in line with the previous research conducted by Siahaan (2019), Nurfadilah (2020), Hadi (2020), Cahyono (2018). Different from the previous research, this research is focused on the use of main character's impoliteness strategies and interlocutor's responses to the impoliteness strategies.

In addition, the conversation capture how to respond impoliteness in conducting communication which gives implication on the situation. The interlocutor may refer it in communicating with others, while it can be useful for the interlocutor in responding to Thomas Shelby. However, because impoliteness is bounded by culture where it can be different from one district to the other, the standard of impoliteness act also may be different. Besides, every culture also has their norm of politeness which different one another. These differences could be learnt deeper in the cross cultural understanding study and this movie also can be used as the learning media in impoliteness among cultures topic.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents brief explanation about the finding and discussion for the next researcher who wants to choose impoliteness strategies approach. Also, give suggestions for next research.

5.1 Conclusion

The researcher draws a conclusion after searching the data of impoliteness strategies used by the main character, Thomas Shelby on *Peaky Blinders* Series Netflix move on episode 4. Based on the analysis above, the researcher found among various impoliteness strategies such as Mock Politeness, Bald on Record Impoliteness, Withhold Politeness, Negative Impoliteness and Positive Impoliteness.

From the result of the study, the impoliteness strategies that are most often used are Mock Politeness (6 data), Bald on Record Impoliteness (4 data), Negative Impoliteness (2 data), Positive impoliteness (1 data) and Withhold Politeness (1 data). The choice of impoliteness strategies related to the environment of family environment. Thomas Shelby ruled harshly because the environment around him had to make him act like that. Not only that, with the utterances made by Thomas Shelby, it made some of these utterances contain perlocutionary acts which is responded to each impoliteness strategies that made the interlocutor giving an act of what Thomas Shelby said. This was done by Thomas Shelby because Thomas wanted to have a decent life and according to his wishes to be the biggest family in his city.

5.2 Suggestions

In this section, the researcher give some suggestions for future researchers in analyzing movies using impoliteness strategies. Not only Impoliteness Strategies on the main character of *Peaky Blinder*s series Netflix movie, the future researcher can also finding out other character considering that this film has many actors who play a very important role in animating the plot of the film. Also, the next researcher can examine the contextual factors that influence the selection and deployment of impoliteness strategies by different characters, considering social status, power relations, and historical and cultural background.
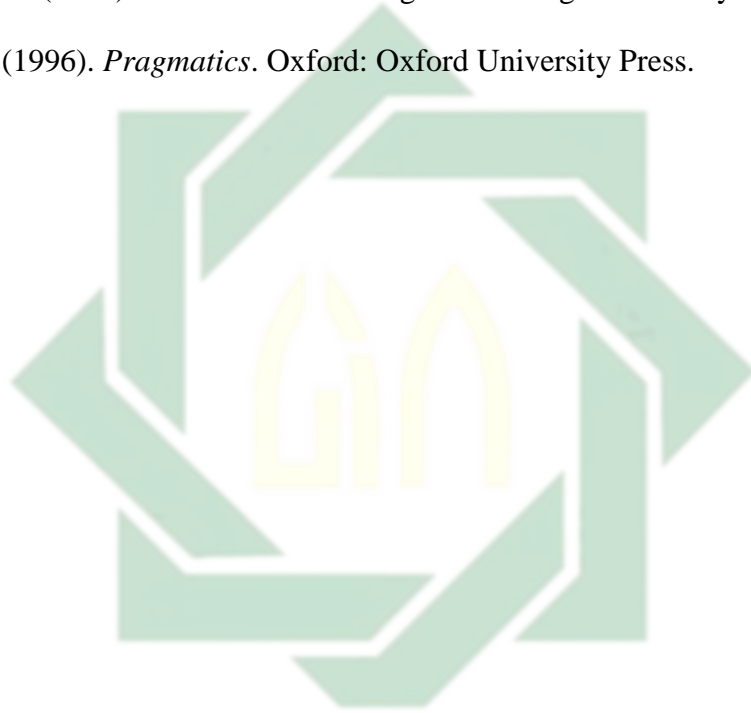
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