

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

Impoliteness is a concept proposed by Culpeper (1996). Impoliteness is a communicative strategy to attack the face of others which is a negative attitude. Incivility occurs because speakers want to convey something directly and firmly. However, speakers do not realize that impoliteness can hurt the feelings of the interlocutor. Therefore, impoliteness is often considered a poor communicative strategy when communicating. When someone causes misunderstanding in communication, it is called impoliteness. Nowadays, incivility can be found in daily conversations, social media, radio, television, apps for watching movies, and others. All the information we need can be found on Netflix. Netflix is a streaming service that offers a wide variety of award-winning TV shows, movies, anime, documentaries.

This study analyzes the impoliteness strategies in the Joker film. The Joker is a 2019 American psychological crime film directed and produced by Todd Phillips, who also wrote the screenplay with Scott Silver. This film is certainly interesting and known to many people because of the achievements of the actors and directors. Initially, Todd Phillips himself was a director who was famous for his comedy films. Todd himself has been working on comedy genre films for a long time, and starting in 2018 he has been producing films in the romance genre, and in 2019 he is trying to work on a film with a cool storyline called Joker.

In this movie, there are lots of impolite remarks uttered by the main character and additional characters that can threaten the face of the interlocutor. The face is the way people want to be seen or something to be proud of. Impoliteness can affect a person's face. The



phenomenon of impoliteness can be found in everyday conversation. For example, using harsh words when talking to other people is impolite. Arthur is a person who always uses harsh words when talking to his interlocutors. Arthur is the main character of the Joker Movie. Joker Movie is a combination of stand-up comedy and psychological film. This film tells the story of a party clown named Arthur Fleck, or commonly known as the Joker, who has a mental disorder called (PBA) pseudobulbar affect. This disease makes the Joker often laugh without cause, say rude things, and even laugh when he is in a situation that isn't funny. In other words, the mood of a person with PBA can be at odds with their expressions. The first thing that the Joker character is most afraid of is his mindset that is different from normal people in general. The Joker may perform actions, deeds, and gestures that are highly unpredictable. People with a history of mental illness may find this movie triggers or re-ignites their mental conditions, such as anxiety disorders and depression.



In this thesis, the author not only analyzes the utterances spoken by Arthur, the author also analyzes the utterances spoken by other supporting characters in this movie. The supporting characters in this movie are Murray who is the host at Arthur's workplace, the police, Wayne who is Arthur's father, Hoyt and Randal who are Arthur's coworkers, and the psychologist. In Joker Movie, Arthur is a party clown who always gets bad treatment from people around him. People know that Arthur is known as a freak. Arthur also often utters disrespectful words when talking to his interlocutors.

The impoliteness phenomenon also can be found in Joker Movie :

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| (1) Arthur | : “Hei ! Fuck you”. |
| Street gang | : Oh shit ! Good hit ! Come on !
His useless like trash ! |

The conversation occurs between Arthur who is a party clown and Street gang. When Arthur was working with a promotional board, there was a street gang who took away the promotional board used by Arthur, Arthur spontaneously chased after the street gang. Then, the street gang directed Arthur to a deserted place, and Arthur continued to chase them screaming "Hei ! Fuck you! ", suddenly the street gang thug hit Arthur using the promotion board until Arthur fell, they stepped on Arthur and said that Arthur was useless like a trash. The example shows that Arthur's speech represents Bald on Record impoliteness. Arthur did not aware and damaging the street gang face throughly by saying "Fuck you!". Arthur didn't realize that Arthur was ruining the street gang's face thoroughly. Which made the street gang got angry and trample on Arthur's body.

Well, the phrase "His useless like a trash" by the street gang, they unknowingly attacked Arthur's face as a whole, they used Arthur's mistake as an excuse to scold Arthur and also the reason they hit Arthur. What was said by the street gang, "His useless like a trash!" can be categorized as affective impoliteness. It is because street gangs try to provoke speakers to produce negative emotions (Cupeper 1996, p. 252)



- (2) Women : Could you please stop bothering my kid?
 Arthur : I wasn't bothering him. I was...
 Women : Just stop !

The conversation occurs between Arthur who is a party clown with a woman in public transportation. Arthur had just returned from the social service center to get medicine for his illness, but the social service center did not give Arthur medicine because of service limitations. While on public transportation, Arthur cheer up a child, Arthur's funny behavior made the child laugh, but suddenly Arthur's illness recurred which caused him to laugh out loud and couldn't hold it in. Arthur's strange behavior made the woman say "Would you

please stop bothering my kid?” and Arthur replied, “I wasn’t bothering him, I was...”. While explaining, the woman argue by saying “Just stop!”.

This example shows that the woman's speech represents Bald on Record Impoliteness. The woman did not aware and damaging Arthur's face throughly without knowing what was really going on. Arthur only cheer up the child but the woman said that Arthur had disturbed her child. Not only that, when Arthur wanted to explain what really happened, the woman immediately cut off the conversation and told Arthur to stop talking. The woman was not aware that she had completely disfigured Arthur's face

(3) Murray : I mean its so much self-pity Arthur!

The example sentence uttered by Murray to Arthur. Arthur was invited to attend an event that would be shown on television. When Arthur was telling about his problmes his having, Murray argue and said "I mean its so much self-pity Arthur!". This example shows that Murray's words represent Negative impoliteness. Murray very clearly damaging Arthur's face by deliberately humiliating Arthur in front of many people. From the language Murray spoke it shows power (condescending) so that it can criticizing Arthur using language or words like the sentence above.



1.2 Theoretical framework

1.2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch in linguistic studies that analyzes the meaning through someone’s utterances and emotional expressions. In studying of pragmatics, people learn how an utterance’s sentence, structure, and context affect is meaning. The speaker’s attitude of the speaker is delivered or becomes the representation of the real meaning or intention. Pragmatics is a study of language based on a functional perspective that tries to explain the aspects of the linguistic structure by invoking pressures and the causes of linguistics

(Levinson, 1983). Pragmatics is not only analyzing the meaning through someone's utterance but also through their emotional expressions.

Before talking about impoliteness, there is a theory that makes the impoliteness theory exists. One of the branches of pragmatics, Politeness, focuses and analyzing the relation of human expression to create and become the representation of the meaning of the speaker's statement. Penelope Brown and Stephen C. Levinson first proposed the politeness concept. Politeness is people's capacity to use ways to build good communication that relies on the communicative situation. According to (Brown & Levinson, 1987), the politeness theory is relayed to the Face Threatening Act. There are also some types of politeness strategies. Some theorists have examined the concept of power and social distance.

1.2.2 Impoliteness

The theory of impoliteness by Jonathan Culpeper in 1996. Culpeper said that the impoliteness strategy was something that could attack a person's face using supporting words or sentences. Impoliteness occurs because the speaker wants to convey something directly and firmly. However, the speaker did not realize that impoliteness can hurt the feelings of others. Therefore, impoliteness is considered a bad communicative strategy when communicating. Therefore, impoliteness can be interpreted as a bad and negative behavior that is done intentionally to attack the faces of others.

Face is the concept that theory by Goffman (1967). He stated that the face is a positive public image that aims to build a sense of confidence when interacting social. Face is also a tool that can be used by someone to show respect to the other person. The concept of the face has 2 types, namely positive face and negative face. Someone who deliberately hurts the feelings of the interlocutor by using a direct and firm sentence, it is a negative face.



However, if someone gives a direct statement to the interlocutor, but he conveys in a good way, both in terms of sentence selection, and the other person also respond with a nice respond, it is a positive face.

a. The Concept of Face

The term face is a concept that studies the politeness and impoliteness theory in linguistic studies. The face is the concept first put forward by Goffman (1967). He states that face is a positive public image aimed at building efforts in social interaction. In addition, Brown and Levinson (1987) are the most well-known experts who explain facial concepts into pragmatic studies that derive facial concepts from their politeness theories. They explain the face is an expression of one's feelings of self-worth or reputation that everyone has and is expected by others. Face-saving is one way to maintain politeness when people join in the conversation. According to George Yule (1996, p. 161), saving act face is given because certain actions can be interpreted as a threat to the face of others, the speaker can say something to reduce the various possible threats. The face describes as a combination of social position, reputation, influence, dignity, and honor. Causing someone to lose face can reduce their position to others, while face-saving can increase their self-esteem. Therefore, it is essential in communication. Brown and Levinson (1987) also divided face into positive and negative faces. Positive face is where people want to be appreciated and need someone to be accepted, liked, respected, and accepted by others during interactions.



b. Face Threatening Act (FTA)

FTA is every action that another person does that has the potential to threaten someone's face. We can hurt someone's feelings through what we say to that person, or through communications such as warnings, threats, orders, etc. Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 60) explain the term Face Threatening Act (FTA), which refers to an attitude that is done to reduce

one's self-esteem. FTA can cause someone to lose their face. it can attack the positive face or the negative face.


1.2.3 Impoliteness Strategies

The impoliteness strategies outlined in Culpeper (1996) seem to have stood the test of time, the same basic set having been applied in a number of studies. So, in the work for the book (Culpeper 2011: chapter 3). These represent communities talking about strategies which they recognise and which have conventional status.

There were 6 types of strategies impoliteness, such as :

a. Bald on record

Bald on record impoliteness is strategies to express the opinion directly, clear and unambiguous impolitely. Bald on record impoliteness – the FTA is performed in a direct speech and also the situation that the speaker directs to attacks hearers face. This strategy is performed by using direct utterances with the intention of attacking the addressee's face (Culpeper, 1996, p.356). For example,

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- (5) Charlie : "So, what do you think?"
Bella : "What?" Charlie : "Your home coming present."
Bella : "This?"
Charlie : "Just bought it off Billie, here"
Bella : "Oh come on! Oh my gosh! This is perfect."
(Twilight, 2008)

The conversation above occurs between Bella and Charlie. The conversation happened when Bella had just returned to her house. When she was inside the house, Bella was startled by the sound of a truck horn. Bella came out of the house and saw there was a truck with Charlie and Billie in it. Then, Charlie asked how about this truck. Bella was confused and asked again to Charlie. As it turned out, the truck is a homecoming gift for Bella. Bella was surprised and excited to hear Charlie's statement. The utterance "Oh come on! Oh my gosh!

This is perfect." showed that Bella is really excited for the present. Because of Bella's excitement, she ignores Charlie's face. Bella's action will shock the hearer, but she has done a different motives of doing Face Threatening Act (FTA). Bella is attempt to maximize the efficiency in speaking to Charlie. It is because Charlie is Bella's father which means they have a close relationship. Thus, the sentence Bella said earlier was bald on-record because she emphasized maximum efficiency in speaking (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 97).

b. Positive politeness

Culpeper (2005) states that positive politeness is strategies designed to damage the addressee's positive face wants. In a polite way, face expressions are reduced saying that the speaker likes something the listener wants. According to Brown and Levinson in Goody (1978: 103-130), there are 15 types of Positive politeness strategies. The idea is the following.



1. Noticing and Attending to Hearer

This strategy can be done through compliments. The following expression is the example of this strategy.

- (6) Jim, you are really good at solving computer problems. I was wondering if you could help me with a little problem I had.

In the quote above, the speaker notes Jim's talent and says "you're fine". In fact, the narrator's goal is to ask Jim to help him solve a computer problem. However, the narrator says that Jim is good at solving computer problems to meet his need for good looks and reduce bad behavior. (Watts, 2003: 89).

2. Exaggeration

This concept suggests that the speaker presents a message. These announcements can be made in the form of prosody, such as intonation, stress, and word overlap. Here is an example of this concept.

- (7) Good old Jim. A man I wanted to see. I found you here.
Could you spare me a couple of minutes?

The narrator uses swear words in the phrase "The man I just want to see". Through the spoken word, the narrator says that he has been waiting a long time to meet Jim and is happy to finally meet Jill. Thus the beauty of Jil will be satisfied and she will agree to spend time with the narrator. (Watts, 2003: 89)

3. Make the audience happy

In this idea, they show they have a purpose by heightening the listener's interest in the speaker. A speaker can maintain the audience's interest by telling a story with a clear explanation. Here is an example of this idea.

- (8) Good old Jim. The man I want to see. I know I saw you here. Will you give me a few minutes?



In the example above, the speaker tries to satisfy the listener by saying "you dare not", and the speaker succeeds in satisfying the listener for this discussion.

4. Use In Group Identity Markers

This strategy allows the speaker to deliver a unique message that represents the connection between him and the listener. These words can refer to language or word groups, jargon and slang, short forms and ellipsis. example:

- (9) This is my old friend Fred.
How are you today my friend?
Can you help me start this car?

In this example, the speaker uses the phrase "old buddy" to express the identity of the group. He decided to downplay the difference in relative power and status between himself and Fred. Therefore, the facial behavior will be fixed and the listener's face will be satisfied. (Watts, 2003: 89)

5. Conclusion of consent

Asking for approval is also classified as a good manners idea because in this idea the speaker wants his opinion to be correct. You can allow it You must repeat some or all of the questions from the previous words of the speaker. For example:

(10) I agree, it rained yesterday, didn't it? Can you give me a cigarette?

In the example above, by consenting, the listener's face satisfies the need. Therefore, if the speaker asks the listener to smoke, the listener will ignore the threat and give the speaker a smoke. (Watts, 2003: 89)

6. Avoid Disagreement

This idea occurs when the speaker pretends to agree with the listener (token agreement) and in good faith (white lie) to bring out the good in the listener, example:

(11) "Well, I think you're right, but look at this.
Why not?"



This example shows that the speaker disagrees with the listener, but pretends to agree with the listener. By saying, the speaker saves the listener from good (Watts, 2003: 89).

7. Assume/recognize similarities

This ethics has the idea of considering/recognizing similarities. There are many ways to demonstrate this idea, including the use of gossip, direct speech, and geography. the next sentence An example of this concept.

(12) People like you and me, Bill, don't like crowds.
Yes? Why don't you complain?

The speaker tries to reduce the facial threat by exchanging positive comments about themselves and the other person. The speaker also uses the person "we" to shorten the distance between him and the listener. Therefore, by lowering the facial expression, the listener will respond to the request of the speaker. (Watts, 2003: 89)

8. Jokes

This concept is used to show that the speaker and the audience know the context and its importance. Additionally, because telling jokes is an important politeness skill that can be used to reduce facial threat, speakers often use this strategy.

For example:

(13) A: I had a good summer in the middle It rains five times a week.

B: Yes, it's scary, isn't it?

A: Can I ask for help?

In order to trick the listener into following the speaker's wishes, the speaker makes a joke about the familiar atmosphere to the listener, tricking them into believing that they belong to the same group. The speaker's goal in making these jokes is to minimize bad behavior. (Watts, 2003: 90)



9. Recognizing or believing that the speaker knows and satisfies the needs of the listener

This strategy teaches the speaker to be listener-aware and pay attention to what the listener wants. By implementing these strategies, listeners will feel that the speaker is working well with them. Also, listeners will think they have two things. the same group. An example of this concept is shown in the following table.

(14) I know you like marshmallows so

I brought you a box marshmallow. I was thinking of asking you

This example shows that the speaker is attentive to the listener. This can be seen by the speaker saying he carries a box of marshmallows because he knows his listeners like marshmallows. Therefore, the listener will think that the speaker knows the listener well. (Watts, 2003: 90)

10. Offer and Promise

In this concept, the speaker expresses his good intentions to the speaker by suggesting or promising something. This idea can make the media capable of some bad face behavior, since giving or promising is a strategy to satisfy listeners. A happy face. Here is an example of this concept.

(15) I said, "If you cook, I'll take you out to dinner on Saturday." This evening." To reduce the potential threat, the narrator promises the audience that he will take her out to dinner on Saturday. The speaker reduces the possibility of threats by promising the listener, because promising is an expression of kindness to satisfy the listener's need for a good face. . (Watts, 2003: 90)



11. Be patient or Be Optimistic

This strategy will teach the speaker to think what the listener wants and help him achieve his goal. comprehension. The following statement is an example of this concept.

(16) I know you always like to get information about gardening.
Fred, if I were you, I wouldn't cut your lawn.

The dialogue shows that the narrator does not want Fred to cut his lawn short. To minimize face-to-face interaction, the speaker can say "I think I'm you" to ensure the listener wants what the speaker wants. The front speaker shows that it knows what the

listener likes. That means the speaker is good for Fred. Therefore, Fred's need for a good face is satisfied by the narrator. (Watts, 2003: 90)

12. Involve the speaker and the listener in the activity

In this concept, the speaker introduces the word “we” instead of “you” or “me”. By speaking including "we", the speaker shows that he joins the listeners in the same activity that can correct bad behavior. for example this You can find ideas in these articles.

(17) I am very hungry. wait a minute.

Clearly the speaker is hungry and telling the listener not to do something. Instead of directly asking the listener to stop eating, the speaker uses the inclusive form of 'we' (come on). By using the word 'come on', the speaker can mitigate the threat of making the listener feel that both the speaker and the listener belong to the same group.

13. Giving or Asking for Reasons

This strategy works when the speaker engages the listener in the conversation by providing reasons to convey the idea that the listener wants what the speaker wants. This strategy is often characterized by asking 'why not' reasons and making the listener think that he or she will cooperate if there is a good reason, for example:

(18) I think you've had too much to drink, Jim.
why aren't you here? Tonight at my place?

In this example, the narrator wants Jim to stay at the narrator's house for the night. To minimize the character's facial offense, the narrator says that Jim drank too much and asks Jim why he is not at the narrator's tonight. The speaker's words will make Jim feel



like he has a reason to stay home. Because of this, Jim remains in the narrator's place.

(Watts, 2003: 90)

14. Assumptions or claims of reciprocity

This idea gives the speaker the opportunity to show their equality by saying, "If you do the same for me, I will do the same for you." By announcing the good relationship, the speaker shows the cooperation between the two parties, face to face. Threatening behavior, for example:

(19) Help me with my math papers and
I'll mow the lawn after school tomorrow.

The narrator on their equal rights by sharing the grass after school tomorrow is the narrator who helps him finish his math work. By declaring a social right to threaten the other party's face, the speaker saves the audience and reduces the threat. (Watts, 2003: 90)

15. Give Gifts to Listeners In this strategy

The speaker can satisfy the listener's positive face by saying something related to the listener's desire. Speakers can apply to other business acts of gift-giving in human relations, for example:

(20) A : Have a glass of malt whiskey, Dick.
B : Great! Thank you
A : Not at all. I wonder if I can confide in you for a minute or two

The example shows that the speaker is showing cooperation by offering a glass of malt whiskey to the listener. The goal is to let the audience know that the speaker is interested in them. by doing that



c. Sarcasm/mock impoliteness

The FTA is performed with the use of impoliteness strategies that are obviously insincere, and thus remain surface realizations. Offrecord impoliteness the FTA is performed by means of an implicature but in such a way that one attributable intention clearly out weights any others.

For example :

- (21) Host (Murray): You gotta see our next guest. I'm pretty sure this guy must go to a doctor.
Audience : HAHahaha
Host(Murray): Oh, he looks like he's got a lot of problems.
Audience : Oh HAHahaha, I see

This conversation occurs from minute 1:38:00 to minute 1:38:08. AT this time, Arthur is invited to a TV show. While waiting for his turn at the backstage, Arthur hears that he is being mocked by his own friend, Murray, who is the host of this event. Murray announced to the audience that this time the invited guest had to go to the doctor because of his illness. "You gotta see our next guest. I'm pretty sure this guy must go to a doctor.", then Murray played a video of Arthur when his illness relapsed so that his laughter could not be controlled. While playing the video, Murray made it clear that Arthur looked like he had a lot of problems in his life, "Oh, he looks like he's got a lot of problems", and the audience was carried away by what Murray said. The audience laughed out loud at the video that was being shown. This conversation belongs to sarcasm / mock impoliteness. Sarcasm and mock impoliteness is when the face threatening act is performed with the use of impoliteness strategies that are obviously insincere (Culper, 1996, pp. 356). It is clear that Murray is provoking the audience to join in laughing at Arthur's illness



d. Withhold Impoliteness

Withhold Impoliteness is the absence of politeness work where it would be expected.

For example :

- (22) Bannerman : What up, McGregor..
Thomas : "Bannerman. Congratulations."
Bannerman : "I didn't even want it. I was in Ibiza last night.
Heavy lies the crown, yeah?" (Peter Rabbit, 2018)

In the dialogue above, a conversation is started by Bannerman who asks Thomas McGregor. Thomas is a staff in toy department of Harrods. Thomas is really looking forward for his promotion to general manager. One day, he was called by his general manager. Instead of hearing the news about the appointment of a new general manager, he got the news that his uncle had passed away. However, Thomas did not even care about the news of his uncle's death. Thomas insisted on asking about the selection of a new general manager. It turns out that the position has been filled by Bannerman. When leaving the room, Thomas met Bannerman. He congratulated Bannerman. However, Bannerman ignored Thomas's words. Bannerman instead replied with another statement. The absence of politeness occurs in the actions taken by Bannerman. The utterance given by Bannerman is not what Thomas expected. Bannerman failed to present a polite attitude while communicate with Thomas. Bannerman also failed to save Thomas's face because of his response. Bannerman's act is categorized as a deliberate impoliteness.

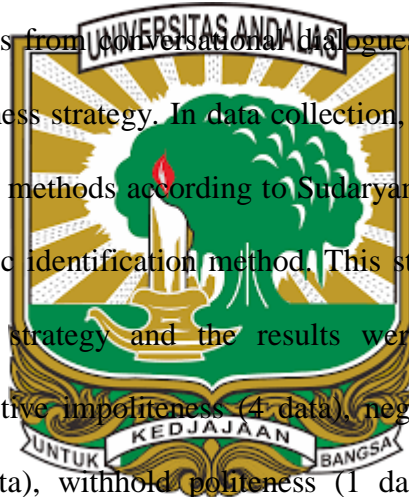


1.3 Review of previous studies

In this chapter, the author will use three previous studies related to the topic of discussion to support what will be discussed. Many researchers have already done the reseach about impoliteness strategies. There are some earlier studies that are relevant to this research. These following researches will help the writer to know about impoliteness strategies. This research

also give contribution to the writer in analyzing impoliteness strategies more that occur in the video about Joker Movie which was related to impoliteness strategies.

In previous research, the author used a journal entitled "Impoliteness Strategies Found in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast on YouTube" written by Agnes Novalia Putera Batam from University, Batam, Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to determine the strategy of impoliteness in a talk show entitled Deddy Corbuzier podcast on YouTube. This study uses a strategy of impoliteness. In this study, researchers used the theory of Culpeper (1996). Researchers used qualitative methods to analyze impoliteness strategies in this study. The data source for this research is Deddy Corbuzier's podcast talk show on YouTube. This research contains utterances from conversational dialogues in talk shows. Every utterance has some kind of impoliteness strategy. In data collection, this study uses non-participatory techniques and observation methods according to Sudaryanto (2015). Furthermore, the data were analyzed by pragmatic identification method. This study found 15 data studied from the type of impoliteness strategy and the results were divided into bald on record impoliteness (5 data), positive impoliteness (4 data), negative impoliteness (3 data), off-record impoliteness (2 data), withhold politeness (1 data). From the results, the most applicable impoliteness strategies found in the YouTube video are bald on record impoliteness. The presentation of the analysis is simple and brief enough. The researchers categorized the data based on the types of impoliteness strategies to increase the readability for the readers. However, the researchers have missed some important points in their study. They did not mention the specific title of the video they analyzed but only the title of the program and the publication date. Moreover, they translated the source language of the utterance from Indonesian to English and ignored the originality of the data by modifying



the original texts. It will be better for them to find data in English rather than translate the data from its original texts. Also, there is an inconsistency in the use of terminology. This study helps the researcher by giving an example of how to present the result of the analysis.

The second pervision study used by researchers to support this research is a journal article entitled "Impoliteness Strategies in Trevor Noah"s Afraid of The Dark Stand-up Comedy Show" written by Aulia Hafisa from the British Department of Gadjah Mada University. This research focuses on identifying impoliteness strategies and explains the objectives of the strategies most often used by stand-up comedy performances carried out by Trevor Noah. This research data is Trevor NOAH's remarks which contain an impossible strategy. This analysis is based on the theory of impoliteness strategies proposed by Jonathan Culpeper (1996). The results of this study indicate that Trevor NOAH uses 105 Examples of Impoliteness Strategies that cover all five types of strategies proposed by Culpeper; Bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock impoliteness, and withhold impoliteness. Based on research, negative impartments are found as the most commonly used strategy. This happens 42 times or with a percentage of 40% of all data. Based on those data, negative impoliteness frequently appeared in the utterances. The presentation of the analysis is easy to understand and readable. The researchers also provide percentages to calculate the data. Moreover, they did not only provide the identification of the impoliteness strategies found in the utterances but also the function of the strategies used by the interlocutor when he spoke and deeply explain the system of utterance in the use of impoliteness strategies. However, the researchers picked too long conversations in their study. They did not involve the entire data but only mention a few of them. If they do so, it is important to mention the amount of data they will display in their



paper. They also indicated an inconsistency in determining the terminology of impoliteness strategies. Besides, this study gives a good example of how investigating the impoliteness strategies such as involving the function of the strategies spoken by the interlocutor.

The latest previous research citing research supporting this study is the journal Widya Fhitri, S.S., M. Hum of Dharma Andara University, entitled College Students' Short Message Disrespect to Lecturers. This study aims to describe and explain cheating strategies, politeness indicators and factors used in short messages by undergraduate students of Dharma Andalas University. This study uses qualitative descriptive analysis. The data for this study are utterances made between students and instructors. In data collection, this study used the reference method. This method is followed by recording techniques. Data is collected by recording a short message sent to the instructor's mobile phone. The method of data analysis used in this study is technical with practical, referential and translational methods. Formal and informal methods are used in presenting the results of these studies. Data analysis revealed that students commonly used rudeness first, followed by positive rudeness, and then negative rudeness. The words "excuse me, please" and "should" are often used as a sign of politeness. Another factor that contributes to rudeness is harsh and direct criticism. After reading all previous studies, the author found several weaknesses in all previous studies. One of them is that the writer does not give an example in every explanation of each theory. Almost, all explanations of theory do not have examples. In previous studies, Agnes not explain the pragmatic theory she used in her thesis. Also did not explain about FTA (actions that threaten the face), in this thesis. Agnes also did not explain what it was Off Record Impoliteness, which is part of the Impoliteness Strategies, but in the results of the study, Agnes said that he found there were 2 data that was an off record of



impoliteness. After that, even so, the explanation from the author uses simple works to define theories and ideas. It's very easy to understand. This study provides a good explanation by interpreting each piece of data deeply. They did not only investigate the application of the theory but also observed the indicator of politeness and the factor of impoliteness that occurred in the data. However, there are some points the researchers have to emphasize. They did not mention any specific theory regarding the impoliteness strategies in the data. Moreover, they justified the data by revising the indicator of politeness in the original text and rewriting it into the new text. Besides, this study gives a guide to the researcher in conducting research by highlighting the utterance which indicates the strategies. This study also helps the researcher by showing another indicator such as indicators of politeness in investigating the impoliteness strategies which enriches the analysis and findings.

After that, the writer can implement an impossible strategy to the words that will be analyzed in this thesis. For subsequent research, the author will analyze the types and functions of the Impoliteness Strategy found in the Joker film. Most of the theses that have been reviewed only to pay attention to the speakers words. Meanwhile, in the next thesis, the authors write a clear understanding. The author also uses examples that are easy to understand. After understanding these three previous studies, the author interested to analyze the impoliteness strategy spoken by Arthur and supporting character on the Joker Movie.

1.4 Research questions

This study focuses on discussing the impoliteness spoken by Arthur as the main character known as the Joker. The focus of the research above is discussed in detail on :

- a. What are the types of impoliteness strategies used by Joker Movie ?
- b. How can the impoliteness in the Joker movie affect the audience?

1.5 Objectives of the study

The objective of the research is finding out and analyzing the impoliteness strategies used by Arthur in Joker movie. The writer focuses on three objectives interpreted based on the question above, this focus study is to:

- a. To find out the strategies of Impoliteness used by Arthur in Joker movie
- b. To find out how the audience could be affected by the rude remarks used by Arthur as found in the joker movie

1.6 Scope of this study

This research focuses on analyzing the types of impoliteness strategies used by Arthur in the Joker film and how can impoliteness in the Joker film affect the audience's mentality. This study only discusses the impoliteness of speech spoken by Arthur in the film. Arthur Fleck is also known as the Joker, has a mental problem known as pseudobulbar affect. In this case, the writer only analyzes the types and effects of impoliteness uttered by Arthur in the Joker movie.

