

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

As social humans, people often interact with other people to make small talk or establish friendships. When interacting, people usually maintain their attitude so as not to spoil their conversation. However, in some situations, people are also impolite. Many factors can also influence impolite attitudes. According to Culpeper (2003, p.1546), impoliteness is a communicative strategy designed to attack face and cause social conflict and disharmony. If the speaker cannot be polite or impolite with their interlocutor, it will cause a conflict in their communication. Impoliteness is interesting to study because impoliteness occurs in people's interaction or communication.

Impoliteness can occur in many contexts, such as on the internet, social media, and it also can be found in the movie. This research focuses on the impoliteness strategy in a movie titled *After Ever Happy*. The *After Ever Happy* debuted in London on August 10, 2022, and went on general release on September 7, 2022. This movie is an American romantic drama and the adaption from a novel written by Anna Todd. *After Ever Happy* is the fourth novel in the series *After* (2019), *After We Collided* (2020), and *After We Fell* (2021). The series was very popular and has become a bestseller novel in some countries like Italy, Germany, France, and Spain.

*After Ever Happy* movie was chosen because the movie was adapted from a bestseller novel worldwide and is very popular because it has four series. This movie is about a toxic relationship between a couple, Hardin and Tessa. There

were many conflicts in this movie. The movie shows how impolite behaviour can destroy the relationship between people, although they love each other.

The movie is about a couple who are in a toxic relationship. Since childhood, Hardin has faced a toxic family and experienced many conflicts in his life. Hardin's father was an alcoholic who often committed violence against him and his mother. Hardin's mother is the cause of his father becoming an alcoholic because his mother cheated on his father. Hardin is not his father's biological child but the child of his mother's affair. This is what causes his father to hate him and often abuse him. When his parents are in a conflict, they often use impolite utterances to attack each other faces. Those problems made Hardin temperamental and difficult to control his emotions.

The writer is interested in doing research on this movie because it has many impolite utterances in the dialogue. The data will be taken from Hardin and Tessa's utterances because there are many conflicts between them, which makes them perform impolite behaviour. The movie also depicts a lot about real-life conflicts that occur in toxic families and toxic love relationships. Impolite behaviour in the movie is a factor that destroys the relationship between the main characters. Impoliteness is important to study because it occurs in our daily life. If we can detect impolite behaviour, we know how to respond to minimize the conflict.

## **1.2 Theoretical Framework**

### **1.2.1 Pragmatics**

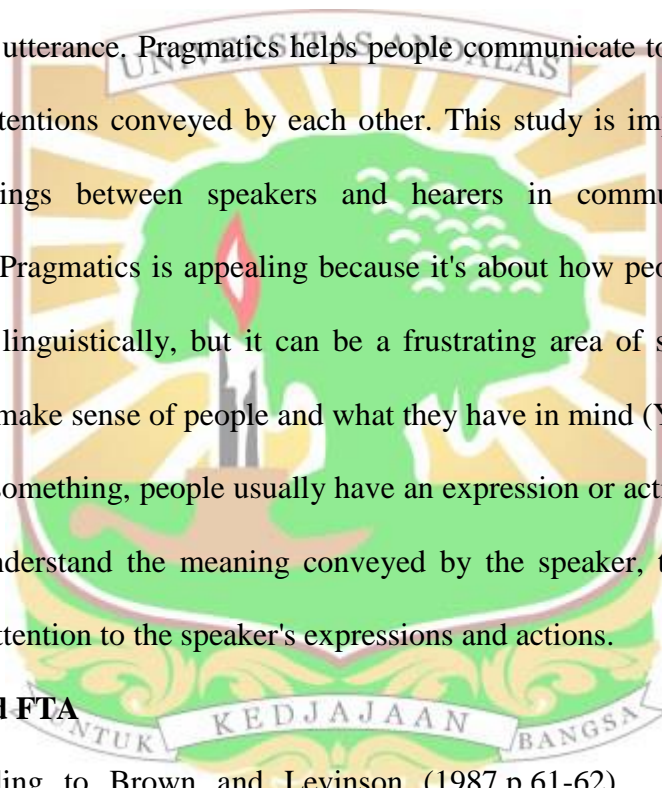
Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies what a speaker implies and what a listener infers from aspects such as the situational setting, the person's

mental states, the preceding discourse, and other factors. According to Yule (1996, p.3), Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). This describes that Pragmatics focuses on the meaning of the utterance conveyed by the speaker and how people interpret the utterance.

Yule (2006, p.112) states Pragmatics is how people communicate to recognize the meaning of words within an utterance and recognize what speakers mean by their utterance. Pragmatics helps people communicate to understand the meaning or intentions conveyed by each other. This study is important to avoid misunderstandings between speakers and hearers in communicating. Yule mentions that Pragmatics is appealing because it's about how people make sense of each other linguistically, but it can be a frustrating area of study because it requires us to make sense of people and what they have in mind (Yule, 1996, p.4). When saying something, people usually have an expression or action that they do. In order to understand the meaning conveyed by the speaker, the listener also needs to pay attention to the speaker's expressions and actions.

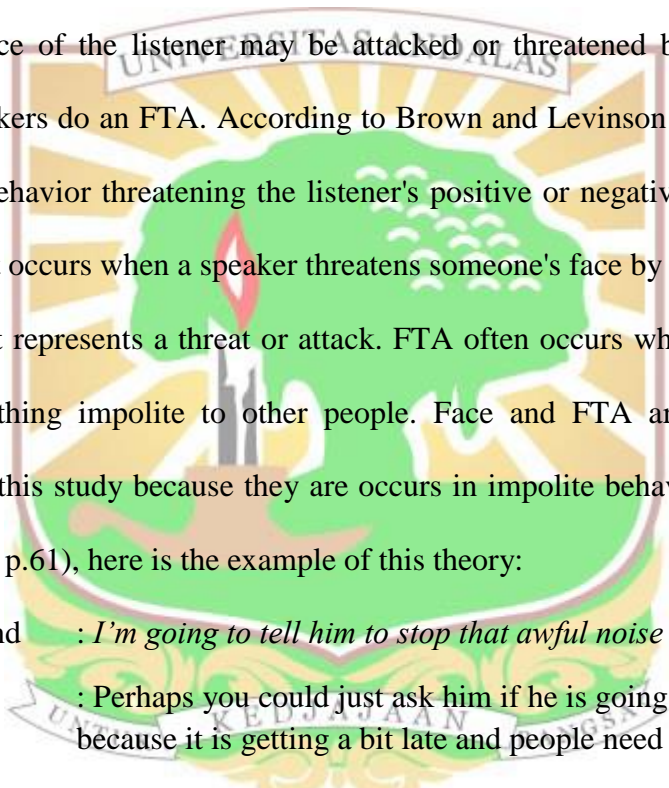
### **1.2.2 Face and FTA**

According to Brown and Levinson (1987,p.61-62) , the face is an individual's self-esteem or the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself. Faces are divided into two categories. There are the negative face and positive face. Brown and Levinson state that negative face is the basic claim to territories, personal preserves, and rights to non-distraction. In other words, the negative face is everyone's desire to be free so that their actions are not hindered by others. On the other hand, the positive face is defined as a constantly



positive self-image or personality, which includes the desire for this self-image to be respected and approved by the engaging person. It is a person's expectation that their want will be desired by someone else. It means the individual wants others to recognize their accomplishments, ambitions, or assets, and they anticipate those who are relevant to their achievement to recognize their capacity to attain their goals but not by others. They expect relevant people to acknowledge their abilities to achieve their goals that others have not been able to achieve.

The face of the listener may be attacked or threatened by the speakers when the speakers do an FTA. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), FTA is an action or behavior threatening the listener's positive or negative face. A face-threatening act occurs when a speaker threatens someone's face by saying or doing something that represents a threat or attack. FTA often occurs when someone do or utter something impolite to other people. Face and FTA are important to understand in this study because they are occurs in impolite behavior. According to Yule (1996, p.61), here is the example of this theory:

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- Husband : *I'm going to tell him to stop that awful noise right now!*  
Wife : Perhaps you could just ask him if he is going to stop soon because it is getting a bit late and people need to get to sleep.

The conversation above occurs when an older couple tries to sleep at night. They get difficult to sleep because their young neighbor is playing the music so loud. The husband wants to shows a face-threatening act to their neighbor because he fells disturbed by the music.

### 1.2.3 Impoliteness

Impoliteness is a negative attitude toward particular behaviors that appears in particular situations. Impoliteness is the opposite of Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness. Politeness strategies are employed to save the listener's positive and negative face when face-threatening acts are unavoidable or desirable. Politeness is used to avoid conflict and minimize the threat of harm to the speaker-hearer relationship. Inversely to politeness, impoliteness is a communicative strategy designed to attack face and thereby cause social conflict and disharmony (Culpeper, 2003, p.1546).

Based on Culpeper (2005, p.38), impoliteness may occur due to the following situations:

1. The speaker communicates face attack intentionally

In this situation, the speaker deliberately wants to attack his interlocutor and threaten his interlocutor's face

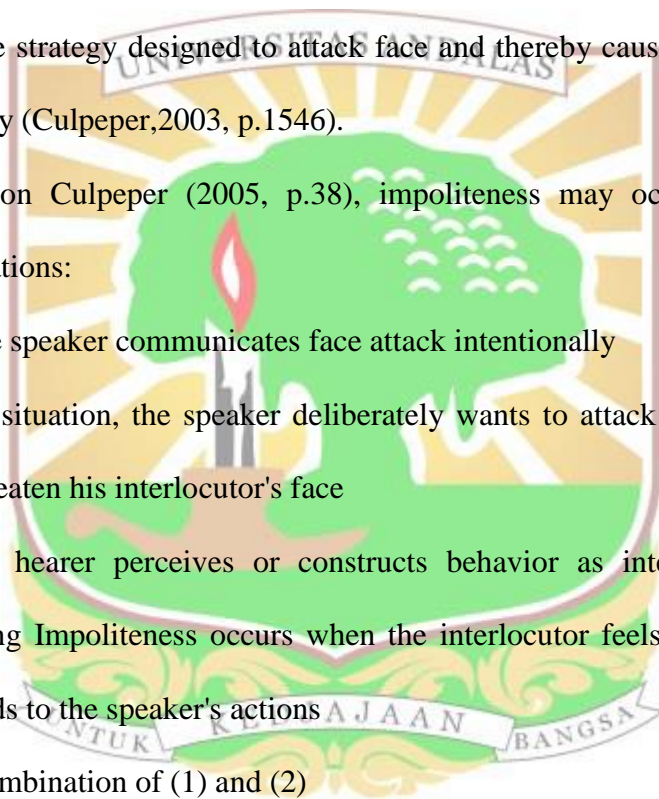
2. The hearer perceives or constructs behavior as intentionally face-attacking  
Impoliteness occurs when the interlocutor feels threatened and responds to the speaker's actions

3. A combination of (1) and (2)

The speaker intentionally attacks or threatens the interlocutor, and the interlocutor can feel the speaker's actions

Based on Culpeper (2011), here is the example of impoliteness:

[Former Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster University (V-C) in the UK speaking to the woman (W) sitting next to him at a classical music concert during the interval]



V-C : *When's it due?*

W : [pause] I'm not pregnant.

The Vice-Chancellor tries to start a conversation with a woman who is sitting next to him. He sees that woman physically bigger than usual. He assumed that woman is pregnant, so he asked her when she will give birth. The woman answers him unfriendly because she felt offended by his question. The Vice-Chancellor's question may be impolite because it can attack someone's face. In this case, the impoliteness occurs because there is misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer.

#### 1.2.4 Impoliteness Strategies

Brown and Levinson's model of politeness was effectively utilized by Culpeper (1996) to present his theory of impoliteness, which he referred to as a "parasite of politeness". Culpeper (1996) proposed his impoliteness theory and categorized it into five strategies as follows:

##### 1. Bald on record impoliteness

According to Culpeper (1996, p.356), bald-on-record impoliteness is directly, clearly, unambiguously, and concise way in circumstances where the face is not irrelevant or minimized. In this strategy, the speaker deliberately wants to attack the interlocutor's face directly and clearly. The interlocutor can clearly understand and feel the attack from the speaker. A face attack by the speaker can be responded to by a counter face attack by the interlocutor. In this strategy, the chance of direct conflict will be greater. Impolite behavior is more likely to be

carried out by someone who has power. Here is the example based on Culpeper (2003, p.1556):

Parents : I did the first time I met you. Okay, where's your car?

Clamper : A parking attendant alright act like one. Okay, *shut up and act like a parking attendant!*

The conversation above is a conversation between parents and the clamper. A clamper has the duty to ticket the parent vehicles that are parked on the street when they drop their children off at school. Several cars have been ticketed by the clamper, and several vehicles have been moved. In the situation above, one of the student's parents is ticketed and does not accept it. The parent attacks the clamper's face directly and clearly by saying, "shut up and act like a parking attendant!".

## 2. Positive impoliteness

Based on Culpeper (1996, p.356), positive impoliteness is designed to damage the addressee's positive face wants. This strategy is usually used to attack the interlocutor's positive face without thinking about the other interlocutor's feelings. The speaker shows their dislike for the interlocutor through impolite actions or utterances. There are some examples of this strategy based on Culpeper (1996, p.357):

### a) Ignore, snub the other

In this situation, the speaker or the hearer fails to acknowledge the other's presence. For example, when the speaker says hello to the hearer and the hearer responds just

silent. This act represents an ignore of someone's presence because the hearer does not respond to the speaker.

b) Exclude the other from an activity

This situation occurs when someone isolates others by not inviting them to join an activity or even kicking them out. This action is considered impolite because it can cause the victim to feel alienated. For example, when someone kicking a member from their group without any reason.

c) Disassociate from the other

This occurs when someone tries to avoid other people and rejects associations or similarities with others. Here is the example from Bousfield (2008, p.104):

Sergeant Major : *I'm hoping the OC recommend you to be discharged from the army.*

Recruit : (silent)

Sergeant Major : I don't want you. Because you are pathetic individual do you

Recruit : (silent)

The conversation above occurs when Sergeant Major call the recruit because he made a mistake. The recruit was fighting with other recruit when he is under alcohol influence. Other recruit was seriously injured and had to be sent for medical treatment. The Sergeant Major attack his face by disassociated



him from the army. His utterance categorized as impolite because he damage the hearer face.

d) Be disinterested, unconcerned, unsympathetic

This happens when someone shows that he is uninterested and does not care about others. This action can make the victim feels not appreciated. There is the example taken from Soldier to Be based on Bousfield (2008, p.105):

S1 : Immature' what would you say about that...would that acc hey don't.

S2 : (starts crying at accusation of immaturity)

S1 : *Stand there bubbling because it makes no difference to me you can bubble all you want.*

The conversation above happened when S2 crying because she feels the training is so hard. Then, S2 shows that he does not gives a sympathy to S2.

e) Use inappropriate identity markers

This occurs when the speaker calls the interlocutor by title and last name when their relationship is close and nicknames when their relationship is distant. There is the example taken from Soldiers to be based on Bousfield (2008, P.106):

S1 : Parry, you have got a drinking problem, *my friend*, do you?

S2 : Yes, sir.

The conversation occurs between a sergeant and a recruit. From the conversation above we can see that the sergeant use an

inappropriate identity markers. He uses the phrase “my friend” with the recruit while their relationship is not as a friend.

f) Use obscure or secretive language

Someone uses a secret code or language to confuse others. The secret code and language are only known or understood by the target. This action is impolite because it makes someone that does not know about the meaning feel confused. There is the example taken from *Boyhood* movie based on Dhorifah (2016):

Samantha : *I affatay servay yoohay*

Mason : Speak English! Shut up. Mom! She’s speaking that stupid language again.

The conversation above occurs when Samantha was having a breakfast with her family. She uses a secretive language when she talked to her brother. That was makes her brother angry because he does not understand what she does means. Samantha’s utterance is impolite because she makes her brother feel confused.

g) Seek disagreement

Someone deliberately seeks a sensitive topic of conversation so that the listener feels uncomfortable with the conversation. This action occurs when the speaker thinks that he does not get the approval of the listener, and the speaker attacks the listener with his words or actions. Here is the example from Culpeper (2003, P.1556):

Policeman : You're going to be rude to me? Yeah. That's fine then, sir.

Driver : *I don't really want to talk to you. You're not going to do anything*

The conversation above occurs when the policeman wants to ticket a car. The driver was denied to be ticketed by the policeman. The policeman was angry with the driver because he does not want to get off from his car. The driver deliberately seeks disagreement by saying "I don't really want to talk to you. You're not going to do anything".

h) Use taboo words

The speaker behaves impolitely by using profane language, harsh words, and swearing. The speaker attacks the interlocutor with rude words to damage the listener's face. Here is the example of the use taboo words taken from After Ever Happy movie:

Hardin : You've been pretending to be my fucking friend!

Landon : I didn't pretend shit, Hardin! I'm her friend too, and I'm cleaning up your shit as usual. Well, go ahead. Fucking hit me, you big man. *Big piece of shit.*

The conversation above occurs when Hardin angry with Landon because he does not tells Hardin if he will move to New York with Tessa. Landon uses the word "shit" to attack Hardin face. The word "shit" is a taboo word or profane language, so Landon utterance categorized as impolite.

i) Call the other names

This happens when the speaker calls his interlocutor by an impolite name or title. For example when someone calling a stranger "nigga". This action is impolite because it depicts insults to others.

### 3. Negative Impoliteness

This strategy is the opposite of the positive impoliteness strategy. Negative politeness is designed to damage the addressee's negative face wants (Culpeper, 1996, p.356). In this strategy, the speaker attacks the interlocutor's negative face without reducing the damage to the interlocutor's face. There are some examples of this strategy based on Culpeper (1996, p.358):

a. Frighten

This happens when the speaker tries to convince the interlocutor that detrimental actions will happen to him. This action can be done by scaring or threatening other people that they will be in danger. Here is the example of frighten taken from Pitch Perfect 2 Movies based on Yaniar (2017, p.52):

Bumper : *If you sing the same boring girly shit every year you will blow chunks all over the place. Vomit everywhere.*

Aubrey : We will not let egoistical, big-headed, garbage dirtballs. Whoever you may be, get in our way!

The conversation above occurs in an audition for new member of acapella group. From the conversation above, we can see Bumper frighten Aubrey if he sang the same song again. In this case, Bumper utterance is impolite because he scared someone and convinced something bad will happen.

b. Condescend, scorn or ridicule

This is an action when the speaker belittles or ridicules the interlocutor by not taking the interlocutor seriously. Culpeper (2003) gave an example below:

S1 : Do you want me to press the buzzer will you please leave the room?

S2 : Well that's being *babyish* isn't it?

The conversation above occurs between a man and an adjudicator at the office. They are arguing over a parking ticket. The adjudicator shows that he does not want to argue with the man but the man scorn him by saying "Well that's being babyish isn't it". The man utterance attacked the adjudicator face and it is impolite behavior.

c. Invade the other's space

This happens when the speaker tries to find more information about the other person than permitted. The speaker tries to know the privacy of the other person and wants to have a closer relationship than the interlocutor permitted. Explicitly associate the other with a negative aspect - personalize, use the

pronouns 'I' and 'you'. Here is the example taken from Pitch Perfect 2 Movie based on Yaniar (2017):

Howie : *(coming close to Bella while they are performing)* Whoa, whoa. *Just stop! Stop!*

Aubrey : I am so sorry. Howie. I know we're not performance ready.

The conversation above occurs when Bella's leader, Aubrey and Howie. Howie invade Bella's space and tries to get close with Bella. In this case, Howie actions is impolite and disturbed other people.

d. Put the other's indebtedness on record

An action when the speaker mentions the interlocutor's mistake in a public place and it damages the interlocutor's face. Rahma (2017, p.44) gives an example to describes this type. Here is the example:

Yasin Osman : *This man has a problem inside his country so that the public does not see his mistakes he blames others.*

The utterance above is detractor's comments of Emmanuel Macron's speech news on YouTube. Macron is a famous person who is a president of France. From the utterance above we can see Osman tries to mentions Macron mistakes in the public. He deliberately wants to provoke people with his utterance.

#### 4. Sarcasm or Mock Politeness

Sarcasm is an action or utterance that has an implicit meaning. This strategy is usually used with a politeness strategy but fake or insincere politeness. Actions or utterances of the speaker may contain subtle insults. The chance of misunderstanding is greater to occur in this strategy because the speaker does not provide a clear meaning of the utterance. There is an example based on Culpeper (2003, p.1559):

A clamper : I will do.

A van driver : (sarcastically) *have a good day!*

The conversation above is a conversation between the van driver and a clamper. A van driver is angry when a clamper clamps his vehicle. When a clamper came to him, the van driver uttered, 'have a good day!' to express his feelings. The van driver's words have the implied meaning of telling a clamper that he's having a bad day after getting the penalty.

#### 5. Withhold Politeness

Culpeper (1996, p.356) states this is the absence of politeness work where it would be expected. This strategy occurs when someone fails to perform polite behavior when politeness is expected by others. A failed act of politeness may be considered an act of impoliteness. This strategy can occur in everyday interactions, such as forgetting to thank someone who has helped or when someone gives a gift. Impolite behavior also have the functions that make someone performed an impolite attitudes.

### 1.2.5 Functions of Impoliteness

Impoliteness has several common functions based on its usage. Culpeper (2011, p.252) divides the general functions of impoliteness into three as follows:

#### 1. Affective impoliteness

Affective impoliteness occurs when the speaker feels excessive emotion up to anger. In this situation, the speaker blames the other person for the negative emotions he is feeling. This can cause the interlocutor to feel attacked by the emotions felt by the speaker. There is an example based on Lucky (2015):

Girl : *How dare you walk out on me like that! You can't just treat me like that! Who the hell you think you are?*

Boy : I need to go. I have other things to do

The conversation above occurs when a girl angry with her friend. Her utterance categorized as affective impoliteness because she blames other people for negatives emotion she is feeling.

#### 2. Coercive impoliteness

Coercive impoliteness occurs when the speaker seeks to gain a benefit over the interlocutor. This can usually happen when the speaker has a higher social status than the interlocutor. However, it can also occur between people of the same social status. There is an example based on Lucky (2015):

Manager : I want the file for my presentation on my desk in 10 minutes and bring a cup of coffee from the coffee shop across the street.



Secretary : Err... Okay, but I'm having my lunch right now.  
Is it okay if I do that after I finished?

Manager : *I don't care about what are you doing. 10 minutes.*

The conversation above occurs between a manager and a secretary at the office. The manager asked the secretary to bring the file for his presentation and a cup of coffee in 10 minutes. She tries to ask him to finish her lunch first but he refuses her. In this case, the manager shows coercive impoliteness through the secretary. He clearly shows that he has a higher status which is as a boss to the secretary.

### 3. Entertaining impoliteness

Entertaining impoliteness occurs when the speaker sacrifices the other person's feelings for entertainment. Impolite behavior always has a target that becomes the victim of an attack. There is an example based on Lucky (2015):

Girl A : What a pretty dress you wear tonight.

Girl B : Oh, thanks. I made it myself.

Girl A : Wow, really? *Cause I'd like to have one...for my cat.*

The conversation above occurs at the party. There are two girls talking about a dress. Girl A shows an impolite behavior when she utters "Cause I'd like to have one.for my cat.". Her utterance makes Girl B feels embarrassed because she utters that in front of many people. In order to understand about the meaning of someone acts or utterances, we need to understand about the context of the conversation.

### 1.2.6 Context

Context is an important thing that is needed to understand the meaning of utterances. Context also important to detect the impolite behavior because without context we could not assume someone do an impolite behavior. According to Leech (1983, p.13), context is defined as any background information that is supposed to be known by both the speaker and the hearer and helps them interpret the meaning of a particular utterance. The speaker and the hearer must have the same interpretation in the context to avoid misunderstanding in the conversation.

For example, the word “bank” has some definition if we use in different context. The word “bank” used together with “to withdraw some cash” means the bank is a place for saving money. If the word “bank” together with word “overgrown” or “steep” it will means different(Yule, 2006, p.114). So, understanding about context is very important. If they do not know about the context or they have a different interpretation of the context, they will be failed to get the point of the conversation. People can better comprehend something when they are aware of the context in which it occurred.

There are many things that the speaker and the hearer must know in order to have the same interpretation of the context of their conversation. The environmental situation, place, and time are also important for speakers and hearers to know to help them understand the context. The relationship between the speaker and the hearer is also included in the context. The speaker and listener must know their position. When they have the same interpretation and knowledge about the topic that they are talking about, their communication will go well and

be interconnected. Some people's impolite behavior may be due to their failure to understand the context.

### 1.3 Review of Previous Studies

In order to support this research, previous research as a reference is needed. There are four previous studies used by the writer in this research. The previous studies that the writer reviews are impoliteness in movies, shows, and Twitter.

The first previous study was entitled *Impoliteness Strategies in Trevor Noah's Afraid of the Dark Stand-up Comedy Show* by Hafisa and Hanidar (2020). This research focuses on identifying the impoliteness strategies and explaining the purposes of the most frequently used strategy in *the Afraid of the Dark stand-up comedy show* performed by Trevor Noah. The theory of Culpeper (1996) is used to analyze Trevor Noah's utterances that use impoliteness strategies. According to the findings of this study, Trevor Noah employs all five categories of Culpeper's impoliteness methods in 105 separate situations.

The strength of Hafisa and Hanidar's research is the theoretical framework. The writer use of simple phrases so the study is clear and the explanation is very detailed. The writers give an explanation of five types of impoliteness by Culpeper (1996). The weakness of this research is in the findings and discussions. The researcher mentions about the purposes of impoliteness in the introduction. However, there are no purposes in results and discussions. There is no further explanation of the purposes in the results and discussion. In this research on *Afraid of the Dark stand-up comedy show*, it is found that Trevor Noah uses all types of impoliteness strategies, which are bald on record, positive

impoliteness, negative politeness, sarcasm politeness, and withhold impoliteness. The "condescend, mock, or ridicule" sub-strategy of negative impoliteness was mostly employed by Trevor. This tactic is employed to make the audience happy when they hear someone being mocked or denigrated. The difference between the researcher's analysis to writer's analysis is the data of analysis. The researchers analyze the show, while the writers analyze the movie.

The second previous study is written by Ratri and Ardi (2019) from Santa Dharma University. This research analyzes the types of impoliteness strategies and the purposes of the exercise of power through impolite language in the movie *The Devil Wears Prada*. Culpeper's (2005) theory is used in the article to determine the types of impoliteness strategy, and Beebe's (1995) and Bousfield's (2008) theory is used to classify the purposes. According to the findings of this study, Miranda and Emily did not tend to employ dominating language in their conversations.

The strength of Ratri and Ardi's research is the research methods. The writers explain clearly about the methods they are using and the steps of data analysis. The weaknesses of the research are the review literature. The review of literature is less than three researches. The total data in this research is fifty, and all types of impoliteness by Culpeper (2005) are found. The difference between Ratri and Ardi's research and the writer's analysis is in the objective of the research. The researcher's objective is to examine the impoliteness strategies and the purpose of the power through impolite language. Meanwhile, the writers examine the impoliteness strategies and the function of impoliteness.

The third previous study was entitled *Impoliteness Strategies in Peter Rabbit Movie* by Sari, Emmiyati, and Asnur (2019). The research is to find out the impoliteness strategies and the response of interlocutors in the Peter Rabbit movie. The theories from Culpeper (1996) are applied to analyze the strategies of impoliteness, and Culpeper et al. (2003) applied them to analyze the types of impoliteness responses. Moreover, persons from varied cultural backgrounds, including those from the city and the country, had an impact on how impoliteness methods were used.

The strength of Sari, Emmiyati, and Asnur research is the finding and discussions. The explanation by the writer of the findings and discussions in this research is detailed and easy to understand. The table also makes the article understandable in general. The weakness of this research is the writing. They used informal words in explaining the review of literature in their article. The difference between Sari, Emmiyati, and Asnur analysis to the writer's analysis is the scope of the research. Indah et.al analyze all the character's utterances in the *Peter Rabbit movie*, while the writer only analyzes the main character's utterances in the *After Ever Happy movie*.

The final result shows that the impoliteness strategy in the *Peter Rabbit movie* is highly prevalent since the characters' characteristics are characterized as aggressive and energetic. The writer's cultural upbringing impacted the movie. Therefore there are differences in the ways that concepts are communicated. The British culture is shown by the author in this film because they are hard-working people who are still affected by nepotism. Impoliteness is a social cue used by urban people to indicate one's status or social class to listeners.

The last thesis is written by Saputra (2021) from English Department, Andalas University entitled *Impoliteness Strategies Depicted in the Reaction of the Readers on FC Barcelona's Losses Post on Twitter*. The purpose of this research is to identify and describe the types and functions of impoliteness used by readers. The theory by Culpeper (1996) is used to identify the impoliteness strategies, and the theory by Abbas and Ismail (2015) is used to identify the intentional reason. Furthermore, the result of this research is presented using tables and descriptively.

The strength of Saputra's research is the analysis. The explanation of each theory and type is clear and understandable. The weakness of this research is the analysis. The intentional reason for this research is just in the last paragraph. The writer did not put the title of the intentional reason above. The analysis result has shown that are 110 utterances that contain four types of impoliteness that the readers use. The types; Bald on record 33 times (30%), Positive impoliteness 31 times (28%), Negative impoliteness 23 times (21%), and Sarcasm or Mock politeness 23 times (21%). The four functions are; Mocking 47 times (43%), Defending face six times (7%), Psychological 30 times (27%), and Criticism 26 times (24%). The most frequent functions are mocking because of the habits of Football lovers to making fun of the opponents or other teams except their favorite teams.

The difference between this article to the writer's analysis is that the researcher analyzes types of impoliteness strategies in social media which is Twitter, meanwhile, the writer's analyzes the types of impoliteness strategies in movie.

#### 1.4 Research Question

According to the background of this research, the researcher aims to analyze the use of impoliteness strategy by the characters in the *After Ever Happy* movie. Therefore, this research will answer the research question below:

- 1) What are the strategies of impoliteness found in the main character utterances in *After Ever Happy* Movie?
- 2) What are the functions of impoliteness strategies found in the main character utterances in *After Ever Happy* Movie?

#### 1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the research question above, this research has two objectives. The objectives of this research are:

- 1) To analyze the strategies of impoliteness found in the main character utterances in *After Ever Happy* Movie
- 2) To identify the function of the impoliteness strategy found in the main character utterances in *After Ever Happy* Movie

#### 1.6 Scope of the Research

In this study, the researcher will be focused on analyzing the strategies of impoliteness and the functions of impoliteness. The utterances that will be analyzed in this research is the utterances uttered by Hardin and Tessa as the main character. The researcher focused on the utterances of the main character because there are many conversations and conflicts between them. The utterances will be analyzed using the theory of impoliteness by Culpeper (1996).

