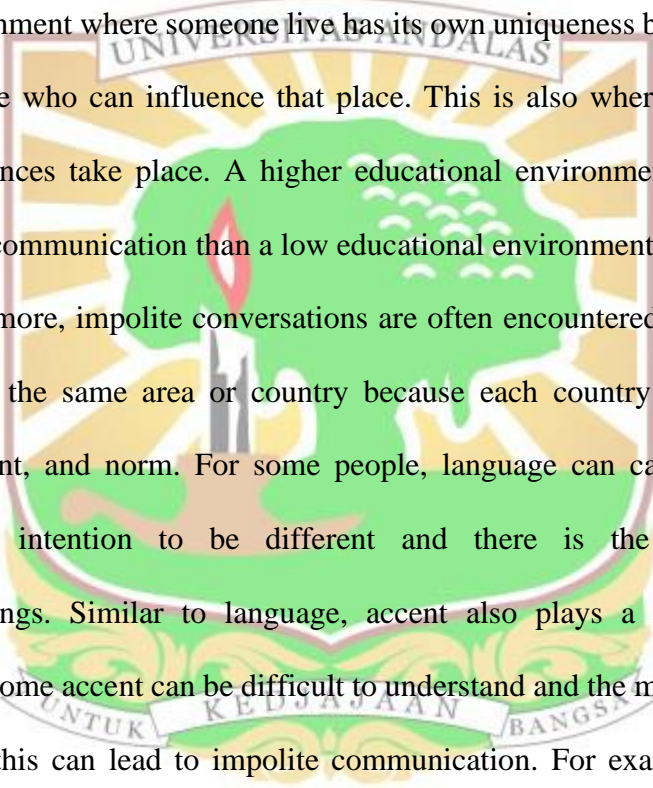


CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, it is very common to find impolite communication in social life. There are many factors that affect impolite communication such as social environment, education, and cultural differences. Social environment plays an important role in affecting the communications of an individual. The reason for this is every environment where someone live has its own uniqueness because there are different people who can influence that place. This is also where education and cultural differences take place. A higher educational environment will be more likely to be in communication than a low educational environment.

Furthermore, impolite conversations are often encountered by people who do not live in the same area or country because each country has a different language, accent, and norm. For some people, language can cause the way of conveying an intention to be different and there is the possibility of misunderstandings. Similar to language, accent also plays a role in causing impoliteness. Some accent can be difficult to understand and the misunderstanding that cause by this can lead to impolite communication. For example, there is a conversation between an American guy and a British guy in a sauna:

- 
- British guy : Damn. Yo DeAndre.
American guy : Yeah, what's good?
British guy : **Umm, can I get some of your cream?**
American guy : Bro, what? Nah, I don't play that man. I don't do none of that man.
British guy : What do you mean? You finished all my cream all the other day.
American guy : Oh, you got me messed up! (angry)
British guy : Hey hey hey, relax man... you have a new one in your hand.

American guy : Oh, you meant lotion? (burst into laughter)
(Chewkz, 2021)

In this conversation, the British guy is running out of lotion which is important for the sauna. Then the British guy asks the American guy to get some of his lotion. The factor that led this into an impolite conversation is the way the British guy asked for the lotion. The British guy said cream instead of lotion which caused the American guy to misunderstand and get offended. For additional information, lotion is often called cream in England and America has a vulgar meaning regarding to the word. This led to the American guy's face got attacked by the British guy for indirectly saying that the American guy is homosexual. This example shows how an impolite conversation between two people from different countries is possible to happen.

Impoliteness is behavior that is face-aggravating in a particular context. (Locher and Bousfield, 2008, p. 3). Impoliteness involves the use of language to offend the listener and cause discomfort. Impoliteness can be shown in several ways such as sarcasm and insult. By understanding impoliteness, it can be seen that the use of impoliteness aims to hurt other feelings, show disagreement, show anger, or in some conditions, impoliteness can be used for entertainment. Impoliteness for entertainment is often found today, for example, movies.

Movies is a story recorded as a set of moving pictures to be shown on television or at the cinema (Hornby, 1991, p. 434). Furthermore, Lorimer (1995, p. 506) defined that movies can record culture, and they can treat social or political issues and other aspects of societies to capture relationship difficult to be communicated by other means. In other word, movie is using communication to convey the story and many aspects of societies. Impoliteness is very common in

everyday life communication which makes it also used in filmmaking. Almost all movies have scenes that require the actors to perform an argumentation. In presenting this argument, an element of impoliteness can be found. Argumentation is the progress to persuade others to do something desired. In the middle of argumentation there is a chance of FTA to be occurred. The ways in which every character in a movie uses impoliteness are also very diverse. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to find every method and strategy of impoliteness in argumentation that is used by each character in a movie, and in this research, the movie that will be analyzed is *Interstellar* (2014).

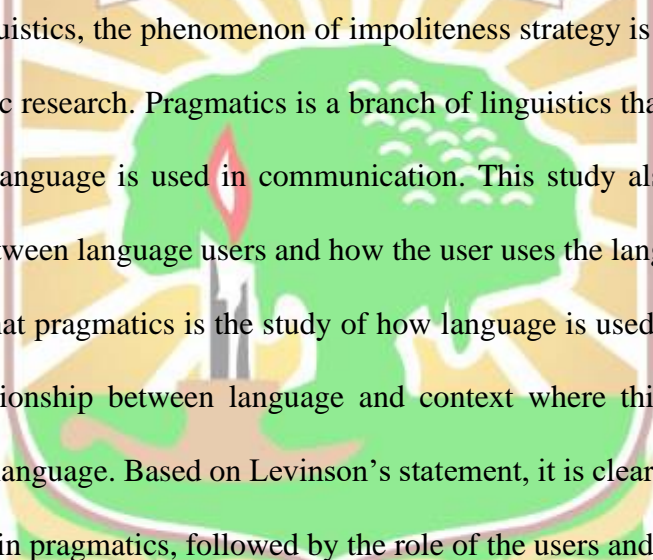
Interstellar (2014) is a science fiction movie directed by Christopher Nolan which is considered one of the most scientifically accurate movies ever made. The movie is about space travel, survival, and time dilation. Set in the future where Earth was “dying” and NASA was trying to find a new habitable planet. The main character, corn farmer Cooper who is a former NASA pilot is being sent for this mission after his daughter accidentally found the clue that future Cooper was sent. In the process of this mission, Cooper is facing time dilation which is making his short journey into years on earth. Cooper was also accompanied by his colleagues at NASA who sometimes argued with Cooper in making decisions.

The aim of this study is to help readers improve their study in the area of pragmatics, especially impoliteness. Impoliteness strategies itself is very important in analyzing impoliteness utterances. If people can apply these strategies, they can use them as a tool for determining impoliteness in any utterances that they give to others. Furthermore, this study was carried out to examine the impoliteness strategies contained in the *Interstellar* movie which was chosen because this movie

is one of the best in the science fiction genre and no similar analysis has been carried out before. The main reason of the writer to choose this movie is because this movie shows a situation where impoliteness is happens in the middle of situation where it should not happen. The form of impoliteness that occur in the middle of that situation excite the writer to do this research. Hopefully, this study can be used in further impoliteness research.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1 Overview of Pragmatics



In Linguistics, the phenomenon of impoliteness strategy is actually studied under pragmatic research. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of how language is used in communication. This study also discusses the relationship between language users and how the user uses the language. Levinson (1983) states that pragmatics is the study of how language is used, more precisely about the relationship between language and context where this is a basis for understanding language. Based on Levinson's statement, it is clear that language is the main point in pragmatics, followed by the role of the users and the context.

Yule (1996, p. 3) defines pragmatics into four definitions. First, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. Next, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what that person wants to say, when, where, and under what circumstances. Then, pragmatics is the study of how the listener gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances. Last, pragmatics is the study of the expression of a relative distance. It deals with the closeness between the speaker and the listener.

The study of pragmatics is closely related to the meaning shown by the speaker and the listener. In pragmatics, communication must depend on context and situation where the speaker and listener must include accurate interpretations that depend on the context and situation. By studying pragmatics, people can interact and join conversations in an acceptable way. Pragmatics also has various branches of studies such as FTA, politeness, speech acts, and what is related to this research is Face and Impoliteness.

1.2.2 Face

Goffman (1967) used the term "face" to describe anything that is "emotionally" invested and that may be lost, preserved, enhanced, and must be continually attended to in contact. The face is a way for people to express themselves in front of other people or in public. Face refers to a person's public self-image and everyone's emotional and social sense of self, which they expect others to acknowledge. This relates to the statement of Brown & Levinson which states that face is "the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself" (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 61). Face also relates to how individuals wish to be treated in terms of respect. The statement from Brown & Levinson is reasonable because it is in line with how most people have their own "face" in public where they hope to be accepted by other people.

The concept of face plays an important role in understanding politeness or impoliteness. This concept is important because the face can be an indication of whether someone tries to protect or attack someone's face. Brown & Levinson subdivide 'face' into 'Positive Face' and 'Negative Face', (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 62). Both Positive Face and Negative Face are associated with the response

of how the speakers talk to the listeners. Every conversation can lead to either of these two but depends on context.

Positive face is introduced by sociolinguists Erving Goffman, Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson where it is the need for acceptance of one's self-image. In other words, positive face shows how someone wants to be respected and shows the desire to be accepted and considered as a member of a group. Politeness, empathy and showing respect can be categorized into behaviors to maintain a positive face as these can endear us to others and increase social standing. Increasing social status can make it easier for someone to be accepted and appreciated in his/her social life.

Negative face is the desire of each individual so that his actions are not hindered by others. In a negative face, someone hopes to be respected for whatever they do, such as privacy, personal space and all actions that will be taken or freedom of act. Negative face was introduced by Erving Goffman and has been developed even further by Brown & Levinson. In a simple way, negative face is to have the freedom to do anything.

While maintaining face, it can be damaged or enhanced by doing interactions with others. Brown and Levinson then introduced the terms FSA (face-saving act) and FTA (face-threatening act). FSA is a concept or strategy carried out by someone to reduce threats to face, both their own and other people's faces. The role of FSA is to maintain social order, maintain the harmony of a relationship and avoid face-threatening situations. There are many ways to show or use face-saving acts like offering excuses, apologies, justification and politeness strategies.

FTA or face-threatening act is the opposite of face-saving act. FTA is known as any activity taken by someone that has the potential to harm someone's face. Someone may lose their face as a result of FTA. FTA can assault either the positive or negative face. Some examples of behaviors that can result in an FTA are criticism, giving orders, and disagreeing with someone.

1.2.3 Impoliteness

Impoliteness is a branch of pragmatics. It is the study that shows how a conversation can lead to something aggressive and make the other person or listener uncomfortable. It involves any action or behavior that can damage and threaten the positive face of other people. Culpeper (2005, p. 38) mention that impoliteness can occur when:

- a. The speaker harms the listener's face intentionally.
- b. The listener intentionally creates/constructs behavior to attack the listener's face or a combination of a and b.

Apart from the two factors above, there are other factors that cause impoliteness to occur in the middle of a conversation. For example, the social influence or social relations possessed by the speaker and listener. Impoliteness is more likely to develop in an environment where every individual has a close relationship. The closer the relationship between the speaker and the listener, the more often impoliteness happens because the boundaries between them are not big. Another example of factors that can cause impoliteness is related to social level or social class. The imbalance between the social class of the speaker and the listener makes the possibility for impoliteness to occur higher. Impoliteness can also occur due to the speaker's intentions, which may be caused by a conflict of interest.

There are several definitions of impoliteness, which differ depending on the expert who proposed it but the term impoliteness was first introduced by Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson in 1987 and was developed even further by Jonathan Culpeper in his book “Impoliteness Using Language to Cause Offence”. According to Culpeper (2011), Impoliteness is a negative attitude towards specific behaviors occurring in specific contexts. It is sustained by expectations, desires, and/or beliefs about social organization, including, in particular, how one person’s or a group’s identities are mediated by others in interaction. In line with the previous definition, Impoliteness is also explained as an act with face-threatening acts (FTA) intention (Bousfield, 2008).

Mills (2005) defined impoliteness as any kind of language that has the intention to threaten the face of the hearer or social identity. Mills' definition of impoliteness is in line with Culpeper (2003) where he said that impoliteness is a strategy designed to attack face and cause social conflict. It should be noted that impoliteness is very closely related to face-threatening acts (FTA). It can be seen in Bousfield, Mills and Culpeper’s definitions are equally related to face-threatening acts where every definition is mentioning any behavior that threatens the face. It is also because every impoliteness act always results in threatening the interlocutor’s face.

1.2.4 Impoliteness Strategies

Based on the Brown & Levinson model of politeness strategy, Culpeper (1996) presented five impoliteness strategies. The strategies are Bald on Record, Positive Impoliteness, Negative Impoliteness, Sarcasm or Mock Politeness and Withhold Politeness.

1 Bald on Record

In Bald on Record, the speaker uses a face-threatening act (FTA) directly to listeners. This is done clearly and to the point. In other words, it is a straightforward strategy that directly shows the intent of the speaker doing the FTA. Example: **“Stop complaining” said by a parent to a child** (Culpeper, 1996, p. 356). In this example, the parent is giving commands and threatening the negative face of the child.

2 Positive Impoliteness

In positive impoliteness, the speaker speaks with the aim of attacking the positive face of the listener. Culpeper (2005) adds several sub-strategies regarding positive politeness:

a) Ignore, Snub the Other

This occurs when a person does not show or acknowledge the presence and contribution of another person.

For example, there is a video showing a meeting:

- Man : Pembroke publishing being sued by Councilman Richards for defamation of character. Any suggestions?
Woman : Well, the fact that defamation is always difficult to prove... (ignored)
Man : **Ooh by the way Kane...**
(*ecdsign, 2014*)

From the example above, the man is clearly ignoring the woman idea in a meeting. The man refuses to acknowledge the woman's idea and ignores it completely by speaking to another meeting member instead of responds the woman's idea.

b) Exclude the Others from an Activity

When someone is excluded, it is because they are not accepted or invited into a group or activity. This strategy has the potential to make people feel ashamed of their life/presence.

For example, there is a scene in *Twilight: New Moon* (2009) where Edward's family must go and Edward is saying goodbye to Bella:

Bella : I'm coming.
Edward : **Bella, I don't want you to come!**
(Pattinson Nina Cullen, 2012)

From the example above, Bella is excluded by Edward's plan where Edward and his family must go from the town. This makes Bella feel ashamed to join Edward and shows that she is not welcome to join.

c) **Disassociate from the Other**

It occurs when people reject any affiliation or common ground with others and avoid sitting together, it refers to intentionally keeping a distance from someone else. It can also be seen as someone avoiding interaction or ignoring contact from someone.

For example, there is a deleted scene from the movie *Anchorman: The Legend of Ron Burgundy* (2004) where Champ tries to confess his love to Ron:

Champ : I love you, Ron. I said I love you Ron... why is everyone ignoring me?
Ron : ... **(ignoring him)**
(thunderpeel2001, 2014)

In this example, Ron disassociates himself from Champ by ignoring everything that Champ said. Ron is intentionally making distance by ignoring any contact from Champ.

d) **Be Disinterested, Unconcerned, Unsympathetic**

This method is used when someone has no sympathy for others. When someone does this, they would be showing a lack of sympathy, interest and do not care towards someone.

For example, there is a scene in the movie *Venom* (2018) where Eddie Brock is very disturbed by his neighbor's music and asks the neighbor to stop:

Eddie : Hey, can you turn your music down please? Because I'm having a really hard time.

Neighbor : **Heh, whatever.**
(*Venom*, 2018)

From the example above, the neighbor is ignoring the request from Eddie to turn the music volume down. By doing that, the neighbor is showing no sympathy and does not care about Eddie at all.

e) Use Inappropriate Identity Markers

It happens when someone uses a different title or surname in a close relationship and a nickname in a distant relationship (Culpeper, 1996, p. 357). In other words, people use offensive language to refer to someone.

For example, there is a scene in *Hell's Kitchen* (2023) where Gordon Ramsay angry and uses inappropriate identity markers:

Gordon Ramsay : Even the dirtiest, gummiest Italian restaurant in Venice Beach cook spaghetti to order you donkey!

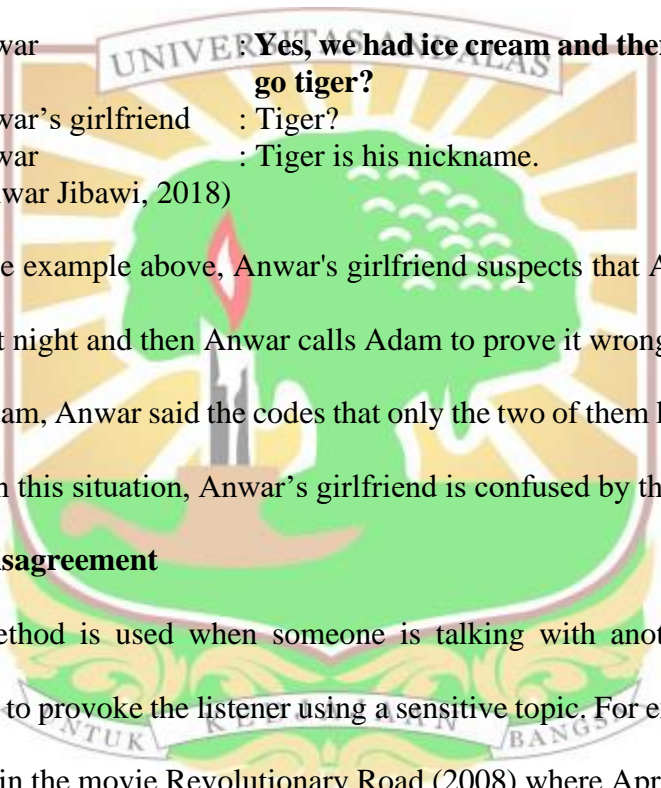
(*Hell'sKitchen*, 2023)

Gordon Ramsay is called one of the contestant "donkey" in the middle of the show. By doing this, Gordon Ramsay uses offensive language that refers to the contestant.

f) Use Obscure or Secretive Language

It happens when someone seeks to confuse others by using jargon that only members of one group understand (Culpeper, 1996, p. 357). By applying this strategy, a person will only be using codes that are understood by someone in the group but not the targeted person.

For example, there is a video from Anwar Jibawi's channel on YouTube that shows a conversation between Anwar and Adam on the phone while Anwar's girlfriend overhears:



Anwar : **Yes, we had ice cream and then where did we go tiger?**
Anwar's girlfriend : Tiger?
Anwar : Tiger is his nickname.
(Anwar Jibawi, 2018)

From the example above, Anwar's girlfriend suspects that Anwar went to a club last night and then Anwar calls Adam to prove it wrong. While talking with Adam, Anwar said the codes that only the two of them knew, including Tiger. In this situation, Anwar's girlfriend is confused by these words.

g) Seek Disagreement

This method is used when someone is talking with another person but chooses to provoke the listener using a sensitive topic. For example, there is a scene in the movie Revolutionary Road (2008) where April and Frank are in the middle of an argument:

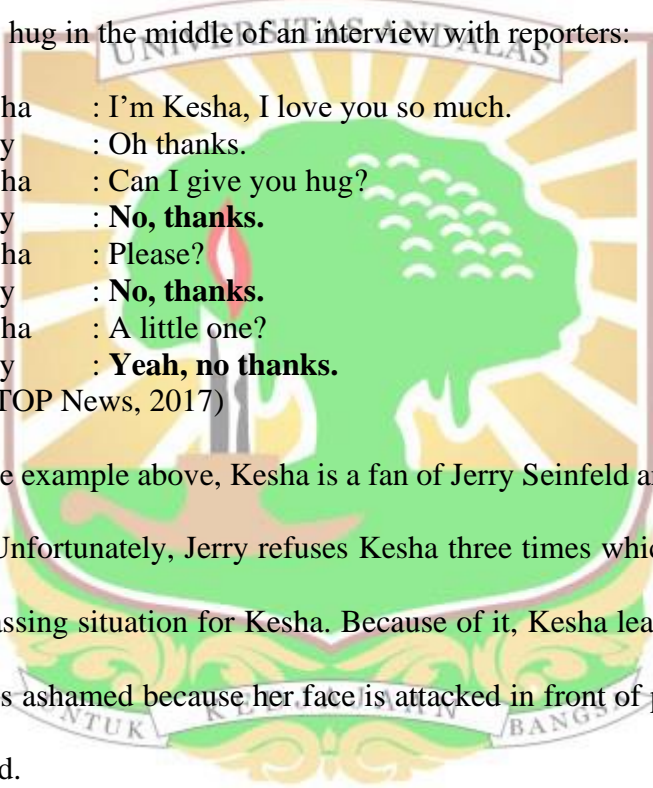
Frank : ... I mean. What the hell are you doing in my house if you hate me so much? Why the hell are you married to me? What the hell are you doing carrying my child? I mean why didn't you get rid of it when you had the chance because listen to me, I got news for you, I wish to God that you had!
(Revolutionary Road, 2008)

In this example, Frank is really mad at April and brings up a sensitive topic that led Frank to tell April to do an abortion.

h) Make the Other Feel Uncomfortable

The situation occurs when the speaker uses any behaviors that create unease situation for the speaker. Usually, this situation happens because the speaker or listener becomes silent or avoid using joke and small talk in a conversation. For example, there is a video about Jerry Seinfeld that ignore

Kesha's hug in the middle of an interview with reporters:



Kesha : I'm Kesha, I love you so much.
Jerry : Oh thanks.
Kesha : Can I give you hug?
Jerry : **No, thanks.**
Kesha : Please?
Jerry : **No, thanks.**
Kesha : A little one?
Jerry : **Yeah, no thanks.**
(WTOP News, 2017)

From the example above, Kesha is a fan of Jerry Seinfeld and asks Jerry for a hug. Unfortunately, Jerry refuses Kesha three times which makes a very embarrassing situation for Kesha. Because of it, Kesha leaves with no hug and feels ashamed because her face is attacked in front of peoples by Jerry Seinfeld.

i) Use Taboo Words

This method is used when someone is cursing and using harsh words toward someone. For example, in a show called Hell's Kitchen, Gordon Ramsay is very angry towards one contestant and used harsh words: **Look at me! Look at me hey! Not as pissed as I am, you f*cking are, donkey!** (Hell'sKitchen, 2023). From this example, Gordon Ramsay does not like

what the contestant did and angry. Gordon Ramsay expresses it using taboo words by saying the F word and donkey.

j) Calls the Other Names

This strategy is used when the speaker uses an insulting word to describe or call another person. For example, a scene from a show called Kitchen Nightmares shows an argument between Gordon Ramsay and the owner of a restaurant. In this argument, Gordon Ramsay uses an insulting word to call the owner of the restaurant: **“You stuck up precious little pig, let me tell you something”** (Kitchen Nightmare, 2022). From this example, it is obvious that Gordon Ramsay used insulting words to the owner of the restaurant by saying the word “pig”.

3 Negative Impoliteness

In negative politeness, the speaker speaks with the aim of attacking the negative face of the listener, mostly by using offensive language and being rude to someone. Culpeper (2005) also adds several sub-strategies to negative politeness:

a) Frighten

This happens when speakers try to intimidate the listeners with the intention of conveying that a bad situation will happen. For example, there is a scene in a television series called Superman & Lois where Clark threatens someone:

Clark : **Now, if you ever threaten my family again, take something that isn't yours or sell another dangerous drug, I will come for you.**

Emmitt : Okay (scared).
(Superman & Lois, (2021))

Based on the scene, Clark is angry because of what Emmitt does to his family. Because of that, Clark used threat to frighten Emmitt to never do that again.

b) Condescend, Scorn or Ridicule

This strategy demonstrates how someone treats others with condescension and does not take them seriously and underestimates them. For example, there is a scene in the movie *Baby Driver* (2017) where Griff asked Doc about Baby: **“Doc, uh... is he retarded?”** (*Baby Driver*, 2017). From this example, Griff is underestimate Baby just from how he looks. Griff also behaves like Baby is not suited for the job in the movie scene. It is clear that Griff applied this strategy and asked Doc about Baby which is obviously condescending.

c) Invade the Other’s Space

It happens when someone is too close to others in a situation that does not allow it to happen. For example, there is a scene in a video from *What Would You Do* channel that shows a situation where a waitress is inappropriate to customers:

Waitress : So, what do you do for a living?
Customers : police officer.
Waitress : **I have a thing for police officer, we’ll have to exchange information at some point.**
(*What Would You Do*, 2020)

From the example above, the waitress is crossing the line by saying inappropriate topics to the customers and it may cause inconvenience to the customer. In this situation, the waitress is being too close to the customer which is very wrong in customer and waitress relations.

d) Explicitly Associate the Other with a Negative Aspect

Speakers categorize the listener with negative aspects, it aims to insult or criticize by showing a negative character or behavior. For example, there is a scene in Drama called *The Good Doctor* (2017) where Dr. Shaun is angry at Lea: **“You’re flaky and you can't keep a boyfriend and you can't keep a job and no one likes you and you're going to end up alone and you deserve it because you're a superficial, selfish and prejudiced person”** (*The Good Doctor*, 2017). In this example, Shaun categorizes Lea as a flaky, superficial, selfish and prejudiced person. Shaun is applied this strategy by showing Lea the negative character of her.

e) Put the other’s Indebtedness on Record

This strategy happens when speakers blame others for something that happened. For example, in another scene from *Hell’s Kitchen* where a contestant gets yelled at by Gordon Ramsay and blames others for that: **“Why is it my fault because everyone else fell behind. I’m a big team player, I just don’t have team players around me”** (*Hell’s Kitchen*, 2023). From this example, the contestant is angry and blames other contestants because they fell behind.

4 Sarcasm or Mock Politeness

This strategy uses the Face Threatening Act by using politeness. It can be said that in this strategy people use politeness to attack other’s faces. For example, a member of staff at Lancaster University writing to complain about somebody backing into her car in the car park and then disappearing concludes her complaint: **“Thank you SO VERY MUCH”** (Culpeper,

2011, p. 31). From the example, capitalized words emphasize that there is an element of sarcasm in it.

5 Withhold Politeness

In withhold politeness, the speaker avoids politeness and refuses to give a polite reply or thank the listener. For example, failing to thank somebody for a present may be taken as deliberate impoliteness (Culpeper, 1996, p. 357).

1.2.4 Argumentation

This research is very closely related to argumentation since the data that will be taken for research is any utterances in the form of argumentation. Argumentation is the study of reasons given by people to justify their acts or beliefs and to influence the thought or action of others. It is concerned with communication that seeks to persuade others through reasoned judgment (Zarefsky, 2005, p. 1). Based on the definition of argumentation from Zarefsky, argumentation is an act to persuade or try to convince others making this is an indicator of an argument. A person who studies argumentation will be able to support an idea or claim by giving reasons and make it more persuasive. *Interstellar* is a movie that will be used as a source of data for this research. This movie has a lot of argument scenes which makes this movie very suitable for this research. The analysis will use any utterances in the form of argumentation from *Interstellar* movie.

1.2.5 Context

Context is an important thing to give a clear understanding of what people have spoken or written. In other words, context is important to resolving ambiguity and giving a clear understanding about the speaker's intentions to the listener.

Context refers to the situation and condition in which communication occurs. Context plays a role in helping clarify the meaning of linguistic expression and provide any information that can help people avoid misunderstanding.

According to Yule (1996, p. 21), context is the physical environment in which a word is used. Yule (1996, p. 3) also adds that pragmatics involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what it is said. Based on Yule explanation regarding context, it means that any spoken or written words are bound to context. George Yule (2006, p. 114) defined context into two types, there are linguistic context and physical context. Linguistic context is the context used in the conversation or sentence and physical context is the environment or places where the conversation takes place. Furthermore, context is a very important concept not only in linguistics but also in other fields.

1.2.6 Synopsis of *Interstellar*

Set in the future when Earth becomes uninhabitable, a farmer and former NASA pilot, Joseph Cooper goes on a mission to search for a new planet along with a team from NASA. Cooper finds the clue about the mission after his daughter, Murph, solves the code given by Cooper from the future. The code lets Cooper and his daughter go to NASA's secret base where the mission of finding a new planet is carried out. For this mission, Cooper must leave his family for a long expedition where there is a possibility that he will not return.

The mission is to go to three planets that were visited by the Endurance crew which is Miller's planet, Mann's planet, and Edmunds' planet. NASA decided to scout out Miller's planet first because it was the one that had recently sent data to

the base. The problem begins when the planet turns out to be very close to the supermassive black hole, Gargantua. This makes Miller's planet experience extreme time dilation with one hour equal to seven years on Earth. Unfortunately, Miller's planet only consists of water and a periodic giant tsunami making the planet very uninhabitable.

Mann's planet is said to be habitable but it turns out just a fake data sent by Dr. Mann, who survived on the planet for several years and wanted to go out from that planet. Mann's mission failed after he died because of an explosion in space. After that. The only crew left is Cooper and Brand but unfortunately, the ship is entering the pull of the black hole and slowly enters the black hole. In order to save Brand and continue the mission, Cooper sacrifices himself and pushes Brand towards Edmund's planet. After entering the black hole, Coopers sees the past and sends a code to his home. When he was ready to accept his faith, Cooper was rescued by the fifth-dimensional beings and sent back to somewhere near Saturn and found by the space crew. The story ends with Cooper meeting a person who saved humanity, his daughter who turned 80 years old because of time dilation, and after that, he goes to Edmund's planet after being told that Brand was sending a beacon. It turned out that the last planet, Edmund's planet was habitable.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

Impoliteness has been widely used by researchers to examine various objects or subjects. When it comes to Impoliteness strategies, there have been several previous studies on various subjects. To support this research, the writer has reviewed and collected 2 theses and 3 articles related to the research. These previous

studies have given the writer every important information and contributed to the development of this thesis.

The first previous study is a journal article with the title *Impoliteness Strategies in 'The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air': A Gender-based Study* by Noor F. Al-Yasin and Ghaleb A. Rabab'ah (2018). The researcher of this article explains the relationship between the use of impoliteness and gender for conveying humor. The researcher of this journal emphasizes the analysis that focuses on African-American people because the analysis is based on *The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air* which is a sitcom about an African-American family. Culpeper (2011) states that the function of impoliteness is divided into three categories. There are affective functions, coercive functions, and entertaining functions. The researcher of this article analyzed the strategies of impoliteness based on entertaining purposes. The strength of this article is the researcher explains the study in detail and provides the analysis with information not only from one side but from both, namely impoliteness and politeness. Subsequently, there is a lot of data generated from the analysis with a total of 151 data. The data also showed that male characters responded more offensively than female characters, which shows that gender has an impact on the use of impoliteness. The weakness of this article is too broad where the researcher mixes impoliteness, gender, race and comedy which complicates the focus of this research.

The second previous study is a journal article with the title *Linguistic Impoliteness Strategies in Sina Weibo Comments* by Wenjun Zhong (2018). The researcher aims is to use impoliteness strategies in analyzing the Chinese online context. The research also relies on Culpeper's anatomy of impoliteness strategies

that proposed in 1996. The data taken is about the feed released by the account Fan Bingbing Studio on Sina Weibo. Sina Weibo is one of the biggest social media in China with 184 daily million active users. The researcher, Wenjun Zhong is collecting a large amount of data with a total of 78735 comments and finds 2873 impolite comments. The analysis of the data is using chart and shows that positive impoliteness is the most popular followed by negative impoliteness. The strength of this article is the researcher repeated the step of finding the data and also using the Cohen Kappa statistic to ensure the reliability of the research. The researcher also provides the example in both Chinese and English language. The weakness of this article is the data collected is in the form of comments which makes it difficult to determine whether the face of the listener or target is truly threatened or not.

The third previous study is a journal article with the title *Impoliteness Strategies in English and Arabic Facebook* by Najla Majeed Hammod and Prof. Arwa Abdul-Rassul (2017). This article uses Culpeper's (1996) impoliteness strategies to analyze English and Arabic comments on Facebook. Started with the researcher explaining what is impoliteness and continued with the impoliteness framework by Culpeper (1996). Same as the second previous study, this article also uses social media as the medium to conduct the data but in this article, the social media used is Facebook. Data collection was carried out for 3 months and the data used for this research was chosen because it represents some topics that are important in life. The strength of this article is the researcher gathered data from various topics on Facebook. This makes the results of the analysis more varied and can provide results that can be compared with each other. The data was taken from Arab users, which can be used as a reference for the impoliteness that exists in the

use of social media in Arab. The weakness of this article is similar to the previous article which is the data is taken in the form of online text and it makes it difficult to determine whether the impoliteness really threatened the target's face or not.

The fourth is a thesis by Muhammad Iffansah from the English Department at Andalas University with the title *Impoliteness Strategies Used by The Main Character, Patrick Kenzie in Gone Baby Gone Movie* (2018). The research aims to identify impoliteness strategies that are used by the main character in *Gone Baby Gone Movie*. This thesis uses the same theory as the current writer which follows Culpeper's (1996) impoliteness strategies to analyze the data. The researcher found 20 utterances containing impoliteness in 4 strategies, namely bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, and mock impoliteness. The results of the analysis are presented descriptively and also provide table for the findings. However, the researcher does not provide the result with the highest percentage of impoliteness strategies found in the analysis.

The last is a thesis entitled *Impoliteness Strategies Used by Donald Trump in Fox News Republican Presidential Debate at March 3, 2016* by Muhammad Irka Fajar (2017) from the English Department at Andalas University. This thesis aims to identify the impoliteness strategies used by Donald Trump in presidential debate. The analysis relies on Culpeper's (1996) impoliteness strategies and types of face attack by Culpeper (2005) with the result of 40 utterances containing impoliteness. The impoliteness strategies found are negative impoliteness strategy, positive impoliteness strategy, sarcasm or mock politeness. The researcher is providing table and percentage of the impoliteness strategies that were found in the research. However, the researcher is not fully analyzing the debate and only chooses the

utterances that consist impoliteness for the data. It makes the reader do not know the exact context of the impoliteness strategies in the debate.

After reading and reviewing all the previous studies, the writer has more information and references to support this research. These previous studies also help the writer to use and apply an impoliteness strategy to the context that going to be analyzed in this research. Every previous study has its own way of using impoliteness strategies and there are also articles that have similarities. The first previous study titled *Impoliteness Strategies in 'The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air': A Gender-based Study* aims to analyze the relationship between gender and impoliteness strategies in conveying comedy. The second Previous study entitled *Linguistic Impoliteness Strategies in Sina Weibo Comments* and the third previous study entitled *Impoliteness Strategies in English and Arabic Facebook* has similarities in using impoliteness strategies to analyze data found in social media. The fourth previous study titled *Impoliteness Strategies Used by The Main Character, Patrick Kenzie in Gone Baby Gone Movie* is using impoliteness to analyze a movie character. This thesis also analyzes impoliteness strategies in movies but the difference between this thesis and the current research of the writer is the thesis from Muhammad Iffansah is only focused on the main character in the movie whereas this current research is focuses on whole characters in the movie. The last previous study entitled *Impoliteness Strategies Used by Donald Trump in Fox News Republican Presidential Debate at March 3, 2016* uses impoliteness strategies to analyze Donald Trump's presidential debate. The difference between this thesis and the current thesis of the writer is the object of analysis. This thesis from Muhammad Irka Fajar uses impoliteness strategies to analyze Donald Trump

in the presidential debate whereas this current thesis uses impoliteness strategies to analyze the movie entitled *Interstellar*.

The data of this current research is taken from a movie entitled *Interstellar*. The data from the movie will be analyzed using the same theory as all of the previous studies which are impoliteness strategies by Culpeper (1996). This current research will focus on impoliteness strategies that are used by every character in *Interstellar* movie.

1.4 Research Question

The aim of this research is to find impoliteness strategies in a movie entitled *Interstellar* using Culpeper (1996) theory. This movie has argument scenes between characters that contain impoliteness strategies. Based on the information above, the following problems will be identified and examined in this study:

1. What strategies of impoliteness found in argumentation from *Interstellar* movie?
2. What sub-strategies of impoliteness found in argumentation from *Interstellar* movie?

1.5 Objective of the Study

This research is aims to find the answer of the following research questions.

The objective needs to be achieve in this research are:

1. Identify the strategies of impoliteness found in argumentation from *Interstellar* movie.
2. Identify the sub-strategies of impoliteness found in argumentation from *Interstellar* movie.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The object of this research is the utterances spoken by the characters in a movie entitled *Interstellar* that contain impoliteness strategies and sub-strategies. Any utterances that collected in the movie is in the form of argumentation. Therefore, this research will be focused on applying the Impoliteness strategy in analyzing and identifying a movie entitled *Interstellar*. All of the necessary data will be analyzed using impoliteness strategies by Culpeper (1996)

