

**IMPOLITENESS STRATEGIES AND POWER PERFORMED BY
PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP ON TWITTER**

THESIS

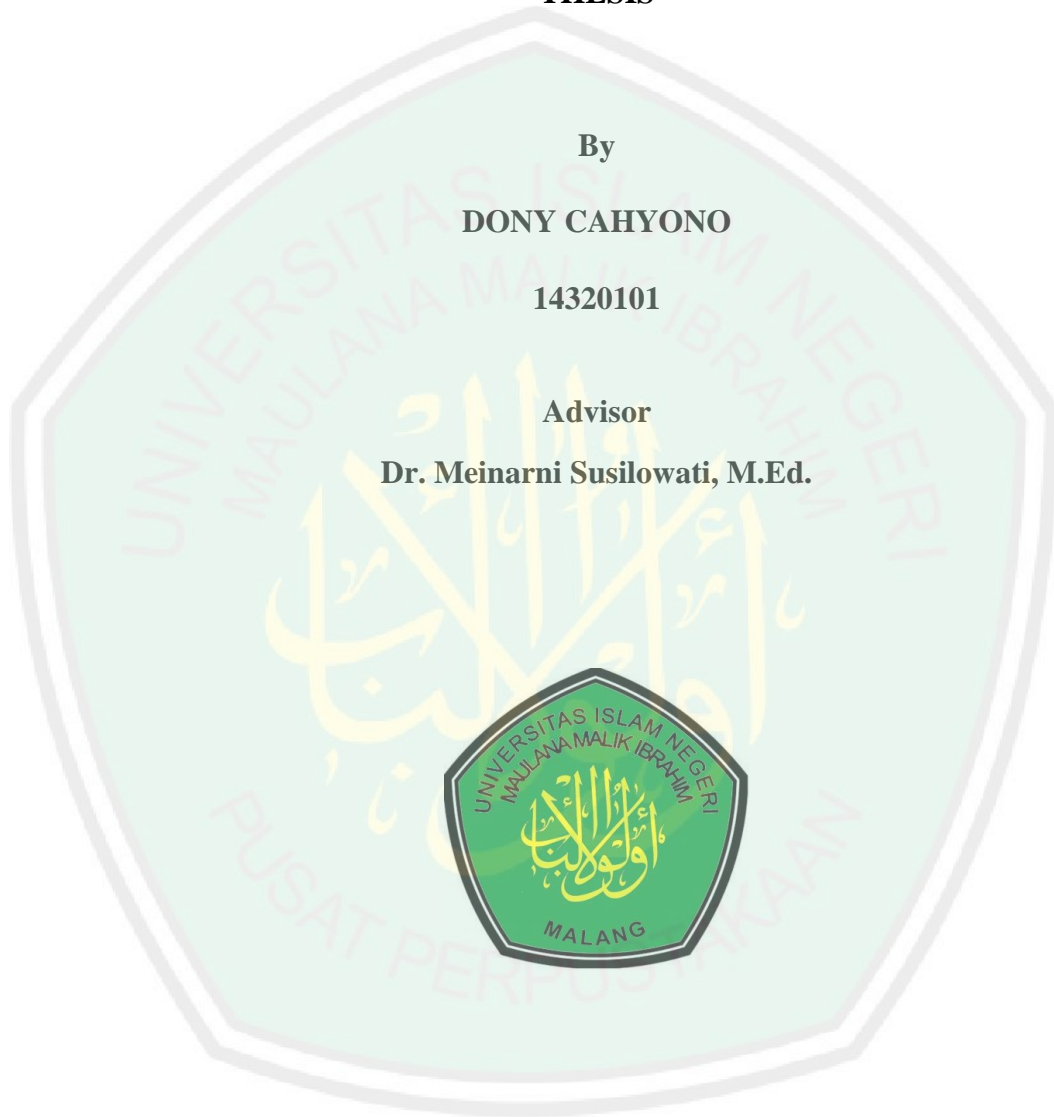
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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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2018

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Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra

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MALANG**

2018

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Dony Cahyono's thesis entitled *Impoliteness Strategies and Power Performed by President Donald Trump on Twitter* has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters Department.

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I certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) entitled “Impoliteness Strategies and Power Performed by President Donald Trump on Twitter” is my truly original work. It does not incorporate any material previously written or published by other persons, except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, June 26, 2018



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MOTTO



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My mother, Rukilah - the brave who is always empowering me

My father, Ramuji - the hard worker, the wise and my genial motivator

My two beautiful sisters:

Ida Fadhila who is always proud of me, and

Septria Dewi Triasih, who delights and loves me endlessly.

They are the greatest support system of a lifetime.

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First thing, I am more than thankful to all my families for their endless material and spiritual supports, motivations, and advices – they are truly my motivation to live my life. Second of all, there is something beyond language I thank to my advisor, Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M. Ed, for every single critical advice and unsurpassed knowledge. My gratitude also goes to Ma’had Sunan Ampel Al-Aly with its whole system; they are my best second family I have ever had. I also blessed to be with all the family of Faculty of Humanities; Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A, Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.A, Ibu Rina Sari, M. Pd, Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd, Ibu Nur Latifah, M.A, Pak Agwin Degaf, M.A, Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Ed, and other amazing lecturers.

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Finally, as an ordinary human being, I am aware of some weaknesses of this thesis. Therefore, I wish that everyone who read this simple thesis from any educational background could extend any constructive critic and suggestion for the betterment of this research and the better researches in the future.

Malang, June 2018

Author,

Dony Cahyono

ABSTRACT

Cahyono, Dony. 2018. *Impoliteness Strategies and Power Performed by President Donald Trump on Twitter*. Thesis. English Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M. Ed.

Keywords : Impoliteness strategies, Power, Social Media, Twitter

This research aims at analyzing Donald Trump's impoliteness strategies from his Twitter. Impoliteness has been seen as an emerging linguistics phenomenon which purposefully aimed to attack the face of another within the communication. Impoliteness is also performed by elite speakers, specifically politicians through the use of offensive Twitter tweets since this kind of social media has been used as a political tool for many people. Moreover, the use of offensive tweets on Twitter tended to demonstrate a power relation in which more powerful people tend to easily become impolite to those less powerful.

Methodologically, the researcher adopted sociolinguistics study emerged from the Scollon & Scollon (2001) perspective of impoliteness and power to design this research. The data were in the forms of Trump's tweets about international politics collected from January 21, 2017 to March 20, 2018. There were 20 data in the form of tweets which contained 55 impolite remarks posted on his tweets to attack other countries. Further, the data were classified by using Culpeper impoliteness strategies (1996).

The results showed that President Donald Trump demonstrated the expressions of wrath and disappointment. His position as a president also contributed to the shifting power to be impolite in online public communication. With the use of offensive remarks within particular context and supported by certain linguistic features such as capitalization, punctuation mark, and the issuing ambiguity, the impoliteness is determined when someone has more power in social context.

It is recommended to investigate more comprehensively the impoliteness strategies in a sign language since it has been used massively in online communication. In addition, identity representation from impoliteness strategies would also noteworthy to advance the research in similar topics using other theories such as Bousfield (2007) and Locher (2008). The studies would significantly contribute to the expansion of impoliteness studies in linguistics fields.

ABSTRAK

Cahyono, Dony. 2018. *Strategi Ketidaksopanan dan Kekuasaan yang Ditunjukkan oleh President Donald Trump di Twitter*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M. Ed.

Kata kunci : Impoliteness strategies, Power, Social Media, Twitter

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi ketidaksopanan dari unggahan Twitter Presiden Donald Trump. Ketidaksopanan telah dilihat sebagai kemunculan fenomena linguistik yang sengaja digunakan untuk menyerang wajah orang lain dalam komunikasi. Ketidaksopanan juga ditunjukkan oleh pembicara elit, khususnya politisi melalui penggunaan tweet yang tidak sopan karena media sosial ini telah digunakan sebagai alat politik bagi banyak orang. Selain itu, penggunaan tweet yang tidak sopan di Twitter juga menunjukkan hubungan kekuasaan di mana orang-orang dengan kekuasaan yang lebih besar cenderung mudah menjadi tidak sopan bagi mereka yang kurang dalam kekuasaan.

Secara metodologis, peneliti menggunakan penelitian sosiolinguistik oleh deskriptif kualitatif oleh Scollon & Scollon (2001) tentang ketidaksopanan dan kekuasaan untuk mendesain penelitian ini. Data yang digunakan yaitu berupa tweet tidak sopan oleh Trump tentang politik internasional yang dikumpulkan dari tanggal 21 Januari 2017 hingga 20 Maret 2018. Terdapat 20 data dalam bentuk tweet yang berisi 55 pernyataan tidak sopan yang dipublikasikan oleh Presiden Donald Trump untuk menyerang negara-negara lain. Selanjutnya, data diklasifikasikan dengan menggunakan strategi ketidaksopanan milik Culpeper (1996) yang ditunjukkan dengan penggunaan kode.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa Presiden Donald Trump telah menunjukkan strategi ketidaksopanan yang berbeda dalam menyerang negara-negara lain sebagai ekspresi kemarahan dan kekecewaan. Selain itu, posisinya sebagai presiden juga berkontribusi pada penggunaan kekuasaan untuk menjadi tidak sopan dalam komunikasi public secara *online*. Dengan menggunakan komentar tidak sopan pada konteks yang terkait, dan dilengkapi dengan fitur linguistik seperti kapitalisasi, tanda baca, dan ambiguitas yang dikeluarkan, ketidaksopanan dan kekuasaan secara jelas diuraikan untuk memperkuat penelitian ini.

Untuk peneliti selanjutnya, sangat direkomendasikan untuk mencari tahu secara lebih komprehensif tentang strategi ketidaksopanan dalam bahasa isyarat menggunakan teori lain seperti Bousfield (2007) dan Locher (2008). Rekomendasi ini akan berkontribusi secara signifikan terhadap perluasan studi ketidaksopanan pada bidang linguistik.

مستخلص البحث

جاهيونو، دوي. ٢٠١٨. استراتيجية الوقاحة و السلطة من رئيس جمهورية دونالد تروم في تويتر. بحث جامعي. قسم آداب الإنجليزية. كلية علوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف: الدكتورة مينري سويسيلوواي الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: استراتيجية الوقاحة، السلطة، الأدوات الاجتماعية، تويتر

الهدف من هذا البحث يعني لتحليل استراتيجية الوقاحة من تويتر رئيس جمهورية دونالد تروم. الوقاحة منظورة كاطلاع المظهر اللغوي الذي مستخدم لهدم وجه الآخر في الاتصالات عمدا. وكذلك الوقاحة منظورة من رؤساء البلاد خاصة السياسيون باستخدام تويتر بغير مؤدب لأن قد استخدم تويتر أداة السياسية لكثير من الناس. وبجانب آخر، مستخدم تويتر بغير مؤدب لظهر علاقة السلطة الذي يستخدمه كثير من الرؤساء.

والبيانات المستخدمة بشكل تغريد دونالد تروم عن السياسة العالمية من التاريخ ٢١ يناير ٢٠١٧ حتى ٢٠ مارس ٢٠١٨. يوجد ٢٠ البيانات التي تتضمن من ٥٥ الكلمات الوقاحية لهدم البلدان الآخر. تعرض البيانات باستراتيجية الوقاحة لجوليفير (Culpeper) (1996) المنظور بالرمز. وبجانب آخر يعمل الباحث المناقشة العميقة لاطلاع الوقاحة والسلطة بالمدخل سرجولون وسرجولون (Scollon & Scollon) (٢٠٠١)، والمنهج الكيفي الوصفي.

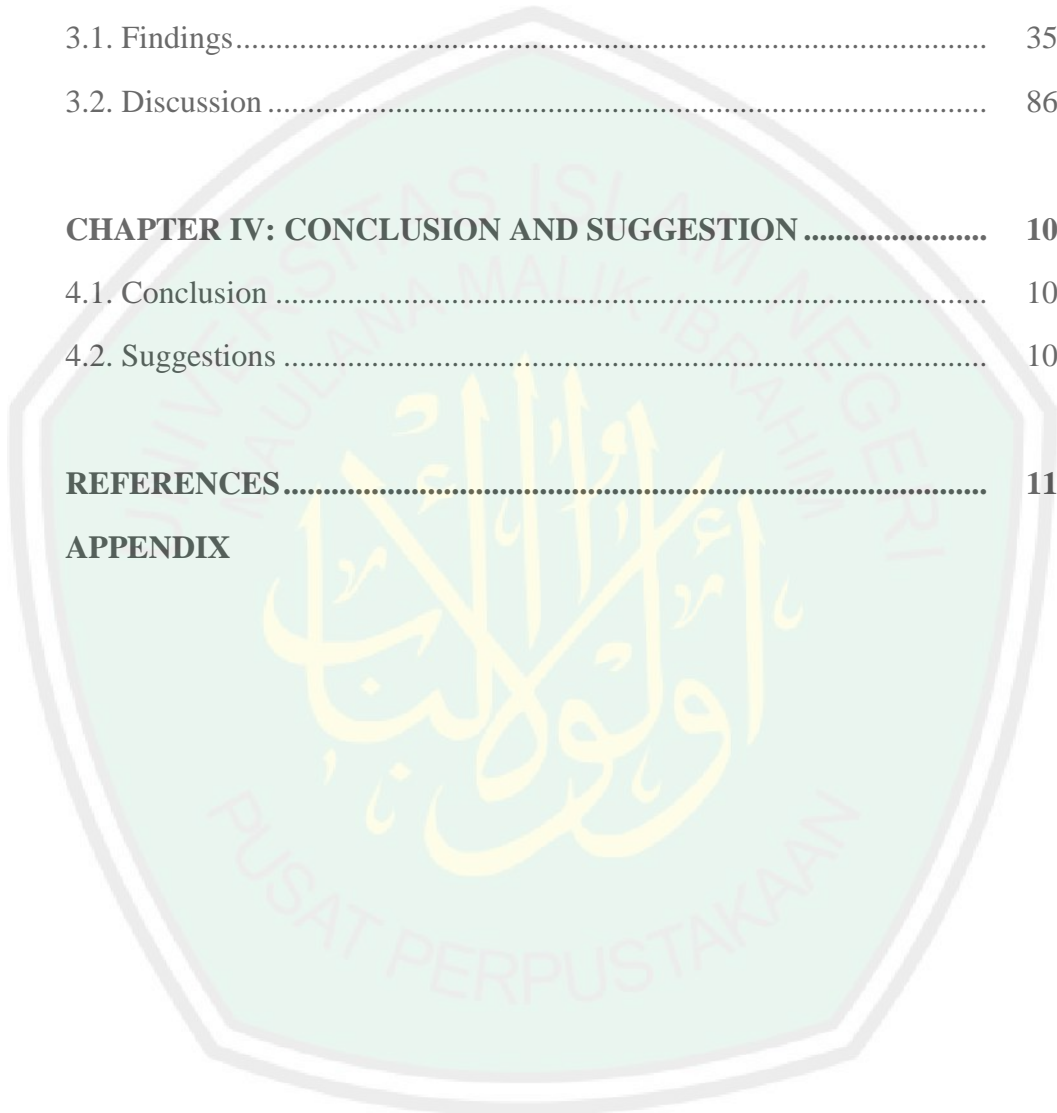
وحاصل البحث يدل على أن استراتيجية الوقاحة من رئيس جمهورية دونالد تروم مختلفة باستخدام الغضب والنفور لهدم البلدان الآخر. ومكانه كالرئيس وسلطته يدعم عمل الوقاحة في الاتصالات على الإنترنت. باستخدام الكلمات غير مؤدبة وبالحال المتعلق والأدوات اللغوي كالعلامة الترقيم والغموض، الوقاحة منظورة في هذا البحث.

يرجو الباحث لبحث الأتي لبحث شماليا عن استراتيجية الوقاحة باللغة الإشارية كذلك وباستخدام نظريات بوسفيلد (Bousfield) (٢٠٠٧) ولوحيير (Locher) (٢٠٠٨). ويرجى ليشتمل الدراسات بعلاقة إنشاءات الهوية والوقاحة والسلطة.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

FBI	: Federal Bureau of Investigation
FIFA	: Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FISA	: Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act
FTA	: Face-threatening Act
MAGA	: Make America Great Again
NAFTA	: North American Free Trade Agreement
NATO	: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
UN	: United Nations
UK	: United Kingdom
US	: United States

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the research background, research question, research significance, scope and limitation, definitions of key terms, and research method.

1.1. Background

This research analyzes the impoliteness performed by people within the language in online communication, specifically through social media. This study also highlights that the impoliteness performed on social media, in some cases, is considered to be influenced by power in social context. Impoliteness, in the era of technology development, is not only performed in oral communication, but also in written form within online media. In other words, this phenomenon could be classified as impolite linguistic behavior.

This is feasible to study since impolite linguistic behavior could be seen as speech acts that attack the face of another (Culpeper, 1996). However, Mills (2003: 139) stated that "...politeness and impoliteness cannot be taken to be polar opposites, since impoliteness functions in very different and context-specific ways." Thus, one could claim that impoliteness is a complex concept that needs a deeper analysis. In this study, impoliteness remains interesting to study in which it aims at broadening the scope of impoliteness study in a different contexts and media.

Study of impoliteness remains fruitful since it investigates various strategies in different contexts in which people might be offensive and face-threatening to others in rhetorical ways. Impoliteness is considered as an act that is deliberately planned and aimed to attack others' face (Bousfield, 2008). In addition, Culpeper (2005) insists that when speakers do impolite acts, they also intentionally select an offensive language to attack others.

Although some researchers believed that speakers' intention is the main aspect in impoliteness, others view that both speakers' intention and listeners' reception are essential in the process of impoliteness. Tracy and Tracy (1998) highlights that impoliteness refers to "communicative acts" perceived by social community member which is intended by the interlocutor to be purposefully offensive. For the same discussion, Culpeper (2005) affirms that impoliteness occurs when the speakers deliberately communicate face attack, and/or hearers observe the behavior as intentionally face-attacking. In addition, literature also suggests that impoliteness tends to occur in situations when the speakers have conflicts of interest (Bousfield, 2007a; Culpeper, 2005) or they have very close relationships (Culpeper, 2005).

More importantly, impoliteness has a close connection with social power. This means that speakers could manipulate impoliteness they performed to get power over actions of other interlocutors (Locher, 2004; Locher & Watts, 2008). Although social power is highly dynamic and it is subject to negotiation, studies have indicated that those with more power, particularly legitimate and/or expert power, tend to use impoliteness

(Culpeper, 1996; Kantara, 2010). Moreover, Scollon & Scollon (2001) confirmed that impoliteness is actually an exercise of power in which it would be easily performed by those who have power which boosts their confidence of being impolite.

Impoliteness is not only performed in a verbal communication, but also in a written form of online social media; the new media in a digital era that has been desired by many people. It is because social media area is the sheer scale; there is nowhere to hide so that any information spreads very easy and fast like wildfire but also lasts forever. There is no use to cover up negativity either; any attempts to quash, hide or delete unflattering comments would be spotted by eagle-eyed users and likely cause insult to injury (Ramsay, 2010). As one of the possible media to analyze, social media partake in giving some data on how people use their language through the use of caption on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Path, and so forth that might lead to impoliteness.

Twitter becomes a tool to share any opinion publicly in a short but powerful remark. Twitter's rapid rise in popularity and growing presence as a well-established and highly visible part of the digital landscape have accompanied its adoption and co-option for a wide variety of purposes (Highfield, Harrington, & Bruns, 2013). This also means that research into the uses of Twitter should address the specific cultural and communicative contexts. One particularly interesting phenomenon is the use of Twitter to

connect and support conversations between audience members for live or mediated entertainment.

In this study, Twitter is used as a media which might indicate impoliteness from the tweets (a post on Twitter) that other people could see, read, and respond to the tweet posted. In Twitter, anyone could freely post or write anything as well as what they think, see, feel, or experience as long as it does not harm others. This fact, however, is often misused by several people to perform some unaccepted acts such as bullying, offense, racism, blasphemy, hate speech, etc (Bromwich, 2018). Beyond that, there is also a strong possibility of using any impolite languages on Twitter tweets. It is because Twitter becomes one of social media which aims to express and write our feelings and thoughts to public freely; no one controls and limits the freedom of expression in using it (Anton, 2013).

President Donald Trump is one of the well-known politicians who has been posting several controversial tweets on his Twitter. In using Twitter, Donald Trump often shows offensive remarks to attack or threaten other people or groups. His position of elite speaker is generally used to delegitimize other people, groups, communities, institutions, constitution, or races of other nations. In this case, impoliteness is portrayed in Trump's tweets since he has been posting some face-attacking tweets to show people his power and authority. With his high position, the president seemed to be 'safe' although he has been tweeting impolitely. Therefore, it triggers a

question on how power evolved in the continuation of impoliteness by powerful people.

There are also some significant reasons why Donald Trump is chosen to be analyzed as the subject of the research. Firstly, Donald Trump has strong statements which generally seem to be controversial on Twitter which indicated impolite linguistic behavior. Secondly, the accessibility of his tweets could be easily reached by people around the world due to his position as president of superpower nation, United States of America. Next, in some terms, his tweets seem to 'ignite the fire' to other people or groups. The simple example is when he stated *the rapist* on his tweet for the Mexican as the victim whom he blamed for the crimes and problems happen in the United States. It indicates that the language used by Donald Trump in his tweet frequently aimed at criticizing, offending, or attacking others that seemed like an impolite way in commenting on social media.

This impoliteness study is also noteworthy to analyze some strategies proposed by several linguists. Culpeper (1996) says: "Instead of enhancing or supporting face, impoliteness super-strategies are a means of attacking face." Culpeper describes the five super-strategies such as *Bald on record impoliteness, Positive impoliteness, Negative impoliteness, Sarcasm or mock impoliteness, and Withhold impoliteness*. This research focuses on the use of those categories to relate to the phenomenon of power evolved in impoliteness on Twitter as the way to analyze the data.

Several previous researches have been conducted with impoliteness approach. Firstly, Salman (2017) investigates impoliteness strategies performed in English and Arabic Facebook comments. Approaching Culpeper' impoliteness perspective, this study reveals the classifications of online comments by several Facebook users in Iraq. Secondly, Yulidar (2017) investigates the strategies used in Dailymail's comments. This research explains and describes the use of impolite language from the language written on the Dailymail's comment. Thirdly, Mirhosseini (2017) also uses Culpeper approach to do the research in analyzing impoliteness in a movie. In this study, some extracts of the movie are chosen for impoliteness strategies analysis employed by the male and the female characters of the movie.

From those previous studies, this research stands for analyzing the different sense of impoliteness as a language phenomenon which happens on Twitter as social media. Moreover, the language used on this social media is also natural since the users could freely and deliberately express anything on it. To extend the broader result, the study is expected to highlight that the one with particular position and higher power tend to be impolite which is proven by the language used on Twitter. Above all, this study of impoliteness remains trustworthy to be conducted.

1.2. Research Questions

Based on the discussion above, this study is proposed to answer the following two questions:

1. How are impoliteness strategies performed by President Donald Trump in his tweets?
2. How are impoliteness performed in President Donald Trump tweets involved in the emergence and alteration of power?

1.3. Significances of the Study

Based on the topic, this research is done with theoretical and practical contributions especially to the interdisciplinary area of social media to understand the impoliteness and power relation Twitter tweets on impoliteness strategy by Culpeper (1996).

Theoretically, this research is expected to give academic contribution particularly in developing a theoretical framework of Culpeper's impoliteness strategies performed by President Donald Trump on his Twitter tweets. Practically, this research could show impoliteness within online communication (social media) and the emergence of power within this media.

This study might benefit the student of English Letters Department, especially for the linguistics' students to understand the linguistic features used by those who have power in online social context and also broaden the knowledge about international politics. Hence, they could also apply the result of this research as a comprehensive source to analyze the similar study

on impoliteness especially related to the power relation in different discourses such as education, media legal discourse, and so forth.

1.4. Scope and Limitations

This research focused on the impoliteness within online communication through Twitter. In this case, some tweets of President Donald Trump in commenting about the issues of international politics were selected during January 21, 2017 as the Trump's first day as the United States president until March 2018. Therefore, once there is any potential new finding beyond the period, it is not included as a data. The critical tweets were chosen since they seemed obvious in giving the data that Donald Trump tweets has triggered controversy among the readers due to the indications of impolite remarks. In observing this, the research is concerned on the classifications of impoliteness strategies performed in Trumps' tweet using Culpeper's impoliteness strategies. Further, the results of the classifications are also related with the emergence of power within the impolite tweets.

1.5. Definitions of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstandings, the terms are defined as follows:

1. **Impoliteness Strategies** are defined as strategies of unwise words or actions performed by President Trump which are likely to offend, hurt and disappoint other people, especially in the context of international politics. Something could be categorized as impolite when people

deliberately act, state, or write something to offend others using offensive remarks. In addition, this is also proven by the response of Trump's followers on Twitter in a direct comment, retweet, newspaper post, the 'retaliatory' tweet posted by those who are attacked by Trump, and most tragically in the form of protest.

2. **Political tweet** is defined as tweet posted by President Donald Trump related to the activities associated with the governance of a country or other area, especially the debate or conflict among individuals or parties having or hoping to achieve power.
3. **Power** is defined as an authority of President Donald Trump who has control over other people and countries due to international business, military aid, technology advancement, and massive conflict. As a result, this fact apparently boosts his confidence to describe other people for the bad action and showing some threats and insults, which aimed to convince people that he has higher power compared to others.

1.6. Research Method

a. Research design

This research is categorized as constructivism worldview research (often combined with interpretivism) that is typically seen as an approach

to qualitative research which aims at understanding how the texts represent identity of the writer (Mertens, 2015). This research is also classified as qualitative research since it has some qualitative points; first, the aim of this research is to understand how impoliteness strategies used by President Donald Trump through the use of Twitter which also indicated his power over others. Second, the data of this research are soft data in the forms of written words or utterances called as tweet posted on Twitter. Moreover, this research is also categorized as descriptive research in which it describes the impoliteness strategies which also influenced by power relation found in some tweets by Donald Trump.

This research uses sociolinguistics perspective specifically about impoliteness strategies approach since impoliteness tends to be performed by those who have power and close relationship with other people in social context (Scollon & Scollon, 2001). This approach is also an effective way to analyze the linguistic phenomena related to the political behavior, public influence, and power relation in social practice. Therefore, this research covers the strategy of the impolite language used in threatening others as the portrayal of power.

b. Data Source

The data were Donald Trump's tweets, specifically in the form of critics, comment, question, judgment, and allusion to the issues of international politics. The data were taken from the political tweets posted

by Donald Trump from 21st of January 2017 to 20th of March 2018. The tweets were taken from the website

<https://www.twitter.com/realDonaldTrump> as the original account managed officially by President Donald Trump.

Moreover, the additional data were also collected from some news websites, and the details of information supporting the data were taken from <http://www.trumptwitterarchive.com> and www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-39732845. From these sources, the tweets could be directly read with indications of impolite statements that attacked other countries during the presidency. Moreover, the information of Trump's foreign policies, international relations and most-updated issues related to the United States could be investigated from these sources. In fact, President Donald Trump posts some tweets on Twitter several times in a day.

c. Research Instrument

Since this study refers to qualitative research, the instrument of this study is the researcher himself as called as human instrument who did reading on Twitter tweets. As the main instrument, researchers obtained, collected, and analyzed the data and the result of this research since there is no other instrument could involve in.

d. Data Collection and Analysis

The process of collecting data for this research involved these following steps. Firstly, the tweets of President Donald Trump were from

the website <https://www.twitter.com/realDonaldTrump>. Secondly, several tweets were selected since they contain offensive remarks to comment on international issues which also indicate impoliteness. Thirdly, the contexts were investigated by reading some news websites related to the tweet posted by Trump such as <http://www.trumptwitterarchive.com>, www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-39732845, etc. Due to several ambiguous remarks reported by the journalists on their news websites, the detail information and clarifications were also asked by contacting the journalists through email to confirm the answer of any confusing and ambiguous information.

Next, the statements from the tweets were categorized by giving the bold style and code associated with Culpeper's perspective on impoliteness strategies. The codes are created as follows: *Bald on record impoliteness (B)* which embraces clear and unambiguous offensive remark, *Positive Impoliteness (P)* which attacks other people by using inappropriate identity marker and publish other people indebtedness, *Negative Impoliteness (N)* which covers implicit offensive remarks, *Sarcasm or mock impoliteness (S)* which uses sarcastic remark to offend others, and *Withhold impoliteness (W)* which involves the absence of manners that are expected from anyone in a normal interaction. Further, the emergences of power relation from selected data were analyzed based on the Culpeper's impoliteness strategies. For instance, the phrase "*Little*

Rocket Man” is coded as (P) which refers to Positive impoliteness due to the use of inappropriate identity marker to insult other people.

After classifying the findings through the use of code, I discussed each of the remarks which indicate impoliteness from Trump’s tweet to offend several countries and leaders. Afterwards, the findings were elaborated with the emergence of power in the discussion. Last but not least, the conclusion was made to summarize the findings and discussion of the research.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories used to encourage the analysis of this study which include (1) Impoliteness and social media, (2) Twitter and politics, (3) Impolite tweets, (4) Culpeper's impoliteness strategies, (5) The concept of face, (6) Power and impoliteness by Scolon & Scolon, and (7) Previous studies. Each of these theories is explained in more detailed below.

2.1. Impoliteness

In social interaction, politeness contributes significantly to keep harmony in communication, besides showing respect to others. On the other side, impoliteness also becomes the salient behavior which might cause disharmony. Impoliteness has been flourishing in the study of linguistics since it portrays different sides in analyzing people attitude through the use of language. Impoliteness is considered as an act which deliberately planned and aimed to attack others' face (Bousfield, 2008). In addition, Bousfield and Culpeper (2003) insisted that when speakers do impolite acts, they also intentionally select offensive language to attack others.

In this case, impoliteness remains noteworthy to study since it points out that communication is not always cooperative, and in some circumstances, speakers might rather attack others than support them in a conversation. More importantly, Bousfield (2007) emphasized that

impoliteness establishes the issuing of intentionally face-threatening acts (FTAs) performed within particular contexts.

Some researchers believed that speakers' intention is the main thing in impoliteness, however, others view that both speakers' intention and listeners' reception are essential in the process of interpreting an impoliteness. For instance, Tracy and Tracy (1998) averred that impoliteness refers to "communicative acts" perceived by social community member which is intended by the interlocutor to be purposefully offensive. In the same discussion, Culpeper (2010) affirmed that impoliteness comes when speakers deliberately communicate face attack, and/or hearers observe the behavior as intentionally face-attacking. In addition, literature also suggested that impoliteness tends to occur in situations in which collocutors have conflicts of interest (Bousfield, 2007a; Culpeper, 2013) or they have very close relationships (Culpeper, 2010).

In addition to this case, impoliteness has a close connection with social power. This means that speakers could manipulate impoliteness they performed to get power over actions of other interlocutors (Locher, 2004; Locher & Watts, 2008). Although social power is highly dynamic and it is subject to negotiation, studies have indicated that those with more power, particularly legitimate and/or expert power, tend to use impoliteness (Culpeper, 2010; Kantara, 2010). It might be difficult to distinguish the term of impoliteness and rudeness. Both terms seem similar, but they are not. According to Culpeper (2010), although both terms are categorized as acts

that inappropriate and negatively marked, the difference between impoliteness and rudeness is about the intention. Culpeper (ibid.) suggests that impoliteness is intentional while rudeness is unintentional. To extend this argument, Terkourafi (2008) confirms that impoliteness and rudeness distinction is about intention on the basis of lexicographical details. Terkourafi claims that rudeness in almost English dictionaries refers to intention while impoliteness usually refers to an ‘accidental slight’. In brief, impoliteness studies remain desirable to academicians with the flourishing possibilities in enriching the linguistic phenomenon among people.

Impoliteness framework of this study is based on Culpeper's perspectives (1996) which follows Brown and Levinson's model of politeness. Culpeper formulates a parallel frame for impoliteness as a complementary for politeness theory since politeness is better understood with reference to impoliteness phenomenon (Bousfield, 2008). Culpeper's impoliteness strategies involve Bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm/mock impoliteness, and withhold impoliteness. These five strategies have been applied in several discourses within particular contexts.

2.2. Impoliteness on Twitter

Impoliteness has been an emerging behavior that performed in various media, including online communication on Twitter. In this case, Twitter partakes as a medium in performing impoliteness to attack others publicly.

Impoliteness could be seen as speech acts that attack the face of another (Culpeper, 1996). In addition, Bousfield (2007) insisted that when speakers do impolite acts, they do not only intend not to maintain the hearers' face, but they also intentionally select an offensive language to attack them. Human behavior changes since it is paired with technology especially with social media. Aside from the fact that most people in the world today use the Internet in their daily lives, social networks remain popular as a hub to connect and communicate with the world widely (Acevedo, 2017).

The use of social media might detract from face-to-face relationships, reduce investment in meaningful activities, increase sedentary behavior by encouraging more screen time, lead to internet addiction, and erode self-esteem through unfavorable social comparison (Christakis & Shakya, 2017). This behavior is varied; it could bring betterment of worseness due to the use of social media. In another scenario, social media also provide a high convenience for everyone to share, comment, criticize, argue, vote, and so forth. However, this fact might lead people to ignore the manner on how online communication should run. Most people believe that their right is guaranteed while surfing on social media, therefore, some of them performed anything freely and somehow ignore the essence of politeness (Christakis & Shakya, 2017).

Arguably, social media environment is the sheer scale; there is nowhere to hide so that any information spreads very easy and fast like wildfire but also lasts forever. There is no use to cover up negativity either;

any attempts to quash, hide or delete unflattering comments would be spotted by eagle-eyed users and would likely cause insult to injury (Ramsay, 2010).

In addition, social media partake in giving some data on how people use their language impolitely within social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Path, and so forth.

For instance, there is the way that Twitter and other social media sites to let the rest of the world know about corrupt governmental regimes in Africa, to create a flash mob somewhere, to pressure authorities to discuss the case of high school football players who had sex with drunk teenage girls, cyber war between Indonesian and Australian citizens due to governmental website's piracy, Twitter war between Sweden and Denmark due to country's superiority, and so forth.

Another interesting example is the regulation on how to use social media in Kenya. Kenyans risk a fine of \$10,000 or five-year-jail sentence for using impolite, disrespectful or inciting language on social media, including Twitter, following the new proposal to regulate online content (Graphic.com, 2017). The government insisted that all social media content should be written using civilized and polite language that avoids tone and words that constitute hate speech, ethnic contempt and incitement to violence. This regulation was issued due to the massive, unhealthy, and uncontrolled black campaigns during the election season (Dailynews, 2017). These examples indicate that language used on Twitter might be impolite that finally provoked, offended, and sparked other people's outrage. Therefore, impolite

tweets could be said as a fire that might cause a greater blaze among people; either in online sphere or real interaction.

2.3. Twitter in Politics

Twitter has been one of the most-desired social media worldwide founded by Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Biz Stone, and Evan Williams. Twitter's rapid rise in popularity and growing presence as a well-established and highly visible part of the digital landscape have accompanied its adoption and co-option for a wide variety of purposes (Highfield et al., 2013). The convenience of using Twitter has made it a media to share any report of events, personal feelings, news, opinions or even critics, ranging from the mundane through emerging information about politics that related to with emergencies situation (Muralidharan et al., 2011).

In politics, Twitter has become a promising media for some politicians. For instance, Barack Obama, the 44th president of the United States posted his very first Twitter campaign as presidential candidate, and in the process, he also demonstrated the emergence of a power within the social-media platform to influence politics and political debate (Newkirk, 2016). In the 10 years since Obama's online campaign, Twitter has grown into a force that has bolstered grassroots conversations, disrupted the top-down nature of political leadership and thought, and has given voice to groups on the political atmosphere (Graham, 2018). In other words, Twitter has influenced

the revolution with an all-out, fight over identity, power, and the very future of politics.

There are several cases that emphasized the power of Twitter in Politics. Firstly, Anthony Weiner, American former Democratic congressman, was erupted with the sending of a sexually suggestive photograph on Twitter (Anton, 2013). He was a rising star of the Democrats who was forced to resign his congressional seat from the highest levels of his party because of Twitter (Pilkington, 2011). Secondly, Sebastian Pinera, president of Chili, required the cabinet to sign up to Twitter as the media of politic sphere (Anton, 2013). Next, election analysis center in Germany figured out that 577 politicians had tweeted regularly since 2009, and it had increased as well (Anton, 2013). These examples proved that Twitter has left a deep mark on the political movement

In the fast-growing technology and as time goes by, Twitter has become political tool or somehow political reality for many people. It is difficult to fully describe how Twitter has helped to change the way politicians participate in exchanges of ideas over the last decade (Daniels & Jackson, 2017). In the same case, Twitter becomes a platform which encourages people to discover 'I am not alone' and find other likeminded people (Newkirk, 2016).

Above all, Twitter democratizes modern political dialogue, arguably for better or worse scenario. Moreover, it has been shifting much of the power

as long as it is piloted by political establishments of the voice and ‘hand’ of people in politics.

2.4. Culpeper’s Impoliteness Strategies

The strategies of impoliteness proposed by Culpeper in 1996, 2003, and 2005 include:

a. Bald on Record Impoliteness

The face threatening act (FTA), a threat to a person's face, is performed in a direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way in circumstances where face is not irrelevant or minimized (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 69). It is the most obvious and straightforward impoliteness due to the use of offensive and mocking dictions or statements.

The example of Bald on record impoliteness of Donald Trump’s tweet, as follows:

Mainstream Media in U.S. is being mocked all over the world. They’ve gone CRAZY!

Posted 12.33 A.M. – 4th Mar 2018 from

<https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/969989251537481730>

From the tweet above, Donald Trump expressed his disappointment toward the mass media of United States that has been

mocked by some countries in the form of protest, critics, warning, or so forth. Indeed, it is not clearly stated the reasons why the media is mocked and in what way did other countries mock the media.

However, in the last statement he wrote “They’ve gone crazy” to summary his expression of disappointment. Crazy indicates that something or someone has mental illness or is reasonable. It is obvious that this word might offend and hurt people although Donald Trump used this word to express his mad. As a result, the United States media probably feel threatened due to this word stated by the president of the country, Donald Trump. Moreover, the attacked media might feel embarrassed due to this remark. This expression indicates that the president performed impolite linguistic behavior on his tweet to criticize other, but unfortunately, it is categorized as offensive language that might lead to impoliteness.

b. Positive Impoliteness

This strategy is designed to damage the addressee's positive face wants, the desire to be appreciated or approved of. The strategy include ignore the other, exclude the other from an activity, be disinterested, unconcerned, unsympathetic, use inappropriate identity markers by using another negative term, use obscure or secretive language, seek disagreement, use taboo words and derogatory remarks (Culpeper, 1996). In addition, the output of this strategy includes

ignore the other (fail to acknowledge the other's presence), exclude the other from an activity, disassociate from the other (for example, deny association with the other; avoid sitting or walking together), be disinterested, unconcerned, unsympathetic, use inappropriate identity markers (for example, nickname when a close relationship or a distant relationship pertains), use obscure or secretive language such as mystify the other with jargon, or use a code known to others in the group, but not the target (Culpeper, 1996). The example of positive impoliteness is as written below:

Why is A.G. Jeff Sessions asking the Inspector General to investigate potentially massive FISA abuse. Will take forever, has no prosecutorial power and already late with reports on Comey etc. Isn't the I.G. an Obama guy? Why not use Justice Department lawyers? DISGRACEFUL!

Posted 9:34 PM - 28 Feb 2018 via

<https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/9688569710750515>

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From the tweet above, Donald Trump mentioned particular name in his statement written on Twitter. With the statement above, he showed his critic and disappointment related to FISA abuse. Unfortunately, Donald Trump directly mentions Obama's name as the reference of blamed one. This is how he used inappropriate identity marker since it might offend the one who is mentioned on his tweet, Obama. Moreover, it is become impolite since the tweet narrates the

disappointment of Donald Trump; a negative response toward a case. Mentioning any name is not always impolite, but it is based on the context of communication, but it remains acceptable to mention someone's name when referring to positive expression such as compliment, salutation, etc. However, this tweet indicates the jealousy and outrage of Donald Trump to other people. And by doing so, arguably, Donald Trump has attack someone's face that lead to impoliteness.

c. Negative Impoliteness

It attacks the addressee's negative face, which is the basic claim to territories, personal preserves, and rights to non-distraction - i.e. freedom of action and freedom from imposition. This strategy aimed to frighten, condescend, scorn or ridicule, be contemptuous, do not treat the other seriously, belittle the other, invade the other's space (literally or metaphorically), explicitly associate the other with a negative aspect (personalize, use the pro-nouns "I" and "You"), and put the other's indebtedness on record belong to negative impoliteness strategy (Culpeper, 2003). The following instance could be found:

Why is A.G. Jeff Sessions asking the Inspector General to investigate potentially massive FISA abuse. Will take forever, has no prosecutorial power and already late with reports on Comey etc. Isn't the I.G. an Obama guy? Why not use Justice Department

lawyers? DISGRACEFUL! Posted 9:34 PM - 28 Feb 2018 via
<https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/968856971075051521>

One of Culpeper's negative impoliteness output strategies is to condescend, scorn or ridicule which includes not treating the hearer seriously as what written on the post above. From the tweet above, it is just a matter of short comment that represents his feeling in general without explicitly bringing any harm for anyone who reads this tweet. In another words, the word 'disgraceful' only refers to the speaker who stated it. Therefore, this word does not threat people seriously.

d. Sarcasm or Mock Impoliteness

In this case, the FTA is performed with the use of impoliteness strategies that are obviously insincere, and thus remain surface realizations. Both of strategies are the same, performing impolite utterances because of clearly insincere intention. This impoliteness is performed by the use of remarks which candidly mean the opposite of what they say, and which are made in order to hurt someone's feelings or to criticize something in either serious or humorous way. Sarcasm could be defined as a remark made mockingly, ironically, or in bitter contempt to perform some foolishness of the interlocutor. Sarcasm could be quite harsh and biting, or it could be said in teasing jest (Culpeper, 2003).

In addition to this theory, Terkourafi (2008) defines mock impoliteness as ‘unmarked rudeness’; she suggests that ‘unmarked rudeness’ occurs when an utterance is used in a conventionalized setting and the participants have the same habit. However, the essence is still the same, they try to make a joke but still it is attacking.

Moreover, Bernal (2008) also claimed that mock impoliteness has two types: authentic impolite speech and inauthentic impolite speech acts.

In brief, sarcasm or mock impoliteness as proposed by Culpeper might be seen as inauthentic impoliteness. Sarcastic statements sometimes could be construed as being genuine, because they are often appropriate to the situation in the appearance level, but they are meant to be shown in the opposite way. In this case, someone might state with the different from the first and another statement. In fact, this statement also categorized as impoliteness since the interlocutor tends to express a deep disappointment through a subtle language. The following data highlighted this category:

Dem Memo: FBI did not disclose who the clients were - the Clinton Campaign and the NC. Wow! Posted 6:20 AM - 25 Feb 2018 via

<https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/96753966469235097>

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The expression of *Wow!* (interjection/exclamation), indeed, used to show surprise and sometimes pleasure, and a thing that is very successful and attractive. In fact, Donald Trump was disappointed

with FBI since they could not continue investigating campaign email of Clinton, his rival for presidential election of the United States of America. He used sarcastic word to smoothen his statement but still, it has a strong meaning behind it.

e. Withhold Impoliteness

This is an impoliteness which is expected in a certain situation but is left out for some reason. Some instances of withholding impoliteness involved the absence of manners that are expected from anyone in a normal interaction (greeting saying goodbye). Culpeper (1996: 357) notes that impoliteness might be realized through, "...the absence of politeness work where it would be expected." Then, Culpeper (2005: 42) gives the example that "failing to thank someone for a present might be taken as deliberate impoliteness". This means that withhold impoliteness strategy is performed within interlocutor's behavior.

After conducting the research, withhold impoliteness strategy could not be found in this research at all. It is because this strategy could only be used in spoken interaction process in which the interlocutors have direct communication. Since the data are tweets or any written form interaction of Twitter, it did not imply the usual conversational structure. There is no verbal comments responded by

other participants, so withhold impoliteness strategy could not be performed.

2.5. The Concept of Face

a. Positive and negative face

The concept of face is in very close ties with impoliteness phenomenon since it attacks other people within communication. Face becomes a central concept in studying linguistic politeness and it was originally introduced by Erving Goffman in the 1960s and later Brown and Levinson (1987) derived it for their politeness theory then expanded into impoliteness theory by Culpeper. Brown and Levinson (1987) use the term MPs (Model Persons) who are willful and fluent speakers of a natural language, having two properties which are rationality and face. They define *face* in the following way:

Negative face: the want of every 'competent adult member' that his actions be unimpeded by others.

Positive face: the want of ever member that his wants to be desirable to at least some others. (Brown and Levinson 1987:62.)

In addition, a face could be lost, maintained or enhanced and it is in everyone's interest to maintain each other's face. The shared knowledge of people's face is also universal (Brown and Levinson 1987:61-62). Therefore, the result of interpretation toward this issue might have different degree.

b. Face-threatening acts (FTA)

In relation to the concept of face, Brown and Levinson (1987) introduced the term of FTA, a face-threatening act that could not be avoided in talking about impoliteness. A face-threatening act is a speech act (such as a warning or a threat) that could damage the hearer's positive or negative face (Brown and Levinson 1987:61). Threats to a negative face are actions by which a person indicates that they do not intend to avoid approaching freedom of action of person. Examples of these include orders, advice, and warnings. Threats to a positive face are actions which indicate that a person does not care about the addressee's feelings or wants. Examples of these are criticism, disagreements, and mention of taboo topics. According to Brown and Levinson (ibid.), any rational agent wants to avoid FTAs and therefore uses certain strategies to minimize the threat.

As a matter of fact, impoliteness is considered as constituting the issuing of intentionally gratuitous and conflictive face-threatening acts (FTAs) that are purposefully performed (Bousfield, 2007). Moreover, impoliteness involves communicative behavior intending to cause the "face loss" of a target or perceived by the target to be so (Culpeper, 2010). The less imposition of the act and the less powerful and distant the other person is, the less polite one has to be (Laitinen, 2010).

2.6. Impoliteness and Power

This research focuses on the influence of power in the perspective of Scollon & Scollon (2001). Power is linked with the ideology which is constructed in society. Ideologies indirectly influence the personal cognition of group members in their act of comprehension of discourse among other actions and interactions to control how people act, speak and write also how they understand the social practices (van Dijk, 1995). A number of different sources have been used by the different researchers contributing to this collection. These include accounts of power adapted or adopted from Foucault (1980), van Dijk (1995), Wartenberg (1990), Watts (2003), and Locher (2004), and so forth to name just a few. In the relation between power and impoliteness, it is closed to the definition by Scollon & Scollon (2001: 51-59):

The discussion of power is critically relevant to the phenomena under scrutiny: firstly, there is and can be no interaction without power; secondly, and more pertinently, impoliteness is an exercise of power as it has arguably always in some way *an effect* on one's addressees in that it alters the future action-environment of one's interlocutors. (Scollon & Scollon, 2001)

Impoliteness, whether understood as intentional face-aggravation or not, is inextricably tied up with the very concept of power because an interlocutor whose face is damaged by an utterance suddenly finds his or her response options to be sharply restricted. The notion of the restriction of an "action-environment" is taken from Wartenberg's (1990) definition of power:

A social agent *A* has *power over* another social agent *B* if and only if *A* strategically constrains *B*'s action-environment. (Wartenberg 1990). Scollon & Scollon implied that such restrictions of interactants' action-environments through the use of face aggravating behavior in its 'impolite' form could be observed within many of the situations, settings, activity types or communities of practice. In short, there is an agreement in this collection that power is not static; rather, power is highly dynamic, fluid and negotiable.

In addition to the power within impoliteness, Bousfield and Locher (2008) believe that power is a crucial part of interaction and they believe that impoliteness is 'an exercise of power'. Furthermore, impoliteness determines restrictions in the ways he or she could respond to the impoliteness or to the face-attack, and the restriction of this act is due to the use of power (ibid). Still in the same argument, Culpeper (1996) also connects power with the use of impoliteness. Culpeper convinces that impoliteness is more likely to occur when the speaker is more powerful than the addressee or hearer. When the speaker is in a higher position, he or she could be impolite freely since he or she might have the means to; (a) reduce the ability of the less powerful participant to retaliate with impoliteness, and (b) threaten more severe retaliation should the less powerful participant be impolite (Culpeper, 2005). In summary, one could argue that impoliteness is likely to occur in situations where the speaker has more power, for example in the atmosphere of politics and social media either spoken or written.

2.7. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies related to this research. Firstly, the research entitled *Impoliteness Strategies in English And Arabic Facebook Comments* figures out some impoliteness and politeness from the speech of lawyers (Salman, 2017). This research investigates Facebook users used impolite strategies when they are commenting on several posts on Facebook using English and Arabic (Salman, 2017). In this case, Salman discovers and compares impolite comments in Arabic and English language posted by several people in Iraq. Four of Culpeper's strategies are found in online contexts; bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, and sarcasm. Whereas, the fifth strategy (withdraw politeness) does not exist in online contexts. However, the gap is quite clear in which this research could not further elaborate the background and power relation within the impolite comments and this research merely focuses on the classification of impoliteness upon the comments with no further perspective behind it. Moreover, based on this research, most of the commenters are anonymous; therefore it is not a clear example on how people with power could demonstrate impolite behavior in social media.

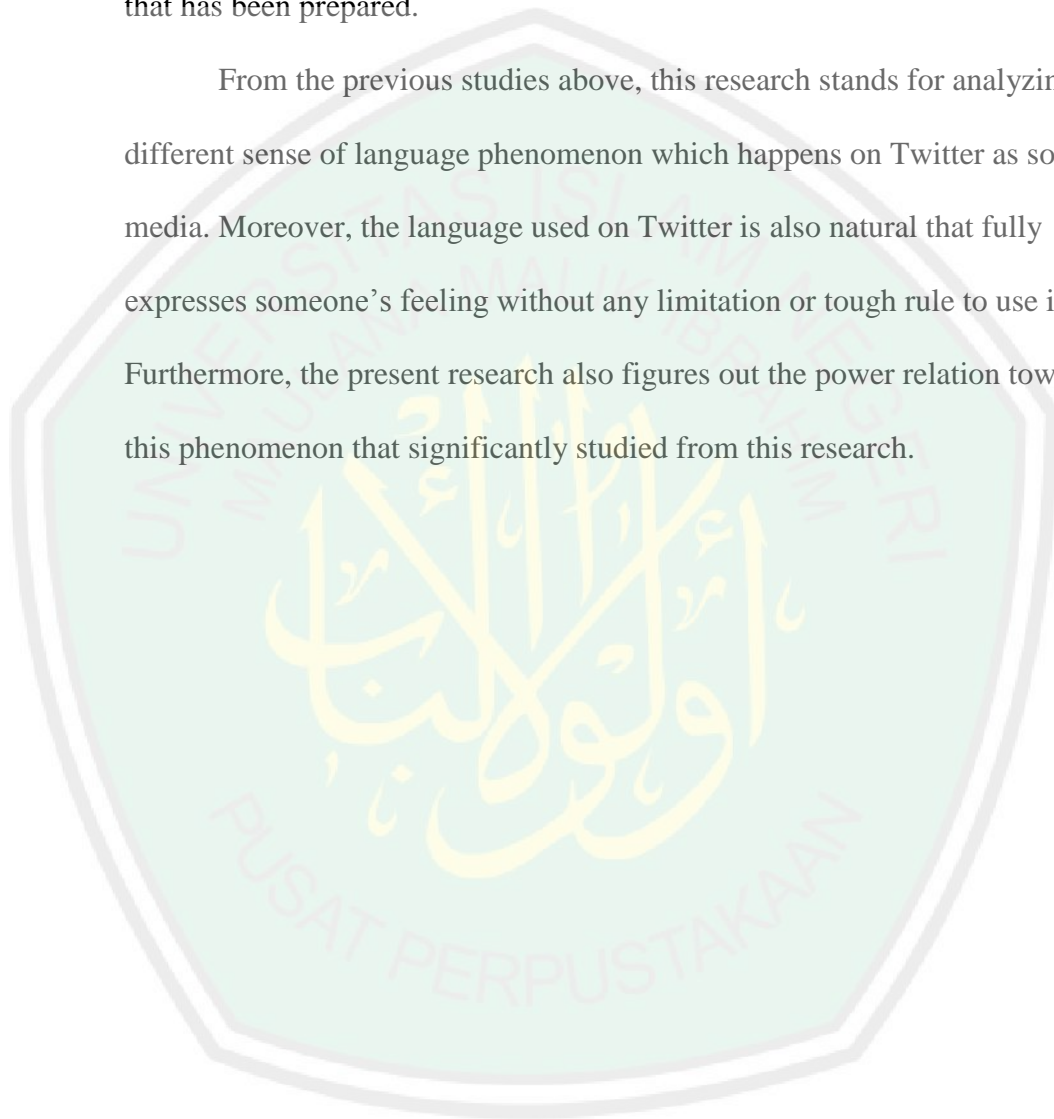
Secondly, the research entitled *Impoliteness Strategies Used in Dailymail's Comments* by Yulidar (2017). This research explains and describes the use of impolite language from the language written on the Dailymail's comment. The finding of this research is not all the impoliteness strategies found in this research. There are bald on record impoliteness,

positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, and off-record impoliteness or sarcasm/mock impoliteness and Pragmalinguistics of impoliteness strategies can be expressed with some form, such as assessing, figurative language, rhetorical question, telling the truth, giving advice, etc. Using Culpeper impoliteness strategy approach, this research figures out some comments of internet users written in the comment column. However, the gap is quite clear, it is similar in using the theory of study but different in the object of research in which it focused on the response of people toward Dailymail. Moreover, this research merely focuses on the classification of impoliteness upon the comments with no further perspective behind it. Therefore, different object would create different result of the study that would also contribute to the richness of the data related to impoliteness strategies.

Next, a study entitled *Impoliteness Strategies Based on Culpeper's Model: An Analysis of Gender Differences between Two Characters in the movie Mother* by Mirhosseini (2017). It also uses Culpeper approach to do the research in analyzing the movie. In this study, some extracts of the movie are chosen for impoliteness strategies analysis employed by the male and the female characters of the movie (Mirhosseini, 2017). The paper analyzes the ways of mock-impolite turns that designed both linguistically (through lexical items, turn structure and prosody) and para-linguistically (through laughter, pauses, body language) and examines how mock-impolite turns are discursively co-constructed by the interactants. The subject used in this research is clearly different from the present study that focuses on

impoliteness within online communication. Moreover, the setting of the movie is no longer natural to be analyzed with this topic and the perspective behind the impoliteness could not be clearly hypothesized due to the scenario that has been prepared.

From the previous studies above, this research stands for analyzing the different sense of language phenomenon which happens on Twitter as social media. Moreover, the language used on Twitter is also natural that fully expresses someone's feeling without any limitation or tough rule to use it. Furthermore, the present research also figures out the power relation toward this phenomenon that significantly studied from this research.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion. The findings consist of the data presentation and the analysis of the data to answer the research questions. This chapter presents the findings and discussion. The first is the findings which cover the presentation of the data and analysis based Impoliteness theory. The second is the result of analysis in the discussion.

3.1. Findings

The subjects of this research are the tweets of Donald Trump which talk about international politics. The data consist of 19 tweets about international politics posted by Donald Trump during his presidency started from February 21, 2017 (after inauguration) to May 20, 2018 (the date of collecting the data). The total data are selected by considering the tweets with indications of offensive remarks, supported by the context of the tweets. Moreover, by selecting the tweets of international politics, there are no data reductions to specify the analysis in order to comprehend the context before conducting the analysis. The data are classified based on the impoliteness strategies of Culpeper.

Furthermore, the use of codes are also provided as (1) *Bald on record impoliteness (B)* which involves face-threatening acts in a clear, direct, and unambiguous offensive statements, (2) *Positive Impoliteness (P)* which involves inappropriate identity markers and disagreements, (3) *Negative Impoliteness (N)* which embraces the basic to frighten, condescend, scorn or ridicule, association to

negative aspects, demonstrated someone's indebtedness, and harsh warning, (4) *Sarcasm or mock impoliteness (S)* which includes insincere impoliteness strategies in a sarcastic way, and (5) *Withhold impoliteness (W)* that figures out the absence of manners expected from anyone in a normal situation, but it could not be found from this study since it refers to spoken communication, not in a written form. These codes are used to specify the data based on Culpeper's impoliteness strategies since there are more than one impoliteness strategies in each tweet. Furthermore, the elaboration about power relation within impoliteness of Donald Trump's tweets is discussed as the result of this research. The details are analyzed below.

Data 1

North Korea Minister for Foreign Affairs Ri Yong Ho spoke during the 72nd United Nations (UN) General Assembly, at United Nations headquarters, September 23, 2017. During the speech, Ri called Trump "a mentally deranged person full of megalomania" who has proposed a suicide mission (Besheer, 2017). During the meeting, the United Nations' chief António Guterres has expressed concern over the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and appealed for implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions, as well as the needs for a political solution to the situation. After knowing this meeting and an insult that uttered by Ri, Trump expressed his wrath on Twitter after being insulted by Ri Yong Ho.

Just heard Foreign Minister of North Korea speak at U.N. If he echoes thoughts of Little Rocket Man (S), they won't be around much longer! (N) – posted on September 24, 2017.

From the tweet above, Donald Trump has mentioned the sarcastic name of **Little Rocket Man (S)** to refer to the president of North Korea, Kim Jong Un. He used negative identity marker to show a bad image of Kim by saying *Rocket Man*; the term Donald Trump used since Kim has been increasingly threatening due to the goal of developing a nuclear-tipped missile capable of reaching the U.S. territory of Guam in August. As a result, Trump mentioned Kim as *Rocket Man* and he also added the adjective *little* to insult Kim's height. This is an example of a clear and direct attack by mocking physical condition of someone else. Not only mocking, but this statement could also trigger bad image toward Kim who was regarded as so. In fact, they are the leaders of many people that they are supposed to be polite both in verbal or non-verbal communication since they become the public figure and role model for many people. By this phenomenon, people would possibly see Trump as an impolite person who mocked Kim in public through Twitter, and Kim would be seen as a bad-imaged leader by many people.

In addition, as an elite speaker, Donald Trump has offended Kim with his power that might lead the people who read this tweet to also call and downgrade Kim as *Rocket Man*. The phrase *Rocket Man* does not literally refer to a bad thing. However, President Trump has associated this phrase with a negative term. Moreover, with his freedom, power, and convenience

in using Twitter, Donald Trump would possibly dishonor Kim to the world's eye as an incompetent leader. Instead, Trump could directly say 'leader' or 'president' or full name rather than mentioning *Rocket Man* to describe Kim. As a result, it might lose Kim's face with his dignity as a president.

Although Trump has the power to state anything he wanted, still, the way to communicate whether in direct, indirect, online, offline, verbal, or written communication should embrace the values of polite communication, regardless their race, position, action, and so forth.

In the last statement, Trump also wrote *If he echoes thoughts of Little Rocket Man, they won't be around much longer!* (N) This statement could be categorized as a negative impoliteness since Trump seemed to threaten United Nation to not continue the cooperation with North Korea. In fact, as one of the permanent members of United Nations, the United States has more power, capability and influence to run the organization and its policies. Moreover, the United States becomes one of the security councils of the UN; this means that Trump has more power in this organization. From the tweet, the statement does not show any clear offensive remark, but it tends to be smoothly intimidating North Korea and prevent the UN to be congenial toward Kim and also Trump demanded this international organization to impose military sentence for this Korean country. These facts confirmed how Donald Trump played with his power to underestimate North Korea through his offensive tweets. From the tweet above, it is also candidly proven that this tweet contained impoliteness since the president

used inappropriate identity marker and negative impoliteness strategies. Therefore, the tweet above could be counted as impoliteness within online communication.

Data 2

North Korea conducted its sixth nuclear tests on September 3, 2017 which caused an earthquake of 6.3 magnitudes not far from North Korea's Punggye-Ri nuclear test site, as reported by The United States Geological Survey (2017). In response to the country's nuclear weapons development, the United Nations has continued to implement sanctions toward North Korea. On the other hand, its leader Kim Jong Un said in a New Year's address on Monday, he was "open to dialogue" with South Korea, and raised the possibility of sending a delegation to the Olympic Games held in Pyeongchang (Quinn, 2018). This speech indicated that North Korea tried to start good relation with South Korea (ibid.). Responding this case, Trump then posted a tweet that criticized North Korea with scorn about sanctions from the UN.

Sanctions and "other" pressures are beginning to have a big impact on North Korea (N). Soldiers are dangerously fleeing to South Korea (S). Rocket man (P) now wants to talk to South Korea for first time. Perhaps that is good news, perhaps not (S) - we will see! – posted on January 2, 2018.

The tweet reminded and taunted North Korean leader Kim Jong Un, warning Kim about US nuclear capabilities as tensions that worsen the relation between these two nations. This tweet confirmed that the United States continued

regarding North Korea as a global threat and pursued an international solution to cube this case. Also, Trump has repeatedly made offensive statements about North Korea via Twitter.

Firstly, from the tweet above, Trump smoothly poke North Korea that would only stop testing the nuclear weapon only if they get sanctions and some other pressures (*Sanctions and “other” pressures are beginning to have a big impact on North Korea (N)*). In this statement, Trump strengthened the word **other** by using quotation mark to indicate that there would be many other scenarios to punish North Korea. This tweet shows how Trump performed his power to humiliate Kim since Kim has scorned to develop nuclear-tipped missile reaching the U.S. territory of Guam in August 2017. With his position, Trump also tried to be world peacemaker in the world by tackling down North Korea that he regarded as a global threat; one of his ways is by intimidating Kim through his tweet in public. In fact, Trump has millions of followers on Twitter who are likely to read and be influenced by the tweets. In brief, this statement aims to threaten Kim to stop playing with ballistic missile and this could be counted as Negative impoliteness.

Secondly, Donald Trump wrote *Rocket Man* (P) to mention Kim Jong Un. Obviously, this phrase indicates that Kim was only addicted to rocket and Donald Trump used this phrase to mock Kim. Trump's demeaning nickname for North Korean leader Kim Jong Un, who has demonstrated an unwavering enthusiasm for the missile test. This statement could trigger other people's opinion to possibly humiliate North Korea and its president with a bad image to the world. Therefore,

this tweet is also categorized as an impolite tweet using inappropriate identity marker which explained as Positive impoliteness.

In addition, Donald Trump said the potentially warm gesture to South Korea by saying *Perhaps that is good news, perhaps not (S)* and referred to "sanctions and 'other' pressures" (S) on North Korea. Basically, Trump might be interested in giving comments by hoping good scenarios happen from the North and South Korea. However, he appointed North Korea by mentioning that it would be a threat to cooperate with this country. He also added that sanction and pressure should be done for North Korea due to the development of nuclear weapon that might harm the United States territories. By stating this remark, in brief, Donald Trump performed Sarcasm impoliteness strategies in commenting on this issue. This tweet also demonstrated how Trump used his power to be impolite toward less power country, North Korea. It could be said that Trump might try to give deterrent effect toward Kim's nation due to the blowing up nuclear weapons.

Data 3

The following tweet was posted since North Korea continuously announced to increase ballistic missile tests. Pyongyang of North Korea bragged its recent ballistic missile test that demonstrated its capability to strike anywhere in the mainland U.S. (White, 2018). Military officials reported that the missile was shot up higher than any previous test, highlighting North Korea's increasing sophistication in the military (ibid.). While the Trump administration stressed that

they looked for any diplomatic solution to North Korean threat, the president and his advisors have repeatedly floated the possibility of military action from the United States if its territory is threatened and Pyongyang refuses to repudiate its nuclear program (Bromwich & Barr, 2018). Therefore, it triggered Trump to once again tweet about this case.

*North Korean Leader Kim Jong Un just stated that the “Nuclear Button is on his desk at all times.” Will someone from **his depleted and food starved regime (B)** please inform him that **I too have a Nuclear Button, but it is a much bigger & more powerful one than his (N), and my Button works! (S)** – posted on January 3, 2018*

Different from the previous data, the tweet from data 3 seems much obvious in mocking and insulting specific person posted by Donald Trump. From the tweet above, Donald Trump talked about North Korea that has been showing off their power in developing a nuclear weapon. He mocked other North Korea by using some phrases such as **depleted and food starved regime (B)** to describe the condition of North Korea. This expression depicts that North Korea was in severe condition and in an emergency of food which maltreated its people but the leader could not solve this problem and only focused on ballistic missile tests. In this point of analysis, the adjective *depleted* refers to a severe condition where people are suffered from difficulties. In fact, the relation between North Korea and the United States has been warmed up due to nuclear weapon development. Interestingly, Trump used a question in his tweet to reassure and convince the audiences that North Korea was no longer and never be powerful due to its nuclear. Thus, this expression has insulted, downgraded, and underestimated not

only the president of North Korea, but also the whole North Korea country as well. Moreover, with that expression, Donald Trump embarrasses this country as in a tragic condition to the world eye.

In addition, Donald Trump expressed his opinion by saying **I too have a Nuclear Button, but it is a much bigger & more powerful one than his, and my Button works!**" (N) This statement highlights that the president smoothly mocked Kim Jong Un regime with its implicit meaning; North Korea has smaller and less power of nuclear weapon compared to the U.S. He did not directly and explicitly write that the nuclear weapon of North Korea is smaller; however, this remark implies that the United States has bigger and more powerful nuclear than 'his', a pronoun that referred to Kim Jong Un. This is how the president used an allusion to tease others. Therefore, this statement could be classified as Negative impoliteness strategies.

Trump also strengthened his statement by saying **and my button works!** This expression shows that Donald Trump proudly flaunted his nuclear power and mocked North Korea for its nuclear power. And by adding with an exclamation mark (!), Trump seemed to indicate a strong emotion and high-toned statement that North Korea's nuclear did not work as well as the United States. In fact, Culpeper (2008) believed that this feature (exclamation mark) could not directly signal impoliteness on its own. Instead, it supports the interpretation of impoliteness and it depends on the context preceded. Considerably, the use of exclamation mark or capitalized words from this tweet seemed to be in line with Trump's disappointment of this issue.

Therefore, from the tweet above, it is obviously seen that Donald Trump showed some impoliteness strategies within his tweet that mocked others.

Data 4

President Trump and North Korean leader Kim Jong Un have tossed insults, threats, and scorns each other for more than a year, from “Little Rocket Man” to “mentally deranged US dotard.” In this tweet, Trump once again has attacked North Korea due to its threat to detonate a nuclear weapon over the Pacific Ocean (Worley, 2017). Literally, the relations between the United States and North Korea have significantly deteriorated in recent months, with the two leaders traded personal insults, however, negotiation toward peace remain possible to conduct (ibid.). President Trump has threatened Kim that the U.S. would be forced to “totally destroy” North Korea, if this country could not stop shooting other territories. And once again, Trump personally insulted Kim on his tweet.

Kim Jong Un of North Korea, who is obviously a madman (P) who doesn't mind starving or killing his people (B), will be tested like never before! (N) – posted on September 22, 2017.

Coming to the analysis from the data 4, this tweet is one of President Trump’s personal insults which was expressed unambiguously. Not only mentioning Kim of North Korea as Rocket Man, but Trump also used some terms to mark an identity toward Kim. In this case, he mentioned ***Kim Jong Un of North Korea, who is obviously a madman (P)*** as the strategy of insulting this

president. This expression could be counted as positive impoliteness since Trump used inappropriate identity marker to mention someone else despite the position, race, or relation. Cambridge Dictionary stresses out that the word *madman* refers to a man who is mentally ill and behaves in a very strange and uncontrolled or dangerous way. The word *madman* written by Trump literally illustrates President Trump's wrath to Kim who detonated some ballistic missile tests that might harm other countries. As a result of this tweet, Kim might feel offended and ashamed that he would possibly lose his face and dignity as a president. This indicates that Donald Trump used inappropriate identity marker to damage Kim Jong Un's positive face as a Positive impoliteness strategy. Afterwards, Trump wrote *a madman (P) who doesn't mind starving or killing his people (B)* which implies Bald on record impoliteness. It is because this expression is clear and unambiguous; Trump insulted Kim with a bad image in which Kim was regarded as the one who starved and killed his people in North Korea. This statement could be counted as Face-threatening act performed by Trump on Twitter in order to downgrade and insult Kim in a direct and obvious way.

In addition, Trump also wrote *will be tested like never before! (N)* that could be considered as Negative impoliteness. It is because this expression aims to scorn and threaten North Korea that the United States would punish this country with greater punishment than ever. *Will be tested like never before* is a passive voice that belongs to North Korea as a subject of this sentence and the United States, as well as Trump, would become the doer of the action. The scorn

is performed from this statement since Trump intended to do retaliatory measures if Kim Jong Un continued his mission in testing nuclear weapon. It triggered President Trump's wrath since in international law, nuclear weapon is not allowed to be used as an armament of war, it could only be used as an armament of peace in particular conditions. Therefore, Trump harshly warned North Korea to stop doing harmful acts toward world security.

Beyond those impoliteness performed from the tweet above, Trump also exhibited his power as a president to once again insult Kim personally. Trump seemed to think that he has higher power compared to Kim Jong Un and Trump intended to create world peace as he previously missioned in his presidential campaign. As the matter of reaching his motto "Make America Great Again," Trump also needed to contribute to the world peace, but in the same time he tried to show how great America is. Kim, as a less power leader compared to Trump, finally got warning from more powerful elite speaker of the United States and became the victim of the power influences due to wrongdoing toward others.

Data 5

President Donald Trump's tweet became viral again that voiced his disdain for Special Counsel Robert Mueller's investigation. It was because of the case of Russian meddling in the 2016 presidential election and possible collusion between Russia and Trump's campaign. Trump also continuously convinced people that there was no collusion with Russia at all during his presidential campaign. Shortly, the president was bothered by Mueller's investigation, which might

explain why he kept denouncing the FBI, the Department of Justice, Mueller, his own attorney general, the media, and anyone who disagreed with him (Huppke, 2018) due to the blasting words “collusion” and “witch hunt”.

So disgraceful that the questions concerning the Russian Witch Hunt (S) were “leaked” to the media (N). No questions on Collusion (N). Oh, I see...you have a made up, phony crime, Collusion, that never existed, and an investigation begun with illegally leaked classified information (S). Nice! (S) – posted on May 1, 2018

From the data 5, Donald Trump expressed his disappointment to the investigators by saying **disgraceful** toward the questions of collusion investigation which were leaked to the public. This statement could be seen as the way Donald Trump insulted the investigator, Mueller, who reinvestigated collusion case. The word *disgraceful*, in this case, seemed to have two possibilities; either belongs to a shame or disgracefulness for him or belongs to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). As a legal institution, FBI was supposed to keep the secret of any investigation, but in the end, it was failed. However, Trump saw this situation as a weapon to blame the investigation as a wrongdoing. This remark could be categorized as Negative impoliteness since this statement condescends the investigators and explicitly associates this case with a negative aspect. In addition, Trump also used a sarcastic phrase by saying *Witch Hunt* (S). The phrase *Witch Hunt* indicated that there is no underlying wrongdoing regarding the fact that the word “hunt” is baseless and the hunters are on the prowl, but they are looking for villains who do not exist (Benen, 2018). In this

case, if the investigators were looking for crimes that never occurred, this would certainly look like a witch hunt.

Furthermore, he also added by saying *Oh, I see...you have a made up, phony crime, Collusion, that never existed, and an investigation begun with illegally leaked classified information (N)*. This sentence is also categorized as a negative impoliteness which scorned and downgraded Mueller and FBI. This statement might be insulting but it was written in a smoother way. In this case, the president convinced that he did not do any collusion and tackled back the investigators by insulting them. Finally, Trump ended this tweet by saying *Nice! (S)* This statement confirms that the investigators have been done an untrue report and phony crime in case of collusion, but in the last statement, Donald Trump insincerely expressed an opposite expression by saying 'nice' (S) to the investigators. As a matter of fact, the word nice is used to show a pleasure, enjoyment, and satisfaction, but the previous expression was a disappointment. It is an insincere expression that opposed Trump's previous statement. This tweet indicates the use of sarcasm language as impoliteness to criticize other people by smoothing the language, but the implicit meaning remains; showing disappointment and hassle. This remark also seemed ambiguous since the word nice was supposed to represent positive term, but in this tweet, it might be a form of sarcastic remark.

Although evoking many pros and cons, President Trump has continuously shown his power and position as a president to degrade Russia for the collusion investigation that he acknowledged as a wrongdoing. Due to this blowing issue,

Trump has used his power to impolitely post many tweets that mocked Russia as a ‘Witch Hunter’ to the public. This fact proves how Trump’s power determined his act to impolitely offend those who tried to disrupt him, and Twitter remains a powerful media to air his offense.

Data 6

President Trump has belittled special counsel Robert Mueller's year-long criminal investigation into Moscow's meddling in the presidential election in 2016 and he obstructed justice by trying to thwart the probe when he fired FBI director James Comey, who was leading the investigation before Mueller was named to take it over (VOA News, 2018). President Donald Trump gave a rundown of his thinking about the probes into possible wrongdoing from his campaign and threatened Democratic lawmakers (Lockie, 2018). In the following tweet, Trump continuously argued that he did not collude with Russia.

The Russia Witch Hunt is rapidly losing credibility (B). House Intelligence Committee found No Collusion, Coordination or anything else with Russia. So now the Probe says OK, what else is there? (S) How about Obstruction for a made up, phony crime (B). There is no O, it's called Fighting Back (S) – posted on May 7, 2018.

From the data 6, this tweet depicts how furious President Donald Trump was. After continuously tweeting about a ‘witch hunt’ investigation to the possibility of collusion, finally, House of Intelligence Committee did not find any collusion with Russia during Trump’s campaign. Due to this result, Trump posted a statement to harshly criticize the investigators and associate them with

Democrat party that intended to tackle him down. In the first sentence, he stated ***The Russia Witch Hunt is rapidly losing credibility (B)*** to comment on the wrongdoing or false investigation accused to him. By saying *rapidly losing credibility* indicates a clear offensive remark showing that this investigation was such a big problem to Trump as disgracefulness. Also, this remark implicitly insulted Russia as a nation which lost credibility in cubing collusion. By saying *losing credibility*, it might embarrass Russia in the world's eye and showing bad image of this country. The phrase *losing credibility* also mocks Russia that might also trigger other countries to see negatively toward Russia. As a result, many people and countries might feel dubious to run any relation with Russia since this country was literally depicted with a bad image. Secondly, he also wrote the phrase **phony crime (B)** to show that what Russia investigated as a crime was a false assumption. These expressions bluntly mocked Russia with the term of incredibility in investigating the accusation that might attack Russia and its investigators' face. These remarks contained straightforward, clear, and unambiguous statements; therefore, they could be counted as Bald on record impoliteness.

In addition, he sarcastically wrote ***So now the Probe says OK, what else is there? (S)*** to deride the Russia's investigators of their scenario in falling down Trump credibility as a president. In this statement, he highlighted the word OK to strengthen that no collusion founded and it was proven by the probe. He also wrote *what else is there?* in the form of question to tease Russia and the people behind this accusation about what kind of scenario they would do to Trump.

These statements also indicates that Trump might feel insecure since he frequently express his negative thoughts toward Russia. Moreover, in the last sentence Trump wrote *There is no O, it's called Fighting Back (S)*. In this case, O refers to obstruction and President Trump typed 'O' to refer to the accusation in the Russia investigation (Shelbourne, 2018). It was unknown why the president shortened the term obstruction only by saying O in his tweet; however, based on the previous similar tweets, Shelbourne (ibid.) convinced that it referred to obstruction. In this case, he used sarcasm impoliteness strategies to sarcastically rebut what Democratic lawmakers have accused. Therefore, by saying this, the president also tried to condemn this investigation and it has vitiated the relation between these two countries.

Data 7

From this tweet, President Donald Trump attacked special counsel Robert Mueller's Russia investigation on collusion during the presidential campaign in 2016. However, this tweet seems different since Trump frequently claimed that he did not collude with Russia, but in this tweet, Trump was targeting the man leading the probe. He blamed and denounced Mueller candidly in public. From the data 7, the president has attacked other person personally.

Much of the bad blood with Russia is caused by the Fake & Corrupt Russia Investigation, headed up by the all Democrat loyalists, or people that worked for Obama (B). Mueller is most conflicted of all (B) (except Rosenstein who signed FISA & Comey letter). No Collusion, so they go crazy! (B) – posted on April 11, 2018.

From the tweet, Donald Trump demonstrated Bald on record impoliteness and Positive impoliteness. Firstly, Bald on record impoliteness is seen from his statement by saying ***Much of the bad blood with Russia is caused by the Fake & Corrupt Russia Investigation (B), headed up by the all Democrat loyalists, or people that worked for Obama (B).*** Firstly, Trump used the phrase *bad blood* indicates the feeling of hatred toward others. In this case, he addressed this phrase to the Democrats loyalists and people who worked for Obama. By mentioning Obama's name, Trump bluntly insulted and embarrassed Obama, and it could be categorized as face-threatening act toward Obama. Secondly, he also thought that this case was caused by Russia investigation, the Democrats, and Obama's people and Trump attacked them by saying **they go crazy (B)**. Moreover, Trump frankly disgraced these names to the public and as a result, people might think and see negatively toward Russia, the Democrats, and Obama; this is how Trump tried to downgrade his opponent party, the Democrats and its people. Moreover, Trump also added the adjectives **Fake and Corrupt** as an attribute to describe Russia investigation. This remark indicates that the president blamed Russia for interfering U.S. presidential election in 2016. Moreover, Trump's attacks on the Russian probe were getting personal. He pointed ad hominem attack, saying that **Mueller is most conflicted of all (B)** and accused Mueller of going crazy because there was no collusion as what Trump has repeatedly tweeted.

As a result of this wrath, White House press secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders said that the president certainly has the power to fire Mueller (Fryer-Biggs, 2018). The result proved that these phrases and statements could be

counted as Bald on record impoliteness since they threat Russia's face and performed in a direct, clear, unambiguous, and straightforward way. Trump also successfully demonstrated his power with his party to insult his opponent political party.

Data 8

Trump has demonstrated a foreign policy stance toward Russia through some tweets. In this case, Trump administration has insisted that it had been tougher on Russia than the predecessors in imposing sanctions toward military spending. Also, the Trump administration had closed two Russian consulate offices and expelled dozens of Russian diplomats on March 26, 2018 (Epstein & Jacobs, 2018). Trump's statement to "stop the arms race" referred to Russian President Vladimir Putin's announcement previously on March 1, 2018 that Russia has nuclear weapons which could evade any defense system in the world (Kerr, 2018). Putin claimed that he has a cruise missile powered by nuclear technology that could reach the United States, evade any missile defense system, and other weapons that could blow up foreign ports. This speech has purposefully raised the stakes in the decades-long nuclear standoff between Russia and the United States and worsened the ties between two countries (ibid.). Moreover, Trump also stated that efforts to contain Russia have failed, so that he would obviously face it and warn that his nation had hypersonic weapons that could hit the target like a meteorite (Nelson, 2018).

Our relationship with Russia is worse now than it has ever been, and that includes the Cold War (N). There is no reason for this. Russia

needs us to help with their economy, something that would be very easy to do (N), and we need all nations to work together. Stop the arms race?
 – posted on April 11, 2018.

From the data 8, President Trump once again poked Russia for the polemic. In the first sentence, Trump wrote *Our relationship with Russia is worse now than it has ever been, and that includes the Cold War* which means that he proclaimed to the world that the United Nation and Russia relation was getting worse, worse than ever, worse than the cold war. In a deeper meaning, this statement could arguably trigger a new war declaration with Russia. This could be tallied as negative impoliteness since it does not a clear mocking statement, but it is rather threatening other nations and triggering conflict with Russia. In fact, this scenario was a war of rhetoric that created tensions in these countries.

Trump also added by saying **and that includes the cold war**; a war where both sides have never been involved in a direct military action, but each side has nuclear weapons that could cause great destruction. This tweet seriously threatened Russia for the meddling within the U.S. and Syria attacks. Also, through this statement, Trump demonstrated his power as a leader of a nation which has always been powerful in military forces in order to threaten other countries when they ‘poked’ the United States. Moreover, the president’s complaint about the state of the United States-Russian affairs came after posting an online warning on Twitter to Russia that he intended to blow a retaliatory missile strike against Russian ally, Syria, despite the warning from the Kremlin that Russia would shoot down any American missiles and attack their launch sites

if they stroked Syria territory (Nelson, 2018). Since this remark was threatening Russia, it could be classified into Negative impoliteness.

In addition to the negative impoliteness, President Trump also wrote *Russia needs us to help with their economy, something that would be very easy to do (N)* as a negative impoliteness strategy to literally scorn and ridicule Russia in the economy sector. The statement implies that Russia's economy was more dependent on the West. In fact, During the Cold War, there was limited trade between the Eastern Bloc and Western Europe. The Soviet Union's economy from 1960 to 1975 was between 49% and 57% of the U.S. total, according to a 1999 report by the CIA (Dorell, 2018). Now, Russia's \$1.2 trillion economy is minuscule compared to the U.S.' \$18.6 trillion and the combined \$17.1 trillion economy of the European Union (ibid.). This fact is used by Trump to insult Russia by impolitely saying **something that would be very easy to help Russia economy**. The data was also used by Trump to manifest his power relation as the leader of superpower country. This tweet also shows that those with more power tend to be impolite to those with less power. And once again, in this digital era, tweet show it all.

Data 9

President Donald Trump has promised a decision on a possible imminent military response in Syria as a response to a suspected chemical attack in Syria. The chemical weapon attacked Syria territory, Douma on April 7, 2018, which killed dozens of people, and many of them were children. Shots were fired in

Damascus of Syria on April 14, 2018 (Beaumont & Roth, 2018). Western states have accused the Syrian government of a chemical attack (ibid.). In response to this issue, the U.S., U.K. and France bombed several Syrian government sites as retaliation measures for the Syrian government and its main ally, Russia which denied chemical weapons had been used. In this case, President Trump blamed the Assad regime, therefore, he warned Syria on Twitter that missiles "will be coming" and criticized Russia for its support of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad before doing this action.

*Russia vows to shoot down any and all missiles fired at Syria. **Get ready Russia, because they will be coming, nice and new and "smart!"** (S) **You shouldn't be partners with a Gas Killing Animal (P) who kills his people and enjoys it!** (S) – posted on April 11, 2018.*

From the tweet above, Trump sarcastically mentioned Russia for its support to Syria; a country that has been accused by Trump for the chemical attack in Douma, part of Syria. As Syria ally, Kremlin of Russia has announced to always support Syria, including shooting down any missile that fire Syria, therefore it triggered Trump's anger. From the tweet, Trump said **Get ready Russia, because they will be coming, nice and new and "smart!"** to warn Russia that the United States missiles will come to attack Syria. He also added that his missile would be nice, new, and smart. He marked the word *smart* with a quotation to indicate that these missiles are much greater compared to Syria and Russia. In term of stating **Get ready Russia**, Trump tried to threaten Russia with U.S. attacks toward Syria. This statement shows that Trump tried to condemn Syria due to the use of chemical weapons shot to its territory. Moreover, Trump

tried to challenge Russia for arms race on behalf of Syria's case. From this statement, it could be seen that it is not a clearly-attacking statement, but it smoothly threatens Russia due to military obstruction. In addition to his threat to Russia, Trump then wrote *You shouldn't be partners with a Gas Killing Animal (P)* which mocked Syria and recognized this country as well as its president, Bashar al Assad, as a Gas Killing Animal. In this remark, Trump associated Bashar al Assad with an animal which likes to kill others.

Firstly, the statement confirms that Trump tried to provoke Russia to not be the ally of Syria since this country would hamper the United States-Russia relations. Whereas, Trump should not interfere other countries' international relations specifically vilify Syria to the world's eye and provoke Russia to not make any longer friendship with this country. Secondly, the phrase **Gas Killing Animal (P)** tends to be a positive impoliteness since it aimed to use identity marker toward Assad as an **animal** who killed his own people. This statement obviously showed that Trump performed impoliteness over power to insult Syria and warn Russia for backing this country. Thirdly, continuing the previous statement, Trump ended by saying *Gas Killing Animal (P) who kills his people and enjoys it! (S)* to sarcastically offend Syria as the country who enjoyed killing its own people. On the other hand, Bashar al Assad denied this accusation addressed to him, he convinced that Syrian government was not responsible for Douma attack. Beyond this fact, this statement remained insulting; Trump embarrassed Syria and Bashar al Assad of killing people with prohibited chemical weapons by saying animal and an enjoy-killing country.

More interestingly related to this issue, a day after saying missiles would be flying toward Syria and warn Russia for the United States missiles; President Trump sowed uncertainty about his plans by claiming that he “never said when there would be an attack”, and reserving a final decision in another day.

Never said when an attack on Syria would take place. Could be very soon or not so soon at all! In any event, the United States, under my Administration, has done a great job of ridding the region of ISIS. Where is our “Thank you America?” – posted on April 12, 2018.

The United States defense secretary, James Mattis, said that the United States was assessing intelligence about the suspected gas attack and if he had seen enough evidence to blame the Syrian president, Bashar al-Assad, the United States would surely attack to ‘paralyze’ Syria (Osborne, 2018). On the other hand, both the Syria and Russia have claimed that the attacks were fabricated by rebels and rescue workers in Douma and they have accused Trump and the U.S. of seeking to use it as a pretext to attack the regime.

In response to this issue, the power of the U.S. president has encouraged Trump to threaten, warn, and insult other countries’ leaders through Twitter. Trump has proclaimed to attain world peace with no chemical weapon; if it happened, the United States would intervene to solve this problem. He also continuously attacked Syria as known as the United States enemy and finally warned Russia as Syria’s ally. Through some face-threatening acts performed in his previous tweets, the facts confirmed that instead of creating world peace and prevent any massive violation, at the same time President Trump also attacked Syria softly. In brief,

from his offensive tweets to Syria that also insulted Russia, Trump was likely proposing a war with Syria as seen from his language used on Twitter.

Data 10

Trump announced to withdraw the accord between Iran and the United States, France, the United Kingdom, China, Russia, and Germany on May 8, 2018. The accord imposes limits on Iran's nuclear program as the exchange for the sanctions relief (Weaver, 2018). The Iran nuclear deal framework was a preliminary framework agreement reached in 2015 done by Obama's regime (ibid.). In fact, this issue came after years of tension over Iran's alleged efforts to develop a nuclear weapon in which Iran also insisted that its nuclear program was entirely peaceful. However, the international community especially the United States did not believe this deal. It was because Trump has underestimated that this agreement would merely benefit Iran and in the end of this agreement, Iran would do the same thing in harming other countries. Donald Trump's withdrawal from the Iran nuclear deal was not surprising. His animosity for the agreement has been well known since he continuously campaigned on it during presidential election (ibid.). There are some reasons for this case, including his animosity to the people who made the agreement, including Barack Obama.

The United States does not need John Kerry's (P) possibly illegal Shadow Diplomacy on the very badly negotiated Iran Deal (B). He was the one that created this MESS in the first place! (B)(P) – posted on May 7, 2018.

From the data 10, there are some impoliteness strategies from the tweet. Firstly, Trump mentioned American politician who served as United States Secretary of the State during Obama's presidency, John Kerry as the one who was responsible for Iran nuclear deal. This statement shows how Trump used identity marker to associate with a negative thing; a bad Iran deal he claimed. He clearly mentioned the name of Kerry so that people could read and understand who John Kerry is with his track record. In another word, it could be said that mentioning identity marker in a negative term is categorized as FTA toward someone and it could be counted as Positive impoliteness. Moreover, it is likely to be such a shame for Kerry in the people's perspective and worsen his reputation as a politician and foreign policy influencer.

Secondly, Trump also mentioned *possibly illegal Shadow Diplomacy on the very badly negotiated Iran Deal (B)* which shows Bald on record impoliteness. This is an obvious example that Trump clearly and explicitly scorned Iran deal with its diplomacy by using the phrase **possibly illegal diplomacy** and **very badly negotiated Iran deal** that has done by former secretary of the United States. Indeed, Trump could avoid ridiculing or scorning any policy or people from the previous governance, although he has a freedom of speech. However, he showed his power as a president to offense others and implicitly showed that his decision is much better for the United States compared with previous governance. Therefore, this candidly offensive statement could be counted as Bald on record impoliteness.

Next, he added to mock John Kerry by saying *He was the one that created this MESS in the first place!* This expression shows that, once again, Trump has impolitely humiliated Kerry in public through his tweet with a bad image as a troublemaker in the case of Iran deal. He also capitalized the word **mess** which refers to a complex problem in order to show his high emotion and disagreement toward this issue. As a result, not only feel embarrassed, but also Kerry might feel offended or wrathful for this offensive statement. Therefore, these two statements are categorized as Positive impoliteness due to the use of identity marker in a negative context and also Bald on record impoliteness since it used a quite clear diction to ridicule John Kerry, the one he mentioned and associated it with negative aspect. This scenario highlights the statement from Scolon & Scolon (2001) that those with more power tend to be impolite to those with less power and vice versa.

Data 11

The United States President, Donald Trump, said it was “time for change” in Iran in which the country’s people were “hungry” for freedom, after days of deadly protests against the government in Tehran (Falbaum, 2018). Moreover, thousands of Iranians have taken to the streets to ask for economic reforms, more freedom, and an end of corruption (Ferguson, Scowcroft, & Perry, 2009). In response on Twitter, Trump tweeted supporting the protesters in Tehran and blaming Obama for the Iran deal in 2015. In fact, this issue came after years of tension over Iran's alleged efforts to develop a nuclear weapon in which Iran also

insisted that its nuclear program was entirely peaceful. However, the international community did not believe that. Under the accord, Iran agreed to limit its sensitive nuclear activities and allow international inspectors (in return) to apply crippling economic sanctions. In 2015, Iran agreed on a long-term deal on its nuclear program with the P5+1 group of world powers; the U.S., U.K., France, China, Russia and Germany (ibid.).

Iran is failing at every level despite the terrible deal made with them by the Obama Administration (B). The great Iranian people have been repressed for many years. They are hungry for food & for freedom (B). Along with human rights, the wealth of Iran is being looted. TIME FOR CHANGE! (N) – posted on January 1, 2018.

From the data 11, Trump performed Bald on record impoliteness due to his statement which says *Iran is failing at every level despite the terrible deal made with them by the Obama Administration (B)*. Firstly, Trump said **Iran is failing at every level** which indicated that Trump mocked Iran as well as a failed country due to the emergency of security and human right in Iran. In fact, he posted this tweet after knowing the massive protest of Iranian to the government asking for freedom of speech and economy improvement for the sake of Iran's welfare. This statement was unambiguously insulting the government of Iran and implicitly provoking Iranians to continue doing the demonstration. In could be seen that this statement would likely to attack Iran, embarrass Iran, and provoke people to look down Iran, especially for Iran people who were doing a massive protest to their government. This tweet could be categorized as face-threatening tweet toward Iran and its leaders, Hassan Rouhani. Moreover, the phrase *failing at every level*

also indicates that Trump warned, asked and discontinued Iran for the use of nuclear weapon inappropriately to attack other countries, including the United States allies; Israel, Saudi Arabia, etc. Secondly, president Trump said impolitely *the terrible deal made with them by the Obama Administration (B)*. From this statement, Trump has insulted Obama administration that was dealing terrible agreement of Iran nuclear. This deal strengthened that Iran would redesign, convert, and reduce its nuclear facilities and accept the Additional Protocol (with provisional application) in order to lift all nuclear-related economic sanctions, freeing up billions of dollars in oil revenue and frozen assets (BBC, 2018).

In addition, Trump also performed Bald on record impoliteness by stating *The great Iranian people have been repressed for many years. They are hungry for food & for freedom (B)*. Trump used the adjective “great” to mention Iranian people but they have been repressed for many years. By mentioning *great*, Trump essentially did not only praise Iranian people, but also bolster them in conveying protest. In addition, the statement *The great Iranian people have been repressed for many years* shows different point of view in which the president firstly mentioned Iranian people as great people but to dramatize and show his support. After saying that they are great and repressed for many years, Trump added *They are hungry for food & for freedom (B)* as Bald on record impoliteness strategies. This sentence could be either an expression of compassion or insult. However, rather than showing compassion to Iranian people, as a matter of international politics, Trump tended to be insulting and blaming Iran government for the food and freedom deficiency as Trump has frequently stated. This statement was firstly

determined by Trump's decision to withdraw the nuclear agreement since he thought that this deal, in the end, would benefit Iran too much in developing nuclear one more time. By stating this unambiguous tweet, Trump tried to support Iranian people to continue asking for justice, blaming Iran government due to the severe situation, and insult Iran as a failed country.

Further, Trump also used his power as the leader of the nation which has a strong mission to lead the world's economy, supply military services, and contribute to global peace and security. And in this case, Trump warned Iran to not misuse nuclear weapons by doing embargo, withdrawing nuclear weapon agreement, doing various scorn through Twitter, supporting the rebels to fight the government, and so on. Those ways have been implemented step-by-step in order to create a deterrent effect to those countries that break the rule of international law in term of nuclear development. With his likes to defy the status quo, does not care about pleasing others by sometimes being straightforward, and highly bold, Trump positioned himself to determine other countries through his foreign policies which also posted on Twitter.

Also, this tweet confirms that Twitter could be the media of politics that influences people's thought and feeling or likely to trigger controversy among countries. Although Twitter is not the main media to succeed the wave of politics, this social media becomes a political tool or arguably political reality to exchange ideas, intervention, comments, scorn, and threat in order to influence the likeminded people. Also, there has been a shifting thought in the relation between

people to people, organization to organization, also country to country associated with the emergence of power.

Data 12

During the presidential election campaign, President Trump promised to build a border from Mexico territory. After being elected as a president, Trump tried to find some reasons that would easily support his proposal to build border wall (McCarthy, 2018). However, it was problematic and it triggered another controversy since Trump claimed that Mexico was also responsible for building the wall and should pay for this project. Before requiring Mexico to pay, he tried to insult Mexico in his previous tweets. This proposal might worsen the two countries relation since the president did not only intend to build the wall, but he also insulted Mexico with negative terms.

Mexico was just ranked the second deadliest country in the world (B), after only Syria. Drug trade is largely the cause. We will BUILD THE WALL! (N) – posted on June 23, 2017.

As reported by Alexandra Wilts, President Donald Trump has falsely claimed that Mexico is the "number two most dangerous country in the world", however, several reports showed that places including Venezuela, Syria and Yemen are more unsafe (Wilts, 2018). In fact, at that time, Mexico was ranked 22nd on Global Peace Index's list of world's most dangerous countries for 2017. The top 10 perilous countries were Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, South Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, Libya, Sudan, Central African Republic and Ukraine (ibid.).

With his political base, Trump tweeted that **Mexico was just ranked the second deadliest country in the world (B)** which could be counted as Bald on record impoliteness. This statement indicates that Trump tried to downgrade and clearly mock Mexico in the world's eye. From this remark, people who read this tweet might feel fearful to visit Mexico, make a friend with Mexicans, invest a business, study in Mexico, and so forth. It is because people would always see Trump as an elite speaker in which what he says could be trusted by many people since he might have authentic data and strong reasons before issuing any information. For the native people, this statement might also be harmful to trigger worry about crime and unfortunately, it could trigger some people to realize what Trump has said; make a crime. Moreover, it would shape people's perspective of Mexico with a very bad image as a severe country. This statement clearly shows that Trump insulted Mexico with his position that he also wanted to build a border so that Mexicans could not easily come to the United States because they had been acknowledged as 'dangerous people'. Comparing to the report that Mexico was not ranked as what Trump claimed, people later would possibly see Trump's statement as fake information. Further, it would also lose Trump's credibility as a president due to this tweet.

In addition, Trump also wrote **Drug trade is largely the cause. We will BUILD THE WALL! (N)** to once again insult Mexico. This statement could be classified as negative impoliteness since it was not a harsh and clear insult, but still, it mocked and ashamed Mexico as well. The President added in his tweet that there would be no such deal without a wall. In fact, Mexico has experienced a

sharp incline for homicide rate in the previous year, specifically as a result of the drug war. Nevertheless, based on recent reports, the president was still incorrect to argue that Mexico is the most deadly nation as what Trump wrote in his tweet (Wilts, 2018). With his claim, people would possibly see Mexico with dangerous drug abuse that might affect other countries. Finally, Trump also capitalized the sentence *build the wall* to strengthen in a high tone that he had a very strong willing to build a border wall from Mexico. Negative impoliteness is undoubtedly seen from this part. He also implicitly performed his power as a president of a bigger and more developed country comparing to Mexico. Therefore, Trump could easily insult Mexico although these two countries are neighboring.

Data 13

President Trump threatened to cut aid budget to Pakistan for allegedly lying to the United States and offering less help in hunting terrorists in Afghanistan (Sampathkumar, 2018a). This threat was posted on his tweet on January 1, 2018. The United States Defence Secretary James Mattis had already delayed a military-specific aid package in July over concerns Pakistan was not doing enough to tamp down on the Taliban terror groups, the U.S. priorities across the border in Afghanistan (Azis, 2018). In fact, the United States has distributed financial aid to several countries including Pakistan to paralyze several harmful terror groups. As a result of this threat, hundreds of the Difa-e-Pakistan Council members, a coalition of Islamist parties in Karachi, part of Pakistan sparked

protests by holding signs shouted "Dump Trump". This situation triggered Trump to post his comment on Twitter.

The United States has foolishly given Pakistan more than 33 billion dollars (N) in aid over the last 15 years (B), and they have given us nothing but lies & deceit, thinking of our leaders as fools (B). They give safe haven to the terrorists we hunt in Afghanistan, with little help. No more! (N) – posted on January 1, 2018.

From the data 13, President Trump has frequently demonstrated impolite remarks. Firstly, Trump wrote *The United States has foolishly given Pakistan more than 33 billion dollars in aid over the last 15 years (B)*. This expression could be seen as Bald on record impoliteness which has two possible offenses; to Obama's governance (previous governance) and to Pakistan as well. The phrase *foolishly* was referred to the previous governance of Obama in which Obama gave financial and military support to Pakistan in tackling down terrorism. However, Trump intentionally mocked Obama's administration over this cooperation of the U.S.-Pakistan. He thought that helping Pakistan had no impact at diminishing terrorism. The word *foolish* could also trigger Pakistan's wrath since this statement indicated that Pakistan was not feasible for the aid and not feasible to paralyze terrorism. Due to this statement, some of Pakistan people held a demonstration shouting "Dump Trump" as the retaliatory from Pakistan people after being mocked by President Trump. As a result, Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, prime minister of Pakistan, held a meeting of the National Security Committee (NSC) and the NSC expressed its deep disappointment over Trump's comments on Twitter. It said in a statement that recent remarks by the United States

leadership were completely incomprehensible as Trump contradicted facts manifestly, struck with insensitivity at the trust between two nations built over generations, and negated the decades of sacrifices made by the Pakistan (Azis, 2018). Moreover, Khawaja Asif, Pakistan's foreign minister who attended the meeting believed that Trump was disappointed at the United States defeat in Afghanistan and that is the only reason he is flinging accusations at Pakistan (Azis, 2018). This fact shows how Trump's impolite remark on Twitter could trigger a bigger problem and crack the relations between two nations.

Secondly, Trump also mentioned that **more than 33 billion dollars in aid over the last 15 years** as the budget given for the sake of an aid to Pakistan. Specifically, this statement could be counted as Negative impoliteness since it shows other's indebtedness on record publicly. This number of money was supposed to be state confidential, not to be published publicly since it would also embarrass Pakistan as the state that received the money from the United States. In response to this statement, Pakistan's foreign minister stated that Pakistan was always ready to publicly provide every detail of the United States aid. As a result of this case, Trump administration became tougher to raise pressure on Pakistan. In short, it reflected the U.S. frustration at not achieving any stability in Afghanistan after more than 16 years of conflict (Azis, 2018). With his authority and power in giving aid to several countries, the president could easily and confidently downgrade those who are helped by the United States.

Data 14

This tweet was posted due to the overwhelming issue of the possibility of a trade war between China and the United States. In April 2018, President Donald Trump announced that his administration considered levying \$100-billion of additional tariffs on Chinese exports after the Chinese government responded to a previously proposed the U.S. tariff hike on Chinese goods of \$50-billion (Aleem, 2018). Consequently, the Chinese government has made it clear they would respond in kind if these new tariffs are actually imposed. As a matter of fact, both countries are being careful about the products they are threatening to tax. For example, Trump administration has carefully avoided talking about placing tariffs on computers or cell phones, two of the biggest U.S. imports from China. In addition, President Donald Trump was one of the top economic advisers to Beijing in May for talks to avert a possible trade war with China. From the talk, the United States wants China to import more American goods and to stop forcing American companies to hand over their prized intellectual property if they want to do business in China. On the other hand, Chinese officials have declared they would refuse to discuss two of the United States's biggest demands (Aleem, 2018). This fact has triggered Trump to tweet about this tax.

When a car is sent to the United States from China, there is a Tariff to be paid of 2 1/2%. When a car is sent to China from the United States, there is a Tariff to be paid of 25%. Does that sound like free or fair trade. No, it sounds like STUPID TRADE - going on for years! (B) – posted on April 9, 2018.

From the data 14, Trump commented on the issue of levying the tax on the imported car between the United States and China. Trump thought that the tax tariff for U.S. products in China was higher compared to China's products in the United States. From the tweet, Trump impolitely wrote *Does that sound like free or fair trade. No, it sounds like STUPID TRADE - going on for years!* This statement shows Bald on record impoliteness in which Trump wrote *stupid trade* that openly mocked and insulted China and possibly broke the relationship between two countries. Trump capitalized the word *stupid* and ended with an exclamation mark that indicated his strong feeling to criticize the unbalanced enactment of tax for many years. Based on Culpeper's perspective, the use of capitalization and exclamation mark could not simply signal impoliteness on their own. Instead, they support the interpretation of impoliteness. Actually, they are equivalent of prosodic features in speech. By understanding the context, anyone could interpret whether this additional features are also impolite or not. However, the word *stupid* is a clear mocking word and added with capitalization has strongly indicated Bald on record impoliteness.

In response to this statement, Trump's administration then hold a meeting with the government of China to discuss the possible solution to deter trade war. Trade war is where the countries disagree with each other about what counts as an unfair trade practice, clashing over policies like government subsidies for industries of both countries (Aleem, 2018). Following the result of this meeting, Trump was optimistic that there would be no trade war between the United States and China, Trump then tweeted that they are not in a trade war since it was only

done by those who were incompetent in doing international business (D. J. Trump, 2018).

From this phenomenon, Trump tried to show his power over the United States trade to be maximalized by levying the tax toward China's products. In fact, this country and China have been in a good bilateral economic ties; the U.S. needs several China's products, and vice versa. From this tweet, Trump tried to warn China due to its trade policy that might bring some loses to the United States. In another word, President Donald Trump strived hard all the way to stabilize the economy of the United States from any threat; unfortunately, the president demonstrated an impolite way to do so.

Data 15

This tweet came up when China said there had been no sanction-breaking oil transfers in the trade between Chinese ships and North Korean vessels. It was described by a South Korea newspaper, Chosun Ilbo, which reported that U.S. spy satellites had detected 30 instances of Chinese tankers had been secretly transferring oil at sea to North Korean vessels. As a further result of this trade, President Donald Trump has responded to ask China to no longer transfer oil to North Korea. While repeatedly stressing that all options including military force were on the table for the nuclear tests, President Donald Trump has frequently asked China that this country should take responsibility for reducing the threat of North Korea nuclear. It is because China is a primary trading partner nation of North Korea. The president tried to continue doing embargo toward North Korea

that not only done by the United States but also by some powerful countries just like China. To show his disappointment, Trump then tweeted impolitely in response to this issue.

Caught RED HANDED - very disappointed that China is allowing oil to go into North Korea (P). There will never be a friendly solution to the North Korea problem if this continues to happen! (N) – posted on December 28, 2017.

From this data, Trump shows his disappointment to China since this country secretly transferred oil to North Korea. It is not a surprising fact since China is the primary trading partner and ally of North Korea. However, Trump posted an impolite tweet by saying *Caught RED HANDED - very disappointed that China is allowing oil to go into North Korea (P)*. This statement could be counted as Positive impoliteness since it was designed to damage China's positive face and it shows disagreement toward particular issue publicly. Indeed, if the president did not agree with what China has done, he could personally remind China's government not to do so. However, Trump expressed his feeling publicly that he did not agree with this oil transfer by saying **very disappointed** as a matter of disagreement which refers to China.

China, in fact, has been in a good relation with both the United States and North Korea in the sector of the economy, military, technology, etc. However, the United States and North Korea remained in a high tension due to ballistic missiles development; therefore, it encouraged China to be more careful in doing bilateral relations with both countries. Moreover, this disappointment was not just referring to China, but also implicitly insulting North Korea that received oil from China.

Therefore, this statement could be classified as a Positive impoliteness. Another remaining scenario is how Trump attached his power toward this statement. Indeed, Trump had been trying to paralyze North Korea due to a nuclear weapon in a military sentence or in economy sector through embargo. By teasing and satirizing China for its action, Trump wanted to worsen the condition of North Korea including in economy sectors, personal attack by mocking Kim, and political impoverishment toward North Korea. As a result, North Korea would directly give up using nuclear; this is how soft attack performed.

Further, President Trump also wrote *There will never be a friendly solution to the North Korea problem if this continues to happen! (N)* which could be included as Negative impoliteness. It is because this statement aimed to frighten and condescend North Korea for having oil trade with China. In this case, Trump stated that the United States would no longer discuss peace talk between his country and North Korea as shown from his tweet. Unfortunately, Trump posted this insulting remark that might worsen the situation. Not only frightened North Korea, but this statement was aimed to frighten China for delivering oil to this Korean nation. This statement shows how Trump felt angry to China for the hidden oil trade; therefore, the United States finally spied China trade.

Consequently, as North Korea ally, China might feel offended and threatened due to Trump's statement.

From this tweet, Trump demonstrated his power over North Korea as his enemy and China as his partner in which he wanted to be seen as a powerful leader of the United States who could reach world peace by doing anything,

including mocking other countries through online media as the final way. Moreover, his rhetoric was more than just aggressive bluster to anyone, any organization, any political party, or any country where he put his madness and hatred. Encouraged by freedom of speech and power over position, President Trump would likely to conquer the world and prosper his country.

Data 16

President Donald Trump tweeted supporting for the United States bid to co-host the next 2026 soccer World Cup with a warning to other nations that might oppose it. He was also prompting soccer's governing institution (FIFA) to refer to guidelines that warn against political influence over bids (Evans, 2018). FIFA refers to *The Fédération Internationale de Football Association* which is known as an international governing body of association football, futsal, and beach soccer. In fact, Morocco is the only rival to a joint bid to stage the event from the United States, Canada and Mexico, with the FIFA Congress.

The U.S. has put together a STRONG bid w/ Canada & Mexico for the 2026 World Cup. It would be a shame if countries that we always support were to lobby against the U.S. bid (S). Why should we be supporting these countries when they don't support us (including at the United Nations)? (S) – posted on April 26, 2018.

From the data 16, President Donald Trump sarcastically wrote ***It would be a shame if countries that we always support were to lobby against the U.S. bid (S).*** Although it was not clearly mentioned to whom the phrase **countries that we always support** referred to, but in particular, Trump was making an allusion for

the voting to host the 2026 World Cup. Actually, Morocco was the only another contender to be named as a possible host and it could be said that Morocco competed with North America bid (the U.S., Canada, Mexico) for this well-recognized match. These two countries competed not only for a bid, but also for supporters from other countries. Some countries have announced their support either to North America or Morocco; Leadership of the French Football Federation has previously said to place a vote for Morocco, Russia and Belgium were also in the same line supporting Morocco (Igel, 2018). Meanwhile, the South American confederation and Central American contingent, along with Saudi Arabia, were said to be backing the United North American bid (Graham, 2018). Trump capitalized the word *strong* to convince people that the United States was more than ready to host a match with the facilities, infrastructure such as stadium, sport center, etc. In this case, Trump also sarcastically poked the countries that support Morocco to host 2026 World Cup by saying **it would be a shame** since they did not support the United States bid for the upcoming tournament.

In addition, Trump then wrote *Why should we be supporting these countries when they don't support us (including at the United Nations)?* This statement aimed to issue a warning to other countries over voting against the U.S. From this statement, Trump seemed to force the countries that has been helped by the United States for the support. This statement could be considered as Mock or sarcasm impoliteness strategies used by Donald Trump in which he tried to warn, threaten, and force other countries to do what he wanted. Also, Trump demonstrated his power to warn, threaten, and force others since he has stronger

power in which his country has spread joint collaborations to some countries in this world. It could be said that the principle of tit-for-tat in international relations remain very important; once the United States, as well as President Donald Trump, did some bits of help to other countries, those countries should also do the same kindness to this country all the way. However, experts believed that the controversial nature of Trump's regime and his strong stance on immigration are considered potentially damaging to the bid (Graham, 2018).

Data 17

President Trump has announced Jerusalem as the capital of Israel in December 2017 and desired to move the United States embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Not only stated in his speech, this decision was also tweeted by Trump on December 7, 2017.

I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem...

(D. J. Trump, 2017).

The tweet has triggered controversy and refusal from many countries, therefore the United Nations (UN) conducted a meeting to respond to this recognition. On Thursday (December 21, 2017) The United Nations General Assembly hold a meeting voted on a resolution condemning President Trump's new policy in recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The General Assembly was to declare that President Trump's recognition of Jerusalem as the capital was "null and void". The result of this voting demonstrated 128 votes were

in favour, 9 votes were against, and 35 were abstentions (Dorell, 2017). This means that the decision to change the status of Jerusalem is null and void, has no legal effect, and that it must be rescinded (ibid.). However, in his speech responding to this vote result, Donald Trump has threatened to withhold “billions” of dollars of U.S. aid from countries which voted “in favour” of a United Nations resolution rejecting U.S. president’s recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (CBSNews, 2017). In the end, major U.S. aid recipients including Afghanistan, Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania and South Africa supported the United States decision of Israel capital movement (Sampathkumar, 2018b). This fact also implicitly threatened Palestine as one of the U.S. funding recipients in security forces. The funding for the Palestinians was \$260m, with an additional \$50m used to support Palestinian security services (Beaumont, 2018).

It's not only Pakistan that we pay billions of dollars to for nothing (B), but also many other countries, and others. As an example, we pay the Palestinians HUNDRED OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS a year and get no appreciation or respect (N). They don't even want to negotiate a long overdue...

...peace treaty with Israel. We have taken Jerusalem, the toughest part of the negotiation, off the table, but Israel, for that, would have had to pay more (N). But with the Palestinians no longer willing to talk peace, why should we make any of these massive future payments to them?(N)
– posted on January 2, 2018.

From the data 17, President Donald Trump has performed several impolite remarks. Firstly, Trump alluded that some countries including Pakistan did not appreciate what he has done in helping and cooperating with

some countries. From the statement which says *It's not only Pakistan that we pay billions of dollars to for nothing (B), but also many other countries, and others*, President Trump did not clearly name some countries he mentioned, but in fact, he attacked Palestine as one of those countries. This statement could be counted as Bald on record impoliteness since this statement is clear and unambiguous that Trump expressed his disappointment in helping other countries but they did give any appreciation and support, specifically about Palestine-Israel case. The face-threatening act from the remark **pay billions of dollars to for nothing** indicates that the countries have done nothing to give feedback for financial help from the United States. He addressed this tweet to mock Palestine for the peace treaty between Palestine and Israel. The United States has given Palestine hundreds of million dollars for the security services. However, due to Trump's decision to relocate the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, some countries including Palestine voted against Trump's decision. Finally, Trump thought that Palestine has done such betrayal to his country that also made him angry. Moreover, he capitalized the word HUNDRED of millions of dollars to mock Palestine for the total money received from the U.S. In fact, this statement was aimed to embarrass Palestine since this country put no appreciation and respect to the United States. With those deep elaborations and conditions, this remark could be counted as Negative impoliteness.

In the last statement, Trump wrote *But with the Palestinians no longer willing to talk peace, why should we make any of these massive future payments to them?* This statement seemed to allude Palestine that did not comply to what

Trump has decided. Trump thought that the definition of peace in this case is by relocating U.S. embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. In fact, there were many protests flourishing around the world disagreeing Trump's choice. More interestingly, the result of the vote said that Trump's decision toward Israel capital must be rescinded; however, the president finally used veto rights to keep building U.S. embassy in Jerusalem and the new office was officially opened on May 14, 2018. As a result, there were clashes and protests along the Israeli-Gaza border which killed at least 58 Palestinians and more than 2,700 injured in Gaza, during and after the ceremony in Jerusalem, making it the deadliest day in this territory since the 2014 Gaza war (Abeer Salman, Gaouette, & Masters, 2018).

This tweet emphasizes that Trump unambiguously performed his power over Palestine, a country that got financial aid from the United States, to comply with the peace treaty and any decision proposed by Trump despite the protests from many countries. Moreover, the tweet along with the decision toward Israel capital has killed and injured many people from Gaza. From this issue, Trump seized on this opportunity to dominate Palestine through financial aid so Trump hopes that Palestine would bow to him and the United States as well.

Data 18

On Thursday (January 11, 2018) Trump stated a vulgar language during a meeting with senators at the White House which talked about immigrants coming to the United States (Edelman, 2018). Referring to immigrants from African countries during the meeting, Trump asked lawmakers, "*Why do we want all these*

people from shithole countries coming here?" a source briefed on the meeting told CNN (Kenny, 2018). Donald Trump described El Salvador, Haiti and certain African nations as “shithole” countries during a meeting with lawmakers. In response to this racist statement, Haiti's ambassador to the U.S., Paul Altidor, said that President Trump's comments about Haiti have "hurt the country," adding that he also hoped the President will visit Haiti to know the situation of this country (ibid.). Due to this remark, Donald Trump had been branded a shameful racist by some politicians and leaders, including Salvador Sánchez, the president of El Salvador, said Trump's statement had battered the dignity of Salvadorans (Wintour, Burke, & Livsey, 2018). Moreover, in a strongly-worded statement, the UN human rights spokesman, Rupert Colville, said it was impossible to describe his remarks as anything other than racist (Gambino, 2018). In response as a rebuttal, the next day Trump denied the Haiti remarks on his tweet.

Never said anything derogatory about Haitians other than Haiti is, obviously, a very poor and troubled country (B). Never said “take them out.” Made up by Dems. I have a wonderful relationship with Haitians. Probably should record future meetings - unfortunately, no trust! (N) – posted on January 12, 2018.

From the data 18, President Donald Trump confirmed that he did not offend Haiti by using derogatory remark. Trump, in this tweet, tried to convince people around the world, especially to those who felt offended that Trump did not literally mean offensive (Kirby, 2018). However, he continued writing *Never said anything derogatory about Haitians other than Haiti is, obviously, a very poor and troubled country (B)*. This statement could be

counted as impoliteness strategies performed by Trump as Bald on record impoliteness. It was written in a clear, unambiguous, and straightforward way to offend Haiti. From this statement, Trump has proven two possible terms of Bald on record impoliteness as elaborated in the following paragraphs.

Firstly, he used the word **obviously** to strengthen the following statement that was a very poor and troubled country. This word is an adverb which means something is in a way that is easily perceived or understood. From the word *obviously*, Trump showed to the public about the severe condition of Haiti. This statement would be openly offensive if it is paired and associated with a negative term. Secondly, after saying obviously, Trump wrote **a very poor and troubled country** to mention Haiti. This statement is a face-threatening statement that would offend and mock Haiti as a country and Haiti people as well. It might be delivered by Trump since he felt offended by various attacks, complaints and condemnations coming to him after saying *shithole* to Haiti. Moreover, by saying so, Trump once again embarrassed Haiti with its negative sides, whereas Trump previously wanted to confirm that he was not saying derogatory, but in this tweet, his statement tended to be derogatory in a different degree of offensive words.

Next, Trump also wrote *unfortunately, no trust! (N)* after saying *Probably should record future meetings* in his last sentence. This statement is a bit ambiguous in two possibilities; either Trump gave no more trust to Haiti or he felt sorry that Haiti put no more trust to the United States. There were no explanations from any media explaining this ambiguous writing. If this statement belongs to

the first option, Trump might use Negative impoliteness strategies since it is not clearly mocking, but it tends to be threatening Haiti for the future relation with the U.S. On the other hand, if this expression belongs to the second option, Donald Trump implicitly shows his remorse of what he has done to Haiti since he previously said *Probably should record future meetings* which could be interpreted as good initiative to ameliorate the harmony between these countries. However, the use of exclamation mark (!) in the last word triggered another perception that this statement tends to be a threat. And based on Trump's record, it might be scarce for him to deliver his apology to the country which is not at the same level compared to the United States.

Interestingly, after receiving numerous attacks, condemnations, and negative comments from many people, President Donald Trump did not deliver his apology, but he just confirmed that he was not doing wrong. Moreover, he used to post many tweets to respond uncomfortable issue, but in response to this most-talked case, he only posted a single tweet; an unusual thing compared to other international issues. He tried to keep his face and dignity rather than considering how to rebuild people trust after saying offensive remark. Trump seemed to use his power as leader of richer and more developed country (compared to Haiti) to insult less powerful nation. In fact, Haitians might feel better once Donald Trump delivered his apology to them. From this tweet, Trump only reassured that his statement did not harm Haiti and in the last sentence he also claimed the United States and Haiti were still in a good relation.

Data 19

In this tweet, Trump and his administration seemed to have some misunderstandings toward Germany's economic policy by claiming that the United States had a massive deficit trade with Germany as posted on May 30, 2017. This country seemed to think that Germany wanted to weaken Euro's value (Jacoby, 2018). In Germany's case, as a host of the labor market, public investment and fiscal policy changes have helped lower national income share that belonged to labor. This fact put much more money to those who tried to save money rather than spend (ibid.). Consequently, German domestic consumption has grown slowly than national income, and lower consumption has meant greater savings for Germany (Fox, 2017). However, Trump and other European officials, have convinced the Germans that this was a problem they need to solve (Jacoby, 2018).

We have a MASSIVE trade deficit with Germany, plus they pay FAR LESS than they should on NATO & military (N). Very bad for U.S. This will change – posted on May 30, 2017.

From the data 19, Trump posted a tweet about his worry about deficit trade with Germany. As a result of his disappointment, the president mentioned that the United States had *a MASSIVE trade deficit with Germany, plus they pay FAR LESS than they should on NATO & military (N)*. Based on Business Dictionary, Deficit means an excess of expenses over income or liabilities over assets. In this case, Trump demonstrated Negative impoliteness strategies due to two possible reasons since Trump firstly used the word *massive trade deficit* to refer to

Germany economy policy that caused the deficit in the United States. Moreover, Trump capitalized the word *massive* as an adjective which describes trade deficit to strengthen that this issue was a big problem to this country. This statement might be attacking Germany for its economic policy that seemed harmful for other countries, including the U.S. In fact, every nation would obviously do the best thing to raise the economy quality of the country. However, Germany's economic policy was said by Trump as a trigger of the problem in the United States. Therefore, this statement might be threatening to Germany since Trump needed another deal on the economy of Germany.

Secondly, Trump also wrote *plus they pay FAR LESS than they should on NATO & military* to insult Germany on another side. NATO (The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance) is an intergovernmental military alliance between 29 North American and European countries based on the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949. From the tweet, Trump used the word **they** which refers to Germany and its people who paid less money than what they were supposed to be on NATO and its military. Further, the president associate this issue with the different thing; trade deficit has no correlation with NATO as a military alliance and what caused Germany 'won' the game with the United States was not only because Germany pay less money to NATO and its military, but there were some other strategies done by Germany to win it. In other words, this statement is arguably a kind of logical fallacy in which the president associated something with unrelated terms. In addition to this statement, Donald Trump also insulted Germany by

demonstrating Germany's weakness into public and narrating implicitly that Germany did a wrong thing in its national and international trade. Last but not least, Trump also capitalized the phrase *FAR LESS* in this tweet which seemed a bit sarcastic since Trump tried to embarrass Germany on how this country used its money in international relations. Above all the elaborations, this statement could be counted as Negative impoliteness strategies.

In addition, President Trump showed his power over Germany in this tweet by saying offensively to this country. The president was not worried at all about saying offensively without considering the further consequences of his statement. In other words, Donald Trump might easily say the offensive expressions to those with less power compared to the nation he leads, the United States. He might also think that Germany would not be able to tackle down the United States in the form of retaliatory measures because of his comments; therefore, his statement was unambiguously insulting. This fact shows how power remained powerful to determine impoliteness.

3.2. Discussion

The findings above show that Donald Trump frequently used some impolite remarks when tweeting on Twitter. Arguably, those impolite tweets were aimed to attack other people's face as an expression of wrath and disappointment. From the findings, President Donald Trump could be seen as impolite elite speaker due to his several controversial tweets that frequently offend, mock, and

hurt other countries in term of international politics. Using Culpeper's impoliteness strategies and applied in the data of this research, the president frequently performed Bald on record impoliteness, Negative impoliteness, Positive impoliteness, and Sarcasm or mock impoliteness. These findings would be discussed and deeply-elaborated below.

3.1.1. Impoliteness strategies Performed by President Donald Trump

President Donald Trump has been warned by many people for posting some offensive tweets. Some of them, based on the data, could be counted as impolite tweets in Culpeper's impoliteness strategies approach. The total utterances counted as impolite remark were 54 remarks within 19 tweets as the major data; 18 statements of Negative impoliteness (N), 17 statements of Bald on record impoliteness (B), 13 statements of Sarcasm Impoliteness (S), and 6 statements of Positive impoliteness (P). These elaborations figure out the most used impoliteness strategies in Trump's tweet with some examples and further discussions of each strategy.

1) Negative Impoliteness

The first most occurred impoliteness strategy was Negative impoliteness. Negative impoliteness founded from this study involves frightening, threatening, scorning, condescending, associating something with a negative aspect, and put other people's indebtedness on the public record. This strategy aims at attacking addressee's negative face and it is not performed obviously as an attacking expression. Moreover, the use of context

remains significant in analyzing this strategy since it determines the degree of politeness and how it possibly offends others.

The examples of negative impoliteness based on the analyzed data involved *sanctions and other sanction for North Korea should be imposed, I have bigger and powerful nuclear button than North Korea, paid more than 33 billion dollars but got no appreciation from Pakistan*, and so forth. The examples above highlighted that President Donald Trump wrote his statements of negative impoliteness in various forms; imperative, declarative, interrogative, and exclamatory sentences. In fact, there are several possible backgrounds and reasons that encourage Trump to use this strategy in order to attack other nations and somehow mock the leaders of other countries.

Firstly, the most possible statements posted by Trump were about a threat, warning, and scorn since he performed this way to directly embarrass the addressees with his remark. This threat was frequently performed in response to the nuclear weapon development in North Korea Syria, and Iran. In fact, based on international laws, any country in the world should not develop a nuclear weapon to trigger a war with other countries. However, these countries had frequently disobeyed this agreement; therefore, they were condescended by many countries, especially from the U.S. More broadly, Donald Trump might think that giving a formal warning to them was not enough, so that he decided to also attack them rhetorically through his tweets to impose a deterrent effect. In addition, the United States did not want other countries demonstrated their power more than the United States; it means that

the development of this would be threats that perhaps subjugate the United States. Therefore, Trump performed another way to paralyze and mock these countries on Twitter.

Secondly, the Negative impoliteness strategies performed by the president were about embarrassing other nations by revealing their weaknesses to the public. This strategy has victimized some countries such as Germany, Pakistan, North Korea, Syria, Iran, Russia, Mexico, and some other countries. In this case, Trump commented negatively about foreign policy of these countries that was not beneficial for the U.S.; reveal indebtedness of other countries, revealing aids given by this country, disclosing a bad record of a country, and so forth. In fact, Trump has helped many countries to strengthen the bilateral relations, however, he demanded appreciation and obedience to any policy done by the U.S. In result, once these countries disappointed this country, Trump would obviously get angry and he would act impolitely to warn them.

2) Bald on Record Impoliteness

The second most occurred impoliteness strategy was Bald on record impoliteness. This strategy embraces the values of direct, concise, clear, unambiguous, and straightforward offenses. Bald on record impoliteness founded from the data covered some clearly insulting remarks both physical and psychological insults. This strategy aims at attacking addressee that could be counted as a Face-threatening act (FTA). For those who are victimized by

this kind of impoliteness would obviously feel ashamed, offended, or angry due to the statements. With this impoliteness strategy, people seriously and clearly attack others as the expression of anger and deep disappointment.

The examples of this strategy figured out some insulting statements (paraphrased version) as follows: *food starved regime, Haiti is obviously very poor and troubled country, poor leadership ability of San Yuan Mayor, deadliest country of Mexico, stupid trade with China, Iran is failing at every level*, and so forth. From the examples above, president Donald Trump demonstrated this kind of impoliteness in three possible conditions. Firstly, the nuclear development triggered Trump's anger to finally express his emotions impolitely. It is because nuclear weapons would possibly bring massive destructive effects toward nations and the United States has been striving hard to stop this global threat to attain peaceful world (Ferguson et al., 2009).

In addition to this fact, Iran's nuclear program was the most significant challenge to strengthen rule-based nonproliferation regime and prevent any nuclear arms race in the Middle East and in the world (Ferguson, 2009). Therefore, in response to this massively dangerous issue of nuclear development, Donald Trump responded by stating any mocking statement to strengthen that the United States would always aim to prevent nuclear weapon for ever being used. However, Trump did not directly approach bilateral strategic arms to reach this goal, but he also insulted those countries using offensive words on Twitter. In addition to this issue, Trump as a

president of a well-developed country might also feel uncomfortable when several countries tried to develop nuclear weapon that would possibly challenge the United States military strength. In fact, Global Firepower's 2018 military strength ranking figured out that this country is still the foremost arm forces in the world (Woody, 2018). In other words, it is such a competition of military power among nations, therefore the United States, as well as Trump tries to demonstrate its superiority to win this game at tackling down global threat and contributing to global peace.

Secondly, some of Bald on record impoliteness performed by Donald Trump in his posts were due to collusion investigation with Russia. In fact, the Republican-led House intelligence committee on Friday (April 27, 2018) has officially declared the end of an investigation which concluded that its final report found no collusion evidence during Trump's presidential campaign that associated with Russia (Sampathkumar, 2018b). However, this result was opposed and rejected by the opponent party, the Democrats since they claimed that the investigators did not gather enough shreds of evidence and interview enough witnesses (staff & agencies, 2018). Trump also associated this investigation with the Democrats which has backed this investigation to overthrow Trump and his party. He also continuously claimed that this investigation was just the Democrats' conflict of interest (D. Trump, 2018). In addition, because of this investigation, Trump arguably felt shamed since his name was accused as possible 'corruptor'. Therefore, he

tried to insult anyone who wanted to downgrade his dignity as a president with this Bald on record impolite statements.

Next, the third most possible reason that President Donald Trump performed Bald on record impoliteness was because of foreign policy. In this case, Trump stated impolite statements to those who did unfair bilateral relation – the United States did not comfortably feel the tit-for-tat benefit of what they had been cooperating for. In this case, he blew this impoliteness strategy to some countries such as insulting China due to imbalance trade tax, Mexico about border deal, Puerto Rico due to disaster's evacuations, Pakistan due to ineffective military service aid, and also mock Palestine due to its disobedience toward US embassy replacement. Indeed, the United States actually has given such an aid and mutual relations with those countries, however, Trump thought that there were some inconveniencing conditions that seemed to hurt the United States. Consequently, Trump demonstrated his disappointment to these counties by mocking them in a clear way which could be counted as face-threatening impoliteness.

3) Sarcasm or Mock Impoliteness

The third most occurred impoliteness strategy was Sarcasm or mock impoliteness due to some insincere and smooth statements but remain offensive. This strategy aims at giving offense in rhetorical ways and in the form of an allusion, so that the addressees might feel offended based on the interpretations they embraced. Sarcasm could be defined as a remark made

mockingly, ironically, or in bitter contempt to perform some foolishness of the interlocutor. Sarcasm could be quite harsh and biting, or it could be said in teasing jest. In this case, someone might also state with the different emotion from the first and another statement. From the data, this strategy involves allusion, sarcastic questions, using a negative term to define something, stating two opposing expressions in a single statement, provoking others, and showing off the strengths to downgrade others.

The examples of this sarcasm impoliteness founded from the data were paraphrased as follows: *They are making phony crime that never existed during my election, nice falsehood, nice wrongdoing, never trust leader who kills his people and enjoys it*, etc. Those examples showed that Trump did not seriously attack addressees' face, but those expressions tended to be banter. This means that mock impoliteness meant to encourage social harmony, yet it does not readily define what mock impoliteness rather stating it in the terms of banter (Leech, 1983). In addition, Trump showed a deep disappointment but in a subtle language. From the findings, Trump tended to perform sarcasm impoliteness when he tweeted about Russia collusion investigation, North Korea nuclear weapon, and 2026 World Cup bid. However, the most subjected country for this impoliteness strategy belonged to Russia collusion investigation. It is because Trump might think that this kind of investigation would lead to defamation of his position as a president. In addition, Russia also has great power in several sectors; economy, military, foreign policy, etc.

Not only about collusion investigation, but the president also used sarcastic language to insult Russia due to nuclear issue related to Syria since these two countries have been recognized a good ally. Moreover, Hyten, an American top nuclear commander also stated that Russia has been a paramount threat to the United States (Macias, 2018). Therefore, Trump frequently performed sarcastic impoliteness since the president might be careful about insulting Russia that would cause other worse and harmful conflicts.

In addition to the Russian case, the president also demonstrated his power over some countries since the United States has spread bilateral aid to several countries. By doing so, Trump might think that the money given to several countries is not for free; they have to always implement tit-for-tat principle that the United States demanded the countries to be obedient toward US foreign policies. Above all, this sarcasm or mock impoliteness implied offensive statements as the expression of disappointment performed in subtle remarks, and Donald Trump has successfully demonstrated this act through his tweets.

4) Positive Impoliteness

The last most occurred impoliteness strategy was the use of inappropriate identity markers which could be addressed as Positive impoliteness. It usually occurs when in the people communicate one another in a very close relation. However, once people mention identity marker inappropriately or nick name since they are not close to each other, it seems

impolite to do so. According to Culpeper (1996: 9) using “a nickname when a distant relationship pertains” is part of the impoliteness strategy *use inappropriate identity markers*, and therefore, these cases are counted as impoliteness.

The examples of this strategy involved *Little Rocket Man* (to refer to *Kim Jong Un*), *gas Killing Animal* (to refer to *President Bashar al Assad of Syria*), *madman* (to refer to *Kim Jong Un of North Korea*), *very disappointed to China*, and so forth. From these examples, President Donald Trump demonstrated positive impoliteness by using two categories, using inappropriate identity marker and showing disagreement. Firstly, Trump demonstrated inappropriate identity marker to tease some leaders of other countries including North Korea and Syria. From this case, these two countries possessed the same problem i.e. developing nuclear weapon that harms other territories and it has killed many people. It could be said that this case became a massive global threat since every country is not allowed to develop nuclear weapon to trigger wars and create massive danger. In Syria, for example, its nuclear chemical weapon has killed hundreds of people and has led to natural disasters and misdirected to innocent people. Therefore, every country tried to counter this global threat, including the United States.

However, Trump did not only attack the country but also he pointed out personal insults toward the leaders who led the process of developing nuclear weapon, specifically to Kim Jong Un of North Korea and Bashar al Assad of Syria. Not only because of nuclear development, but these leaders

also tried to rebut Trump previous statements in commenting on this issue. Therefore, after battling in online debate with these countries, Trump finally posted his personal insult to these leaders. Moreover, these two leaders also continuously spoke out some rebuttals to tackle down Trump and the United States, therefore, in the end Trump also hit back angrily on his tweets. In fact, the way someone used inappropriate identity marker might be for close people. However, in this case, Trump demonstrated negative identity marker to his rival leaders that could be measured as positive impoliteness.

Secondly, Trump also performed disagreement toward foreign policy with other countries. In this case, Trump disagreed with China that raised the tax on cars from China to the United States. He compared the percentage of profit from car tax between these countries that the president thought it was unfair. Actually, showing disagreement is a common atmosphere in any relation and cooperation. However, this disagreement was shown in public by putting other countries as the troublemaker of any uncomfortable decision, therefore the expression of disagreement in this context could be counted as Positive impoliteness.

3.1.2. Power within Impoliteness in the Tweets of International Politics

After analyzing the strategies used by President Donald Trump to demonstrate his impolite acts in Culpeper approach, it is necessary to discover this issue with the emergence and alteration of power as seen from the impolite statements posted on Twitter. Power is defined as a person,

organization or country that has control over others, often because of wealth, importance or great military strength. In the term of online communication, specifically Twitter, power determines the quality and occasionally quantity of the tweets. The power as an elite speaker would also indirectly influence people mindsets. With those options, political leaders would systematically try to amaze, influence, downgrade, or determine others with their power. As a result of this case, this condition apparently boosts Trump's confidence in shaping personal image in people's eyes as a strict and somehow controversial figure.

As an elite speaker, Donald Trump has been describing other people for the bad action, associating the cases with negative aspects, showing some threats and insults, judging for inconvenience political interests, and stating personal attacks to them. He tried to downgrade the other people's image by positioning them in negative out-group presentation as the victim for certain problems through online social media. In addition, the president also seemed to delegitimize other leaders, to victimize the other politicians, and to discriminate other races which principally aimed to manifest the ideological construction that he was more powerful than others.

In a specific elaboration, the emergence of power within Donald Trump tweets in this study could be drawn into several notes. Firstly, the president used his power to be impolite in commenting and criticizing other countries since he becomes the president of world power country. As a president, Trump has more conveniences and chances in reaching his goal,

Make America Great Again. The fact says that the United States is the world's leading economic and military power, with global interests and an unmatched global reach in many sectors (BBC, 2018). Moreover, America's gross domestic product (GDP) accounts for about a quarter of the world GDP total and its military budget is reckoned to be almost as much as the rest of the world defenses spending (ibid.). Not only in economy and military sector, this country also the foremost source of entertainment; American TV, Hollywood movies, and music are primary ingredients in global popular culture (ibid.). With these achievements, the president becomes more confident in doing political diplomacy with other countries, including using Twitter to directly express his perspectives and comments. With this fact, moreover, Donald Trump might also try to always contend his dignity as a great president leading a great country. Arguably, the president wanted to be honored, obeyed, understood, and recognized as the most influential leader in the United States development. As a result, the president could easily mock some countries with the conflicted regime that harmed and threaten his country such as North Korea, Syria, Iran, Pakistan, etc.

Moreover, Trump would also impolitely insult countries which underestimated him and weaken his dignity as what he has experienced with Russia about collusion investigation. Therefore, not only showing off the power, but Trump also warned these countries to not cause harmful and disrupting acts either to the United States or to himself. On the other hand, Trump has never posted any harsh comment toward severe issue of other

countries that have no connection with his country other than showing sympathy. Indeed, Trump has the power to attack other countries with impolite rhetoric, but it could be said that he would be impolite to those who triggered conflict with him, with the United States and those which caused world tension or damaged humanity. Further, the president's tweets are not only about wrath and disappointment which tend to be impolite, but he also frequently shows his power to strengthen, empower, encourage, motivate, congratulate, and praise other countries for any great accomplishment. Therefore, the president would likely to be impolite once he got disturbed by other people or other countries.

Secondly, Donald Trump has been being confidently impolite since he is the only one leader in the United States history and the only one leader in the world who has been seemingly offensive. This means that he has different characteristics compared to other leaders' behavior in general so that he could pursue himself to be confidently impolite. Since there were no similar acts done by other leaders of the world to paralyze him, Trump might remain impolite despite some hateful responses both from U.S. citizens and from many countries. In fact, in the trillions of words written about Donald Trump (published in media, opinion sites, TV shows, and several headlines), the emphasis always has been on misdeeds, i.e. controversial tweets, lies, contradictions, conflicts, ugly insults, etc. (Falbaum, 2018). In other words, Trump's behavior did not only hurt other countries, but also disappointed the

country's people. To highlight this point, political reporter in the United States, Berl Falbaum wrote:

Our values have suffered the biggest toll, having been so compromised as to be unrecognizable. In diminishing the dignity inherent in the office of the president, Trump has tarnished the reputation of America not just as a beacon of liberty, but as a nation that values character. ... Our values are being crushed by a heavy-handed narcissistic bully, a pathological liar, a man who looks around the world but only sees himself. (Falbaum, 2018)

In addition, President Donald Trump seemed to delineate his image of a powerful leader that the world should respect to. He also demonstrated his behavior by unambiguously mocking some of his opponent politicians including Hillary Clinton during the presidential election in 2016. With the fact that finally, he won the election to the United States president, it might give a bigger chance to Donald Trump to remain tough but offensive during his reign. Last but not least, Trump might think that being impolitely offensive in rhetoric would determine other countries to be obedient to him and his country. Therefore, Trump would possibly conquer the world by being bold and tough to succeed what so-called "Make America Great Again" in which other nations in this world would be engaged and dependent to the United States to pursue the greater success of this nation. However, some people might always oppose this strategy and unfortunately, it might also trigger more enemies who would defeat the United States. More tragically, if the tensions of some countries toward this country remain high, it would possibly lead to another world war and cause massive destruction of the country.

In brief, Trump has more power as a president of a well-developed country to become impolite in order to downgrade countries which disrupt him. The president becomes impolite since he felt insecure, annoyed, insulted, and dishonored and he has the power to be so. This fact shows that when a person is in a higher position, he or she could be impolite freely since he or she might have the means to reduce the ability of the less powerful participant with impoliteness.

3.1.3. Additional Impoliteness Representations

As the expansion of impoliteness theory, this study demonstrated insightful understandings to comprehend the impoliteness elaborated by Culpeper in his research and most of them occurred in verbal communication. This study highlights that the act of expressing the remarks and context behind it are also noteworthy toward people's politeness degree. However, in written communication, impoliteness has some more characteristics to be highlighted as the means of this intended acts; this is proven from this study in a deeper elaboration below.

1) Capitalization toward Impoliteness

Capitalization was used by Donald Trump in some of his wrathful tweets that also measured as impolite tweets. Based on the theory proposed by Culpeper, impoliteness could be seen from the dictions, tones and facial expression. However, this remark only belongs to verbal

communication. The previous studies also highlighted the same analysis in which some of them revealed impoliteness in a formal situation. Beyond those studies, actually, capitalization in a written communication also triggers the interpretation of impoliteness. Indeed, no one could predict the emotion or tone of the writer, however, this feature strongly strengthens the degree of emotion of the writer since in some terms, a word was capitalized to highlight the essence of the word.

From the data, Trump wrote some words and dictions in capital letters such as MESS, FAR LESS, STUPID TRADE, and so forth to strengthen the tone of the remark. In this case, most of the capitalized words and phrases referred to the condition when the president attacked or embarrassed other countries. In Twitter, the users could manage their posts using capitalization to attract attention, highlight a substantial term, or show high emotion. In this case, since the context and the remarks from the tweet indicated offensive remarks, the use of capitalization could be interpreted as a feature which represents impoliteness. In the main theory and previous studies, this figure could not be detected in a verbal communication or in a narrative script since it embraces direct communication among people. However, this study embraces the scenario where the writer posted the writing in online social media due to personal consideration. Performed in the context of disappointment and wrath, the use of capitalization strongly triggered interpretation that the remark could be counted as an impolite remark.

In brief, this feature only occurred in written communication so that the previous studies did not completely and comprehensively discover this issue since they used other kinds of communication. Although it is only a matter of interpretation, the context and diction used in capitalization have strengthened that capitalization could refer to impoliteness.

2) Exclamation Mark in Impolite Remarks

From the data, Donald Trump has frequently used exclamation mark/exclamation point (!) in his offensive tweets. Exclamation in writing is a punctuation mark usually used after an interjection or exclamation to indicate strong feelings or high volume (shouting), or show emphasis, and often marks the end of a sentence. On the other hand, exclamation mark could also indicate a positive term as long as it is used to show praise, admiration, excitement such as *Nice!*, *Great!*, *Amazing!*, and so forth. However, in a written communication, the use of an exclamation mark could also indicate the high emotion of the writer when expressing the statement. Used with a wrathful statement, as a result, exclamation mark could boost the interpretation and degree of impoliteness. Unlike in written communication, verbal communication performs high volume in the form of tone in which if the offensive and disappointing statement spoken in a high tone, it tends to be impolite. Similar with a written communication, when the exclamation mark used in a negative context, it would boost impoliteness.

The Impoliteness strategies by Culpeper and some related previous studies have elaborated impoliteness in verbal communication without further elaborating another aspect might encourage impoliteness in written communication. In this study, a tweet from Twitter has shown a comprehensive source of naturally-uttered remarks in the form of writing. Thus, the

From the data, Donald Trump frequently used exclamation mark to demonstrate his strong feeling such as *they won't be much longer, my button works! He was the that one created this MESS in the very first place!, no trust!*, etc. Most of the remarks which used exclamation mark were performed to strengthen his comment toward particular issues such as nuclear development in Middle East and North Korea, collusion investigation with Russia, and some other foreign policies of the United States. From this case, exclamation mark strengthened the tone of the remark as an impoliteness. Also, the data showed that exclamation mark followed some wrathful and offensive remarks so that this punctuation mark could also boost the degree of impoliteness strategies. The punctuation mark remained important to determine this case despite no one could not surely predict the emotion behind these statements.

Above all, this finding enhances the attribute to trigger impoliteness interpretation. Therefore, it is not only about offensive words, phrases, or sentences, but impoliteness could also be indicated from linguistic feature within the remarks.

3) Ambiguity in Impolite Remarks

The last additional finding toward the interpretation of impoliteness was about ambiguity. Ambiguity refers to the quality of being open to more than one interpretation of particular statements. One of the blocks in comprehending language is the ability to access the meaning of words, phrases or statements as they are encountered and to develop an interpretation that is consistent with the context. When a word or statement has multiple meanings, one meaning must be selected while somehow retaining the possibility of using the alternative meaning (Mason & Just, 2007). The previous studies confirmed that impoliteness could be seen from the word choice and the tone to express the words without considering aspect beyond visibility in language. In fact, ambiguity could determine whether the remark could be categorized as impoliteness or not.

Compared to the previous studies that figured out the classification of impoliteness strategies from the word choice, this study confirms that the presence ambiguity in written communication contributes to signal the interpretation of impoliteness. From the data, there were some examples of ambiguity such as *there is no O, it's called fighting back (S), probably should record future meeting – unfortunately no, trust!*, etc. From the remark *there is no O*, for instance, the reader could not easily determine how O referred to although the context was about collusion investigation with Russia. O could refer to exclamation to express that Trump was

shocked. However, to comprehensively understand the meaning of this remark, the researcher then opened news websites that revealed about this case, and tried to send a message to the journalist via e-mail to confirm the interpretation of this remark. As a result, the journalist confirmed and interpreted that O referred to Obstruction.

In fact, this remark was attached to sarcasm impoliteness in the data; therefore this interpretation finally determined impoliteness strategies since it was written in one statement that was measured as impolite. In short, ambiguity also partakes in interpreting the existence of impoliteness within written communication, specifically in online social media. This additional feature has supported the elaboration in revealing impoliteness performed by President Donald Trump on Twitter.

From above discussions, this research has similar elaborations with the previous studies on how impoliteness could be investigated in a written language performed by several people through online communication. Moreover, it also highlights that the study of impoliteness has potential new perspectives such as identity construction, language style, and other further implications within communication. Therefore, this study could expand and complete the elaborations and expansions of impoliteness strategies from the previous studies.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of the study. It concludes the data findings in the previous chapter to answer the research problem. Also, this chapter provides suggestion to the reader, specifically to the next researchers in conducting similar topic of linguistic studies.

3.1. Conclusion

This study examines the impoliteness performed by Donald Trump on Twitter which also shapes the emergence and alteration of power. The data were chosen from several tweets posted by Donald Trump which demonstrated offensive remarks during his reign as the president of the United States. This study discloses the impoliteness strategies proposed by Culpeper as the approach in analyzing the data of the tweets about international politics. After understanding and classifying the data, the further result confirms that Trump portrays his power to attack other nations and leaders.

Based on impoliteness strategies analysis, Donald Trump has demonstrated impolite tweets that mostly occurred based on Culpeper perspective – involved Negative impoliteness, Bald on record impoliteness, Sarcasm or mock impoliteness, and Positive impoliteness. In this research, Withhold impoliteness could not be found from the data since it approaches

verbal communication, not for written remarks. The result of the analysis confirms that Negative impoliteness and Bald on record impoliteness mostly occurred when Trump tried to dismantle nuclear weapon development in some countries, defend the collusion accusation, and attack some leaders publicly. On the other hand, Sarcasm impoliteness and Positive impoliteness mostly used when Trump felt offended by some countries for any foreign policy or when he tried to mock leaders personally by using metaphors. In addition, analyzing impoliteness strategies does not only require the sensitivity of any offensive words, but in written communication through online social media, the use of linguistic features and figures of speech might also determine the interpretation of impolite remarks.

To complete the analysis, this study also elaborates the power emergence and alteration which encouraged impoliteness strategies. People with more power tend to be impolite to those with less power, and with the development of social media, power has been shifted into a bigger scale of international politics. The result confirms that Donald Trump used his power as a president to deliberately attack some countries which seemed to disturb him and his country. In another word, it could be inferred that impoliteness is likely to occur in situations where the speaker has more power. Moreover, this study could be counted as an insightful research since it discovers the impoliteness strategies performed by Donald Trump, how he plays his power. And more interestingly, it discloses the international politics among countries with their foreign policies, conflicts, histories, and many more.

3.2. Suggestions

The study of impoliteness has been flourishing in linguistics field since it advances the understanding of linguistic phenomenon performed by people. Based on the findings and results of this study, three possible researches are proposed to enrich the scope of impoliteness strategies in linguistic studies.

Firstly, from the perspective of Culpeper's impoliteness strategies, further researchers might embrace other objects of communication such as sign language and facial expression that might also contributes to the degree of politeness. Further, the next researchers could draw a line on how this kind of communication relates to other kinds of communication since the use of sign language such as emoticon in digital media has been increasingly addicted by many people, particularly in the development of digital media. By analyzing sign language, it is expected to extend the discussions of impoliteness in communication with further new findings compared to the previous studies.

Secondly, elaboration of interpretation and identity construction remain noteworthy to strengthen the process of impoliteness in both linguistic and social contexts. It remains significant since it would broaden the perspective of impolite behavior performed by particular people, not just in the rhetorical analysis, but also in an elaboration of other perspectives behind the impoliteness and its further implications. Impoliteness within online communication is also performed by other politicians in every edge of the

nation, including in Indonesia such as Fadli Zon who has been frequently posting offensive and sarcastic remarks to attack other people on Twitter. It might indicate that Fadli Zon and other politicians tried to inoculate their identity within social media.

Further, it is expected to prove that the identity of particular people could be constructed through the emergence of impoliteness in their communication. Last but not least, to expand the scope of impoliteness strategies in a different context, this study could be deeply analyzed in classroom interaction since some teachers might also perform impoliteness strategies in teaching process. Impoliteness might be emerged in the process of making the students understand the lessons and how teachers demonstrated their identity and their power in classroom interactions. Moreover, since there were no related studies in the context of classroom interaction, this suggestion would potentially contribute to the broader scopes of impoliteness in social practices. Above all, hopefully these suggestions could ameliorate and expand the analysis of impoliteness studies.

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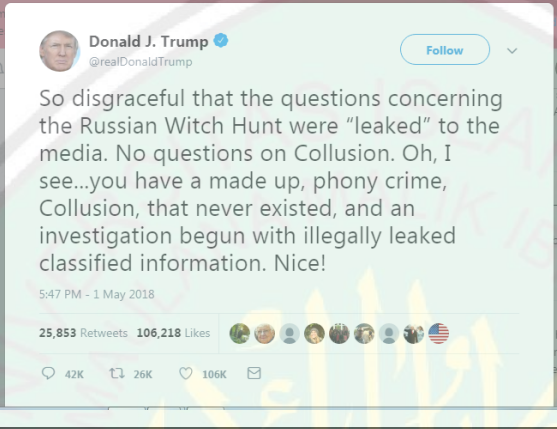
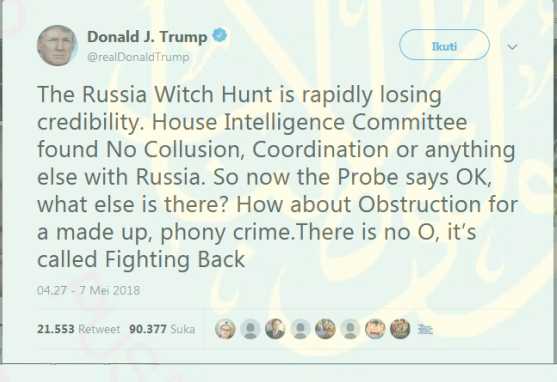
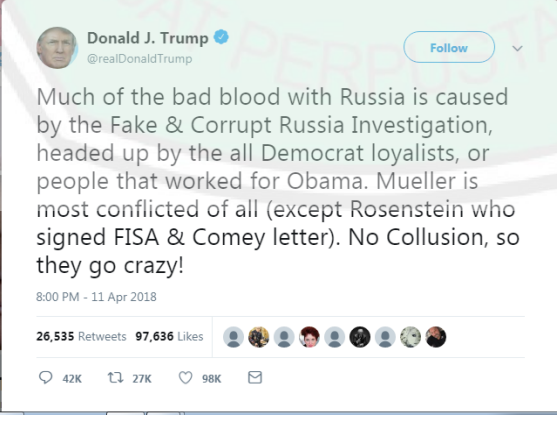
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APPENDIX

1. TABLE OF SCREENSHOTS OF DONALD TRUMP'S IMPOLITE TWEETS

Data	Tweet screenshot	Link	Attacked Country
Data 1		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/911789314169823232?lang=en	North Korea
Data 2		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/948194400114487296	North Korea
Data 3		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/94835557022420992	North Korea

Data 4		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/911175246853664768?lang=en	North Korea
Data 5		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/991267863674675200	Russia
Data 6		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/993452275648679938	Russia
Data 7		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/984053549742067712	Russia

Data 8		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/984032798821568513	Russia
Data 9		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/984022625440747520	Russia
		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/984374422587965440	
Data 10		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/993492804985872385	Iran

Data 11		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/947810806430826496?lang=en	Iran
Data 12		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/878013639613186049	Mexico
Data 13		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/947802588174577664?lang=en	Pakistan
Data 14		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/983284198046826496	China

Data 15		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/946416486054285314	China
Data 16		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/989650212380692480?lang=en	Morocco
Data 17		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/948322497602220032	Palestine
		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/938517073508163584	

Data 18		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/951813216291708928?lang=en	Haiti
Data 19		https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/869503804307275776?lang=en	Germany



2. TABLE OF DATA IN DONALD TRUMP'S IMPOLITE TWEETS

DATA	TWEET	IMPOLITE REMARK	IMPOLITENESS STRATEGIES				
			B	P	N	S	W
Data 1	<i>Just heard Foreign Minister of North Korea speak at U.N. If he echoes thoughts of Little Rocket Man, they won't be around much longer!</i>	<i>If he echoes thoughts of Little Rocket Man</i>				√	
		<i>they won't be around much longer!</i>			√		
Data 2	<i>Sanctions and "other" pressures are beginning to have a big impact on North Korea. Soldiers are dangerously fleeing to South Korea. Rocket man now wants to talk to South Korea for first time. Perhaps that is good news, perhaps not - we will see!</i>	<i>Sanctions and "other" pressures are beginning to have a big impact on North Korea</i>			√		
		<i>Soldiers are dangerously fleeing to South Korea</i>				√	
		<i>Rocket man</i>		√			
		<i>Perhaps that is good news, perhaps not</i>				√	
Data 3	<i>North Korean Leader Kim Jong Un just stated that the "Nuclear Button is on his desk at all</i>	<i>Will someone from his depleted and food starved regime</i>	√				

	<i>times.” Will someone from his depleted and food starved regime please inform him that I too have a Nuclear Button, but it is a much bigger & more powerful one than his, and my Button works!</i>	<i>please inform him that I too have a Nuclear Button, but it is a much bigger & more powerful one than his</i>			√		
		<i>and my Button works!</i>				√	
Data 4	<i>Kim Jong Un of North Korea, who is obviously a madman who doesn't mind starving or killing his people, will be tested like never before!</i>	<i>who is obviously a madman</i>		√			
		<i>who doesn't mind starving or killing his people</i>	√				
		<i>will be tested like never before!</i>			√		
Data 5	<i>So disgraceful that the questions concerning the Russian Witch Hunt were “leaked” to the media. No questions on Collusion. Oh, I see...you have a made up, phony crime, Collusion, that never existed, and an investigation begun with illegally leaked classified information. Nice!</i>	<i>So disgraceful that the questions concerning the Russian Witch Hunt</i>				√	
		<i>So disgraceful that the questions concerning the Russian Witch Hunt were “leaked” to the media</i>			√		
		<i>No questions on Collusion</i>			√		
		<i>Oh, I see...you have a made up, phony crime, Collusion, that never existed, and an investigation begun with illegally leaked classified information</i>				√	

		<i>Nice!</i>			√	
Data 6	<i>The Russia Witch Hunt is rapidly losing credibility. House Intelligence Committee found No Collusion, Coordination or anything else with Russia. So now the Probe says OK, what else is there? How about Obstruction for a made up, phony crime. There is no O, it's called Fighting Back</i>	<i>The Russia Witch Hunt is rapidly losing credibility</i>	√			
		<i>So now the Probe says OK, what else is there?</i>			√	
		<i>How about Obstruction for a made up, phony crime</i>	√			
		<i>There is no O, it's called Fighting Back</i>			√	
Data 7	<i>Much of the bad blood with Russia is caused by the Fake & Corrupt Russia Investigation, headed up by the all Democrat loyalists, or people that worked for Obama. Mueller is most conflicted of all (except Rosenstein who signed FISA & Comey letter). No Collusion, so they go crazy!</i>	<i>Much of the bad blood with Russia is caused by the Fake & Corrupt Russia Investigation, headed up by the all Democrat loyalists, or people that worked for Obama</i>	√			
		<i>Mueller is most conflicted of all</i>	√			
		<i>so they go crazy!</i>	√			
Data 8	<i>Our relationship with Russia is worse now than it has ever been, and that includes the Cold War.</i>	<i>Our relationship with Russia is worse now than it has ever been, and that includes the Cold War</i>			√	

	<i>There is no reason for this. Russia needs us to help with their economy, something that would be very easy to do, and we need all nations to work together. Stop the arms race?</i>	<i>Russia needs us to help with their economy, something that would be very easy to do</i>			√		
Data 9	<i>Russia vows to shoot down any and all missiles fired at Syria. Get ready Russia, because they will be coming, nice and new and “smart!” You shouldn’t be partners with a Gas Killing Animal who kills his people and enjoys it!</i>	<i>Get ready Russia, because they will be coming, nice and new and “smart!”</i>				√	
		<i>Gas Killing Animal</i>			√		
		<i>You shouldn’t be partners with a Gas Killing Animal who kills his people and enjoys it!</i>				√	
Data 10	<i>The United States does not need John Kerry’s possibly illegal Shadow Diplomacy on the very badly negotiated Iran Deal. He was the one that created this MESS in the first place!</i>	<i>The United States does not need John Kerry’s possibly illegal Shadow Diplomacy on the very badly negotiated Iran Deal.</i>			√		
		<i>illegal Shadow Diplomacy on the very badly negotiated Iran Deal.</i>	√				
		<i>He was the one that created this MESS in the first place!</i>			√		

		<i>He was the one that created this MESS in the first place!</i>	√			
Data 11	<i>Iran is failing at every level despite the terrible deal made with them by the Obama Administration. The great Iranian people have been repressed for many years. They are hungry for food & for freedom. Along with human rights, the wealth of Iran is being looted. TIME FOR CHANGE!</i>	<i>Iran is failing at every level despite the terrible deal made with them by the Obama Administration</i>	√			
		<i>They are hungry for food & for freedom</i>	√			
		<i>TIME FOR CHANGE!</i>			√	
Data 12	<i>Mexico was just ranked the second deadliest country in the world (B), after only Syria. Drug trade is largely the cause. We will BUILD THE WALL!</i>	<i>Mexico was just ranked the second deadliest country in the world</i>	√			
		<i>Drug trade is largely the cause. We will BUILD THE WALL!</i>			√	
Data 13	<i>The United States has foolishly given Pakistan more than 33 billion dollars in aid over the last 15 years, and they have given us nothing but lies &</i>	<i>The United States has foolishly given Pakistan more than 33 billion dollars</i>			√	
		<i>The United States has foolishly given Pakistan more</i>	√			

	<i>deceit, thinking of our leaders as fools. They give safe haven to the terrorists we hunt in Afghanistan, with little help. No more!</i>	<i>than 33 billion dollars in aid over the last 15 years</i>				
		<i>they have given us nothing but lies & deceit, thinking of our leaders as fools</i>	√			
		<i>They give safe haven to the terrorists we hunt in Afghanistan, with little help. No more!</i>		√		
Data 14	<i>When a car is sent to the United States from China, there is a Tariff to be paid of 2 1/2%. When a car is sent to China from the United States, there is a Tariff to be paid of 25%. Does that sound like free or fair trade. No, it sounds like STUPID TRADE - going on for years!</i>	<i>it sounds like STUPID TRADE - going on for years!</i>	√			
Data 15	<i>Caught RED HANDED - very disappointed that China is allowing oil to go into North Korea. There will never be a friendly solution to the North Korea problem if this continues to happen!</i>	<i>very disappointed that China is allowing oil to go into North Korea</i>		√		
		<i>There will never be a friendly solution to the North Korea problem if this continues to happen!</i>		√		
Data 16	<i>The U.S. has put together a STRONG bid w/</i>	<i>It would be a shame if countries that we always</i>			√	

	<p><i>Canada & Mexico for the 2026 World Cup. It would be a shame if countries that we always support were to lobby against the U.S. bid. Why should we be supporting these countries when they don't support us (including at the United Nations)?</i></p>	<p><i>support were to lobby against the U.S. bid</i></p>					
		<p><i>Why should we be supporting these countries when they don't support us (including at the United Nations)?</i></p>				√	
<p>Data 17</p>	<p><i>It's not only Pakistan that we pay billions of dollars to for nothing, but also many other countries, and others. As an example, we pay the Palestinians HUNDRED OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS a year and get no appreciation or respect. They don't even want to negotiate a long overdue...</i></p>	<p><i>It's not only Pakistan that we pay billions of dollars to for nothing</i></p>	√				
	<p><i>...peace treaty with Israel. We have taken Jerusalem, the toughest part of the negotiation, off the table, but Israel, for that, would have had to pay more. But with the Palestinians no longer willing to talk peace, why should we make any of these massive future payments to them?</i></p>	<p><i>we pay the Palestinians HUNDRED OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS a year and get no appreciation or respect</i></p>			√		
		<p><i>We have taken Jerusalem, the toughest part of the negotiation, off the table, but Israel, for that, would have had to pay more</i></p>			√		
		<p><i>But with the Palestinians no longer willing to talk peace, why should we make any of these massive future payments to them?</i></p>			√		

Data 18	<i>Never said anything derogatory about Haitians other than Haiti is, obviously, a very poor and troubled country. Never said “take them out.”</i>	<i>Never said anything derogatory about Haitians other than Haiti is, obviously, a very poor and troubled country</i>	√			
	<i>Made up by Dems. I have a wonderful relationship with Haitians. Probably should record future meetings - unfortunately, no trust!</i>	<i>Probably should record future meetings - unfortunately, no trust!</i>			√	
Data 19	<i>We have a MASSIVE trade deficit with Germany, plus they pay FAR LESS than they should on NATO & military. Very bad for U.S. This will change</i>	<i>We have a MASSIVE trade deficit with Germany, plus they pay FAR LESS than they should on NATO & military</i>			√	
TOTAL		54	17	6	18	13
					0	

NOTES:

1. B = Bald on Record Impoliteness
2. P = Positive Impoliteness
3. N = Negative Impoliteness
4. S = Sarcasm/mock Impoliteness
5. W = Withhold Impoliteness



Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>

Impoliteness studies

5 messages

Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>
To: j.culpeper@lancaster.ac.uk

Mon, May 14, 2018 at 7:01 AM

Good morning, Professor Culpeper.

My name is Dony, linguistic student at State Islamic University of Malang, East Java, Indonesia. I am really excited to send this email to you, sir.

Currently, I am doing my research about Impoliteness on Twitter by elite people using your perspectives on impoliteness strategies. It is such an amazing experience to study your ideas on impoliteness and its importance and I am so enthusiastic to study about it. However, I am still a bit confused about some terms, specifically in differentiating Bald on record impoliteness and Negative impoliteness in terms of the example and their focus. I have read from your book about this, unfortunately I did not totally get the point. Whereas, it remains very important for me. Therefore, I think I need your kind assistance to help me comprehending these two different strategies. I will be so much happier if you are able to re-explain to me through this email or through some references.

I am looking forward for your reply. Thank you very much, Professor Culpeper.

Culpeper, Jonathan <j.culpeper@lancaster.ac.uk>
To: Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>

Tue, May 15, 2018 at 4:09 PM

Dear Dony,

The only difference between those two is directness. It is the difference between saying "pass the salt" (a direct request, and bald on record) and "could you pass the salt?" (an indirect request, as it is literally a question, and negative politeness).

Best,

Jonathan

Jonathan Culpeper
Professor of English Language and Linguistics
Department of Linguistics and English Language
Lancaster University
Lancaster LA1 4YL
UK
Email: j.culpeper@lancaster.ac.uk
Tel.: +44 (0)1524 592443
<http://www.lancaster.ac.uk/linguistics/about-us/people/jonathan-culpeper>
Encyclopaedia of Shakespeare's Language project <http://wp.lancs.ac.uk/shakespearelang/>
[Quoted text hidden]

Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>
To: "Culpeper, Jonathan" <j.culpeper@lancaster.ac.uk>

Wed, May 16, 2018 at 4:21 PM

Thank you so much for the reply, sir. It is such a pleasure to receive this email from you. Actually, I have more questions after reading your book, and now doing the analysis of impoliteness in written form. Now talking about impoliteness in a written form, some people performed impoliteness not only in some offensive words, but also they wrote the sentences in different style for example capitalized some words and added exclamation mark. Do these style can also be counted as impoliteness in the context of written language?

I really want to know your perspective toward this case, sir. Thank you very much.

[Quoted text hidden]

Culpeper, Jonathan <j.culpeper@lancaster.ac.uk>
To: Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>

Thu, May 17, 2018 at 4:13 AM

Usually these features cannot signal impoliteness on their own. Instead, they support the interpretation of politeness. They are the equivalent of prosodic features in speech. For example, saying something loudly, does not normally indicate impoliteness. But saying something loudly often supports an interpretation that that something is impolite.

Jonathan

[Quoted text hidden]

Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>
To: "Culpeper, Jonathan" <j.culpeper@lancaster.ac.uk>

Thu, May 17, 2018 at 3:24 PM

I am so thankful for your reply, sir. I learn a lot from your concise explanation.

Best,

Dony

[Quoted text hidden]



Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>

Question about your writing

5 messages

Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>
To: MShelbourne@thehill.com

Wed, May 16, 2018 at 4:06 PM

Hello Ms. Shelbourne, my name is Dony, a student who is doing a simple research, and I am from Indonesia.

Actually I got your email from your Twitter account.

I have a question to you from what you have written in The Hill page. I am trying to understand the context of one of Trump's tweets on May 7, 2018:

*The Russia Witch Hunt is rapidly losing credibility. House Intelligence Committee found No Collusion, Coordination or anything else with Russia. So now the Probe says OK, what else is there? How about Obstruction for a made up, phony crime. **There is no O**, it's called Fighting Back*

<http://thehill.com/homenews/media/386486-tapper-trump-tweet-about-fighting-back-doesnt-help-his-obstruction-case>

my question (sorry, it might be a bad question) would be: What does **O** mean? or what does **O** refer to? I've read some news pages but still I could find the answer, therefore I directly send this question to you as a journalist because I really believe that you understand very well about the context of this tweet that you might have a best answer for this.

I am looking forward for your reply to this question. Thank you

Mallory Shelbourne <mshelbourne@thehill.com>
To: Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>

Wed, May 16, 2018 at 8:46 PM

Hi Dony,

Thank you for your email.

When President Trump types "o," he is referring to the accusation that he may have obstructed justice in the Russia investigation.

Democratic lawmakers have accused him of doing so.

Let me know if you have any other questions.

Best,

Mallory

[Quoted text hidden]

—

Mallory Shelbourne
Reporter
The Hill

C: (267) 614-3583

Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>
To: Mallory Shelbourne <mshelbourne@thehill.com>

Wed, May 16, 2018 at 9:34 PM

Thank you for your reply ms Shelbourne

So, O literally refers to an exclamation, right?

[Quoted text hidden]

Mallory Shelbourne <mshelbourne@thehill.com>
To: Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>

Wed, May 16, 2018 at 9:37 PM

It refers to obstruction of justice.

[Quoted text hidden]

Dony Cahyono <donycahyono22@gmail.com>
To: Mallory Shelbourne <mshelbourne@thehill.com>

Thu, May 17, 2018 at 3:20 PM

Alright, ms Shelbourne
Thank you very much for this information

Best,

Dony

[Quoted text hidden]

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Full Name : Dony Cahyono
Place/Date of Birth : Tuban/ October 22, 1995
Gender : Male
Home Address : Desa Cokrowati, Kecamatan Tambakboyo,
Kabupaten Tuban 62353.
Phone : +62 822 6005 0940
E-mail : donycahyono22@gmail.com

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

2000-2001 : TK KUNCUP MEKAR COKROWATI
2001-2007 : SD NEGERI 2 COKROWATI
2007-2010 : SMP NEGERI 1 TAMBAKBOYO
2010-2013 : SMK NEGERI 1 TAMBAKBOYO
2014-2018 : Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of
Malang

ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND

2014-2016 : Advanced Debate Community
2015 : Peer Tutor BIPA (Indonesian Language for Foreign
Student)
2015-2018 : Musyrif (Supervisor) of Ma'had Sunan Ampel Al-Aly
2015-2018 : Reporter GEMA (University newspaper) Maulana
Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University
2014 - Present : Ikatan Alumni Duta Wisata Manuntung Balikpapan
2016 - Present : Ikatan Duta Bahasa Jawa Timur
2017 - Present : MTQMN 2017 Debater Fellowship
2018 - Present : Indonesia-China Youth Exchange Fellowship