THE GENDER DIFFERENT ON THE USE OF IMPOLITENESS STRATEGIES IN THE *BIG WEDDING MOVIE*

THESIS

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IBRAHIM MALANG
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THESIS

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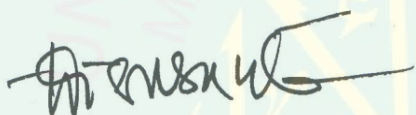UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
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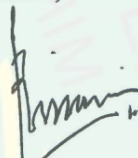
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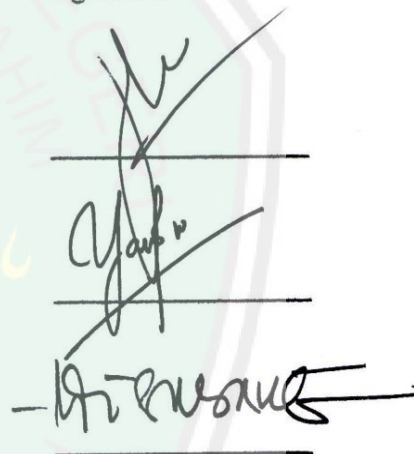
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STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **"The Gender Different on the Use of Impoliteness Strategies in the Big Wedding Movie"** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there are any objections or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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MOTTO

"Intelligent is not the determinant of success, but hard work is the real

determinant of your success"

(Mochamad Riski Pratama)

DEDICATION

The thesis cannot be finished without any support and love. I thank to lots of people who give affection and make me believe that nothing impossible. My praises belong to Allah SWT, the most Merciful who has given guidance and blessing to do my thesis. My endless love for several special people who give me a fascinating support and lots of pray, they are my honorable teachers and advisor H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D. My beloved family, they are my father Wahyudi, my mother Latipah, and my two sisters Riska Difa Febrianti and Raisah Difa Az-Zahra.

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First and above all, I praise and feel thankful to God Allah SWT, the almighty who is providing me this opportunity and granting me the capability to proceed successfully.

Sholawat and salam also given to the prophet Muhammad SAW. Because of him we all can have the freedom to seek knowledge wherever and whenever.

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ABSTRACT

Pratama, M. Riski. 2020. *The Gender Different on The Use Impoliteness Strategies in The Big Wedding Movie*. Thesis, Faculty of Humanities, English Letters and Language Department, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: H Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Keywords: Impoliteness, Impoliteness Strategies, Gender

This study examines the use of the impoliteness strategy on the gender different in the conversation that occurs in The Big Wedding movie. In this study, the theory used is in accordance with Jonathan Culpeper's theory which divides the Impoliteness Strategy into five categories. These categories are bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, and withhold politeness. This study refers to the formulation of the problem: what the impoliteness strategy is used in the conversation of the character The Big Wedding movie.

This is a qualitative study that aimed at analyzing examples of the impoliteness strategies and gender differences in the conversation characters of the movie The Big Wedding. In addition, Culpeper (1996) theory is used to analyze five types of impoliteness strategies. In this study, researchers also used Wardhaugh's (1998) theory to analyze the gender differences in the use of impoliteness strategies.

This study found all the impoliteness strategies by Culpeper theory that used in the conversation of the character The Big Wedding movie. As for the types of impoliteness strategies found which consist of 14 direct impoliteness strategies, 13 positive impoliteness strategies, 6 negative impoliteness strategies, 6 sarcasm or mock politeness strategies, and 1 withhold politeness strategy. In addition, the researcher also explained the gender differences in the use of impoliteness strategies.

ABSTRAK

Pratama, M. Riski. 2020. Perbedaan Gender Dalam Penggunaan Strategi Ketidaksopanan Dalam Film The Big Wedding. Skripsi, Fakultas Humaniora, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Kata Kunci: Ketidaksopanan, Strategi ketidaksopanan, Gender.

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang perbedaan gender dalam penggunaan strategi ketidaksopanan pada percakapan yang terjadi dalam film The Big Wedding. Dalam penelitian ini, teori yang digunakan sesuai dengan teori Jonathan Culpeper yang membagi Strategi ketidaksopanan kedalam 5 kategori. Kategori tersebut adalah ketidaksopanan langsung, ketidaksopanan positif, ketidaksopanan negatif, ketidaksopanan semu, dan kesopanan yang tidak diharapkan. Penelitian ini mengacu pada rumusan masalah: apa saja strategi ketidaksopanan digunakan dalam percakapan karakter film The Big wedding.

Ini adalah penelitian kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk menganalisa contoh strategi ketidaksopanan yang digunakan dalam percakapan karakter film The Big wedding. Selain itu, teori Culpeper (1996) digunakan untuk menganalisa lima tipe strategi ketidaksopanan. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti juga menggunakan teori Wardhaugh (1998) dalam menganalisa perbedaan gender dalam penggunaan strategi ketidaksopanan.

Penelitian ini menemukan semua strategi ketidaksopanan oleh Culpeper yang digunakan pada percakapan karakter film The Big wedding. Adapun macam-macam strategi ketidaksopanan yang ditemukan yaitu 14 strategi ketidaksopanan langsung, 13 strategi ketidaksopanan positif, 6 strategi ketidaksopanan negative, 6 strategi ketidaksopanan semu, dan 1 strategi kesopanan yang tidak diharapkan. Selain itu, peneliti juga menjelaskan tentang perbedaan gender dalam penggunaan strategi ketidaksopanan.

مستخلص البحث العربية

فرتما،محمد رسكي.٢٠٢٠. الفروقبين الجنسينفي استخدام الإستراتيجيةالوقاحةفي فيلم The Big
Wedding. البحث الجامعي،قسم اللغة الإنجليزية و أدبها، كلية العلوم الإنسانية.
جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: جوكو
سوسنطا، الماجستير.

الكلمات الإشارة : الوقاحة،الإستراتيجيةالوقاحة،الفروقبين الجنسين.

تبحث هذه الدراسة عنالفروقبين الجنسين في استخدام الإستراتيجيةالوقاحةفي المحادثة التي
تحدثفيفيلم The BigWedding. في هذا البحث، النظرية المستخدمة وفقا بالنظرية جوناثان
كولبيير التي تقسم إستراتيجية الوقاحةعلىخمس فئات. هذه الفئات هي الوقاحة المباشرة، الوقاحة
الإيجابية، الوقاحة السلبية، الوقاحة الاصطناعية، والوقاحة غير المتوقعة. تشير هذا البحث على
الأسئلة: ما هي استراتيجيةالوقاحةالمستخدمة في محادثة الفيلم The Big Wedding.

هذاالبحثالكيفى تهدف لتحليل الأمثلة الإستراتيجية الوقاحة المستخدمة في محادثة
شخصية الفيلم The Big Wedding. بجانبها، النظرية كولبيير (١٩٩٦) تستخدم لتحليل خمسة
أنواع من الإستراتيجيات الوقاحة. في هذا البحث، استخدم الباحثالنظرية وردوغ (١٩٩٨) لتحليل
الفروق بين الجنسين في استخدام الإستراتيجيةالوقاحة.

وجدهذا البحثجميع الإستراتيجيات الوقاحةجولفيفير المستخدمة في محادثة الفيلم The
Big Wedding. أما أنواع الإستراتيجيات الوقاحةأربع عشرةإستراتيجياتالوقاحةالمباشرة، ثلاث
عشرةإستراتيجياتإيجابي، وستّاستراتيجيات السلبي، ستّاستراتيجيات المستعار، واحدالإستراتيجية غير
متوقع. بجانب ذلك، بيّن الباحث عنالفروق بين الجنسين في استخدام استراتيجيةالوقاحة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of the key terms, and research method.

A. Background of the Study

This study examines the gender differences in the use of impoliteness strategies in the Big Wedding movie. As a social being, almost every day all people communicate with others use language. In the conversation, there is a certain rule which has to learn about attitude in communication to avoid misunderstanding. It is called politeness. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), politeness is served as a rational behavior to all humans that every member has a positive and negative face. Besides politeness, there is a contrary phenomenon that is called impoliteness. Culpeper (2005) stated that speakers when do impolite acts, they also intentionally select an offensive language to attack others.

Since the study of impoliteness born, impoliteness strategies have several definitions. According to Bousfield (1997), "impoliteness is considered as an act that is deliberately planned and aimed to attack other faces". Brown and Levinson (1987) has their own definitions of impoliteness. They say that in general, people cooperate (and assume

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each other's cooperate on) in maintaining face in interaction, such cooperation is based on the mutual vulnerability of face. That is, normally everyone's face depends on everyone else's being maintained, and since people can be expected to defend their faces if threatened, and in defending their own to threaten others faces, it is in general in every participant's best interest to maintain each others' face" (Brown and Levinson, 1987:68). The definition of impoliteness is something that is associated with negative behavior in speaking, especially in conversation, a speaker uses an offensive language to attack others.

In today's linguistics phenomena, there is a strong relationship between language and gender, especially in impoliteness strategies. Gender in language studies has many points of view. "Gender" in language studies has a different meaning from "sex". In short, sex is the biological while the gender is social constructed. Social structured means, that different sex can demonstrate their identities in various ways. Gander also allows us to make a different distinction and talk about people as being masculine or feminine (Coates, 2015). Wardhaugh (1988) examined that there were many differences in the use of language between men and women. The difference includes the levels of language with some examples of cases found in the language.

The study of impoliteness is still interesting topic of research because it aims to extend the scope of impoliteness study in a different context and media. In addition, a study of impoliteness is also

productive since it investigates various strategies in a different context in which people might be offensive and face-threatening to others in rhetorical ways.

This research aims to examine the model of impoliteness, as proposed by Culpeper (1996). The present study focuses on looking at the types of impoliteness strategies, namely Bald on Record Impoliteness, Positive Impoliteness, Negative Impoliteness, Sarcasm or mock politeness, and Withhold Politeness used in The Big Wedding Movie.

The Big Wedding Movie is taken in this study because: 1), this movie is related to the daily life conversation; 2), almost all people like to watch movie; 3) third, many people watch movies just enjoying the plot of that movie not analyze that, so this research also becomes the new knowledge; and 4) through the movie, we can understand that every movie has a negative attitude in conversation/communication (Impoliteness).

Impoliteness study has been investigated by some researchers previously. For example, Erza and Hamzah (2018) and Hammod (2017) analyze social media that contain the impoliteness strategies. These studies use social media as the research object that it is categorized as the written object. These researchers have different research results. Erza and Hamzah (2018) discussed the differences in the use of the

impoliteness strategy between the English and Arabic Facebook Comment. On the other hand Hammod (2017) explains about the differences and comparisons of comments using an impoliteness strategy. The same focus of these studies with my own research is about the theory, i.e. impoliteness theory (Culpeper, 1996). But, the difference is on the research object.

Mirhosseini (2017) and Zebua (2017) has the same focus, i.e. the research object. They took speech object from the movie and talk show. But, they used different theory. Mirhosseini (2017) used impoliteness theory by Culpeper (1996) and Zebua (2017) used cooperative principle theory by Grice (1975). Khosravi (2015) used impoliteness strategies theory by Bousfield (2008) to analyze reply articles as an instance of academic conflict.

The differences between the previous studies from the present study include: 1) the study uses impoliteness theory by Culpeper (1996) to analyze the speech data from the movie as appropriate way to get the data on human life impoliteness; 2) the present study elaborates impoliteness strategies with gender analysis. The most previous studies only discuss and identify the impoliteness strategy. However, the present study also examines genders influence on impoliteness strategies.

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, this study is done to answer the following two questions below:

1. What are the types of impoliteness strategies used by the characters in The Big Wedding Movie?

2. How are gender differences in the use of the impoliteness strategy in The Big Wedding Movie?

C. Objective of the Study

From the two points of the research questions above, the research objectives are:

1. To identify the impoliteness strategies used in The Big Wedding Movie.

2. To examine the genders different in the use of impoliteness strategies used in The Big Wedding Movie.

D. Significances of the Study

In the significance of the study, this study provides theoretical and practical contributions why this research is important. The theoretical contribution of this research is to generate theory on impoliteness theory by Culpeper (1996). Practically, the results of this study can be used by other researchers who are interested in examining similar research topic. The results will give them information about impoliteness. It will help then to define what impoliteness is and how people have to deal with it.

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This research also will give a reference to understand the people communicate toward their inferior and also can be reference to students who want to do the same research using theory of impoliteness. It will also help people how to treat and act for somebody that is doing impoliteness.

E. Scope and Limitation

This research focused on the impoliteness within communication through the conversation in the movie. In observing this research, the researcher concerns the classification of impoliteness strategy from "The Big Wedding Movie" by using the theory of Culpeper's impoliteness containing: Bald on record impoliteness, Positive impoliteness, Negative impoliteness, Sarcasm or mock impoliteness, and Withhold impoliteness. Further, the findings out of the classifications are also related to the genders different in using impoliteness strategy.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Impoliteness is an attitude with negative sense towards specific behavior occurring in a specific context.
2. Bald on Record Impoliteness is the act of threatening the face of the speech partner directly, unambiguously, clearly without focused on the face.
3. Positive impoliteness, the use of strategies aimed at damaging the positive face of the listener or speech partner. Things that are positive impoliteness include, ignoring or snub, using taboo word, seek disagreement, and so on.

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4. Negative impoliteness is the use of strategies that aimed to destroying the listener or speech partner through the negative face. These strategies include demeaning/harassing, jeering or mocking, insulting, not treating the speech partner seriously, the underestimating speech partner, attacking others people using negative people pronouns, and others.

5. Sarcasm or mock politeness is strategies of impoliteness that performed with the use of properly insincere strategies.

6. Withhold politeness is politeness that does not exist in the situation as expected.

7. Gender: in this context, gender not only about biological sex (male or female). Gender is social constructed which means that the different sex (women and men) can demonstrate their identities in various ways.

G. Research Method

1. Research Design

This research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method, i.e. serves to describe or provide a picture of the object under study through samples or data that have been collected. Qualitative research method is used to describe the impoliteness phenomenon that is found in the subject *The Big Wedding Movie*. Besides that, the explanation of gender difference on the use of impoliteness strategies becomes the better way to do in qualitative method. Creswell (2009) stated that one of the characteristics of qualitative research is trying to find the deepest understanding about particular issue.

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2. **Research Instrument**

This study, the researcher becomes the only instrument. It means that the research instrument is the researcher himself (Sugiono, 2009). As the main instrument, the researcher collects the data and analyzes it by himself.

3. **Data Source**

The data source of this research is the full video of Big Wedding movie 2013. This video is taken from the website https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u29OtIuL3rQ&t=170s as the original version. Besides that, the script videos of the Big Wedding movie become the second data source, the script taken from website https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie_script.php?movie=the-big-wedding as the script which relates to the original video version. The data of this research are the sentence or utterance from all of the characters who took part in conversation and made impoliteness expressions.

4. **Data Collection**

In this research, the researcher has several techniques to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher downloaded the full video of *The Big Wedding Movie* and followed by downloading the transcripts. The website link is available in the data source. Secondly, the researcher watched that movie and also read the transcripts repeatedly. Thirdly, the researcher looked for the conversations that include impoliteness.

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Last, the researcher listed the conversations with impoliteness strategies into a table.

5. **Data Analysis**

    From the data collection arranged previously, the researcher began to analysis the data. Several steps were taken to analyze the data. First, the researcher analyzed every conversation that indicated impoliteness, approximately three until five times the researcher watched this video to understand and can list the conversation that indicate impoliteness strategies as shown in Culpeper's theory. Second, the researcher found and understood the meaning of sentences or utterances in the conversation. Third, the researcher categorized the impoliteness sentences or utterances in the conversation into impoliteness strategies which include: Bald on record impoliteness, Positive impoliteness, Negative impoliteness, Sarcasm or mock impoliteness, and Withhold impoliteness. Fourth, the researcher described the data that have been categorized. Fifth, the researcher also analyzed the gender influence in doing impoliteness strategies. The last, the researcher made the conclusion of the data that have finished analyze.

H. **Previous study**

    There are some previous studies related to this research. The researcher categorizes the review of the previous studies into three parts. Firstly, the researcher found the previous study from the thesis conducted

by Dony (2018) and the journal written by Ezra (2018), and Hammod (2017). From these journals, the writers have similarities, i.e. using impoliteness theory (Culpeper, 1996). The writers also use the same research object. The research objects that use in these journals are about social media. It is object categorize as the written object. In this part, the researcher also finds the previous study that categorizes as the written research object. The journal by Waliyadin (2018) used novel of Charlie Pippin. This journal analyzed the impoliteness strategy with the impoliteness theory of Culpeper's, but only focused on bald on record and positive impoliteness.

Secondly, journal written by Fatimah (2018), Mirhosseini (2017), Karina (2015), and Esterani (2017) have the same focus in research object. The research object used is the speech object from the movie and talk show. But, the their theoretical approaches were different. Fatimah (2018) and Mirhosseini (2017) used impoliteness theory of Culpeper's that focused on the analysis of impoliteness strategy. However, a movie used was a fictional genre that is not related to daily life. Besides that, this journal also investigates the relationship between impoliteness strategies with the power of gender. In another way, Cindi (2015) used the impoliteness theory of Brown and Lavinson (1987) as the main theory for analyzing the data. This research also used the impoliteness theory of Culpeper's (1996) as the supporting theory. Esterani (2017) used the

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cooperative principle theory of Grice. Although, this journal had different theory from other research.

The last part of the previous study is found from Mohadese (2015) and Nazive (2013). These researches have different theory and research object among the previous studies above. Mohadese (2015) used the academic conflict as the research object, and got the data from a comprehensive list of professional journals collected from valid and reliable sources. While Nazive (2013) used the games reality show American women playwright as the research object. Both journals used impoliteness theory of Bousfield (2008) which incidentally close to Culpeper's theory (1996).

From the explanation of some previous studies above, it is clear that the researchers need to develop and generating the theory of impoliteness strategies. The researcher has a different sense to analyze language phenomenon from the data based on the human real life. The researcher has some gaps with the previous studies that need to explore in this research. The first, the researcher use the Impoliteness theory of Culpeper's and use the research object on the movie that categorize in the speech data and movie as the appropriate ways to get the data based on the human life. Second, the researcher elaborates on impoliteness strategies with gender analysis. If the most previous studies just discuss and identify about the impoliteness strategy, this research also examines that genders difference in the use of impoliteness strategies.

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In conclusion, the research focus to extend the find out of the some gap
that already explained in the previous studies.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents several supporting theories. It involves concept of impoliteness, impoliteness strategies, concept of face, impoliteness in gender and *the big wedding movie*.

A. Concept of Impoliteness

The basic concept of impoliteness is the opposite of politeness. In reality, impoliteness is in the form of behavior that can cause social conflict or social disharmony. The study of impoliteness was pioneered by Jonatan Culpeper (1996), Derek Bousfield (2008), and Miriam A. Locher (2008). The concept of language impoliteness is defined differently according to the point of view of some researchers or language experts. In general, the concept of impoliteness is distinguished according to the purpose of its use and the context behind it. Based on the intended use, impoliteness is defined as a language activity aimed at damaging interpersonal relationships or deliberately attacking the face of the speech partner (Archer, 2008; Bousfield, 2008; Culpeper, 1996; Limberg, 2009).

Another concept of language impoliteness is impoliteness that related with culture, this impoliteness occurs because the utterances used are not in accordance with the socio-cultural context that lies behind it or rudeness (Terkourafi, 2008). Although impoliteness can

threaten the face of the speech partner, the impoliteness is not used intentionally by the speaker to attack the face of the speech partner. In this concept impoliteness is a negative assessment given by speakers of the speech partner's language behavior that is not in accordance with the proper social context (Locher & Watts, 2008).

Culpeper (2008:36) argues that impoliteness is a communication behavior that intends to attack the face of the speech partner or cause speech partner to feel that way. The purpose of this definition is that the act of impoliteness depends on the intention of the speaker and the speech partner or listener understands of the intention of the speaker and their relationship. In other words, an action might qualify as an act of impoliteness if the listener has considered the speaker to damage the face of the listener and display a threatening action.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that impoliteness does not contain in certain sentences or expressions, but occurs because of the incompatibility of the use of utterances with certain social contexts or norms. Thus there are no essentially impolite utterances.

B. Culpeper Impoliteness Strategies

The scope of the impoliteness strategy proposed by Culpeper (1996) is based on Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory. The difference is Culpeper (1996: 8) defines five impoliteness strategies which seem to be the opposite of the four politeness strategies. Culpeper further stated that there were several factors behind the use of language impoliteness. The first factor is the relationship between social speakers and speech partners who are very close or intimate. The closer they are, the greater the possibility of impoliteness. Another factor is the imbalance of power or social power between speakers. Speakers with more dominant social strengths will tend to be impolite to speech partners with weak social strength. The third factor is the desire of the speaker who deliberately does not want to keep the face of the speech partner which may be due to a lot of conflicts of interest.

Culpeper impoliteness strategies include bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, withhold politeness. The five Culpeper impoliteness strategies are each explained by Culpeper (1996: 8-9) in detail as follows.

1. Bald on record impoliteness (Direct impoliteness) is the act of threatening the face of the speech partner directly, clearly, unambiguously, and concisely in the state of the face irrelevant or minimized does not need to be connected to the face.

2. Positive impoliteness is the use of strategies that aimed to damaging the positive face of the listener or talking partner. Things that are positive impoliteness include, ignoring, assuming the speech partner does not exist, separating, not being sympathetic, using identity markers/designations inappropriately, using secret language/which the partner cannot understand, using taboo, abusive language, or profane, using insulting nicknames in greeting, and so on.

3. Negative impoliteness is the use of strategies that aimed to destroying the negative face of the listener or talking partner. These strategies include: scaring (instilling the belief that his actions will be detrimental), demeaning/harassing, ridiculing or mocking, insulting, not treating the talking partner seriously, belittling the talking partner (underestimating), attacking others (seizing opportunities), using negative people pronouns, placing other people who have dependents, and others.

4. Sarcasm or mock politeness (Sarcasm or artificial politeness), is the use of politeness strategies that are clearly not sincere the speech partner, pretend, or appear polite on the surface.

5. Withhold politeness is not doing the politeness strategy as expected, for example not saying thank you to partners who give gifts or congratulations.

Culpeper also explained that impoliteness has at least the following components:

1. The speaker's words are not in accordance with the norms expected by the listener/speech partner regarding how the speaker should speak to him.

2. Speakers 'words are suspected to cause insulting litigation or cause negative emotions for at least those who hear the speakers' words.

3. Other factors such as intentional elements can aggravate insults, but not under certain conditions.

4. Perceptions that arise are influenced by contexts.

C. Concept of Face

As mentioned previously, this research contains a theoretical view of language impoliteness. The following points will be briefly reviewed about the concept of the face. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), that being polite is caring about the "face" of both the speaker and the speech partner. "Face" in this case, does not mean physical appearance, but "face" in this case means self-esteem that will be realized by the physical face.

Goffman (2005) mentions that face is a social attribute, then Brown and Levinson mention that face is a personal attribute possessed by every human being. In this theory, faces are divided into two types: faces with positive desires, and faces with negative desires. A positive face is related to the values of informality, solidarity, recognition, and

irregularity. Meanwhile, a negative face is one's desire to remain independent, free from outside interference, and the presence of outsiders to their independence in talking with speech partners (Lavinson, 1987).

D. Gender and Language Impoliteness

Linguistics research that focused on the relationship between language and gender was pioneered by Robin Tolmach Lakoff (2004). In his book Language and Women's Place (1975), he put forward a theory about the existence of women's language. Lakoff states that there are many things that underlie the emergence of the differences between women and men in language. Described that male language is more assertive and men like to speak openly with the right vocabulary. However, the language used by women is not assertive, not openly meaning (figurative language), and is careful when expressing something, and often uses finer words or through cues. In addition, according to Lakoff (2004), if a woman feels unsure of a problem, she will talk and ask herself and not have faith in them. Therefore, many problems arise with a question mark (Lakoff, 2004).

General assumptions already imply that women and men are different in using language because in terms of their sex is different. Linguists agree that the different characteristics of the language used between men and women can be observed and distinguished. It is believed that it cannot be contested in people's lives. Intersexuality is an

anomaly in people's lives. That men and women speak differently is very natural (Coulmas, 2005: 36).

Specifically, Wardhaugh (1988) examined that there are differences in language between men and women. These differences include several linguistic levels with several case examples found in the language. Women and men have many differences in language especially in the different abilities and different characteristics. Differences in verbal abilities are often caused by factors such as limb movements, facial expressions, sounds, and intonation. The difference in language does not mean that two languages are completely different and separate, but their languages are still one, only in the use of male and female languages have different characteristics. Women are more likely to maintain language while men are innovative and renewable.

From the explanation above it is very clear that the phenomenon of language is very closely related to gender differences. Language phenomena such as impoliteness are very concerned about what causes a speaker to be impolite in speaking. One of the causes of impoliteness between speakers is gender differences. Therefore, in this study, researchers used gender theories as a framework in this impoliteness research.

E. The Big Wedding Movie

This movie is a classic movie that adapted from the romantic French comedy-drama Mon frère se marie (2006). The Big Wedding

tells the story of the couple Don (De Niro) and Ellie (Keaton) who had been married for twenty years before finally deciding to divorce because Don had an affair with Ellie's best friend, Bebe (Sarandon). Even so, after a few years later, the relationship between Don, Ellie, and Bebe gradually improved with the three of them trying to be mature and forget the conflicts that had occurred in the past. Ellie, who has long left the Don's house since their divorce, has now returned to attend the marriage of their adopted son, Alejandro (Barnes), with his girlfriend, Missy (Seyfried).

Problems began when Alejandro revealed that his biological mother from Colombia, Madonna Soto (Patricia Rae), would come to the United States with her sister, Nuria (Ana Ayora), to also attend the wedding. The problem is, Madonna is a religious woman who believes that divorce is a very shameful thing and is forbidden by religion. Hearing this, with the help of their other two children, Lyla (Heighl) and Jared (Grace), Don and Ellie decide that they will pretend to be a married couple to please Madonna. Well ... the decision was clearly a little offensive to Bebe's whereabouts in the family. Various awkward moments slowly began to approach the family as the day of the marriage between Alejandro and Missy approached.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two parts that consist of finding and discussion. The finding part presents the analysis of data based on the theory of impoliteness strategies proposed by Culpeper (1996). Furthermore, the discussion part presents the analysis of data based on the analysis of the data findings.

A. Findings

This part presents the data collected from the data source, i.e. the *Big Wedding Movie*. Based on the Culpeper (1996) theory of impoliteness, this study found 40 data which was already classified in the table. This chapter also presents the frequency of gender that often uses impoliteness strategies in their conversation.

This study uses five types of impoliteness strategies (Culpeper, 1996). The types of impoliteness strategies include: bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, and withhold politeness. This study found all (five) strategies from the data collected.

The data already collected were 40 conversations that contain impoliteness strategies. The most dominant types of impoliteness strategies are bald on record with 14 conversations. Then, positive

impoliteness became the second place with 13 conversations. Negative impoliteness and sarcasm or mock politeness become the next place with equally have 6 conversations. Finally, the impoliteness strategy that rarely appears is withholding impoliteness with 1 conversation.

Bald on record become the strategies that often use in the *big wedding movie*. The character of this movie often use this impoliteness strategy with threatening the face of the speech partner directly, concisely, clearly, and minimized does not need to be connected to the face of the speech partner. This strategy often appears in this movie because the characters are the adult person with many sets of problems happen inside. Different from bald on record strategy, withhold politeness becomes the rarely strategy that appears in this movie. Adult persons sometimes prefer to express their impoliteness act rather than doing not to be polite.

Furthermore, in the table above the researcher also presents the number of males and females that use impoliteness strategies. From 40 conversations that were indicated using impoliteness strategies, there were 30 strategies of impoliteness spoken by females. While 10 impoliteness strategies are spoken by males. This data becomes the tool to answer the second research question. The table of impoliteness strategies was used in the *big wedding movie* was presented bellow.

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Table 1: The data of Impoliteness strategies in the *Big Wedding Movie*

No	Impoliteness Strategies	Male	Female	Total
1	Bald On Record	1	13	14
2	Positive Impoliteness			
	Ignore or snub	0	7	7
	Use taboo language	2	2	4
	Seek disagreement	1	0	1
	Call other name	1		1
3	Negative Impoliteness			
	Condescend	2	2	4
	Frighten	1	1	2
4	Sarcasm or Mock Politeness	2	4	6
5	Withhold Impoliteness	0	1	1
		10	30	
	Total	40		40

In this chapter, the researchers also explain the data analysis and discussion about impoliteness strategies used by the big wedding movie character. In general, this chapter will be divided into two main parts. The first part is presented to explain about the types of impoliteness strategies that use in the big wedding movie. The second part is presented to explain about the gender different in the use of impoliteness strategies.

1. What are the types of impoliteness strategies used by the characters in The Big Wedding Movie?

2. How are gender differences in the use of the impoliteness strategy in The Big Wedding Movie?

1. Types of Impoliteness Strategies Used in The Big Wedding Movie

This study found all (five) types of impoliteness strategies performed by the character in *the big wedding movie*. At least three until four examples of impoliteness strategies were presented because the data found from several conversations had similarities in context. Except withhold politeness which is only one example because researchers only find one data in this Movie. Therefore, the study only provides examples and discussion of data that have different contexts and different conversations.

a. Bald on Record Impoliteness

Bald on record impoliteness or impoliteness directly is the act of threatening the face of the speech partner directly, clearly, concisely, unambiguously, and in a state of irrelevant or minimized face does not need to be connected to the face (Culpeper, 1996). In connection with the explanation of bald on record impoliteness, this study found 14 conversation data which can be categorized as bald on record impoliteness.

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In the big wedding movie, conversations that contain a strategy of impoliteness have existed since the beginning of this film began. Like the conversation below between Donald and Beaterice. Here is the first example of a conversation that contains Bald on record impoliteness.

Example 1

> **Donald :** What do you mean, I can't say "Catholic Church"?
>
> **Beartice :** *No. The other thing. Hercules, be quiet.*

The dialogue above occurred when Donald was talking but he spoke not in accordance with the theme of the conversation. Then the uncomfortable Beaterice told Donald to stay quiet *"No, The other thing, Herculess be quiet"*. In saying the sentence, Beaterice threatened Donald's face directly and unambiguously so that the conversation was a type of Bald on record impoliteness strategy.

The second example occurs between hospital patients and Lyla. At that time Lyla was feeling upset because she never met Jarred who became a doctor at the hospital. Lyla also felt upset because there were many babies in the hospital. To calm his mind, Lyla wanted to smoke in the room. However, the hospital patient forbade it so that Lyla did not smoke. Below is the dialogue.

Example 2

> **Patient :** _Are you freaking kidding me? We're in hospital._
>
> **Lyla :** Right. Sorry. Just practicing. I don't even smoke. I quit a month ago.

In that sentence, the patient speaks using the Bald on Record impoliteness strategy. The patient attacks Lyla's face clearly and unambiguously. The patient forbade Lyla not to smoke in that place because she was in the hospital. From the sentence and the face threat, Lyla's stopped her desire to smoke in that place.

The third example occurs between Jared and Lyla when he will attend a dinner invitation with his extended family. Lyla and Jared are siblings. At that moment, Lyla and Jared left together at the dinner invitation in a car. From the start, Lyla had not wanted to attend the invitation because she was afraid if asked about the condition of her household.

Example 3

> **Lyla :** Oh well.
>
> **Jared :** Welcome to the jungle.
>
> **Lyla :** _I truly loathes this place._

This conversation occurs when both of them get out of the car. From the beginning, Jared tried to convince his brother to keep going to the dinner invitation. Jared jokingly saying "Welcome to the jungle". Then Lyla answered in a slightly annoyed tone "l truly loathes this place". Lyla said with a negative expression that deliberately attacked Jared's face as her speech partner at that time.

Even though Jared and Lyla are siblings, the use of impoliteness strategies can still occur. According to Culpeper (1996), the closer a person's relationship with his speech partner, the more they assume that politeness is not important and unnecessary between them. They also assume that impoliteness is a common thing to occur. Thus, this kind of impoliteness is very normal to be done by someone who has a close relationship.

b. **Positive Impoliteness**

Positive impoliteness is the use of impoliteness strategies aimed at damaging the positive face of the talking partner or listener. Positive face intends, every individual's desire to be valued and treated well by others. Things that are categorize as positive impoliteness include, ignoring, considering the speech partner does not exist, separating, not being sympathetic, using identity markers inappropriately, using secret language which is incomprehensible to the speaking partner, using taboo language, using derogatory nicknames in greeting, and so on (Culpeper, 1996).

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Positive impoliteness is one type of impoliteness strategy that is often used in the big wedding movie. In this movie, the researchers found several positive impoliteness sub-strategies used by the characters of this film. The researcher will also give an example of a conversation accompanied by an explanation of each sub-strategies of the positive impoliteness that occurs in this Movie. The first example of this impoliteness strategy occurs when Beaterice and Donald are in the dining room.

Example 4

Donald : *Which do you think came first? The Catholic Church or cunnilingus*?

Beartice : Please don't use that language.

At that time, Donald and Beaterice were having a conversation while preparing breakfast. Then Donald joked by saying "Which do you think came first? The Catholic Church or cunnilingus?". The underlined word is a taboo language that not everyone knows its meaning. "Cunnilingus" is the Latin language which means about sexual activity. From this sentence, Donald has damaged the face of the Beaterice as his speech partner. Even though the Beaterice knew the meaning of the word Donald was saying, he still didn't want to hear it. Then Beaterice says "please don't use that language".

The next example of positive impoliteness strategy occurs between Alejandro and Lyla. This happened in the courtyard of a restaurant when the two were meeting.

Example 5

> **Alejandro** : Sister.
> **Lyla**   : *lmmigrant.*
> **Alejandro** : *Ambulance chaser.*
> **Lyla**   : Partner

In this conversation, they greet each other when they meet. What became the discussion in this conversation is when they both greet each other by using a name that does not belong to him. Lyla called Alejandro as an immigrant while Alejandro responded by calling Lyla as an ambulance chaser. The conversation above shows the use of positive impoliteness strategies with the sub-strategy call other names.

The third example is the positive impoliteness sub-strategy "seek disagreement". This impoliteness strategy occurs between Donald and Ellie. This happened at Donald's house at the arrival of Alejandro's biological mother.

Example 6

> **Ellie**   : Don, darling. I think it would be a wonderful idea if you showed her your studio, dear.

Donald : *I don't think that's such a good idea.*

When Alejandro's biological mother arrived, Donald and his extended family tried to cover up the lies that occurred in it. While in the living room, Alejandro's mother was surprised when she saw many photos of other women at Donald's house. At the same time, Ellie told Donald to bring the guest to his studio with the aim of making Madonna unsuspecting "Don, darling. I think it would be a wonderful idea if you showed her your studio, dear. However, Donald does not agree with the idea given by Ellie "*I don't think that's such a good idea*". The sentence Donald said was a sentence that damaged the face of his speech partner because he said disagreement with the ideas of others.

The last example of positive impoliteness is the sub-strategy ignores or snub. Ignore or snub is a sub-strategy of positive impoliteness that is often used in this movie. This strategy is used to drop or damage the positive face of the speech partner by ignoring it or assuming the speech partner does not exist. This impoliteness strategy occurs between Andrew and Lyla.

Example 7

Andrew : You look beautiful, honey.
Lyla : *I'm not the one who invited you.*

In this conversation the one using the impoliteness strategy was Lyla. This happened when Andrew arrived at Alejandro's wedding reception without Lyla's knowledge. When Andrew approached Lyla, he praised Layla by saying "You look beautiful, honey". But Lyla ignored Andre's praise by saying "I'm not the one who invited you". Lyla carries out this impoliteness strategy by ignoring her speech partners and also shifting the context of the conversation.

c. **Negative Impoliteness**

Negative impoliteness is the use of impoliteness strategies that aim to damage the negative face of the listener or the talking partner. A negative face is a form of a person's desire to maintain his freedom of speech without interference from others (Lavinson, 1987). A strategy of negative impoliteness includes: scaring the other person with the aim of instilling the belief that his actions will be detrimental, demeaning or harassing, ridiculing or mocking, insulting, not treating the speech partner seriously, underestimating the speech partner, attacking others, using the word replace negative people, etc. (Culpeper, 1996).

In this study, researchers found several conversations that contained negative impoliteness strategies. The negative impoliteness in this movie is Condescend and Frighten. The first example of this impoliteness strategy occurred between Donald and Alejandro.

Example 8

    Donald   **:** Some apology. What is the matter with you? Why can't...

  Alejandro **:** She won't listen to me.

    Donald   **:** *She's not going anywhere. Honey, this is all very dramatic. Can't we just...*

This happened when Beaterice was leaving the house because he was upset about Donald's attitude. Alejandro does not agree if Beaterice will leave. Then, Alejandro persuaded him and also asked Donald to apologize for his actions. But the effort failed and Beaterice would still leave. Alejandro tells Donald "She won't listen to me". Instead of persuading Beaterice not to go, Donald instead spoke with condescending "She's not going anywhere. Honey, this is all very dramatic. Can't we just...". In this case, Donald attacked the face of his speech partner by demanding that Beaterice be like a child.

The second example is negative impoliteness with the sub-strategy scaring or frightens others. This conversation takes place between muffins and Lyla. This happened when Lyla and Muffin had an argument at Alejandro's wedding.

Example 9

Muffin	: Where are the children?
Ellie	: I don't know.
Muffin	: You think they might call it off?
Ellie	: Okay. it's okay.
Lyla	: You're gonna have beige grandkids that are bilingual.
Muffin	: *We'll see about that, won't we?*

This impoliteness occurs when Lyla already feels uncomfortable about the Muffins chatter. Muffin hopes that Alejandro and Melissa's marriage is canceled. Then Lyla snapped at the muffins saying "You're gonna have beige grandkids that are bilingual". After that, Muffin scares Lyla that her wish will happen and will embarrass Lyla later on.

The last example is a conversation between Donald and Beaterice when they are at a wedding.

Example 10

Donald	: *Get your tight little ass out here, toute de suite. Beastrice Masrthas McBride, you come out here now or I'll huff, and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house...*

> **Beterice** **:** And you'll give everybody here a migraine if you don't shut the dilly up. What do you want?

It is different from the case of using the previous negative impoliteness strategy. In this conversation, Donald uses a negative impoliteness strategy using sub-strategies to scare others. In addition, this conversation also uses several types of output strategies. He used a demeaning or mocking strategy and became an insulting strategy at the same time when he said that he would destroy the Beaterice house if he didn't come out to meet him. His words showed that destroying the Beaterice house was not difficult. Donald just needs to blow the house to destroy. Another negative impoliteness sub-strategy that he uses is to frighten others.

d. **Sarcasm or Mock politeness**

Sarcasm or mock politeness is the use of politeness strategies that are clearly not sincere, pretend, or appear polite on the surface. Culpeper (1996) state that the sarcasm or mock politeness strategy is not intended to embarrass the face of the speech partner. However, in certain contexts this impoliteness strategy also seems to attack the face based on the response of the speech partner. The existence of sarcasm or mock politeness strategies shows that there are speech situations that appear impolite and will be judged politely in certain contexts.

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In this study, researchers found several examples of Sarcasm or mock politeness strategies. The first example of sarcasm or mock politeness strategies occurs between Ellie and Beaterice. This happened when Ellie was visiting the Beaterice house in the morning.

Example 11

> **Beartice** : Oh, my goodness. Ellie? Hi, Ellie.
>
> **Ellie** : *Hi. You look ... You look wonderful.*
>
> **Beartice** : Thanks. But...Gosh, it's been such a long timeIt's great to see you. l hardly... l hardly recognize you. l mean, you look so...

At that time, Ellie was visiting Beaterice's house in the morning. When Ellie entered the house, it was seen that Beaterice was doing something that was not commendable. Then Beaterice was shocked after he saw Ellie's arrival without him noticing. Beaterice who pretended not to do anything before then said "Oh, my goodness. Ellie? Hi, Bebe ". Next Ellie answered with a compliment "Hi. You look ... You look wonderful ". Ellie's answer to Beaterice's greeting did not mean to truly praise Beaterice. Ellie pretended to say something like that to be polite in front of Beaterice. But Ellie actually felt uncomfortable because she saw Beaterice doing something that was not commendable when she visited.

The second example of this impoliteness strategy is carried out by Beaterice. This happened when Beaterice was having breakfast in his yard.

Example 12

> **Donald** : Why don't we just fake it for a of couple days? No big deal.
>
> **Beatrice** : And what makes either of you think you could pull this off? Sweetie, there's just one little part that I'm stuck on. If those two are still married, then what does that make me?
>
> **Donald** : My concubine?
>
> **Aljandro:** I hadn't really gotten there yet.
>
> **Beaterice:** I see.
>
> **Ellie** : All right.
>
> **Beaterice:** *More tea, anyone?*

Breakfast at that time was also made as a moment of discussion to discuss the marriage of Alejandro and Melissa. When they were discussing, Beaterice felt alienated because he assumed that he was not important in this extended family. This happens because of the public deception that will be done by Donald's family

in the marriage of their child. Then, Beaterice offered tea to those at the table by saying "More tea, anymore?". When offering tea, Beaterice is indeed in a state of feeling angry. But he pretended to be okay by leaving the place immediately.

The last example of this impoliteness strategy occurred between Jared and Nuria when they were in the lake near his house.

Example 13

Muria : You will show me around?

Jared : *Yeah. I can... Wouldn't be, you know... Yeah. I got the rehearsal dinner tonight,but then I could...*

In this case, the sarcasm or mock politeness strategy takes the form of an agreement on something without being based on sincerity or pretending to be done. Nuria is a guest from Colombia who came to attend the wedding of her brother. One morning Nuria was in the lake and then came Jared. When talking, Nuria intends to be invited to tour the streets by Jared "You will show me around?". Then, Jared give the answer *"Yeah. I can ... Wouldn't be, you know ... Yeah. I got the rehearsal dinner tonight, but then I could ... "*. Jared agreed to Nuria's invitation with a heavy heart. Jare pretends to be willing to accompany Nuria to get around the village. But basically he did not want to do that.

From the three examples above, the researcher can conclude that the sarcasm or mock politeness strategy has the same meaning in its objectives. Someone does this impoliteness by pretending to be polite. However, the process and its causes have several differences.

e. **Withhold Politeness**

Withhold politeness is not doing the politeness strategy as expected, for example not saying thank you to the speech partner who gives a gift or congratulations (Culpeper, 1996). Similar to the previous impoliteness strategy, this strategy does not intend to attack the face of the speech partner. However, it negatively impacts the listening response in different content. The intention to restrain politeness in this strategy is not to express gratitude for the gift or answer the greeting to the speech partner.

In this study, the researchers only found one conversation that contained a strategy withhod politeness. This conversation occurred between Nuria and Jared when they were at her house.

Example14

Jared : This ... Flowers every day, for a year.

Nuria : *Hmm*

At that time, Jared came to Nuria's room with a flower design. The picture was given by Jared with the intention to make Nuria's

reference for drawing in the next year. However, Nuria did not give a positive response to Jared's gift. Nuria only muttered shortly after she received the picture.

2. Gender Difference in The Use of Impoliteness Strategy

In this part the researcher presents the number of males and females that use impoliteness strategies. From 40 conversations that were indicated using impoliteness strategies, there were 30 strategies of impoliteness spoken by females. While 10 impoliteness strategies are spoken by males. This data becomes the tool to answer the second research questions. The table of gender different in the use of impoliteness strategies was used in the *big wedding movie* was presented bellow.

Table 2: The number of male and female in the use of impoliteness strategies

Impoliteness strategies	Male	Female
Bald on Record	1	13
Positive Impoliteness	4	9
Negative Impoliteness	3	3
Sarcasm or Mock Politeness	2	4
Withhold politeness	0	1
Total	10	30

In The Big Wedding Movie, researchers found that more women used the impoliteness strategy. The data that has been collected is 40 conversations that contain a strategy of impoliteness. The most dominant type of impoliteness strategy is bald on record with 14 conversations, here women use this strategy 13 times and men only once. Then, positive impoliteness becomes second place with 13 conversations, here women use this strategy 9 times and men 4 times. Negative impoliteness and sarcasm or politeness mocked to be the next place with 6 conversations. In the negative impoliteness, women and man used this strategies 3 times. While in the sarcasm or mock politeness, women used this strategies 4 times and man 3 times. Last, a strategy of irreverence that rarely arises is withhold politeness with once conversation spoken by a woman.

From the data above, it is clear that women are more dominant in uttering impoliteness strategies. According to Whardhaugh (1998) the argument that in social reality, the work of men and women is different. Women prefer to talk if they talk about something (Wardhaugh, 2010: 316). From the theory that has been explained the researchers can conclude that women have greater potential in uttering impoliteness strategies.

This research explains gender differences in the use of impoliteness strategies. The influence of gender differences on language use is something that cannot be avoided in real life and

everyone looks at them or gives different perceptions. In human real life, the use of language between men and women has different styles. People usually think that men tend to use coarse language, while women tend to use soft language.

In the use of language, women and men have different abilities and different characteristics. Differences in verbal abilities are often caused by factors of limb motion, expressional face, intonation and sounds. Language difference does not mean two languages that are completely different and separate, but only in the use of male and female languages have different characteristics (Wardhaugh, 1998).

Wardhaugh (2010:315) argues that women are more conscientious and in harmony with the norms in Sociolinguistics. Men find it more difficult to adjust than women in language. Women's words are full of gossip, are often reduced or added up, make no sense or are illogical, are inaccurate or because of educational factors, and are often stylish. According to Sociolinguistics experts, the things mentioned above greatly influence language selection.

Graddol and Joan (2003:13) states that the relationship between language and gender can be realized in three kinds of relationships:

a. Language reflects the gender division

The use of language is sensitive to life patterns and patterns of interaction so it is indicated that differences in social experiences between men and women have certain effects in language behavior. Thus, language is seen as a reflection of society. Linguistic differences are merely a reflection of social differences, and as long as society sees men and women as different, and unequal, then differences in the language of men and women will continue to exist (Graddol and Joan, 2003: 13).

b. Language creates gender division

This view implies that language has an important role in the construction and preservation of gender division. The way language is used in various social contexts of life can project biases about men and women whose implications are to define the expected social roles of men and women. This forms the opinion that language and discourse in which humans are involved can shape personality and social life. Thus, speakers can learn the distinctions or categorizations that are considered important in certain cultures if they study linguistic distinctions.

c. Language and social structure influence each other.

This idea shows how non-linguistic mechanisms are supported by linguistic characteristics to maintain gender division. For example, it can be seen how language reproduces traditional

concepts of "femininity" and "masculinity". However, to see why these traditional concepts are oppressive towards women, social theories that have to do with language are needed. Next is the difference between masculine and feminist in terms of emotional and intellectual differences.

Table 3: Emotional and Intellectual Differences between men and Women

Male (Masculine)	Female (Feminine)
Very aggressive	Not too aggressive
Not emotional	More emotional
Independent	Not very independent
Can hide emotions	It's hard to hide emotions
More objective	More effective
Not easily influenced	Easily influenced
Not easily swayed by a crisis	Easy to waver from a crisis
More worldwide	Home oriented
Be more straightforward	Not forthright
Rarely cry	Cry more often
More ambition	Lack of ambition

More active	More passive

The difference in nature due to emotional and intellectual differences between men and women above is not permanent and still relative. So there are a number of traits that are exchanged or reversed. The existence of traits that can be exchanged between men and women, after applying them and comparing them with the results of gender representation obtained in accordance with folklore data, indicates that these traits are the result of socio-cultural constructions that are more beneficial to men. The results of the construction of the characteristics and labeling above have correlation with gender roles and relations that takes place in the society.

In line with the differences in language use and patterns between women and men, the researchers found several things about gender differences in the use of impoliteness strategies.

a. Men and women have fundamental differences in language that is the difference caused by limb movements, intonation, voice, and facial expressions. In this study, matters relating to the impoliteness strategy are facial expressions. Facial expressions in this section mean the concept of face that has relations with impoliteness strategies. The concept of face is one of the discussions that form the basis of the theory in this study. In

this theory explained that men tend to be easy to use the impoliteness strategy that contains elements attacking the face of the speech partner. In the object of this study, the researchers found many impoliteness strategies that refer to the characteristics of males to doing impoliteness by attack the face of speech partners.

Strategies that are attacking the face of the speech partner include, Bald on Record, Positive impoliteness, and negative impoliteness. Bald on record impoliteness or impoliteness directly, is the act of threatening the face of the speech partner directly, clearly, unambiguously, and in a state of irrelevant or minimized face does not need to be connected to the face (Culpeper, 1996). The example of this strategy happens in the Big Wedding movie when Donald attacking the people around him. Donald says "*God knows l hate a boring dinner".* He says that sentence with an angry face which makes the people around him feel pressured.

Besides that, positive and negative impoliteness strategies also categorize as the strategies that are attacking the face of the speech partner. Positive impoliteness is the use of impoliteness strategies aimed at damaging the positive face of the listener or talking partner. Besides that, Negative impoliteness is the use of impoliteness strategies that aim to

damage the negative face of the listener or the talking partner. Those strategies have similar definitions just the purpose and the response of the speech partner that make it different.

b. Women are more conscientious and in tune with the norms in Sociolinguistics and they are more open. Men find it more difficult to adjust than women in language (Wardhaugh, 1998). From this opinion, strategies of impoliteness that are easy to use by women are Sarcasm or Mock Politeness and Withhold Impoliteness. Sarcasm or Mock Politeness is the use of politeness strategies that are clearly not sincere, pretend, or appear polite on the surface. While withhold politeness, is not doing the politeness strategy as expected, for example not saying thank you to the speech partner who gives a gift or congratulations (Culpeper,1996). Both of these strategies are impoliteness strategies that do not contain the element of attacking the face of the speech partner.

In this movie, the researchers find the results that explain that women are more dominant in using impoliteness strategies. This is evidenced by the opinion of Wardhaugh who argues that women prefer to talk than men. In this context, there is indeed no difference between women and men in speaking disrespectfully or speaking with using impoliteness strategies.

However, from the previous definition, women may use more impoliteness strategies than men.

B. Discussion

This research highlights what are the types of impoliteness strategies that occur in the conversation of The Big Wedding Movie characters and how gender differences in using that type of impoliteness strategy. To clarify and answer this research question, discussion needs to be held after the findings are presented. Based on the concerns of this study, researchers found 40 conversations that contained the impoliteness strategy. From these 40 conversations, researchers found all types of impoliteness strategies spoken by all the characters of The Big Wedding Movie.

From the data that has been found before, the researcher focused on discussing all types of impoliteness strategies. According to Culpeper (1996) there are five types of impoliteness strategies including Bald on record, Positive impoliteness, Negative impoliteness, Sarcasm or Mock Politeness, and Withhold politeness. This study contrasts with the research conducted by Waliyadin (2018). His research considered the impoliteness strategy with the impoliteness theory of Culpeper's, but only focused on bald on record and positive impoliteness. He considers that in the impoliteness strategies proposed by Culpeper that often occur only these two strategies. In fact, all types of impoliteness strategies were also often used in conversation.

Waliyadin (2018) only focused on two strategies of impoliteness namely bald on record and positive impoliteness. This was caused by the frequency of the emergence of the two strategies. In some studies the strategy often used was bald on record. It was because it had several supporting factors. One factor is the imbalance of power or social power between the speakers. Speakers with more dominant social strengths will tend to be disrespectful to partners with weak social strength (Culpeper, 1996).

From the discussion above, the researcher argue that the results of the present study are in line with several previous studies. This is proven by referring to the same theory of impoliteness strategies, i.e. using Culpeper's impoliteness strategy theory with its five types of strategy. Other studies used the theory of Bousfield (2008).

This study combines the theory of impoliteness with the theory of gender differences. Theory of gender differences refers to Wardhaugh's (1998) statement which explains the existence of fundamental differences between men and women in language. The result of this study is also in line with the research conducted by Aydmoglue (2013). This study discusses gender differences in the use of impoliteness strategies. In his research, he explained gender differences in the use of impoliteness strategies without explaining in detail what strategies were used. Therefore, the present study completed the explanation of gender differences and the types of impoliteness strategies.

Another study that combines the theory of impoliteness with gender is Mirhosseini's et al. (2017) research. In their research, they discussed the use of impoliteness strategies based on gender differences. The results of their research explained that men tend to easily use impoliteness strategies better than women. This is caused by the difference in power between men and women. Locher (2004) asserted that "negotiating power in interaction is thus part of how interactants shapes, and present their identity" (cited in Mullary, 2008: 246). From this explanation, it can be understood that power shows gender identity. Thus, make men higher up and easier to use the impoliteness strategy.

From the analysis above, research on impoliteness strategy combined with gender by Mihrosseini et al. (2017) has different findings. This study found that women tended to be easier to use impoliteness strategies. Women prefer to talk if they talk about something (Wardhaugh, 1998). It can be concluded that women have great potential for using impoliteness strategies. The results of this study also show that more women used impoliteness strategy in The Big Wedding Movie. This study found 40 conversations containing impoliteness strategies. From these 40 data, women used 30 times impoliteness strategy while men only used 10 times impoliteness strategy.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion of the study from the findings and discussion of the research, and also suggestion of the reader in general and the reader who want to do relevant research.

A. Conclusion

This study finds out all five types of impoliteness strategies occur in The Big Wedding Movie (Culpeper, 1996) which includes bald on record, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, and withhold politeness. The most common impoliteness strategy is bald on record which occurs 14 times. This strategy is the most widely used in The Big Wedding Movie. The characters in this film tend to use this strategy as a means to attack the face of the speech partner. On the other hand, the least strategy that occurred in this study is withhold politeness which only appeared once. Withhold politeness strategy is the most rarely used in The Big Wedding Movie. This is because the characters in this film prefer to express their impolite actions directly rather than withhold impoliteness.

In addition, this study also finds that gender differences have influence to the use of impoliteness strategies. From this film, women dominate the use of impoliteness strategies in speaking. Wardhaugh

(1998) stated about the differences between men and women in language. He argues that women talk more than men. So women tend to be more likely to use the impoliteness strategy.

B. Suggestion

This study provides the following suggestions:

1. For the reader in general

The results of this study provide knowledge and information about the impoliteness strategy in daily communication. For this reason, the readers can be more careful in choosing certain strategies to maintain good communication with others and to achieve their goals in communication with speech partners.

2. For further researchers

a. It is expected to study more sources of data and references related to the use of impoliteness strategies. In addition, researchers must also deepen their knowledge about the theory of impoliteness.

b. It is expected to be better prepared in the process of collecting data so that researchers can be more easily to conduct their research.

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APENDIX

Appendix 1: Data Conversation

Table 1: Bald On Record Strategies

Minutes	Conversation	Impoliteness Strategies
00.02.45	**Donald :** What do you mean, I can't say "Catholic Church"? **Beartice :** *No. The other thing. Hercules, be quiet.*	Bald on record
00.02.50	**Donald :** What do I use in its place? You know,when it comes up in conversation. **Beartice :** *Well, that is the point. It's not supposed to come up in conversation.*	Bald on record
00.08.06	**Patience :** *Are you freaking kidding me? We're in hospital.* **Lyla :** Right. Sorry. Just practicing. I don't even smoke. I quit a month ago.	Bald on record
00.12.52	**Lyla :** Oh, well. **Jared :** Welcome to the jungle. **Lyla :** *l truly loathes this place.*	Bald on record
00.14.53	**Donald :** Hey. I miss you so much. **Lyla :** *Oh, hey. I wasn't actually kidding. l really don't feel well.*	Bald on record

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00.16.03	**Jared :** That's gross. **Ellie :** *A little self-exploration wouldn't kill you, young man.* **Jared :** Okay.	Bald on record
00.24.22	**Beaterice:** *Back off, Donald.* You're already on thin ice. **Donald :** What the hell did l do? **Beaterice :** lt's not what you did. **Donald :** Okay. Okay, what didn't l do? **Beaterice:** *Why don't you ask your wife? Maybe she'll explain it to you.*	Bald on record
00.25.13	**Donald :** You just punched me in the face! What are you doing? **Ellie :** *I could tell you something, I earned my green belt, and you talk shit about my mother again, I swear, Don...*	Bald on record
00.38.53	**Donald :** *God knows l hate a boring dinner.* Everybody have enough ice water? **Beaterice:** Good evening, and welcome to Weeblewog Country Club. My name is Yvette. And l will be your captain this evening.	Bald on record

00.42.27	**Ellie** : Yvette? Will you please excuse me, just for... Jared! May l please speak with you? **Jared** : Yeah, sure. You know what? l got... Give me, like, one sec. I got, like, a terrible leg cramp. **Ellie** : *Nuria, dear. Please. Yes. Please. May l take you to the restroom, please, the ladies' room? Where we can wash your beautiful hands*.	Bald on record
00.43.59	**Melissa** : I'm pretty sure that you wouldn't survive the trip. *What the hell is going on with your family?* **Alejandro**: Why?	Bald on record
00.46.04	**Melissa** : *Say it louder*. **Alejandro**: I'm an idiot. **Melissa** : A what?	Bald on record
00.46.10	**Melissa** : *You won't tell a tiny white lie to a priest that you'll never see again, but make a complete farce of our wedding?* **Alejandro**: I know.	Bald on record
00.48.40	**Jared** : What are you doing? **Ellie** : *Shoot. You're gonna wake Madonna, for God's sake.*	Bald on record

Table 2: Positive Impoliteness

Minutes	Conversation	Impoliteness Strategies	Sub-Strategies
00.02.27	**Donald :** Which do you think came first? *The Catholic Church, or cunnilingus?* **Beartice :** Please do not use that language.	Positive impoliteness	Using taboo language
00.03.05	**Beartice :** *You are such a slut.* **Donald :** Lucky girl.	Positive impoliteness	Using taboo language
00.10.37	**Jared :** Hey, where's Andrew **Lyla :** *I don't know. Can we bookmark it?* I want to keep the whole "Lyla's desiccating her life" lectures down to one a day.	Positive impoliteness	Ignore or snub
00.13.05	**Alejandro:** Sister. **Lyla :** *lmmigrant.* **Alejandro :** *Ambulance chaser.* **Lyla :** Partner	Positive impoliteness	Call the other name
00.13.16	**Alejandro :** Hey, good for you. Where's Andrew? **Lyla :** *Oh, God.* **Jard :** Are you okay? **Lyla :** l gotta sit down.	Positive impoliteness	Ignore or snub

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00.14.45	**Donald** : You look breathtaking. **Lyla** : You've packed on a few. **Donald** : You know, only in the good spots. But... Do you... Well, is it okay if I... **Lyla** : *Actually, I'm just...I'm not feeling so hot right now.*	Positive impoliteness	Ignore or snub
00.16.22	**Jared** : Wait a second. Lyla. Why isn't Andrew here? Trouble in paradise? **Lyla** : *You're a peach*. Jared : And they're all tied up.	Positive impoliteness	Ignore or snub
00.23.13	**Donald** : Okay, okay. I do hate your tea. But the rest of you is pure perfection. **Beaterice** : *Just take the suitcase.* **Donald** : Honey, please. Look... Bebe?	Positive impoliteness	Ignore or snub
00.27.55	**Ellie** : Don, darling. I think it would be a wonderful idea if you showed her your studio, dear. **Donald** : *I don't think that's*	Positive impoliteness	Seek disagreement

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	such a good idea.		
00.44.50	**Donald** : You think he'll show up at the wedding? **Lyla** : *He does, l'll tell him to fuck the fuck off.* **Jared** : Language. Lyla.	Positive impoliteness	Using taboo language
00.47.20	**Alejandro** :I'm busy tomorrow. **Melissa** : *All l hear is, "Blah, blah, blah."*	Positive impoliteness	Ignore or snub
01.06.30	**Ellie** : Please. Okay. Look, I... Barry, Barry, it wasn't me. Okay, so I did the thing with you. I mean, I didn't do that. I did the... Whatever you do. I'm sorry about it. lt was a mistake. **Barry** : *Fuck you. Fuck you, fuck you, and fuck me.*	Positive impoliteness	Using taboo language
01.12.22	**Andrew**: You look beautiful, honey. **Lyla** : *I'm not the one who invited you.*	Positive impoliteness	Ignore or snub

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Table 3: Negative Impoliteness

Minutes	Conversation	Impoliteness Strategies	Sub-Strategies
00.22.59	**Donald :** Some apology. What is the matter with you? Why can't... **Alejandro:** She won't listen to me. **Donald :** *She's not going anywhere.* Honey, this is all very dramatic. Can't we just...	Negative Impoliteness	Condescend
00.23.53	**Beaterice :** *Oh, God, help your father before he blows his bypass.* **Alejandro :** Pop, I got it.	Negative Impoliteness	Condescend
00.40.11	**Barry :** Well, we thought we'd shake it up a little. Besides, our house... **Melissa :** ls in foreclosure? **Barry :** Okay, that's... **Melissa :** *That's right. He has to plead poverty because he's being investigated for stock fraud.*	Negative Impoliteness	Condescend
01.08.20	**Ellie :** Okay. lt's okay. **Lyla :** You're gonna have beige grandkids that are bilingual. **Muffin :** *We'll see about that,*	Negative Impoliteness	Frighten

	won't we?		
01.17.50	**Donald :** *Get your tight little ass out here, toute de suite. Beastrice Masrthas McBride, you come out here now or I'll huff, and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house...* **Beterice :** And you'll give everybody here a migraine if you don't shut the dilly up. What do you want?	Negative Impoliteness	Frighten
01.19.32	**Donald :** And yes, l will love you and only you for the rest of my life, if you will allow me the honor of becoming your husband. **Beaterice :** *Where the fuck did you get that ring?*	Negative Impoliteness	Condescend

Table 4: Sarcasm or Mock Politeness

Minutes	Conversation	Impoliteness strategies
00.03.28	**Beartice :** Oh, my goodness. Ellie? Hi, Bebe. **Ellie :** _Hi. You look... You look wonderful._	Sarcasm or Mock Politeness
00.22.02	**Beaterice :** I see. **Ellie :** All right. **Beaterice :** _More tea, anyone?_	Sarcasm or Mock Politeness
00.23.08	**Beaterice :** You hate my tea. **Donald :** _I love your tea._ **Beaterice :** Really?	Sarcasm or Mock Politeness
00.24.11	**Ellie :** Bebe. Bebe! Please, you don't have to do this. **Beaterice :** _Oh, pishposh._ l'm gonna go to The Plaza, use Donald's platinum card.	Sarcasm or Mock Politeness
00.27.24	**Nuria :** She said my son is lucky to have such role models. **Lyla :** _We're your role models._ **Alejandro:** That's a mistranslation. **Lyla :** No, it's not.	Sarcasm or Mock Politeness
00.33. 11	**Muria :** You will show me around? **Jared :** _Yeah. I can... Wouldn't be, you know... Yeah. I got the rehearsal_	Sarcasm or Mock Politeness

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Minutes	Conversation	Impoliteness Strategies
	dinner tonight,but then I could...	

Table 5: Withhold Politeness

Minutes	Conversation	Impoliteness Strategies
00.59.08	**Jared :** This... Flowers every day, for a year. **Nuria :** *Hmm*	Withhold Politeness

CURRICULUM VITAE

Mochamad Riski Pratama was born in Malang on November 04, 1998. He graduated from MA Nasruddin Dampit Malang in 2016. During her study, he actively participated in the organization at her school well known as OSIS and he became the leader of OSIS at 2014-205. He liked any kind of sport, especially football and badminton. He started higher education in 2016 at the English Letters Department of Maulana Malik Ibrahim UIN Malang and finished in 2020. During at the university, he was active in the organization of Mahad. He became the Musyrif (supervisor) in Mahad Sunan Ampel Al-Aly at 2017-2019. Towards the final semester, he was looking for a new experience by undergoing the profession as a part time Barista in the one of famous coffee shop at Malang. She believes that hard worker and prayer will not betray the results.

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