

**IMPOLITENESS STRATEGIES AND VERBAL ABUSE
APPLIED BY THE CHARACTERS ON *THE FALL GUY*
MOVIE**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2025**

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MOVIE**

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the *Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

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2025

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“Impoliteness Strategies and Verbal Abuse Applied by the characters on *The Fall Guy* 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 is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 13th August 2025

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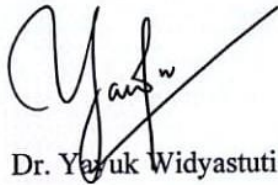
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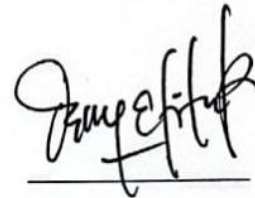
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MOTTO

The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams

(Eleanor Roosevelt)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to several parties. First, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as a party that provides this as one of the graduation requirements, as well as the Faculty of Humanities and the English Literature Department. Second, my parents who pay for my college and support me. Lastly, I, who thought of the idea for this thesis and worked hard to finish this thesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I want to say thank you to Allah SWT, the most gracious, the most merciful. Thank you for giving me strength, passion, and guidance so I can finish this thesis. I would also like to express my gratitude to my advisor, Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd., and almh. Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A., for granting me admission and providing guidance throughout the process of completing this thesis. I would also say thank you to the faculty of Humanity UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, for providing a guidebook, advisor, and other supporting devices for this thesis. I would also like to thank the UIN Malang Library for providing the references I needed and a place to work on this thesis. I would also say thank you to my parents for their love, prayers, and support while I was working in this thesis. Lastly, I want to say thank you to my friends who have supported me and helped me while I work in this thesis.

ABSTRACT

Fauziyyah, Zahirotul. (2025). Impoliteness Strategies and Verbal Abuse Applied by the Characters on *The Fall Guy* Movie. Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.

Keywords: impoliteness strategies, verbal abuse, movie, the fall guy.

This research explores how impoliteness strategies and verbal abuse are applied by the characters on *The Fall Guy* movie. Analyzed with qualitative result, the data are taken from the words, phrases, sentences, and discourse among the characters. It applied Culpeper's (2005) impoliteness strategies and Dube et al.'s (2023) verbally abusive act. The findings found that bald on record impoliteness was the most used strategy, followed by positive impoliteness, and negative impoliteness. Insult is the most used verbal abuse act, following by shouting, yelling, cursing, threatening, belittling, and teasing. Bald on record impoliteness is applied to verbal abuse in the form of shouting and yelling. Positive impoliteness is applied to verbal abuse in the forms of insult, teasing, and cursing. Negative impoliteness is applied to verbal abuse in the form of insults, threatening, and belittling. Overall, this study finds that there are correlation between impoliteness strategies and verbal abuse. This research is limited of analysis of dialogue only. For future research, the researcher suggests bigger research on impoliteness and verbal abuse, also conduct the research in other media.

مستخلص البحث

وزية، زاهروتول. (٢٠٢٥). استراتيجيات الوقاحة والإساءة اللفظية التي يستخدمها شخصيات في The Fall Guy. أطروحة. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المستشار: د. يايوك ويدياستوتي هيراواتي، M.Pd.

الكلمات المفتاحية: استراتيجيات قلة الأدب، الإساءة اللفظية، الفيلم، الرجل الكاذب

تم تحليل The Fall Guy. يستكشف هذا البحث كيفية تطبيق استراتيجيات الوقاحة في الإساءة اللفظية في فيلم البيانات باستخدام نتائج نوعية، وتم أخذها من الكلمات والعبارات والجمل والخطاب بين الشخصيات. تم تطبيق استراتيجيات عدم الأدب التي وضعها كولبير (2005) (وأفعال الإساءة اللفظية التي وضعها دوبي وآخرون (2023). (توصلت النتائج إلى أن عدم الأدب الصريح كان الاستراتيجية الأكثر استخدامًا، يليه عدم الأدب الإيجابي، ثم عدم الأدب السلبي. الإهانة هي أكثر أفعال الإساءة اللفظية استخدامًا، تليها الصراخ والصرخة والشتائم والتهديد والتحقير والمضايقة. يتم تطبيق الوقاحة الصريحة المسجلة على الإساءة اللفظية في شكل الصراخ والصرخة. يتم تطبيق الوقاحة الإيجابية على الإساءة اللفظية في شكل الإهانة والمضايقة والشتائم. يتم تطبيق الوقاحة السلبية على الإساءة اللفظية في شكل الإهانات والتهديد والتحقير. بشكل عام، توصلت هذه الدراسة إلى وجود علاقة بين استراتيجيات الوقاحة والإساءة اللفظية. تقتصر هذه الدراسة على تحليل الحوار فقط. بالنسبة للبحوث المستقبلية، يقترح الباحث إجراء بحث أكبر حول الوقاحة والإساءة اللفظية، وكذلك إجراء البحث في وسائل إعلام أخرى.

ABSTRAK

Fauziyyah, Zahirotul. (2025). Impoliteness Strategies and Verbal Abuse Applied by the Characters on *The Fall Guy* Movie. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen pembimbing: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: strategi ketidaksopanan, kekerasan verbal, film, the fall guy

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi bagaimana strategi ketidaksopnan dan kekerasan verbal diterapkan oleh karakter pada film *The Fall Guy*. Data yang dianalisis secara kualitatif diambil dari kata-kata, frasa, kalimat, dan percakapan antar karakter. Penelitian ini menggunakan strategi ketidaksopanan Culpeper (2005) dan tindakan kekerasan verbal Dube dkk. (2023). Temuan menunjukkan bahwa strategi ketidaksopanan yang paling sering digunakan adalah ketidaksopanan langsung, diikuti oleh ketidaksopanann positif, dan ketidaksopanan negatif. Hinaan adalah tindakan kekerasan verbal yang paling sering digunakan, diikuti oleh berteriak, mengumpat, mengancam, merendahkan, dan menggoda. ketidaksopanan langsung digunakan dalam kekerasan verbal berupa berteriak dan mengumpat. ketidaksopanan positif digunakan dalam kekerasan verbal berupa hinaan, menggoda, dan mengumpat. Ketidaksopanan negatif digunakan dalam kekerasan verbal berupa hinaan, mengancam, dan merendahkan. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini menemukan adanya korelasi antara strategi ketidaksopanan dan kekerasan verbal. Penelitian ini terbatas pada analisis dialog saja. Untuk penelitian selanjutnya, peneliti menyarankan penelitian yang lebih besar tentang ketidaksopanan dan kekerasan verbal, serta melakukan penelitian di media lain.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Impoliteness is a common issue in society. The phenomena of politeness and impoliteness, or (im)politeness, are significant social practices in our daily and professional encounters (Izadi & Jalilifar, 2022). In everyday life, we often meet people who are not polite, who speak using harsh words, insulting others, using taboo language, and others. For example, when a reporter asks a sensitive question to the interviewee, the customer acts rude to the employee or vice versa, the teacher acts rude to the student or vice versa, and many more. In conclusion, impoliteness plays a crucial role in shaping our social interactions, and understanding its impact can help foster more respectful and considerate communication in both personal and professional settings.

Research on impoliteness is needed because impoliteness is considered an important issue in our lives. In public life, impoliteness is quite noticeable, much more so than politeness, which is socially significant. Public signs, charters, and legislation aim to prohibit it (Culpeper, 2013). The study of impoliteness is also a multidisciplinary field that draws from a variety of academic disciplines, including social psychology (particularly verbal aggression), sociology (particularly verbal abuse), media studies (particularly exploitative TV and entertainment), business studies (particularly workplace interactions), history

(particularly social history), and literary studies, to mention a few (Culpeper, 2011, p. 3). Based on these, it is concluded that impoliteness is a significant issue to be studied, and impoliteness also linked with many phenomena.

Impoliteness is linked with many social phenomena. One of the social phenomena related to impoliteness is verbal abuse. It fits the notion of impoliteness. It is mentioned that examples of verbal abuse, such as threats, name-calling, insults, ridicule, and intimidation through shouting or swearing, align with the fundamental concept of impoliteness, although not using the phrases impoliteness or impolite (Culpeper, 2011, p. 4). Threats, name-calling, insults, mocking, and yelling are common methods of offending others. It is also mentioned that individuals may take offense if unattractive physical characteristics, dress style, personal cleanliness, or regional accents are mentioned or demonstrated (Batchelor et al. 2001: 128, Culpeper, 2011, p. 4). According to these, it can be concluded that impoliteness is linked with verbal abuse.

Verbal abuse is a type of violence that happens to anyone, male, female, child, adult, and even the elderly. Verbal abuse can occur in various places, such as schools, workplaces, and even in homes. Perpetrators of verbal abuse generally have higher power, so they dare to abuse others due to their status. Students may experience verbal abuse from their teachers or superiors, maids may experience verbal abuse from their employers, children may experience verbal abuse from their parents, subordinates may experience verbal abuse from superiors, and so on (Koller & Darida, 2020). Since verbal abuse is a type of abuse that happens to everyone, it is important to analyze verbal abuse.

Impoliteness and verbal abuse not only exist in real life but also in the form of entertainment, such as movies. Movies are one of the popular forms of entertainment in this modern era. It has various genres, from drama, comedy, romance, horror, action, and science fiction. The movie has become such an essential component of our culture that we see our reflections in it daily (Wedding, 2024). A movie is essentially a representation of authentic conversation in a distinctive culture. It is appropriate to use it to showcase the expressions that are commonly employed in everyday life (Purba et al., 2021).

This study will analyze impoliteness strategies applied to verbal abuse on *The Fall Guy*. The researcher chose to analyze the application of impoliteness strategies to verbal abuse because this issue is rarely analyzed. The researcher chose *The Fall Guy* movie as an object because in the movie, the characters often use harsh language to speak or mock. Apart from that, the characters also use insulting language and sarcasm to mock the other characters. *The Fall Guy* tells about the life of Colt Seavers, a stuntman, and his career in Hollywood movies. It offers a glimpse into the challenging dynamics of the movie industry, showcasing the hierarchical relationships, the pressures faced by workers, and the frequent use of sarcasm and insults that add complexity to the interactions between characters.

There are several previous studies related to this study. The most similar previous study is *"I Didn't Know You Are So Idiotic": Impoliteness Strategies And Verbal Abuse Among Politicians In Selected Print And Online Nigerian Newspapers* (Oboko, 2021). The study looks into how political figures in Nigeria use impoliteness tactics and verbal abuse in a few print and online press outlets. In

its investigation, the study used Mey's pragmatic acts as well as Culpeper's theory of impoliteness. The findings show that political personalities use a variety of tactics to express their views, including sarcasm, imposition, linking others to negative aspects, taboo and abusive language, insults, threats, name-calling, ridicule, scorn, inappropriate identity markers, belittling, and animal metaphors. The study shows that political figures in Nigeria use impoliteness tactics not only to disparage the faces of other Nigerians or other politicians but also to highlight their relative authority over those deemed disloyal and unsupportive, as well as to denigrate the personalities of their opponents and supporters.

Three previous studies have examined verbal abuse in real-life interactions such as school, families, and court. *Verbal Abuse in Schools: Analyzing the Features of Teachers' Verbal Abuse From the Linguistic Perspective* (Yusri et al., 2025). The purpose of this study is to look at the types of verbal abuse perpetrated by instructors against students throughout the teaching and learning process, the prototype of verbal abuse recognized by teachers, and the unique characteristics of teacher verbal abuse of students. This study employed mixed methodologies, combining qualitative and quantitative methods. The quantitative method investigated the frequency of verbal abuse by instructors, while the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Meanwhile, the qualitative technique investigated the prototype of verbal abuse recognized by instructors, as well as the characteristics of verbal abuse used by teachers toward students, and the data were analyzed using content analysis. According to the findings of this study, teachers can verbally abuse students in four different ways. These are raising their voices,

accusing pupils of being foolish or brats, scolding, and calling them names that make them feel inadequate. There are four sorts of verbal abuse aspects seen in instructors' statements: naming students' cognitive abilities, labeling students' conduct, insulting students' physiques, and raising their voices.

A pragmatics study on verbal abuse against women and children by Bengkulu communities on social-media, at schools, and in families (Diani et al., 2022). This study examines verbal abuse of women and children by Bengkulu populations in the province's coastal districts, on social media, in schools, and within households. Verbal abuse is analyzed using pragmatic studies that examined language functions, presuppositions and implicatures, language politeness, and the community's response to all forms of violence, particularly those involving family, society, and social media. The findings showed that in Bengkulu province during the last three years (2018–2020), there were 35 data points on verbal abuse, including 10 data points on verbal abuse on social media, 13 data points on violent verbal abuse in the household setting, and 12 data points on verbal violence at school. The verbal abuse took many forms, including demeaning, insulting, intimidating, blasphemous, homophobic, sarcastic, yelling, cursing, ridiculing, scolding, harsh words, nagging excessively, and humiliating in public. It also included bullying and cyberbullying.

Verbal Abuse in Johnny Depp & Amber Heard's Trial A Forensic Linguistic Analysis (A. Ibrahim, 2024). The study uses the Unknowing and Believing (KUB) Theory of forensic linguistics to examine verbal abuse in Depp and Heard's trial. Through the use of this model, the study investigates the kinds

of inquiries posed to Johnny Depp and Amber Heard in the particular situation. For example, the Knowing position of Depp's attorney is crucial in refuting Heard's fabrications and fraudulent charges. Heard is the verbal abuser to nearly everyone around her, according to forensic linguistic analysis of the kinds of questions posed to key participants in the KUB Theory, such as Depp, Heard, and Kate James.

Other three previous studies have explored verbal abuse in social media. *Verbal Abuse by Netizens on Social Media Against A Youtuber's Childfree Decision Statement Named Gita Savitri* (Ariibah & Zakiyyah, 2023). The purpose of this study is to classify and elucidate the many forms of verbal abuse aimed against influencers and a YouTuber named Gita Savitri, who is dedicated to childlessness. The participants in this study were comments or postings made about Gita Savitri on social media platforms like Instagram and Twitter that included verbal abuse. A qualitative research approach was used in this study, and the research phase comprised data collecting, filtering, analysis, and discourse observation. Four categories of verbal abuse statements were identified by the researchers: repressive verbal abuse, alienative verbal abuse, indirect verbal abuse, and direct verbal abuse. *Threats and Verbal Abuse toward Feminists: Linguistic Forensic Analysis on Instagram's Comment* (Imamah et al., 2023). This study examines the online abuse received by feminist activists in response to their support for *Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Nomor 30 Tahun 2021 tentang Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual (PPKS)*. This article employs a forensic linguistics approach to gathering linguistic evidence.

The results demonstrate that some purposeful comments contain threatening online abuse, and the campaign encourages cyberbullying of feminists on social media.

Another three previous studies have also explored verbal abuse in social media, but in a political context. *Implementation Indonesian Language Learning through Critical Discourse Analysis of Verbal Abuse in the 2019 Presidential Election* (Jumadi et al., 2022). This study intends to outline the sources of critical discourse analysis of verbal abuse on social media during the Republic of Indonesia's 2019 presidential election in relation to learning Indonesian. The study used qualitative approach and phenomenological techniques. The study's findings show that 2019 was a significant year for Indonesia. Ir. Joko Widodo (sequence 1) and Prabowo Subianto (sequence 2) are the two contenders for president of Indonesia in 2019. Without any information filtering, social media is occupied with disseminating news. According to the reduction of documentation data, verbal abuse that took place during the Republic of Indonesia's 2019 presidential election included the following: a) insulting, b) condescending, c) accusing, and d) expulsion/dismissal.

Normalizing misogyny: hate speech and verbal abuse of female politicians on Japanese Twitter (Fuchs & Schäfer, 2021). This article presents findings from a qualitative in-depth study of the verbal abuse of four well-known female politicians—Renho, Tsujimoto Kiyomi, Yamao Shiori, and Koike Yuriko—as well as an exploratory analysis of instances of misogynist or sexist hate speech and abusive language against female politicians on Twitter using computational

corpuslinguistic tools and methods. This successfully combines quantitative and hermeneutic approaches. According to the study, Japanese female politicians frequently receive gendered abuse on Twitter, frequently from anonymous right-wing users who use satire and irony to cover up misogyny. Opposition politicians are more likely to receive attacks than conservatives, and this ongoing animosity discourages women from entering the political sphere and normalizes sexism.

Gender inequality on Twitter during the UK election of 2019_ (Melendres & Barea, 2021). This study analyzed verbal abuse from a linguistic perspective of the women candidates of the UK election on Twitter using qualitative analysis using Fairclough's 2013 Critical Discourse Analysis. This study also compared and contrasted the language used on Twitter to refer to the candidates of the most recent UK general election in December 2019 to increase awareness of gender inequality in politics. A quantitative analysis using Sketch Engine to identify the primary collocates in the corpus; a sentiment analysis of the collected tweets using two lexicon classifications—BING (Hu & Liu, 2004) and NRC (Mohammad & Turney, 2013). The findings indicate that gender equality has not yet been achieved. It is evident that, in contrast to tweets referencing Johnson and Corbyn, those mentioning Sturgeon and Swinson use aggressive language, exhibiting what has been referred to as semiotic violence. When considering the prospect of a female prime minister or leader, the audience remains misogynistic.

Two previous studies have focused on verbal abuse in movies. *Islamic Perspective on Stylistic Analysis of Verbal Abused in the Movie 'The Glory by Kim Eun-Sook's: A Psycholinguistics View* (Ithriyah & Meilana, 2024). This study

examined verbal abuse from an Islamic perspective in the Movie *The Glory* by Kim Eun-Sook. This study employed stylistics and psycholinguistics to analyze verbal abuse in a few chosen lines by combining descriptive qualitative research with content analysis. In the findings, they found several instances of verbal abuse in “*The Glory*” that were interpreted as an insult, a sexual offense, demeaning name-calling, and a threat. There are also many gender issues in the movie.

Verbal Abuse and Gender Discrimination in a Work Environment (Semiotics Analysis of Short Film ‘Please be Quiet’) (Nurfadila & Gasa, 2022). This study examined gender discrimination and verbal abuse in the workplace using the subject of the short film *Please Be Quiet*. Researchers employed a case study research design, a descriptive qualitative methodology, and Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis method. The purpose of this study is to comprehend the film's usage of verbal abuse, the myth of the silent mouth, denotation, and connotation. The verbal harassment seen in the short film *Please Be Quiet* is known as *Quid Pro Quo* harassment, or something for something, in which the harasser offers the victim something and then requests something in return, resulting in sexual harassment.

Several previous studies were analyzed to examine impoliteness strategies in movies. Below are previous studies that analyzed impoliteness strategies in movies. *How Impoliteness Is Portrayed in a School Context: The Marva Collins as a Case Study* (Kadhum & Abbas, 2021). This study examines verbal and nonverbal rudeness in the *Marva Collins* movie. The study's objectives are to examine the various impoliteness tactics employed in the four chosen scenes and

determine whether the speaker's rank influences the sorts of impoliteness. Moreover, a qualitative research approach is used to analyze the functions carried out. According to the study's findings, withholding politeness is the second most common form of impoliteness, behind positive impoliteness. Furthermore, rather than using the other functions of impoliteness, the characters in *The Marva Collins* mostly use affective impoliteness. It is recommended to allow the speaker to infer that the hearer has an obligation to elicit a negative emotional response.

Power and Impoliteness in Devil Wear Prada Movie (Ratri & Ardi, 2019), used a qualitative content analysis method, in the finding it found that Miranda employed all type of impoliteness. Emily, on the other hand, only employed sarcasm or fake politeness, positive, negative, and bald on-record impoliteness. Miranda used her power to establish herself as the boss, gain control over decisions, take the lead in a discussion, and renew her authority. Emily's use of power served several aims at once, including reinstating the power, establishing authority over decisions, and projecting an air of superiority.

Impoliteness Strategies in Cruella Movie: Pragmatics Study (Djohan & Simatupang, 2022). This study used a descriptive qualitative methodology. Observation is used to gather data in several ways, including viewing the film, obtaining transcripts, identifying and noting the rudeness tactics used in the film, and categorizing each data point using Culpeper's Impoliteness method. The findings indicate that there are five different kinds of impoliteness tactics: withholding politeness (8%), negative impoliteness (15%), off-record

impoliteness (23%), positive impoliteness (23%), and bald on-record impoliteness (31%). Furthermore, there are two categories of meaning: non-literal.

Impoliteness Strategies Used in the Movie "Easy A" (Simanjuntak & Ambalegin, 2022). The aim of this research is to examine the rudeness tactics used in Easy A. This study is based on the idea of Culpeper (2011). The researchers used descriptive qualitative analysis to examine impoliteness tactics in this study. Both an observational methodology and a non-participatory technique were used to collect data for this investigation. Following processing, the data was analyzed using pragmatic identification techniques. The researchers found 16 utterances throughout this investigation. Through their investigation, the researchers identified five types of impoliteness: (1) withholding politeness, (2) mock politeness, (4) negative impoliteness, (5) positive impoliteness, and (4) bald on record impoliteness. The most common forms of impoliteness that Easy A used were positive and negative.

Previous researchers have analyzed verbal abuse in different places, in newspapers, real-life interactions, social media, and movies, using several linguistic theories such as pragmatics, psycholinguistics, forensic linguistics, critical discourse analysis, and impoliteness. Also, numerous previous studies have analyzed impoliteness in movies. To present the gap, this study will analyze impoliteness strategies and verbal abuse in the western movie "The Fall Guy", which has not been analyzed yet. the verbal abuse analysis is based on verbally abusive acts Dube et al. (2023), which were not used by the previous studies. This gap presents an opportunity to explore how impoliteness is constructed in the

context of modern cinematic discourse. This study also presents the novelty by combining impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse, which is a research about topic is limited. By analyzing this movie, the study aims to contribute to the broader understanding of verbal abuse in the movie *The Fall Guy*.

B. Research Question

1. What are the types of impoliteness strategies applied by the characters in *The Fall Guy* movie?
2. How is verbal abuse applied by the characters in *The Fall Guy* movie?

C. Significance of the Study

This study presents two significances, theoretical and practical. This study provides a theoretical benefit by the use of impoliteness theory by Culpeper (2005), in the scope of pragmatics and a branch of linguistics. This study is useful to give a deeper understanding of impoliteness and support Culpeper's (2005) impoliteness theory. This study also provides practical benefits for the reader. It give understanding about how the application of impoliteness and verbal abuse It is helps to understand the practical use of impoliteness and verbal abuse terms in fictional contexts.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research uses impoliteness theory by Culpeper (2005), and the scope of this research is Pragmatics. As mentioned in his book, studies of impoliteness are primarily found in socio-pragmatics, a subfield of linguistics. Linguistic pragmatics is a field that overlaps with several different fields, but most

significantly, with studies of communication and interactional sociolinguistics (Culpeper, 2011, p. 5). This research is limited to the analysis of Impoliteness strategies and verbal abuse in characters' dialogue within the film only.

E. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Impoliteness Strategies: Theory developed by Culpeper (2005).
Impoliteness strategies that employed by the characters of the movie The Fall Guy (2024).
2. Verbal Abuse: An action that hurts the person you are talking to, by saying an insulting sentence.
3. Movie: A work in the form of video and acting with the aim of entertaining, with a duration of over one hour
4. The Fall Guy: A movie released in May 2024, directed by David Leitch. Which tells about the life of a stuntman and the Hollywood film industry.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is an area of linguistics that focuses on meaning. The main goal of pragmatics is to understand how people can infer or "fill in" information that the speaker takes for granted and doesn't bother to say, recognize what the speaker is referring to, relate new information to what has already been said, and interpret what is said based on prior knowledge about the speaker and the topic of discourse (Kreidler, 2002). Pragmatics is essentially the study of "invisible" meaning, or how humans may discern meaning even when it is not expressed verbally or in writing. Speakers (or writers) need to be able to rely on a lot of common presumptions and expectations for that to occur when they attempt to communicate (Yule, 2019, p. 150).

In the study of linguistic politeness, the most pertinent idea is "face." According to pragmatics, your public self-image is your face. This is the social and emotional identity. When you say something that offends someone else's sense of self, it is referred to as a face-threatening act. When you give someone a straight order, such as "Give me that paper!" you are acting as though you have greater social power than they. You are engaging in a face-threatening behavior if you don't truly possess that social power (for example, you are not a prison warden or military officer). Cultures differ greatly in their ideas on what words are appropriate to indicate politeness. If you were raised in a culture that values directness as a sign of unity, and you give others who are more inclined toward

indirectness and avoid direct imposition direct directives like "Give me that chair!" you will be viewed as impolite. Regardless of the situation, the pragmatics are misinterpreted, and regrettably, more is frequently conveyed than is spoken (Yule, 2019, p. 156).

B. Impoliteness

Impoliteness is a phenomenon that has to do with how offense is expressed and received (Culpeper, 2005, p. 36). Linguistically, impoliteness takes the shape of face-threatening behavior, which can take many different forms and colors, such as insulting, taboo, or critical language (Acheampong & Kwarteng, 2021). Impoliteness occurs when: (1) the speaker purposefully uses a face attack; (2) the listener interprets the behavior as purposefully using a face attack; or (3) both of these situations occur. This definition emphasizes that impoliteness, like politeness, is formed by interaction between the speaker and hearer. Perhaps the quintessential example of impoliteness is in both cases, the speaker intends to communicate a face-attack, and the hearer interprets it as such (Culpeper, 2005, p. 38). Therefore, impoliteness is composed of two layers: the offensive information that is being conveyed by the statement and the knowledge that it is being done so on purpose (Culpeper, 2005, p. 39).

Impoliteness is not inherently tied to specific linguistic or nonlinguistic forms. This perspective, also emphasized by Watts (2003) in relation to politeness, highlights the contextual nature of interpretation. While certain expressions may strongly predispose an impolite reading—such as the phrase “you fucking cunt,” which is rarely perceived as anything but offensive—their

interpretation ultimately depends on contextual factors. Thus, impoliteness emerges from the dynamic interplay between linguistic cues, nonlinguistic signals, and situational context, necessitating a comprehensive consideration of context in analysis (Culpeper, 2005, p. 39).

The following are the sample output strategies and impoliteness super strategies put out by Culpeper (2005):

Bald on record impoliteness, in situations where face is not irrelevant or minimized, the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner (Culpeper, 2005, p. 41). This tactic should be distinguished from Brown and Levinson's Bald on record. Bald on record is a tactic for being courteous in certain situations, according to Brown and Levinson. In an emergency, for instance, when face concerns are postponed, when there is no danger to the hearer's face (such as "Come in" or "Do sit down"), or when the speaker is far more powerful than the hearer (such as when a father tells a youngster to "stop complaining"). The speaker does not intend to disparage the hearer's face in any of these situations, and more significantly, there is little face at risk (Culpeper, 1996).

Positive impoliteness, is the use of tactics intended to undermine the other person's positive face wants, such as ignoring them, excluding them from an activity, acting disinterested, indifferent, and unsympathetic, using inappropriate identity markers, using words that are obscure or secretive, seeking disagreement, using taboo words, and calling them names (Culpeper, 2005, p. 41). Positive impoliteness output tactics include ignoring, snubbing, and failing to acknowledge

the presence of others. Keep the other person out of an activity. Disassociate yourself from the other person; for instance, avoid sitting next to them and deny any connection or shared interests. Be disinterested, unconcerned, and uncaring. Use inappropriate identity markers, for example, when a close relationship is involved, use your title and surname; when a distant relationship is involved, use your nickname. Use cryptic or covert language; for instance, use jargon to confuse the other person or a code that only the target knows. Seek disagreement, for example, choose sensitive topics. Create discomfort for the other person by, for instance, using small talk, jokes, or avoiding silence. Use taboo words, such as profanity or aggressive language. Call the other name, for example, use inappropriate identity markers (Culpeper, 1996). The examples of taboo words are, "bullshit", "ass", "damn", "goddamn", "hell", and many more (Culpeper, 1996, p. 363).

Negative impoliteness, the use of tactics intended to harm the addressee's negative face needs, such as frightening, condescending, scorning, or ridiculing, being disrespectful, not taking the other person seriously, or demeaning the other, encroach on the other's personal space (either literally or figuratively), openly link the other to a bad element (personalize, use the pronouns "I" and "You"), and document the other's debt (Culpeper, 2005, p. 41). Below is outcome techniques for negative impoliteness. Create a fear that something bad will happen to the other person. Condescend, mock, or deride—emphasize your relative strength. Act rudely. Don't take the other person seriously. Use diminutives to make the other person feel inferior. Physically or figuratively invade the other person's

space by moving closer than the relationship allows or by asking for or discussing information that is too personal for the relationship. Personalize and utilize the pronouns "I" and "you", to explicitly link the other person with a bad characteristic. Make a note of the other's debt, and others (Culpeper, 1996).

Off-record impoliteness, the face threatening act used in an implicature, but it is done so that one attributed intention is more important than any others. These tactics of expressing rude opinions are considered off-record impoliteness. First, Aphorisms (Pseudo). If someone stumbles, they shouldn't live; if they hesitate, they should suffer. These two examples are intertextual; the first comes from the book of the Apostles, while the second is based on the proverb "he who hesitates is lost." They violate the rule of manners since they are not clear-cut statements. Second, Patterns of sound. Send out the deadwood. Sack the offender. Give the hopeless the heave-ho; Remove the trash; confused and dazed; Space waste. There is clear sound pattering in each of these examples. They violate the highest standards of etiquette by bringing up certain offensive viewpoints. So we have off-record impoliteness (Culpeper, 2005, p. 51). *Sarcasm or mock politeness*, the face threatening act is carried out using surface-level realizations of politeness that are blatantly fake (Culpeper, 2005, p. 41). *Withhold politeness*, when it is expected, being polite is not required. Not expressing gratitude for a gift, for instance, could be interpreted as deliberate impoliteness (Culpeper, 2005, p. 41).

C. Verbal Abuse

Verbal abuse is an act of using harsh language to hurt the interlocutor's feelings. A common definition of verbal abuse is any message that someone interprets as a severe, deplorable assault, whether in a personal or professional context. It can be expressed by nonverbal clues, tone, or demeanor (Buback, 2004). Verbal abuse is described as verbal behavior intended to demean, humiliate, or otherwise show a lack of respect for the worth and dignity of another person. It is a potentially hazardous outcome of interpersonal disagreement (Hadley, 1990 in Manderino & Berkey, 1997). Based on pragmatic studies, verbal abuse was examined regarding language functions, presuppositions and implicatures, language politeness, and the community's response to all forms of violence, particularly within the family and society (Diani et al., 2022).

Verbally abusive acts include but are not limited to, shout, insult, intimidating, threatening, shaming, demeaning, humiliating, disrespectful, belittling, scolding, swearing, cursing, blaming, yelling, ridiculing, teasing, scapegoating, criticizing, verbal putdowns, negative prediction, and negative comparison, according to a variety of prior literature (Dube et al., 2023). The definition will be explained in the following paragraph.

Shout. The common definition of shout is to speak in an extremely loud voice, frequently as loud as possible, usually when you want to make yourself heard in noisy conditions, or when the person you're talking to is far away or can't hear very well (Cambridge Dictionary). However, shout also means to communicate strong emotions, such anger, terror, or enthusiasm, or to express strong opinions in a loud voice (Cambridge Dictionary). Shout is frequently

linked to emotion and can occur in a variety of situations, such as physical pain, anger, cries for assistance, despair, surprise, delight, indications of presence, and many more (Mesbahi et al., 2019). According to the definition before, shouting can be considered verbal abuse based on the situation. If the speaker shouts intentionally to express anger to other person, it can be considered verbal abuse. Example of shout to express emotion is, [+ Speech] "Stop this childish nonsense immediately!" he shout angrily (Cambridge Dictionary).

Insult. Definition of insult to act in a manner or say something insulting or harsh to someone (Cambridge Dictionary). For example, when people use phrases like "gorilla" and "cow" to refer to and label someone in a position of great authority, or to use such names to describe members of the outgroup, they are engaging in personal insults (Igaab & Owaid, 2024).

Intimidation, the activity of frightening or threatening someone, usually in order to compel them to do what you want them to do (Cambridge Dictionary). *Threatening*, threat is a warning that something unpleasant or violent will occur, particularly if a specific action or order is not performed (Cambridge Dictionary). The act of threatening through speech (illocutionary) has a clear definition; the speaker must intend to convey through their words. First, the desire to carry out an act directly (or to witness someone else carry out an act); second, the conviction that the outcome of that act would negatively impact the addressee; and third, they want to threaten the addressee by making them aware of the intention in 1 (Fraser, 1998).

Shaming, the act of openly calling someone out and attracting public attention to them, particularly online (Cambridge Dictionary). *Disrespectful*, disrespectful is a lack of respect for someone or something (Cambridge Dictionary). Examples of disrespectful treatment are insensitive actions, verbal and nonverbal displays of rudeness, disparaging, and ignoring a patient or their spouse, partner, or surrogate because of their gender identity and expression (Berkman et al., 2023).

Humiliating, an act that makes someone embarrassed or stupid. *Demeaning* is an act that causes someone to lose regard. *Belittling*, Belittling means an action to make a person or an action seem as if he or she is not important. *Scolding* is the act of speaking angrily to someone because you disapprove of their behavior, or showing that you disapprove of someone's behavior (Cambridge Dictionary). *Swearing*, is a form of impolite or offensive language used by people, often when they are upset (Cambridge Dictionary). The main purpose of swearing is to convey emotional meaning, which can take the shape of insults or epithets aimed at other people (Jay, 2009).

Blaming, blame means to believe or say that something or someone did something wrong or is to blame for a negative event (Cambridge Dictionary). *Yelling*, yelling is the act of yelling anything or making a loud sound, usually in response to anger, pain, or excitement (Cambridge Dictionary). *Ridiculing*, Ridiculing (ridicule) is making someone or something appear foolish by cruel words or deeds (Cambridge Dictionary). *Teasing*, teasing is a social practice that

some people find amusing and a casual way to joke around, while others see it as cruel and a way to offend someone (Kowalski, 2000).

Scapegoating, scapegoating is an attributional technique that shifts responsibility from one person or group to another to reduce guilt (Douglas, 1195 in Rothschild & Keefer, 2023). Criticizing, criticizing someone or something means expressing disapproval of them (Cambridge Dictionary). *Verbal Putdowns*: putdown means to put something or someone down. Cambridge Dictionary), while verbal putdowns can be concluded as utterances that put something or someone down. *Negative predictions* are thoughts that arise when faced with a specific trigger, like a social, romantic, work, or study situation (Anderson & Saulsman, n.d.). *Negative comparison*, comparison means comparing two or more individuals or objects. Which negative comparison can be concluded by comparing individuals or objects with negative things.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Method

This research applied a qualitative research. Qualitative research is a method for investigating and understanding the significance that people or groups assign to a social or human issue (Creswell & Creswell, 2022). The researcher chose a qualitative method because they wanted to understand the phenomenon of verbal abuse through impoliteness strategies in the movie in depth. The qualitative research is also appropriate for this study because it focuses on analyzing and interpreting linguistic data to understand how impoliteness strategies and verbal abuse are applied by the characters in the movie. The analysis is based on Culpeper's (2005) theory of impoliteness strategies, which provides a framework to classify the types of impoliteness found in the movie.

B. Data and Data Source

The data for this study is the movie *The Fall Guy*, directed by David Leitch. *The Fall Guy* tells the journey of stuntman Colt Seavers, alongside his ex-girlfriend Jody Moreno, Gail Mayor, and many more. The main character, Colt Seavers, who is recuperating from a near-fatal injury, finds himself thrust back into the spotlight when a Hollywood movie star disappears for no apparent reason. In a daring quest to locate the missing actor, Colt is forced to face his history and the dangers of his line of work. He has to negotiate perilous situations while deciphering a perilous conspiracy, depending on his extraordinary abilities and unyielding resolve. As the stakes get higher, Colt has to decide between the truth

and his own safety while trying to get back together with his ex-lover. Colt is put to the ultimate, dangerous test in a thrilling climax that will determine his legacy and push him to the edge (IMDb).

The data source is words, phrases, sentences, and discourse among the characters in the movie *The Fall Guy*. It was taken from the main characters, Colt Seavers and Jody Moreno, supporting characters Gail Mayor and Tom Ryder, and other characters. The words, phrases, sentences, and discourse are chosen based on those that show verbal abuse and impoliteness strategies.

C. Instrument

In collecting the data, the researcher is the key instrument. The research will collect all the data related to impoliteness and verbal abuse. The data will then be inserted into Table 3.1 for Research Questions 1 and 2. For the type of impoliteness strategies, it will be inserted into the column of type of impoliteness strategies, to answer the first research question. For type of verbal abuse will be inserted into the column of type of verbal abuse, to answer the second research question.

Table 3.1 Data based on Type of Impoliteness Strategies and Verbal Abuse

No	Datum	Type of impoliteness strategies	Type of Verbal Abuse
		Bald on record Positive Negative Off record Sarcasm/mock politeness Withhold politeness Shout Insult Intimidation Threatening Shaming Demeaning Humiliating Disrespectful Belittling Scolding Swearing Cursing Blaming Yelling Ridiculing Teasing Scapegoating Criticizing Verbal putdowns Negative predictions Negative comparison	

In Table 3.1, the researcher divides the table based on the types of impoliteness by Culpeper (2005). Therefore, it will display the datum, then analyze whether it belongs to bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness,

negative impoliteness, off record impoliteness, withhold politeness, sarcasm or mock politeness. The researcher will also divide the table based on the types of verbal abuse by (Dube et al., 2023). Therefore, it will display the datum and then analyze whether it belongs to shout, insult, intimidating, threatening, shaming, demeaning, humiliating, disrespectful, belittling, scolding, swearing, cursing, blaming, yelling, ridiculing, teasing, scapegoating, criticizing, verbal putdowns, negative prediction, or negative comparison.

D. Data Collection

The data collection process involves the following steps: first, movie observation, and second, transcription. The first step is watching the movie; the researcher carefully watched *The Fall Guy* (2024) several times to identify scenes where impoliteness occurs. This step ensured a thorough understanding of the context and delivery of the dialogues. The second step is making a transcription. The transcription process involves note-taking with the official subtitle, nonverbal expression, tone, and facial expression of the character. The researcher chose the relevant words, phrases, sentences, and discourse where impoliteness occurs, and then transcribed directly from the movie.

E. Data Analysis

The data analysis was conducted to answer both research questions: What are the types of impoliteness strategies used by the characters on *The Fall Guy* movie? and, how do the impoliteness strategies applied to verbal abuse on *The Fall Guy* move? The data analysis process involved the following steps:

To answer the first research question, the researcher will categorize the data using Culpeper's (2005) impoliteness strategies, and then the data will be presented in Table 3.1. After the data was categorized in Table 3.1. The researcher will write down the context of the data, then write a deep analysis of the type of impoliteness strategies according to the context and the theory.

Then, to answer the second research question, the researcher will categorize the data using Dube et al. (2023) verbal abuse act, and then the data will be inserted to Table 3.1. After the data is categorized in Table 3.1, the researcher will write down about how the impoliteness strategies are applied to verbal abuse using the context of the data, Culpeper (2005)'s impoliteness strategies, and Dube et al. (2023)'s verbal abuse act. Lastly, the researcher will write about the limitations and suggestions for future research.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and a discussion of the research. The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the type of impoliteness strategies of verbal abuse in *The Fall Guy* movie. It also discussed how verbal abuse was applied by the character on *The Fall Guy*. The analysis will be conducted with Culpeper's (2005) impoliteness strategies and Dube et al (2023) verbal abuse act.

A. Findings

This section presents the findings of this study. It presents the context of the 40 data, which contains words, phrases, sentences, and discourse that were found. Additionally, this chapter provides a comprehensive analysis of the data in relation to the context and theory. The following is a table that presents the total number of impoliteness strategies and verbal abuse applied by the characters in *The Fall Guy*.

Table 4.1: Total number of impoliteness strategies applied by the characters on *The Fall Guy* movie.

Impoliteness Strategies	
Type	Amount
Bald on record impoliteness	21
Positive impoliteness	14
Negative impoliteness	10
	45

Table 4.2: Total number of impoliteness verbal abuse applied by the characters on *The Fall Guy* movie.

Verbal Abuse	
Type	Amount
Insult	13
Shouting	12
Yelling	9
Cursing	5
Threatening	3
Belittling	2
Teasing	1
	45

Based on Table 4.1. and 4.2, the most dominant impoliteness strategies is bald on record impoliteness by 21, the second is positive impoliteness by 14, and negative impoliteness by 10. For the verbal abuse, the most used act is insult 13, then shouting by 12, yelling by 9, cursing by 5, threatening by 3, belittling by 2, and teasing by 1. Even though the data is 40, impoliteness and verbal abuse used in the data are 45. It is because some of the data is discourse and composed by more than one phrase or sentence.

Datum 1

Most epic fail I've ever seen.

Context: This datum is a sentence from a man who was in the same film as Colt. The man met Colt in the place where Colt worked. He called Colt, then brought up his accident, which made Colt uncomfortable by saying, "How are you even still alive?" Then Colt replied with, "I don't know. I wish I wasn't right now."

This shows that he is uncomfortable. Then the man called his girlfriend. After she came, he said, “This dude was in a movie I was in. Most epic fail I’ve ever seen.”

This datum, “most epic fail I’ve ever seen,” is an impoliteness strategy, which is a positive impoliteness strategy. According to Culpeper (2005), in positive impoliteness, the speaker attacks the hearer's positive face; one of the tactics is by acting unsympathetic. In the phrase, “Most epic fail I’ve ever seen,” the man attacks Colt’s positive face by acting unsympathetic by bringing up a sensitive issue (Colt’s accident), and referring to his bad luck as the most epic fail he had ever seen. This impoliteness strategy, a positive one, because Colt’s falling was a tragedy for him, while the man said it is the most epic one.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by teasing. According to Dube et al. (2023), teasing includes verbally abusive acts. Here, the man teased Colt by saying, “Most epic fail I’ve ever seen.” It is a phrase used to convey that Colt’s failure is extremely severe. Thus, by uttering, “Most epic fail I’ve ever seen,” the man performed a positive impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is teasing.

Datum 2

Yo, Fall Guy. Bring my car back without a scratch.

Context: This datum is a sentence that was still uttered by the same man to Colt in datum one. This sentence is spoken after the situation in datum one. In this instance, the man called Colt “Fall Guy.” Fall guy, a nickname he created for Colt to mock him because he had fallen while filming.

This datum, “Yo, Fall Guy. Bring my car back without a scratch,” is an impoliteness strategy, which is negative impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), in negative impoliteness strategies, the speaker attacks the hearer's negative face, one of the tactics is by mocking. In the sentence, “Yo, Fall Guy. Bring my car back without a scratch,” The man targeted Colt’s negative face by mocking Colt as a ‘fall guy’, which is a bad nickname for Colt. This impoliteness strategy, a negative one because the man makes fun of Colt’s tragedy and calls him “Fall Guy,” which is created from his tragedy.

How verbal abuse is applied by the characters is by insulting. According to Dube et al. (2023), insult includes verbally abusive acts. Here, the man insults Colt by saying, “Yo, fall guy.” It is a word that is used to make fun of Colt’s accident in a negative way. Thus, by uttering, “Yo, Fall Guy,” the man performed a negative impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is an insult.

Datum 3

Nooo! Chill! It’s a rental!

Context: This datum is a phrase uttered by the man to Colt when Colt drifts his car. Previously, the man asked Colt to bring his car without scratches, but Colt drove his car in front of his eyes. This Colt act also confirmed that Colt is annoyed with the man's utterances in the previous datum.

This phrase, “Nooo! Chill! It’s a rental!” is an impoliteness strategy, which is bald on record impoliteness strategy. According to Culpeper (2005) bald-on-record impoliteness criteria is when the face-threatening act is carried out in a

straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this case, when the man uttered “Nooo! Chill! It’s a rental!” the face-threatening act is performed straightforwardly and directly. he directly tells Colt to stop drifting his car because it is a rental. This impoliteness strategy is a bald on record one, because the man was performing an urgent demand angrily.

How verbal abuse is applied by the characters is by yelling. According to Dube et al. (2023), yelling is included among verbally abusive acts. Here, the man is yelling to Colt by saying, “Nooo! Chill! It’s a rental!” The man yelled at Colt to express his anger because he asked Colt to drive his car, but Colt drifting his car instead. Thus, by uttering, “Nooo! Chill! It’s a rental!” the man performed a negative impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is yelling.

Datum 4

A cannon roll?!

Context: This is a phrase uttered by Colt and the stuntman coordinator named Dan. In this situation, Colt just arrived on the filming set, and then he came to Dan to discuss the scene. Here, Colt hopes he does not need to do dangerous action because this is his first stunt job in a while. But, Dan says that he needs to do a cannon roll, after hearing that Colt immediately shouts, “A cannon roll?!” to Dan.

This phrase, “*a cannon roll?!*” is an impoliteness strategy, the bald on record one. According to Culpeper (2005), bald-on-record impoliteness criteria is when the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous,

succinct, and direct manner. in this case, after Dan explained the scene, Colt immediately confronted Dan by saying, “A cannon roll?!” in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. This impoliteness strategy, a bald on record one, because the man was performing an urgent demand angrily.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by shouting. According to Dube et al. (2023) shouting is included in verbally abusive acts. Here, Colt shouts to Dan by saying, “A cannon roll?!” This phrase expresses Colt’s frustration because he has just back from a hiatus, and it is his first stunt after a while, and Dan gives him a hard scene. Thus, by uttering, “A cannon roll?!” Colt performed bald on record impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse which is shouting.

Datum 5

(explode) What the hell is going on over there, Rush? We did not call for pyro.

Context: This datum is a sentence uttered by Nigel to his subordinate Rush. First, Nigel was talking with movie director Jody. Then, suddenly, there was an explosion which came from pyros in the set. The pyros are the responsibility of Nigel’s subordinate Rush, and it’s not yet time for the pyros to be blown. Nigel was angry because of that, and he immediately called Rush on the phone.

This sentence, “What the hell is going on over there, Rush?” is an impoliteness strategy; it fulfills positive impoliteness strategies. According to Culpeper (2005), in positive impoliteness, the speaker attacks the hearer's positive face; one of the tactics is using a taboo word. In this datum, Nigel uses taboo words, “what the hell,” to damage Rush’s face. This impoliteness strategy, a

positive one because Nigel uses taboo language, “what the hell,” when speaking to Rush, which is impolite.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by cursing. According to Dube et al. (2023) cursing is included among verbally abusive acts. Here, Nigel curses at Rush by saying, “What the hell is going on over there, Rush? We did not call for pyro. Nigel's act is rude, because when there's something wrong, you can ask him nicely rather than immediately asking him by using harsh words. Thus, by uttering, “What the hell is going on over there, Rush?” Coly performed a positive impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse, which is cursing.

Datum 6

(explode again) I will seriously track down your family and kill every last one of them!

Context: In this datum, Nigel makes an utterance to Rush. This happened after he scolded and swore at Rush in the previous datum, but Rush still made a mistake. After this scene, Jody tries to calm down Nigel by saying that his subordinates acted like that because they feel Nigel did not respect them.

The sentence, “I will seriously track down your family and kill every last one of them!” is an impoliteness strategy, and is considered a negative impoliteness strategy. According to Culpeper (2005) negative impoliteness is the use of strategies designed to damage the addressee's negative face wants, one of the tactics is by frightening. This impoliteness strategy, a negative one, because

Nigel is frightening Rush by creating fear that he will track down Rush's family and kill them if there's another mistake.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by threatening. According to Dube et al. (2023), threatening includes verbally abusive acts. Here, Nigel threatens Rush by saying by uttering "I will seriously track down your family and kill every last one of them!" He threatened Rush by saying he would track down Rush's family and kill them if Rush made a mistake again. This Nigel act is so rude, because he should get that far over that simple mistake. By uttering "I will seriously track down your family and kill every last one of them!" Nigel performed negative impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act which is threatening.

Datum 7

(explode) I will gut you like the pigs that you are! Stop testing!

Context: This datum is a sentence by Nigel to Rush, but it happened several minutes after the first conversation when Nigel cursed and threatened Rush. Also, after Jody told Nigel that his subordinates acted like that because they felt Nigel did not respect them. But, after that, Rush is still testing, which has resulted in another explosion.

This datum contains two impoliteness strategies: negative impoliteness strategies and bald on-record impoliteness strategies. In the sentence, "I will gut you like the pigs that you are!" is negative impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005) negative impoliteness is the use of strategies designed to damage the

addressee's negative face wants; one tactic is frightening. This is an impoliteness strategy is a negative one, because Nigel frightens Rush by saying he will gut Rush like a pig if he still keeps testing.

While "stop testing!" is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005) bald-on-record impoliteness criteria is when the FTA is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this case, Nigel issued a direct command to Rush, and his position is higher than Rush which made it bald on record impoliteness. This is an impoliteness strategy, bald on record impoliteness, because Nigel asks a direct command, without the word 'please', which made it impolite.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by threatening and shouting. According to Dube et al. (2023), threatening and shouting are included in verbally abusive acts. Here, Nigel threatens Rush by uttering, "I will gut you like the pigs that you are!" Nigel was threatening Rush by saying he would gut Rush like a pig if he made a mistake again, which implied that he was very angry. However, Nigel also shouted to Rush by uttering, "Stop testing!". The phrase implied Nigel was so done with Rush; he was very angry because Rush kept testing. By uttering, "I will gut you like the pigs that you are! Stop testing!" Nigel used negative impoliteness and bald on record impoliteness strategies, also a verbal abuse act, which is threatening and shouting.

Datum 8

You just jinxed it!

Context: This is a sentence uttered by Colt to Dan. In this situation, Colt was asked to do a scene when he drove the car between the blowing pyros. Colt checked the density of the sand. He says that the sand is bad and asks Dan to postpone it. He explains to Dan that he can't do the act. But Dan keeps convincing himself that he should do the act. Colt says, "I'm gonna be sick," after hearing Dan's alibi. Dan replied with "You got this, you're the one." Then Colt was angry because with that, Dan jinxed his utterance that he was gonna be sick.

This sentence, "you just jinxed it!" is an impoliteness strategy, which is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005) bald-on-record impoliteness criteria are when the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. Colt's sentence, "You just jinxed it!" is performed in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. Colt also speaks angrily to Dan. This is an impoliteness strategy, a bald record one, because Colt speaks angrily to Dan in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by shouting. According to Dube et al. (2023), shouting is included in verbally abusive acts. Here, Colt shouts to Dan by saying, "You just jinxed it!" This sentence conveys Colt's irritation and blame toward Dan. By expressing his annoyance in a loud and direct manner, Colt demonstrates a form of verbal abuse through shouting. Thus, by uttering "You just jinxed it!" Colt performed bald on record impoliteness strategies and verbal abuse, which is shouting.

Datum 9

“Get in the car!”

Context: This datum is a phrase uttered by Dan to Colt. Previously, Jody asked Dan to let the stuntman (Colt) enter the car, and he told Colt, but Colt kept postponing it by talking about a different topic. It makes Dan annoyed, and then he shouts at Colt to make him enter the car.

This phrase, “Get in the car!” is an impoliteness strategy, which is a bald-on-record impoliteness strategy. According to Culpeper (2005), bald-on-record impoliteness criteria are when the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. Dan uttered, “Get in the car!” which is an order that must be obeyed and cannot be challenged. Here, Dan performed the face-threatening act in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. this is an impoliteness strategy, bald on record one, because Dan gives orders in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by shouting. According to Dube et al. (2023), shouting is included in verbally abusive acts. Here, Dan shouts to Colt by saying, “Get in the car!” This phrase shows that Dan was so done, because of Colt who not who did not immediately get into the car, then he gave an order to Colt in a higher tone to make Colt obey him. By expressing his order in a higher tone, Dan demonstrates a form of verbal abuse through shouting. Thus, by uttering, “Get in the car!” Dan performed a bald on record impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is shouting.

Datum 10

God, I hate that bullshit, that stunt guy bullshit.

Context: This datum is a sentence uttered by Jody to Colt. At first, Jody entered Colt's car and had some conversation with him. This sentence happened after Jody asked how Colt had been, and Colt answered with a thumbs-up, which Jody knew was a lie. Jody was annoyed and said to Colt that he did not explain anything.

This sentence, "God, I hate that bullshit, that stunt guy bullshit," is an impoliteness strategy, which is a positive impoliteness strategy. According to Culpeper (2005), in positive impoliteness strategies, the speakers attack other people's positive face wants, one of the tactics using taboo words. In this case, Jody uses strong and taboo language ("bullshit") to Colt. This impoliteness strategy, a positive one because Jody used a taboo word when speaking to Colt, which shows impolite behavior.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by cursing. According to Dube et al. (2023), cursing includes verbally abusive acts. Here, Jody swears to Colt by saying "bullshit." This implied that she was angry and annoyed with Colt's response. In the next scene, she also said to Colt to stop talking, which implied she was done with Colt. Thus, by uttering, "God, I hate that bullshit, that stunt guy bullshit," Jody performed a positive impoliteness and verbal abuse act, which is cursing.

Datum 11

“(pushing people) *Move, move! Get out of the way! Move! Come on! Get out of the way! Move! Get off me!*”

Context: This datum is a phrase uttered by Doone to people in the club. Previously, Colt was on a mission to find Tom. After he went to Tom’s apartment, he met Iggy, Tom’s girlfriend, who said Colt needs to find Doone in the club if he wants to meet Tom. After Colt arrived at the club and met Doone, Doone asked his subordinates to attack Colt, but Colt won the fight. After Doone saw that, he ran away and said *Move, move! Get out of the way! Move! Come on! Get out of the way! Move! Get off me!*” while being pushed by people in the club, which made them annoyed.

This phrase, “*Move, move! Get out of the way! Move! Come on! Get out of the way! Move! Get off me!*” is an impoliteness strategy, which is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), bald-on-record impoliteness criteria are when the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this datum, Doone asks people to move, without like “please,” which made it impolite. Also, Doone’s sentence was straightforward and unambiguous. This is an impoliteness strategy, the bald on record one, because it involves asking people to move in an impolite way.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character by shouting. According to Dube et al. (2023), shouting includes verbally abusive acts. Here, Doone was shouting to people when he ran away by saying, “*Move, move! Get out of the way! Move! Come on! Get out of the way! Move! Get off me!*” His repeated and

forceful commands display a lack of respect for others' personal space and social norms. Thus, by uttering, "Move, move! Get out of the way! Move! Come on! Get out of the way! Move! Get off me!" Doone performed a bald on record impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is shouting.

Datum 12

And you're clearly chickenshit!

Context: This datum is a phrase uttered by Colt to Dan. Colt was under drug effect. He saw Doone run away and chase him. He saw Doone get in a taxi, and he wanted to stop him by crashing into the taxi. Dan replied, "You're clearly high, Colt." That shows that Colt's plan did not make sense because he is under the effect, and Colt replied with that.

This sentence, "And you're clearly chickenshit!" is an impoliteness strategy, which is positive impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), in positive impoliteness strategies, the speakers attack other people's positive face wants, one of the tactics is by calling them names. In this case, Colt was name-calling Dan with "chickenshit." According to Merriam-Webster, chickenshit is a vulgar adjective that means weak and cowardly. This impoliteness strategy, a positive one because Dan did not mean to harm Colt, but he called Dan "chickenshit" because he did not agree with him.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by insulting. According to Dube et al. (2023), insult is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Colt insults Dan by uttering "chickenshit. Chickenshit means weak and cowardly; by uttering this, it could make Dan feel hurt. Thus, by uttering "And you're clearly

chickenshit!” Colt’s performed a positive impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act which is an insult.

Datum 13

“Where’s Ryder?!”

Context: This datum is a phrase uttered by Colt to Doone. After Colt succeeded in stopping the taxi by standing in front of the car and getting crushed by it, he immediately went to Doone to dig up information about Tom. When coming to Doone, Tom was very angry and made Doone ask Tom to relax, but Colt could not relax. Then, Colt came to Doone angrily.

This phrase, *“Where’s Ryder?!”* is an impoliteness strategy, which is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), bald-on-record impoliteness criteria are when the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this phrase, Colt asked, *“Where’s Ryder?!”* in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner with an intimidating face. This is an impoliteness strategy, a bald on record one, because Colt was angrily asked to Doone in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by yelling. According to Dube et al. (2023), yelling is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Colt shouts to Doone by saying, *“Where’s Ryder?!”*. He approaches Doone angrily and asks questions directly and aggressively. He is expressing his anger without any attempt to soften his words. Thus, by uttering *“Where’s Ryder?!”* Colt performed a bald-on-record impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is shouting.

Datum 14

“Gail, you asked me to do this!”

Context: This datum was a sentence uttered by Colt to Gail. Before, Gail asked Tom to find Tom. His journey led him to the hotel to find Tom. In the hotel, he met Gail and Jody. Colt went to upstairs and entered Tom’s room, but inside he found a dead body. After that, Colt immediately called Gail, Gail acted stupid and like doesn’t know anything, which made Colt angry.

This sentence, “Gail, you asked me to do this!” is an impoliteness strategy, which is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), bald-on-record impoliteness criteria are when the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this case, Colt directly confronts Gail without softening the statement. The tone suggests frustration or justification, placing blame on Gail in a blunt and emotionally charged way. Here is an impoliteness strategy, the bald on record one, because it prioritizes delivering the message over preserving the listener’s positive face.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by shouting. According to Dube et al. (2023), shouting is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Colt shouted at Gail by saying, “Gail, you asked me to do this!” In this case, Colt shouted at Gail to make Gail keep on the track with the information that he said, because Gail acted like she did not know anything, which made Colt mad. Thus, by uttering “Gail, you asked me to do this!” Colt performed bald on record impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is shouting.

Datum 15

No more handling! I want the police!

Context:

This datum is part of a discourse between Colt and Gail; it is the continuation of the previous datum. It happened after Colt told Gail about the dead body. Colt was panicked, but Gail asked Colt to calm down and told him that she's gonna handle everything. Hearing that made Colt angrily refuse and want to call the police.

This sentence, "No more handling! I want the police!" is an impoliteness strategy, which is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), bald-on-record impoliteness criteria are when the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this sentence, Colt strongly expresses his disagreement in a high tone and in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. Colt's sentence expresses that his desire is undeniable. This is an impoliteness strategy, a bald-on-record one, because Colt expresses his desire in an angry tone and in a direct manner.

How verbal abuse applied by the character is by yelling. According to Dube et al. (2023), yelling is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Colt is yelling to Gail by saying, "No more handling! I want the police!". This act expresses Colt's anger and frustration. He raises his voice to demand action and completely dismisses any further attempts at informal resolution. Thus, by uttering, "No more handling! I want the police!" Colt performed a bald-on-record impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is yelling.

Datum 16

Give me the phone!

Context: This datum is a sentence uttered by Dressler to Colt. Dressler is Tom's subordinate. Here, Colt gets Tom's phone, which has evidence about Henry's killer, who is Tom. But then Dressler, alongside other Tom's subordinates, came to arrest Colt to get the phone.

This sentence, "Give me the phone!" is an impoliteness strategy, which is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), bald-on-record impoliteness criteria are when the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. Here, Dressler uttered a command in a non-friendly face, straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. According to the tone, Dressler sounds like they do not accept rejection. Here is an impoliteness strategy, the bald on record one, because Dressler gives a direct command not in a polite way.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by shouting. According to Dube et al. (2023), shouting is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Dressler shout to Colt by saying, "Give me the phone!" This utterance is delivered in a direct, forceful, and unambiguous manner, leaving no room for negotiation. Dressler's tone and volume indicate urgency and anger, intensifying the face-threatening nature of the command.

Datum 17

Dipshit! What went wrong? What went right?

Context: This datum is a phrase uttered by Colt to Tom. In this situation, Colt was kidnapped by Tom. Before, Colt was accused of killing Henry when the real culprit was Tom. Colt has Tom's phone, which contains the evidence that Tom killed Henry, then he got caught with Dressler and Tom. After that Tom and his subordinate tortured him. Colt was angry with Tom because of that.

This phrase, "Dipshit! What went wrong? What went right?" is an impoliteness strategy, which is a positive impoliteness strategy. According to Culpeper (2005), in positive impoliteness strategies, the speakers attack other people's positive face wants, one of the tactics is by calling them names. In this phrase, Colt was name-calling Tom as a dipshit. According to Merriam-Webster, dipshit means a stupid person. It is both offensive and emotionally charged. This impoliteness strategy, a positive one because Colt referred to Tom as "dipshit," which is a bad and harmful.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by insulting. According to Dube et al. (2023), insult is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Colt insults Tom by saying, "Dipshit!" which means a stupid person. Colt called Tom "dipshit" because Tom was angry over Tom's treatment of him. However, this expression reflects Colt's intention to provoke Tom emotionally and undermine his feelings during the confrontation. Thus, by uttering, "Dipshit! What went wrong? What went right?" Colt performed a positive act of impoliteness and verbal abuse, which constitutes an insult.

Datum 18

Tom, you need carbs! Your brain runs on glucose! For simple cognitive functions.

You need them.

Context: This datum contains sentences that were uttered by Colt to Tom. In this situation, Colt is still with Tom, Dressler, and other subordinates. Tom tell Colt about how he kill Henry and Gail plan to make scenario which Tom get accused to kill Henry, then kill him but made it like a suicide. After hearing that Colt got more angry to Tom.

This datum, “Tom, you need carbs! Your brain runs on glucose! For simple cognitive functions. You need them,” is an impoliteness strategy, which is a negative impoliteness strategy. According to Culpeper (2005) negative impoliteness is the use of strategies designed to damage the addressee’s negative face wants, one of the tactic is by being contemptuous. In this case, Colt is contemptuous of Tom by saying, “Tom, you need carbs! Your brain runs on glucose! For simple cognitive functions. You need them.” This implies that Tom cannot use his brain to think. This impoliteness strategy, a positive one, because Colt say to Tom that he can’t think so, he needs to consume carbs.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by insult. Here, Colt insults Tom by saying, “Tom, you need carbs! Your brain runs on glucose! For simple cognitive functions. You need them.” It is an insult, because the brain needs glucose to work properly; if it runs on glucose, the brain’s cognitive functions cannot work well. So it concluded that Colt thinks Tom cannot think straight. Thus, by uttering, “Tom, you need carbs! Your brain runs on glucose!

For simple cognitive functions. You need them,” Colt performed a negative impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is an insult.

Datum 19

Colt, you’re the fall guy, you’re the fall guy you know.

Context: This phrase was uttered by Tom to Colt. In this situation, Tom and Colt is still in the same place, alongside Dressler and Tom’s subordinates. After Colt uttered, “Tom, you need carbs! Your brain runs on glucose! For simple cognitive functions. You need them,” Tom uttered, “Colt, you’re the fall guy, you’re the fall guy you know,” as a response.

This datum, “Colt, you’re the fall guy, you’re the fall guy you know,” is an impoliteness strategy, which is a negative impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), negative impoliteness is the use of strategies designed to damage the addressee’s negative face wants, for example, scorn or ridicule. In this datum, Tom ridicules Colt by saying, “the fall guy,” in response to Colt’s utterance in the previous datum when Colt said, “Tom, you need carbs! Your brain runs on glucose! For simple cognitive functions. You need them.” The nickname “The Fall Guy” is a nickname that was created to mock Tom’s falling while shooting his previous movie. This impoliteness strategy, the negative one, is because Tom uses a nickname that was used to mock Colt’s tragedy to harass him.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by insulting. According to Dube et al. (2023), insult is one of the verbally abusive acts. Tom insulted Colt by calling him “The Fall Guy,” which is a nickname for Colt because he fell while filming. The nickname is harmful because it was created from Colt’s tragedy. This

act of verbal abuse highlights Tom's attempt to attack Colt's vulnerability and embarrass him by bringing up a painful incident from his past. Thus, by uttering, "Colt, you're the fall guy, you're the fall guy, you know," Tom performed a positive impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is an insult.

Datum 20

We're in the middle of a take right now, asshole.

Context: This datum is a sentence uttered by Colt to Tom. Before, Tom made a plan to kill Colt, but it failed, then Colt went to Jody and explained everything. Then, Jody and Tom made a plan to make Tom confess by having him do a dangerous scene by himself. Here, Tom was shooting his scene in the car, and Colt suddenly got into his car to do his plan. Colt's act made Tom annoyed.

This sentence employs an impoliteness strategy, which is a positive impoliteness strategy. According to Culpeper (2005), in positive impoliteness strategies, the speakers attack other people's positive face wants, one of the tactics is by name-calling. Here, Tom name-calls Colt as "asshole". According to Merriam-Webster, asshole means someone who is foolish, annoying, or hateful. This is an impoliteness strategy, a positive one, because Tom name-calls Colt with inappropriate names, 'asshole'.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by insulting. According to Dube et al. (2023), insult is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Tom insults Colt by calling him an "asshole." Asshole is a bad nickname. The nickname means that Tom is disrespectful towards Tom. Thus, by saying, "We're in the

middle of a take right now, asshole,” Tom performed impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act which is insult.

Datum 21

Get in the car right now!

Context: This datum is a phrase uttered by Dressler to his subordinates. It happened when he saw Colt enter Tom’s car and drive him away. After he saw that, he immediately gave command to his subordinates to chase them.

This datum is an impoliteness strategy which is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005) Bald on record impoliteness happened in situations where face is not irrelevant or minimized; the FTA is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this datum, the phrase is carried out straightforwardly and directly. Here, Dressler gave command in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. His command was also performed with a high tone, which means this command is absolute. It is an impoliteness strategy, a bald on record impoliteness, because Dressler gives commands which are straightforward, and his tone of voice shows no subtlety.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by shouting. According to Dube et al. (2023), shouting is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Dressler is shouting to his subordinates by saying, “Get in the car right now!” in a loud voice and higher tone. The phrase means that is an irrefutable order. Thus by uttering, “Get in the car right now!” Dressler performed bald on record impoliteness and verbal abuse act which is shouting.

Datum 22

Jody, what the hell are you doing?!

Context: This datum is a sentence uttered by Gail to Jody. In this scene, Jody made Tom do a scene, which was not in the script, with the help of Tom and Dan. Gail was angry because there was no camera, and it could harm Tom.

This sentence, “Jody, what the hell are you doing?!” is an impoliteness strategy, which is positive impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), in positive impoliteness strategies, the speakers attack other people's positive face wants, one of the tactics is by using taboo words. In this situation, Jody had a positive face because his plan was accomplished. Then, Gail attacked Jody's positive face by using the taboo word, “what the hell,” to Jody. This is an impoliteness strategy, a positive one, because Gail uses taboo words when speaking to Jody.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by cursing. According to Dube et al. (2023), cursing is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Gail swears to Jody by saying, “Jody, what the hell are you doing?!” It happened because after she saw Tom, she automatically became angry with Jody. By the sentence, it can be implied that Gail wants Jody to understand that what she did was a mistake. Thus, by uttering, “Jody, what the hell are you doing?!” Gail performed a positive impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which involved cursing.

Datum 23

Let me out right now!

Context: In this datum is a phrase uttered by Tom to Colt. In this scene, Tom was in a car with Colt to do his plan with Jody, to make Tom do his own stunt, and to

make him speak up about the truth. This plan was beyond Tom imagination, which made Tom angry because Colt drove the car with full speed and it unsafe.

This datum, “Let me out right now!” is an impoliteness strategy, which is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005) Bald on record impoliteness happened in situations where face is not irrelevant or minimized; the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this datum, the phrase is carried out straightforwardly and directly. The speaker, Tom, is more powerful than the hearer, Colt, when Tom tells Colt to let him out, so it is bald on record impoliteness. This is an impoliteness strategy, a bald on record one, because Tom's command is carried out straightforwardly and directly.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by shouting. According to Dube et al. (2023), shouting is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Tom shouts to Colt by saying, “Let me out right now!” in a high tone. Tom was shouted at because he was in a bad situation, so he shouted to Colt, with the purpose that Colt would let him out of the car. Thus, by uttering “Let me out right now!” Tom performed bald on record impoliteness and verbal abuse, which is shouting.

Datum 24

What are you gonna do, huh? You gonna kill me? Again?!

Context: This is a sentence uttered by Colt to Tom. In this scene, Tom and Colt is still in the car as before. Colt was driving recklessly, and it made Tom angry and worried, then Tom said, "Let me out right now!" and Colt replied with "What are you gonna do, huh? You gonna kill me? Again?!" in a high tone.

This sentence, "What are you gonna do, huh? You gonna kill me? Again?!" is an impoliteness strategy, which is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), Bald on record impoliteness happened in situations where face is not irrelevant or minimized; the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. While saying, "What are you gonna do, huh? You gonna kill me? Again?!" Colt stares at Tom angrily and raises his voice, which shows that Colt is emotional and fed up with Tom. Colt's act is fulfilling bald on record impoliteness, where the face-threatening act is also performed straightforwardly. This is an impoliteness strategy, a bald-on-record one, because Colt angrily speaks to Tom.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by yelling. According to Dube et al. (2023), yelling is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Colt yelling to Tom by saying, "What are you gonna do, huh? You gonna kill me? Again?!" Here, Colt's use of a raised voice, combined with the accusatory tone, conveys his anger. Thus, by uttering, "What are you gonna do, huh? You gonna kill me? Again?!" Tom performed a bald on record impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse, which is yelling.

Datum 25

Oh goddamn! I can't think when you drive like this.

Context: This datum is a sentence uttered by Tom to Colt. In this scene, Tom and Colt are still in the car as before. In this situation, Colt was still driving recklessly, which made Tom afraid and curse Tom by saying, "Oh goddamn! I can't think when you drive like this."

This datum, "Oh goddamn! I can't think when you drive like this," is an impoliteness strategy which is positive impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), in positive impoliteness strategies, the speakers attack other people's positive face wants, one of the tactics is by using taboo words. Here, Tom uttered taboo words to Colt, "goddamn," in response to Colt's driving. The use of such language is emotionally charged and expresses irritation or frustration. This is an impoliteness strategy, a positive one, because Tom uses taboo words to Colt.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by cursing. According to Dube et al. (2023), shouting is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Tom cursed at Colt by saying, "goddamn." This expression serves as a form of emotional outburst and is considered a taboo word, which can offend the listener. Thus, by uttering, "Oh goddamn! I can't think when you drive like this," Tom performed a positive impoliteness and verbal abuse act, which is cursing.

Datum 26

No, it's not entrapment because you wear the wire, dipshit!

Context: This datum is a sentence uttered by Colt to Tom. It is still the continuation of the scene in the car. Colt managed to make Tom confess and tell the truth, and then Tom confirmed it to Jody. Tom said, "You recording that? It's entrapment, you can't do that," and Colt answered, "No, it's not entrapment because you wear the wire, dipshit!" It can be concluded that Colt was angry because of Tom's dumbness.

This sentence, "No, it's not entrapment because you wear the wire, dipshit!" is an impoliteness strategy; it is considered positive impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), in positive impoliteness strategies, the speakers attack other people's positive face wants, one of the tactics is by calling them names. In this phrase, Colt was name-calling Tom as a dipshit. According to Merriam-Webster, dipshit is a vulgar term that means a stupid or incompetent person. This impoliteness strategy is a positive one, because Colt was calling Tom with "dipshit," a rude word that means stupid.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by insulting. According to Dube et al. (2023), insult is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Colt insults Tom by saying, "dipshit!" which means stupid. Colt was sick because of Tom's stupidity, then he uttered "dipshit." This insult demonstrates Colt's frustration and his attempt to demean Tom directly, showing a lack of respect and increasing the hostility between them. Thus, by uttering, "No, it's not entrapment because you

wear the wire, dipshit!” Colt performed a positive impoliteness and verbal abuse act, which is an insult.

Datum 27

*Gail: (point a gun) **Give the confession!***

Staff: No

*Gail: **Give me all the media, are you deaf?***

Context: This datum is a discourse between Gail and the staff; she doesn’t want his evil plan disclosed, so she wants to get the evidence. After she said, “Give the confession!” the staff said, “No.” Then she replied with “Give me all the media! Are you deaf?”

This datum contains two impoliteness strategies, which are a bald on record impoliteness and positive impoliteness. Bald on record impoliteness is on “Give the confession!” according to Culpeper (2005), bald on record impoliteness happens when the fact-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this case, Gail gives direct command to the staff, and her position is far more powerful than the hearer when she asks to give the confession to the media. This impoliteness strategy, the bald on record one, because Gail gives direct commands without the politeness principle, like “please, could,” and many more.

Positive impoliteness is on “Are you deaf?” according to Culpeper (2005). In positive impoliteness strategies, the speakers attack other people's positive face wants; one of the tactics is calling them names. In this phrase, Gail intended to give the other person's positive face by name-calling him deaf. This is a politeness

strategy, the positive one, because Gail was name-calling the staff “deaf,” which is rude and unacceptable.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by shouting and insulting. According to Dube et al. (2023), shouting and insulting are kinds of verbally abusive acts. Here, Gail shouted to the staff by saying, “Give me the confession!”. In this phrase, Gail immediately went to the staff and shouted at him to give her the media. Here, Gail insults the staff by saying, “Give me the media, are you deaf?” In Here, Gail insulted the staff by calling him ‘deaf’ because he refused to give the media. Thus, by uttering, “Give me the confession! Give me the media, are you deaf?” Gail performed positive and bald on record impoliteness, also a verbal abuse act, which is shouting and insulting.

Datum 28

Now!

Context: This datum is a discourse between Gail and Dressler. Dressler is Gail’s subordinate. In this datum, Gail was talking to Dressler through a handie-talkie, and she asked Dressler to bring her a helicopter to escape.

This word, “Now!” is an impoliteness strategy; it is a bald-on-record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), bald on record impoliteness is a strategy that, in situations where the FTA is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this case, the word “Now!” functions as a command that leaves little room for negotiation or interpretation. Its abruptness conveys urgency and dominance, disregarding the hearer’s face wants. This impoliteness strategies, bald on record one, because Gail ignoring Dressler's

question about Tom, she immediately gave him an order without any objections and without any polite words like "please or could".

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by shouting. According to Dube et al. (2023), shouting is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Gail shouts to Dressler by saying the word, "Now!" At first, Dressler asks, "How about Ryder?" because Tom Ryder is a part of Gail's plan, but Gail doesn't want to hear that and immediately shouts, "Now!" It implies that Gail's command is absolute and cannot be denied. Thus, by uttering, "Now!" Gail performed bald on record impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act which is shouting.

Datum 29

Put in the case, you numpty!

Context: This datum is a phrase uttered by Gail to the staff in order to give the confession. It is the continuation from datum 10. Gail asks the staff to put the media in the case.

This phrase, "Put in the case, you numpty!" is an impoliteness strategy; it is negative impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), Negative impoliteness is the use of strategies designed to damage the addressee's negative face wants, by scorn or ridicule. In this phrase, Gail damages the staff's negative face by scolding the staff with the use of numpty because of his slow work. The term "numpty" is a colloquial British slang expression that denotes someone who is perceived as foolish or lacking in common sense. This impoliteness strategy, the negative one, is because Gail called the staff numpty, which is an inappropriate.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by insulting. Here, Gail insulted the staff by saying, “You numpty!” Gail was insulting the staff as a “numpty.” Numpty means a foolish person. In this case, Gail said numpty to the staff, because the staff doesn’t know how to pack the media. This insult reflects Gail’s attempt to mock the staff’s competence and express her dissatisfaction in a disrespectful manner. Thus by uttering, “Put in the case, you numpty!” Gail performed positive impoliteness and verbal abuse act which is insult.

Datum 30

Such a moron!

Context: This datum is a phrase uttered by Gail to the staff. It is the continuation from datum 10. The staff is struggling to find the case (where it can be concluded that the staff panicked because they were constantly pressured by Gail), which made Gail call the staff moron.

This phrase, “Such a moron!” is an impoliteness strategy, negative impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005) negative impoliteness is the use of strategies designed to damage the addressee’s negative face wants by scorn or ridicule. In this phrase, Gail damaged the staff's negative face by scornfully calling the staff by calling him a moron. According to Merriam-Webster, moron means a foolish or stupid person, which the word is a rude and inappropriate. This impoliteness strategy, a negative one, because Gail used an inappropriate word to call the staff, which is “moron”, the staff did not make a big mistake that deserved to be called like that.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by insulting. According to Dube et al. (2023), insulting is a verbally abusive act. Here, Gail insulted the staff by saying, ‘Such a moron!’ Moron means very stupid, which is inappropriate. Gail called the staff a moron to mock his act. Thus, by uttering “Such a moron!” Gail performed a positive impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is an insult.

Datum 31

Hurry up, God! (hit the staff)

Context: This datum is a discourse between Gail and the staff earlier. The staff is prepared for Gail’s requests, but Gail feels that it's too slow. Then Gail shouted and hit the staff, which made the staff work faster and gave the case immediately.

This phrase “Hurry up, God!” is an impoliteness strategy; it is a bald-on-record impoliteness strategy. According to Culpeper (2005), this type of impoliteness occurs when the speaker performs a face-threatening act (FTA) in a direct, unmitigated, and often aggressive way. Here, Gail says, “Hurry up, God!” in a high tone, then hits the staff, which shows that his act is impolite, because he did not use words like ‘please or could’ that show politeness. This is a positive strategy, the bald one, because Gail acted rudely to the staff.

Verbal abuse is applied by the character by yelling. According to Dube et al. (2023), yelling is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Gail yelled to the staff by saying, “Hurry up, God!” in a higher tone, then she hit the staff. The staff was slow when he put the recorder in the case, then vented his emotions by yelling and hitting the staff, in order to make him work faster, which is worked. Thus, by

uttering “Hurry up, God!” Gail performed bald on record impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is yelling.

Datum 32

Gail: Well, that and because you're so easily moldable, you know?

Jody: (Punching Gail) Gail, just give me the case!

Gail: This is a Gail Meyer production! Not yours!

Context: This is a discourse between Gail and Jody. Jody doesn't want Gail to have the recording. Jody tried to get the recording by negotiating with Gail. Gail, who doesn't want to give the recorder, asks Jody to side with her, but Jody rejects, saying that she is not like Gail. Then Gail reveals that she gave Jody's job because she is moldable, which makes Jody angry.

All the sentences are impoliteness strategies. The first sentence, “Well, that and because you're so easily moldable, you know?” It is a positive impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005 in positive impoliteness strategies, the speakers attack other people's positive face wants; one of the tactics is calling them names. At first, Jody wants to negotiate with Gail, but then Gail uses a dismissive, identity-damaging remark that undermines Jody's autonomy and value, thereby threatening her positive face.

The second sentence, “Gail, just give me the case!” and the third sentence, “This is Gail Meyer production! Not Yours!” are bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), this type of impoliteness occurs when the speaker performs a face-threatening act (FTA) in a direct, unmitigated, and often aggressive way. In the second sentence. In the second sentence case, Jody punched Gail and expressed her intention in a direct way, which is impolite. In the

third sentence, Gail delivers a face-threatening act (denying Jody ownership and agency) in a direct, clear, unambiguous, and concise way.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by belittling and yelling. According to Dube et al. (2023), belittling and yelling are verbally abusive acts. The positive impoliteness “Well, that and because you’re so easily moldable, you know?” is a verbal abuse act that is belittling. Gail implies that Jody is weak by calling her "easily moldable." Rather than recognizing Jody’s merit or skills, Gail reduces her value to being someone who can be controlled.

The bald impoliteness on record, “Gail, just give me the case!” and “This is Gail Meyer production! Not yours!” is verbal abuse through yelling. Jody provoked Gail by punching her and yelling at her, which made Gail angry. Then, she yelled at Jody by saying, “This is Gail Meyer's production! Not yours!” Both Gail and Jody yelled to express their emotion. In addition, Gail's sentence also implies that she has higher power, and Jody is nothing if she did not give her the job. Thus, in this discourse, the character performed positive impoliteness and bald on record impoliteness, also a verbal abuse act, which is belittling and yelling.

Datum 33

*Trust me, I will not be taking the fall for this because I deliver hits for all you **little people**. you’re welcome.*

Context: This datum is a sentence uttered by Gail to Jody. It happened after the previous datum. Gail was angry because of Jody's response, and then she looked down on Jody.

This phrase, “little people,” is an impoliteness strategy, which is negative impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005) negative impoliteness is the use of strategies designed to damage the addressee’s negative face wants, e. g., 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 pronouns “I” and “You”), put the other’s indebtedness on record. In this datum, Gail damaged Jody’s negative face by condescending to her with the word “little people,” which means Jody is nothing compared to her.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by belittling. According to Dube et al. (2023), belittling is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Gail belittles Jody by saying, “Trust me, I will not be taking the fall for this because I deliver hits for all you little people. You’re welcome.” Gail belittles Jody by referring to her as “little people,” which means Gail’s status is higher compared to Jody’s, and Jody is not on the same level as her. Thus by saying “Trust me, I will not be taking the fall for this because I deliver hits for all you little people. You’re welcome.” Gail performed a negative impoliteness and verbal abuse act, which is belittling.

Datum 34

*Hey, hey! That’s for me! That’s for me! That’s my helicopter! This crazy
stuntman’s lost his mind!*

Context: This is a sentence uttered by Tom to the helicopter pilot. Before that, Tom was in a car with Colt, which made Tom terrified. After getting out of the

car, Tom saw the helicopter go away and screamed to ask the helicopter to stop. When the event happened, Colt was standing near Tom's place so he could hear Tom. After that, he ran to catch out to Tom.

This sentence, "This crazy stuntman's lost his mind!" is an impoliteness strategy, is an example of positive impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005) in positive impoliteness strategies, the speakers attack other people's positive face wants; one of the tactics is calling them names. It displays positive impoliteness because Tom directly names-calls Colt by calling them a "crazy stuntman" and claiming they have "lost their mind." These phrases attack the other person's autonomy and competence, threatening their positive face — their desire to be respected and free from imposed judgments.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by insulting. According to Dube et al. (2023), insult is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Tom insulted Colt by saying, "This crazy stuntman's lost his mind!" It was an insult because he was calling Tom crazy and had lost his mind. The words 'crazy' and 'lost his mind' are negative expressions. Thus, by saying, "This crazy stuntman's lost his mind!" Tom performed positive impoliteness and verbal abuse act which is insult.

Datum 35

God, get it under control! Get us out of here! What are you doing?

Context: In this datum, it is a sentence uttered by Gail to the helicopter pilot. The situation when this happened, Gail and Tom were in the helicopter to escape, but

the helicopter could not fly freely because of the pyros and Tom trying to enter the helicopter. It made Gail angry with the pilot.

The phrases, “God, get it under control! Get us out of here! What are you doing?” is an impoliteness strategy, is an example of bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), bald-on-record impoliteness criteria are when the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this case, the speaker uses commands and angry questions to show frustration and blame someone else. The short, sharp sentences and the emotional tone make the message sound urgent and aggressive. This is an impoliteness strategy, a bald on record one, because the speaker is being openly critical and demanding without holding back.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by yelling. According to Dube et al. (2023), yelling is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Gail yelled to the staff by saying, “God, get it under control! Get us out of here! What are you doing?” Here, the speaker raises their voice in frustration, using direct and emotionally charged language. Instead of showing empathy or understanding, the speaker uses tone and volume to express blame and urgency. Thus, by saying, “God, get it under control! Get us out of here! What are you doing?” Gail performed bald on record impoliteness and verbal abuse act, which is yelling.

Datum 36

You moron!

This datum is a phrase uttered by Gail. It is not clear who the hearers are because when this occurred, the scene was shot from outside of the helicopter, so

it could be Colt, Tom, or the pilot. It happened when Colt tried to get the confession by fighting with Tom.

This datum is an impoliteness strategy, which is a positive impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005) positive impoliteness is the use of tactics intended to undermine the other person's positive face wants, such as ignoring them, excluding them from an activity, acting disinterested, indifferent, and unsympathetic, using inappropriate identity markers, using words that are obscure or secretive, seeking disagreement, using taboo words, and calling them names. Even though it doesn't show the face, Gail said this with an angry tone and name-called the hearer a moron.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character is by insulting. According to Dube et al. (2023), insult is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Gail was insulting the staff as a "moron." According to Merriam-Webster, moron means a foolish person. Gail was calling the hearer a moron because their work did not meet her expectations. Thus, by saying, "You moron!" Gail performed a positive impoliteness and verbal abuse act, which is an insult.

Datum 37

Oh shit!

This datum is a phrase uttered by Tom to Colt. In this situation, Tom was fighting with Colt because Colt tried to get the confession. Colt was pushed to the outside of the helicopter, so Tom and Gail think Colt was beaten, but it is not. Colt still survived, and he grabbed Tom's hair.

The datum is an impoliteness strategy, which is positive impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005) positive impoliteness is the use of tactics intended to undermine the other person's positive face wants, such as ignoring them, excluding them from an activity, acting disinterested, indifferent, and unsympathetic, using inappropriate identity markers, using words that are obscure or secretive, seeking disagreement, using taboo words, and calling them names. In this datum, Tom damaged Colt's face by using taboo words, "shit!", so it is a positive impoliteness

How verbal abuse is applied by the character through cursing. According to Dube et al. (2023), cursing is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Tom cursed by saying, "Oh, Shit!" Tom was cursing at Colt because Colt grabbed Tom's hair. It expresses strong negative emotion and contributes to a hostile interaction. The use of such language shows a lack of concern for politeness or the other person's feelings. It reflects frustration, anger, and emotional aggression. Thus, by uttering, "Oh Shit!" Tom performed a positive impoliteness and verbal abuse act, which is cursing.

Datum 38

Grab it!

Context: This datum is a word uttered by Gail to Tom. In this situation, Tom was fighting with Colt, and the recorder fell from Tom's hand. Gail, who wants the recorder, immediately tells Tom to take the recorder.

This datum is an impoliteness strategy, which is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005) bald on record impoliteness happens in situations where face is not irrelevant or minimized, the FTA is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this datum, “Grab it!” is a bare and imperative command. It said abruptly, without politeness markers (like “please” or “could you”), and in a high-pressure tone. Her raised voice adds urgency and pressure, making the command sound forceful and aggressive. This is an impoliteness strategy, a bald on record one, because Gail delivers the command directly and forcefully, without softening it.

How verbal abuse applied by the character is by shouting. According to Dube et al. (2023), shouting is one of the verbally abusive acts. Here, Gail shouted at Tom by saying, “Grab it!” The use of a raised voice and a direct command creates a sense of urgency and pressure, making the interaction feel hostile. Thus, by saying, “Grab it!” Gail performed bald on record impoliteness strategy and verbal abuse act, which is shouting.

Datum 39

Gail: Shoot him! He's a stupid stuntman! No one gives a shit!

Tom: He's one of the best stunt doubles I've ever had

Gail: Oh, Shut up!

This datum is a discourse between Gail and Tom; in this situation, Gail, Tom, and Colt are on the helicopter. After the fighting, Colt gets the recorder from Tom. While Gail, who doesn't want it to happen, asks Tom to shoot Colt.

This datum contains bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, and negative . The bald on record impoliteness is on the phrase “Shoot him!” and

“Oh, shut up!” according to Culpeper (2005) bald on record happens when face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. In this case, “Shoot him!” is a blunt command, while “Oh, shut up!” is a direct dismissal. Both are delivered without politeness markers and in emotionally charged tones, making them forceful and confrontational. These utterances show no concern for the listener’s feelings or autonomy, and instead prioritize the speaker’s demand or frustration. The directness and harsh delivery clearly reflect bald on record impoliteness.

The positive impoliteness is in the sentence, “He’s a stupid stuntman!” According to Culpeper (2005), positive impoliteness involves strategies that damage the addressee’s self-image by showing disapproval, criticism, or contempt. In this case, calling someone “stupid” directly challenges their intelligence and professional ability, thereby undermining their social identity and self-worth. The use of mocking or derogatory language serves to belittle the target in front of others, making the attack on positive face more severe.

The negative impoliteness in this datum is represented by the utterance “No one gives a shit!” According to Culpeper (2005), Negative impoliteness, the use of tactics intended to harm the addressee’s negative face needs, such as being disrespectful and not taking the other person seriously. In this case, the speaker denies Colt’s relevance and worth, effectively suggesting that their thoughts, presence, or concerns are meaningless. This utterance invades the hearer’s personal dignity and demonstrates extreme disrespect, making it a clear instance of negative impoliteness through verbal abuse and social exclusion.

Verbal abuse is applied by the character through insulting and yelling. According to Dube et al. (2023), insulting and shouting are verbally abusive acts. Here, Gail insults Colt by saying, “He’s a stupid stuntman! No one gives a shit!” This direct insult targets Colt’s competence and self-worth. She’s also saying no one gives a shit to ask Tom to shoot Colt, which shows that he underestimates Colt by considering him worthless.

In this case, Gail is also yelling at Tom by saying, “Shoot him!” and “Oh, shut up!” Both utterances are delivered as direct and forceful commands, with a raised voice that increases the pressure and emotional intensity of the interaction. The lack of politeness markers and the aggressive tone make the communication feel hostile and threatening. This act reflects verbal abuse because it shows disregard for the listener’s emotional state and undermines respectful interaction. Thus by uttering, “Shoot him! He’s a stupid stuntman! No one gives a shit!” and “Oh, shut up!” Gail performed bald on record, [positive, and negative impoliteness, also Gail performed a verbal abuse act, which is insulting and yelling.

Datum 40

(point a gun) Give me that confession!

Give it back to me or I will blow your head off!

Context: This datum is a sentence uttered by Gail to Colt. It happened after the previous datum. The situation on this situation, Gail took the gun from Tom and she wanted to shoot Colt and take the confession by herself.

This datum contains two impoliteness strategies, which are a bald-on-record impoliteness and negative impoliteness. The phrases, “Give me that confession!” is bald on record impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), bald-on-record impoliteness criteria are when the face-threatening act is carried out in a straightforward, unambiguous, succinct, and direct manner. Here, Gail gave direct command to Colt to give the confession to her without words like ‘please, could, and other polite words.’ She also pointed a gun at Colt.

The sentence, “Give it back to me or I will blow your head off!” is negative impoliteness. According to Culpeper (2005), in negative impoliteness strategies, the speaker attacks the hearer's negative face, one of the tactics is by frightening. In this sentence, Gail attacks Colt’s negative face by frightening him by killing him if he did not give the confession to her. It shows utter disregard for their basic rights and security. The physical threat (pointing a gun) combined with the verbal threat intensifies the imposition and loss of control, a core aspect of negative impoliteness.

How verbal abuse is applied by the character, shouting and threatening. Here, Gail shouts and threatens Colt by uttering, “Give me that confession! Give it back to me or I will blow your head off!” Gail shouted and threatened Colt to make Colt give the confession to her. Thus, by uttering “Give me that confession! Give it back to me or I will blow your head off!” Gail performed badly on record and exhibited negative impoliteness, including verbal abuse, such as shouting and threatening.

B. Discussion

This chapter presents a discussion of the findings and the answers to the research questions. A total of 40 data points from word, phrases, sentences, and discourse were found in this study. The findings revealed that three types of impoliteness strategies are applied by the characters in The Fall Guy movie, which are bald-on-record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, and negative impoliteness. Bald on record impoliteness is the most used strategy in The Fall Guy movie, followed by positive impoliteness, and lastly, negative impoliteness. The finding also reveals seven types of verbal abuse that occurred by the characters on The Fall Guy movie. The most used verbal abuse was insulting, followed by shouting, yelling, cursing, threatening, and lastly, teasing and belittling.

The reason why bald on record impoliteness is the most used strategy is that the characters often give direct commands and declarations to the hearer, without a politeness marker like “please or could,” which is used to express the urgency and how important their command is. The characters use bald on record impoliteness when they are angry and to shut down the hearer. While performing bald on record impoliteness, the character uses a higher tone and an annoyed face. In sentences like, “*Get in the car! Where’s Ryder?! No more handling! I want the police! Give me the phone! Get in the car right now! Now! Hurry up, God! Get in under control! Grab it! Shoot him! And give me that confession!*” The characters use bald on record impoliteness to express the urgency. In sentences like, “*chill! It’s a rental! A cannon roll?! You just jinxed it! What are you gonna do, huh? You gonna kill me? Again?! And Oh shut up!*” The strategy is used to express the

emotion and shut down the hearer. In conclusion, the character often uses bald on record impoliteness to express urgency and express their emotion.

Insult is the most used type of verbal abuse by the characters on *The Fall Guy*. Even though the most used impoliteness strategies are bald on record impoliteness. It is because the verbal abuse used in bald on record impoliteness is shouting and yelling, the difference between the two acts is not too far. Insult is often used solely to mock the hearer, such as *“yo, fall guy, and you’re clearly chickenshit! Are you deaf? You numpty! Such a moron! and, you moron!”* In some situations, insults are also used when the character is emotional and reflexively mocking the hearer, such as *“Dipshit! What went wrong? What went right? Tom, you need carbs! Your brain runs on glucose! For simple cognitive functions, we’re in the idle of take right now, asshole, no, it’s not entrapment because you wear the wire, dipshit! This crazy stuntman lost his mind! And, he’s a stupid stuntman.”* In conclusion, insults are used by the characters to mock the hearer.

The type of impoliteness strategies is applied in different forms of verbal abuse. In bald record impoliteness, the strategies used in verbal abuse are in the form of shouting and yelling. Shouting is shown in datum 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 21, 23, 27, 28, and 38. Yelling, shown in datum 3, 13, 15, 24, 31, 32, and 39. In positive impoliteness, the strategies used in verbal abuse are in the form of insults, cursing, and teasing. Insult is shown in datum 12, 17, 20, 27, 32, 34, 36, and 39. Cursing, shown in datum 5, 10, 22, 25, and 37. While teasing shows datum 1. In negative impoliteness, the strategies used in verbal abuse are in the form of

insults, threats, and belittling. Insult shown datum 2, 18, 19, 26, 29, and 30. Threatening shown in data 6, 7, and 40. Belittling shown in datum 32 and 33.

The result shows that characters on The Fall Guy movie prefer to express their feeling blatantly rather than holding them. They are angry when there is a mistake, which shows from the use of positive impoliteness and verbal abuse in the form of cursing (datum 5 and 22) and negative impoliteness and verbal abuse in the form of threatening (data 6 and 7). They are also angry and offended if their wanted is not fulfilled by other character, which shows from the use of bald on record impoliteness and verbal abuse in the form of shouting (datum 9, 16, 27, 28, and 40) and yelling (datum 31, 32, and 35), positive impoliteness and verbal abuse in the form of insult (datum 27, 29, 30, and 36), and negative impoliteness and verbal abuse in the form of threatening (datum 6, 7, and 40). In addition, the characters also act retaliatively if someone makes they feel offended. This was evident through the use of bald on record impoliteness and verbal abuse in the form of yelling (datum 3, 13, 15, 24, and 39), positive impoliteness and verbal abuse in the form of insults (datum 12, 17, 19, and 20), negative impoliteness and verbal abuse in the form of insults (datum 18 qne 26), and negative impoliteness and verbal abuse in the form of belittling (datum 32 and 33). This highlights the intense and confrontational nature of character interactions on The Fall Guy, emphasizing a narrative driven by open conflict and emotional tension

This study presents differences in results compared with the previous studies. In the previous study about impoliteness and verbal abuse by Obako (2021), the study shows that negative impoliteness is the most used strategy, the

second is positive impoliteness, the third is sarcasm or mock politeness, and the last is withholding politeness. In contrast, in this study, the most used strategy is bald on record impoliteness, second is positive impoliteness, and the last is negative impoliteness. Also, verbal abuse includes threats, taboo words, swear words, sarcasm, and insults. The type of verbal abuse is found in this study except for sarcasm, it also presents a type of verbal abuse that was not found in the previous study, such as yelling, shouting, and teasing.

This study is both in line with and different from some of the previous studies about verbal abuse. First, Yusri et al. (2025). In the study, the type of verbal abuse was raising their voices, naming, labelling, and insulting. It is in line with this study, which found that raising their voices (which can be called shouting or yelling) and insulting. In contrast, cursing, threatening, teasing, and demeaning were not found in the previous study. Also, naming and labelling were not found in this study. It showed that in this study, the type of verbal abuse is more varied.

Second, Diani et al. (2022) found that the types of verbal abuse are demeaning, insulting, intimidating, blasphemous, homophobic, sarcastic, yelling, cursing, ridiculing, scolding, harsh words, nagging excessively, and humiliating in public. In contrast, this study found the type of verbal abuse was similar to that in the previous study, except for blasphemous, homophobic, sarcastic, scolding, excessively nagging, and humiliating in public. It is because in the previous study, the data source is broader, it takes from social media of schools and homes in

Bengkulu province in the period 2018-2020, while this study is limited to a 2-hour film.

Third, in the study by Ithriyah & Meilana (2024), the type of verbal abuse found in the previous study are insults, sexual offenses, demeaning, name-calling, and threats. It is in line with this study, which found insults, demeaning, and threats. In contrast, this study found types of verbal abuse that were not found in the previous study, which are shouting, yelling, cursing, belittling, and teasing. This study also did not find sexual offenses, which were found in the previous study. Fourth, Jumadi et al. (2022) found that the types of verbal abuse were insulting, condescending, accusing, and expulsion/dismissal. In contrast, in this study, are insulting, shouting, yelling, cursing, threatening, teasing, and demeaning. It showed that in this study, the type of verbal abuse is more varied.

This study is in contrast to previous studies by Imamah et al. (2023), in which the type of verbal abuse found was cyberbullying, and Nurfadila & Gasa (2022), in which the type of verbal abuse found was sexual harassment. In contrast with this study, which found insulting, shouting, yelling, cursing, threatening, teasing, and demeaning. From these previous studies, it can be concluded that the type of verbal abuse found in this study is more varied.

This study is also in line with and in contrast with the previous studies about impoliteness strategies in movies. In a previous study about impoliteness strategies in movies by Kadhum & Abbas (2021), the impoliteness strategies that were found are positive impoliteness and withholding politeness. In contrast, this study has more varied types of impoliteness, which include bald on record

impoliteness, positive impoliteness, and bald on record impoliteness. In a previous study by Ratri & Ardi (2019), all strategies were found; in Djohan & Simatupang (2022), all strategies were found except for off-record impoliteness. while in Simanjuntak & Ambalegin (2022), sarcasm or mock impoliteness is not found, the remaining strategies are found. In contrast, this study found bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, and negative impoliteness. Compared to this, the previous study reveals a more diverse and nuanced range of impoliteness strategies. This greater variation can be attributed to the complexity and uniqueness of the characters portrayed in the movie. However, the previous study did not analyze the correlation between impoliteness strategies and verbal abuse, unlike this study.

Thus, this study shows that impoliteness strategies could be applied to verbal abuse. As mentioned by Culpeper (2011) that verbal abuse fits the notion of impoliteness. By using bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, and negative impoliteness, the characters in *The Fall Guy* movie also performed verbal abuse in the forms of insult, shouting, yelling, cursing, belittling, threatening, teasing, and demeaning. Therefore, the findings of this study reinforce the idea that impoliteness strategies can serve as an effective analytical framework for understanding the dynamics and expressions of verbal abuse in media discourse.

This study presents novelty by analyzing impoliteness strategies that are applied to verbal abuse, an angle that has received limited attention in previous research. While many studies focus on impoliteness in general communication or

social interaction, this research highlights how these strategies are deliberately employed to carry out verbal abuse, particularly in cinematic discourse. By bridging the concepts of impoliteness and verbal aggression, the study provides new insights into how language can be used as a tool to inflict psychological harm, thus expanding the scope of impoliteness theory in applied linguistic analysis.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this section, the researcher presents the conclusion from the findings and the discussion from the previous chapter. The researcher also includes suggestions for future researchers who are interested in conducting research on the same topic.

A. Conclusion

This study has examined about the application of impoliteness strategies and verbal abuse by the characters on The Fall Guy movie. The data were analyzed by Culpeper (2005) impoliteness strategies and Dube et al (2023) verbal abuse act. The research found that bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, and negative impoliteness are the types that used by the characters on The Fall Guy movie. The research also found that verbal abuse is applied in sentence which contains impoliteness strategies on The Fall Guy movie, such as insult, shouting, yelling, cursing, threatening, belittling, and insult. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that impoliteness and verbal abuse are related.

The significance of the research is achieved. This study provides a theoretical benefit by giving a deeper understanding of impoliteness and supporting Culpeper's (2005) impoliteness theory. Based on the findings, the characters fulfill Culpeper's (2005) concept of impoliteness when they perform words, phrases, and sentences that contain verbal abuse. But, it is not only types of verbal abuse, such as threats, name-calling, insults, ridicule, and intimidation

through shouting or swearing, which align with the fundamental concept of impoliteness, but there is also teasing, belittling, yelling, and cursing, which align with the fundamental concept of impoliteness. It is concluded that when a person uses verbal abuse, they are being impolite, as it mentioned by Culpeper.

The practical benefit is also achieved. This study is useful to give a deeper understanding of how impoliteness is applied to verbal abuse. As mentioned, when a person performs verbal abuse, impoliteness strategies are applied. With this, it can be used to help the students understand the topic. This study also reveal how impoliteness is used on The Fall Guy movie, which made the second practical benefit is achieved, which are this study helps understand the practical use of impoliteness terms in fictional contexts.

B. Suggestion

This research is limited to the analysis of impoliteness strategies used in the dialogue of the main and side characters in The Fall Guy (2024). It focuses specifically on verbal abuse and examines how these strategies are linguistically realized through words, phrases, sentences, and discourse, as well as how characters express themselves through facial expressions, and tone. The analysis of impoliteness strategies and verbal abuse still needs further research. For future research, the researcher recommended expanding the scope beyond a single film to allow for comparative analysis across different genres or directors. Analyzing how impoliteness strategies are used in various cinematic contexts—such as comedy, drama, or action—could reveal how genre influences the use and perception of verbal abuse and impoliteness. The researcher also suggested to

analyze about the application of impoliteness strategies to verbal abuse in other media outside the movie, such as real-life interactions, YouTube content, podcasts, or debate videos.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Zahirotul Fauziyyah was born in Malang, 2 April 2002. She graduated from SMAN 1 Bululawang. She pursued higher education at the Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, and she will graduate in 2025. During her university studies, she participated in the community service program and internship program.

APPENDIX

Table 3.1

Types of impoliteness strategies and verbal abuse.

No	Datum	Type of impoliteness strategies										Type of Verbal Abuse																
		Bald on record	Positive	Negative	Off record	Sarcasm/mock politeness	Withhold politeness	Shout	Insult	Intimidation	Threatening	Shaming	Demeaning	Humiliating	Disrespectful	Belittling	Scolding	Swearing	Cursing	Blaming	Yelling	Ridiculing	Teasing	Scapegoating	Criticizing	Verbal putdowns	Negative predictions	Negative comparison
1.	Most epic fail I’ve ever seen		✓																			✓						
2	Yo, fall guy. Bring my car back without a scratch.			✓					✓																			
3	Nooo! Chill! It’s a rental!	✓																			✓							
4	A cannon roll?!	✓						✓																				
5	What the hell is going on over there, Rush?		✓																✓									

6	I will seriously track down your family and kill every last one of them!	✓	✓	
7	I will gut you like the pigs that you are! Stop testing!	✓	✓	
8	You just jinxed it!	✓	✓	
9	Get in the car!	✓	✓	
10	God, I hate that bullshit, that stunt guy bullshit	✓		✓
11	(pushing people) move, move! Get out the way! Move! Come on! Get out of the way! Move! Get off me!	✓	✓	
12	And you're clearly chickenshit!	✓	✓	
13	Where's Ryder?!	✓		✓
14	Gail, you asked me to do this!	✓	✓	
15	No more handling! I want the police!	✓		✓
16	Give me the phone!	✓	✓	

17	Dipshit! What went wrong? What went right?	✓	✓	
18	Tom, you need carbs! Your brain runs on glucose! For simple cognitive functions.	✓	✓	
19	Colt, you're the fall guy, you're the fall guy, you know.	✓	✓	
20	We're in the middle of a take right now, asshole.	✓	✓	
21	Get in the car right now!	✓	✓	
22	Jody, what the hell are you doing?	✓		✓
23	Let me out right now!	✓	✓	
24	What are you gonna do, huh? You gonna kill me? Again?!	✓		✓
25	Oh goddamn! I can't think straight when you drive like this.	✓		✓
26	No, it's not entrapment because you wear the wire, dipshit!	✓	✓	
27	Give me the confession! Give me all the media, are you deaf?	✓	✓	

		✓		✓		
28	Now!	✓		✓		
29	Put in the case, you numpty!		✓	✓		
30	Such a moron!		✓	✓		
31	Hurry up, God! (hit the staff)	✓				✓
32	Well, that and because you're so easy moldable, you know?		✓		✓	
	(Punching Gail) Gail, just give me the case!	✓				✓
	This is Gail Meyer production! Not yours!	✓				✓
33	Trust me, I will not be taking the fall for this because I deliver hits for all you little people. you're welcome.		✓		✓	
34	This crazy stuntman lost his mind!		✓	✓		
35	God, get it under control! Get us out of here! What are you doing?	✓				✓
36	You moron!		✓	✓		

37	Oh shit!	✓				✓
38	Grab it!	✓		✓		
39	Shoot him!	✓				✓
	He's a stupid stuntman, no one gives a shit!	✓		✓		
	Oh, shut up!	✓				✓
40	Give me that confession!		✓	✓		
	Give it back to me or I will blow your head off!				✓	