

THE ANALYSIS OF IMPOLITENESS UTTERANCES AS REFLECTED IN "THE WRONG STEPMOTHER" MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the impoliteness utterance that reflected in literary work, especially in a movie. The data source used in this article is The Wrong Stepmother Movie. This research used the theory of Pragmatic related with impoliteness and Culpeper (2011). The method used in this research is Qualitative method. From the research analysis and finding it can be concluded. All strategies and types of impoliteness are found in "The Wrong Stepmother" movie. These are bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm, or mock politeness and last withhold politeness. From the findings, there were found strategies that often occurred which is positive impoliteness with the total 13 data or 39%, followed bald on record impoliteness with 7 data or 21%, sarcasm or mock politeness with 7 data or 21%, negative impoliteness with 4 data or 13%, and the last is withhold politeness least used with 2 data or 6%. The types of impoliteness found in this research were also found. These are affective impoliteness with 18 data or 58%, next coercive impoliteness with 7 data or 23%, and last is entertaining impoliteness with 6 data or 19%. The most dominant occurred in strategy impoliteness is positive impoliteness and in types of impoliteness is affective impoliteness.

Keyword: Impoliteness, Pragmatic, Movie, The Wrong Stepmother

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is important in our life. It is often used in everyday communication such as, over the telephone or in a direct conversation with social creatures. There are certain rules one needs to learn to avoid misunderstanding in conversation. It is known as politeness. According to Yule (1996),

politeness is recognizing another person's face and it is connected to social distance or closeness. In other words, politeness involves knowing how to treat other people and pay attention to their faces. Therefore, politeness can help prevent daily conflicts.

However, there is also the opposite of politeness which is impoliteness. According to Bousfield & Locher (2008), Impoliteness is behavior that triggers facial irritation. People's facial expressions when they speak reflect the discomfort associated with impolite acts. People express their anger, hate, disappointment, or disagreement by being impolite. As a result, both politeness and impoliteness have implied meanings that should be discovered by the hearer during the communication process.

These days, many people violate the rules of politeness without even considering their actions. Even from various media outlets when they share information. In addition, impoliteness is found in the real life of humans. Newspaper is one of the media made from paper that contains valuable information. In newspapers, people can express their opinion and criticism about anything that people want. Online newspapers are now available as well as traditional paper newspapers. The phenomena of impoliteness were found in BCC News online on May 27th, 2020. When the speaker walked around with her dogs, a Chinese Canadian attacked the speaker. She was yelled at and pointed at by Chinese Canadian who said people like her should not be in their country. They blamed her for spreading the Corona Virus and killing many people in their country. It is rude and disrespectful to judge people by their words. Everyone should treat others with respect. It does not matter where a person is from, what race they belong to, or what religion they belong to.

In this study, the researchers took the data source titled "The Wrong Stepmother" which was aired on date July 5, 2019. This film showed many impoliteness utterances. This film tells the story of a woman who came from broken home and wants to have a happy family because during her life she always felt unloved. Because of her desire, she wanted to do anything and wanted to kill everyone who disturbed her happy family.

Maddie : I just want what's best for this family.

Lily : Oh God! This is not your family!

The utterance above happened in a minute 57:30-57:37 in front of their house when family time. She was angry because her teacher at school was disappointed with her. Her essay contained information about her stepmother. She did not know that her stepmother had changed her essay when she submitted it to her lecturers. She became furious with her stepmother after returned home and accused her that she had changed the content of her essay. But the speaker said that the speaker wanted the best for their family but the hearer did not accept and said that this is not the speaker's family because the speaker was only the girlfriend of her father. This utterance is an example of impoliteness. The hearer should not tell to the speaker like that even though the hearer is angry. It can be made the speaker offended because the hearer attacked the speaker immediately. According to Richard as cited in Terkourafi, (2017) defined if a speaker's expression does not conform to the context of the conversation, and the hearer is

unaware of the speaker's face-threatening intention, then the speaker's expression is considered impolite.

The researchers reviewed several previous studies that were concerned with impoliteness to investigate this topic. The first is Rahardi (2017) investigated linguistic impoliteness from the socio-pragmatic perspective. The data source took from the utterance of impoliteness that happened in the education, family, and religion domains. This research discusses how linguistic impoliteness manifests in practice. This research aims to describe in detail the manifestations and intentions of the linguistic impoliteness marker used by the theory of Brown and Levinson, 1987. The data were gathered by using listening and speaking methods. As a result, the author found five categories such as face-aggravating, face-loss, face-playing, face-threatening, and last deliberate ignorance.

Next, Sani and Suhandoko (2020) investigated impoliteness. The research aims to examine the strategies employed by the main character in the Hancock movie as a data source and using theory by the Culpeper. The study employed a qualitative approach to answer its questions because it tries to understand a phenomenon by focusing on words. Content analysis was used to develop inferences on impoliteness, how impoliteness is perceived by the recipient, and how impoliteness is used as a force for power in the recorded material. This research found 5 types of impoliteness such as bald on record,

positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm/mock politeness, and withhold politeness.

Furthermore, this research has some similarities with the previous research, which is researching impoliteness. Besides that, this research also has a difference. In this research, the researcher used a movie titled *The Wrong Stepmother* movie as a data source. The research aims to find out the impoliteness strategies and the type of impoliteness strategies in the *Wrong stepmother* movie which is supporting the theory of Culpeper (1996) and Culpeper (2011).

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

a. Pragmatic

Yule (2010) stated that pragmatics is the study of the speaker meaning what people conveyed to their interlocutor. The aim of pragmatics is always to interpret people's utterances in terms of what they implied, rather than interpreting their words. Therefore, pragmatics emphasized the meaning and intention of the speaker more than the actual words. Social interaction sometimes consists of the use of languages that people do not fully understand the meaning of. Sometimes people can understand the other person's words, but they often do not understand the context of their interaction. It is therefore essential for the speaker and the hearer to have a mutual understanding of what the context is in pragmatism.

Using a pragmatic approach can make it easier for someone to interact with others in society. Because pragmatics has the capability of

comprehend the context. Otherwise, misunderstandings may occur, and other people may be offended by the conversation. By using pragmatics, people can also better understand what other people said. That's why pragmatics was chosen in this study because pragmatics can help people to understand the significance of the words conveyed.

b. Impoliteness

As explained by experts Bousfield and Locher (2008), impolite behavior can occur when there is a lack of politeness in dealing with confrontational interactions among other members of the social community. It means that impolite behavior occurs because people cannot handle their emotions to resolve a problem. Further, a speaker and the hearer talk in an impolite, intimidating manner because they are too bored to speak politely. A solution to the problem can reduce the inability of politeness. Impoliteness can be defined as a negative attitude towards specific actions or behaviors that occur in specific contexts Culpeper (2011). As a result, it is sustained by expectations, desires, and beliefs about the social organizing mechanisms, including how individual and group identities are mediated by people and group interaction. To summarize, impoliteness can be defined as the way people behave when they interact. There will be disharmony between the two interactions as a result. Impoliteness has 5 strategies including bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm, or mock impoliteness, and

withhold politeness. Besides that, there are 3 types of impoliteness affective impoliteness, coercive impoliteness, and entertaining impoliteness.

c. Previous Research

Waliyadin (2016) investigated the impoliteness of the fan page of Facebook President Joko Widodo as a data source. This study aimed to analyze the impoliteness of various genders used by netizens when commenting on Facebook. Fhitri and Yalmiadi (2018) found the impoliteness indicator on Dharma Andalas University that is used by students to the lecturer. The aim is to find out the expressions of politeness and impoliteness used between students and lecturers. This study analyzed the impoliteness by theory Culpeper 2005. in this research is bald on record, positive impoliteness, and negative impoliteness.

Wijayanto et al., (2018) examined impoliteness in interlanguage complaints by English as Foreign Language (EFL) students. This study aims to analyze the impoliteness conveyed by the audiences. The theory used in this research was Culpeper 1996 and Bousfield 2008. Febriasari and Wijayanti (2018) investigated impoliteness to describe the forms of compliance and violations of politeness among fifth-grade students at elementary school. Aldriani, Y. (2019) analyse about Euphemistic Expressions of the Late Princess Lady Diana. Rahardi (2020) explored the kinds of contexts that govern impolite utterances in the Indonesian language. The purpose of this study is to describe culturally

specific aspects of triadic ties on impolite utterances.

Novalia and Ambalegin (2022) explored the impoliteness of the channel YouTube Deddy Corbuzier's podcast talk show. The goal of this study is to identify impoliteness strategies. This research was conducted using qualitative methods. Culpeper's 1996 theory was used in this study. Another study was written by Suryani (2019). This research examines impolite responses to posts on Instagram. Simanjuntak and Ambalegin (2022) investigated the impoliteness strategies used in one of the movies. This research aims to analyze impoliteness which is used in the movie *Easy A* by using theory Culpeper's (2011). There are some similarities between previous and present research, namely using Culpeper's theory and the aim is to research impoliteness. If compared to previous research, this research also has a different that is the data source. Data was collected from "The Wrong Stepmother" movie.

3. METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The research method of this article used the qualitative method by Creswell (2013). This method adopted qualitative and was conducted descriptively by using the paragraph. The method of Qualitative research aims to explore and understand the meaning and implications of social and human problems from the point of view of some individuals or groups of people Creswell (2013).

The method of collecting the data used the observational method by Sudaryanto (2015). As a result, this method is used because of the

method of collecting the data to observe the context and utterances in conversation. These data were collected using sense tools such as ears to hear, eyes to watch, and minds to interpret based on context, speakers, and hearers. An observational method is a method to analyze information by observing how language is used Sudaryanto (2015). In simple, the data will be collected by observing the data source. Besides, there is a non-participatory technique used in this research. This technique had the result that the researcher was not involved in the process of producing the utterances to collect data.

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data and applied the pragmatic approach identity method by Sudaryanto (2015). The researcher identified data using a pragmatic approach based on the context of analyzed conversations and utterances between speaker and hearer. Sudaryanto (2015) pointed out that finding similarities and differences between data with theory is like comparing the data with theory. The data were classified using the pragmatic competence-in equalizing by Sudaryanto (2015). The researcher identified the similarities and then classified the data based on Culpeper's theories of impoliteness.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Five strategies of impoliteness were found in this study. Those strategies are bald on record of impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, mock and sarcasm politeness, and withhold politeness. From the types of

impoliteness, the types of impoliteness were found. Those types are affective impoliteness, coercive impoliteness, and entertaining impoliteness. This section aims to answer two research questions of this research. Therefore, the data was presented and analysed in one explanation of paragraph to make efficient analysis, understandable, and to avoid redundancy.

Data 1.

This conversation occurred between the minute (00:01:05-00:01:20) There was a speaker and a hearer in this conversation: Clayton and Maddie. Clayton was the speaker and Maddie was the hearer. A conflict occurred between them in this scene. In the past, they were family, but Maddie made a mistake and got kicked out of home, and Clay's family no longer accepted her.

Clayton : "What are you doing? I told you not to come around here."

Maddie : "Honey, I'm home!"

Clayton : "I told you before, this is not your house, and we are not family."

Data 2

During the conversation, the speaker asked the hearer what she was doing in their house and told her not to come around here anymore because they were no longer family. Even so, the hearer still considered them to be a family. Throughout this scene, Clayton exhibits a strategy of positive impoliteness.

Clayton : "I'm sorry about things you did, the things that you're doing it is crazy! Don't come here again!"

Maddie : "You're loss!"

Clayton : "Goodbye!"

Data 3

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:05:14-00:05:20). With the speaker was Michael and the hearer was Cynthia. In this scene, they talked about a rumor that happened in the copy room. But Cynthia mocked Michael because he was late.

Michael : "Aha! I heard rumors you were in the copy room."

Cynthia : "Well, well, well, look who's late again."

Data 4

This conversation occurred at the minutes (00:06:25-00:06:32). Patrick was the speaker and Lily was the hearer. In this scene, they talked about the girlfriend of Lily's father.

Patrick : "How are you feeling?"

Lily : "Honestly, I don't love it."

Data 5

Ms. Price : "I believe you have the potential to get into any school of your choosing. Both of you"

Patrick : "Shucks."

Ms. Price : "Stop it. Now off to class."

Ms. Price came to them and asked about how is the progress of the essay that Lily had been working on. Lily said that she still did not finish yet because the hearer did not focus on it. The speaker gave some advice to them that they had the potential to get into any school of their choice. But Patrick said it was shuck and he did not like it. When Ms. Price asked them to get into the class, Patrick said something inappropriate to his teacher "Shucks."

Data 6

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:10:49-00:11:00). Nicole was the speaker and Lily was the hearer. In this case, they had quality time with their family and had a small talk to make the situation less awkward.

Nicole : “What about Patrick?”

Lily : “Patrick? Patrick is a boy, but not that type of boy. He’s just a friend. Nicole’s just being stupid as little sisters tend to be.

Her father’s girlfriend came and joined with them for dinner at their house. This is the first she came to their house. She wanted to meet the children of her boyfriend that is Lily’s father. Maddie asked whether Lily already had a boyfriend or not. But her sister Nicole mentioned one of Lily’s friends and his name is Patrick. But Lily denied his sister’s statement.

Data 7

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:14:16-00:14:32). The speaker was Lily and the hearer was Maddie. In this case, Maddie put the camera in Michael’s family’s house to spy on what they were doing and what they were talking about.

Lily : “What are you doing?”

Maddie : “I heard a beep, and I thought it was my phone. But I think this was your dad’s someone named Cynthia?”

After they had finished their dinner, their father asked them to wash the dishes. While they washed the dishes, Maddie went around their house and reasoned to the restroom. But she put the camera everywhere to watch that family. After she had

finished, when she went downstairs she heard a beep from Michael’s phone and she was reading those messages.

Data 8

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:21:13-00:21:19). The speaker was Lily and the hearer was Patrick. On this chance, they talked about the girlfriend of her father and she still fixated on her.

Lily : “I just don’t know if I like her yet.”

Patrick : “You don’t like anybody.”

The speaker and the hearer sat in the sitting room. When the hearer talked about the pretzel kiosk, suddenly the speaker thought about Maddie that was her father’s girlfriend. When she said that she still did not like her father’s girlfriend, suddenly the hearer said that she did not like anybody. He explained that she was just worried about her father too much which is why she did not like Maddie.

Data 9

This conversation happened at the minute (00:24:38-00:24:49). The speaker was Maddie and the hearer was Cynthia. Cynthia the secretary of Michael came to Michael’s house to deliver the files that will be used tomorrow morning in the meeting office.

Maddie : “I don’t believe we’ve met.”

Cynthia : “Hi, I’m Cynthia. I work with Michael.”

Maddie : “I’m Maddie, Michael’s girlfriend.”

In this scene, Maddie and Michael were hugging in the kitchen while drunk wine. Cynthia came to deliver

the files that Michael left at the company. Cynthia knocked on the door and Michael opened the door he was shocked that Cynthia came to his house. When the hearer talked to Michael, Maddie eavesdropped on their conversation. She got jealous and was grumble.

Data 10

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:31:57-0:32:08). The speaker was Maddie and the hearer was Lily. When Lily left her laptop in the sitting room, Maddie came and read her private messages on her social media. But Lily caught her and asked her directly what she was doing.

Maddie : "I can explain"

Lily : "You better start"

At the time, Maddie read private messages of Lily's on social media. Lily caught her in the living room. Lily was mad with the speaker and attacked Maddie directly. She asked Maddie what she did on her laptop. But Maddie did not admit what she did before. Suddenly Lily's father came and heard it.

Data 11

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:32:15-00:32:23). The speaker was Lily and the hearer was Maddie. Lily and Maddie had a conflict in that situation.

Lily : "And so you thought this was gonna make it better?"

Maddie : "I thought that if we could find some common ground, we can move past this awkwardness."

In this scene, Maddie, Lily, and her sister Nicole went to the park and bought ice cream. The seller asked

Maddie that they were her children or not. Maddie admitted that they were her children. When Lily heard it, she was angry and she did not accept the statement. Lily went home and complained to her father about what his girlfriend said to the seller.

Data 12

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:32:24-00:32:32). The speaker was Maddie and the hearer was Lily. Lily was angry with Maddie because she read Lily's social media.

Maddie : "I thought that if you could find something that you like, we could bond over that."

Lily : "Oh don't be, you're not serious."

In this sense, the speaker wanted to be closed to the hearer Michael's daughter. But the hearer did not believe her and said that the speaker did not serious and rejected her. It happened when the speaker read her social media messages

Data 13

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:32:33-00:32:38). The speaker was Michael and the hearer was Lily. In this case, Lily still not believed in her. Lily still thought that she was a liar.

Michael : "Honey, I don't think she was doing anything on purpose, okay?"

Lily : "You've got to be kidding me"

This scene happened in the living room when Maddie opened Lily's media social on her laptop when she left her laptop on the table. When she

is caught by Lily, Lily forced Maddie to admit what she did.

Data 14

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:32:44-00:32:46). The speaker was the father of the hearer (Michael) and the hearer was the Lily. The utterance can be shown below.

Michael : “Lily....”

Lily : “..... (Silent)”

This conversation happened when they still argued about what his girlfriend did before. It is stills because Maddie opened her social media without her permission. When the speaker called the hearer's name, the hearer did not answer and was gone. The speaker wanted to try to explain but she made her father upset with her.

Data 15

This uttered happened at the minute (00:32:46-00:32:49). The speaker was Maddie and the hearer was Michael. The story tells about Maddie being read Lily’s social media and Lily being upset with her.

Maddie : “I was just trying....”

Michael : “Don’t worry about it, okay?”

When Lily left them in the living room, the speaker told to father that she just wanted to try to close to his daughter. But she did not intend to. The speaker only just covered up her mistake due to the speaker opened the private messages of his daughter.

Data 16

This uttered occurred at the minute 00:33:15-00:33:20. The speaker is the father of the hearer (Michael) and the hearer is the daughter of Michael (Lily).

Michael : “Lily...”

Lily : “You didn’t knock”

When the speaker felt that his daughter had calmed down, he went to her daughter's room to explain so that there was no more misunderstanding with them. But when the speaker came, he did not knock on the door. When the hearer said that the speaker did not knock on the door, the speaker said to the hearer that “this is my house” and I was free to do what I want. But at the end of the conversation both forgave each other.

Data 17

This uttered occurred at the minute (00:33:20-00:33:25). The speaker is Lily and the hearer was Michael. This conversation still happened in the same situation when the girlfriend of her father opened her social media on her laptop.

Lily : “Oh..., come on!”

Michael : “Lily, this is not how you behave.”

When the father’s girlfriend (Maddie) explained what happened before, the speaker did not believe her and acted to be rude to Maddie and her father. She screamed to her girlfriend father’s and said “Oh..., come on!” This sentence can be proven to be impoliteness as positive impoliteness. It is called positive impoliteness.

Data 18

This uttered occurred at the minute (00:33:26-00:33:30). The speaker was Michael and the hearer was Lily.

Michael : “She is at least putting in an effort. You could do the same.”

Lily : “I don’t want to put in the effort!”

In this scene, the speakers still tried to explain to the hearer. The speaker wanted her daughter Lily to accept her girlfriend as a new family in their house. The speaker said that he knew her daughter cannot be accepted because her mother passed away 5 years ago. She just did not want anything to replace their mother in their family.

Data 19

This conversation happened at the minute (00:33:30-00:33:33). The speaker was Lily, and the hearer was Michael.

Lily : “Why should I?”
Michael : “Because I’m your father and I’m asking you to.”

This uttered can be considered as positive impoliteness because the speaker did not respect and ignored the hearer. Next, the type used was affective of impoliteness because this uttered also made both angry with each other.

Data 20

This conversation happened at the minute (00:34:17-00:34:23). The speaker was Michael the father of the hearer and the hearer was Lily.

Michael : “I’m not saying that.”
Lily : “No... no.... I need you to leave”

In this scene, the hearer used direct and unambiguous language to speak with her father. Next, the type she used in this research was affective impoliteness because the speaker felt annoyed and disappointed and she was angry with her father.

Data 21

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:34:24-00:34:27). The

speaker was Michael and the hearer was Lily.

Michael : “seriously?”
Lily : “I just need a minute”

This part can be considered as a bald on record impoliteness because the hearer used direct and unambiguous language to reveal the hearer's feelings. Next, the types that were used were affective of impoliteness because they feel annoyed with the interlocutor and high emotion and asked her father out.

Data 22

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:38:40-00:38:50). The speaker was Tyler and the hearer was Cynthia.

Tyler : “look, I keep myself to myself, and I don’t know a lot of people, so I can’t help you”

Cynthia : do you know her?

The words “I can’t help you” can be considered as bald on record impoliteness because the speaker restricted the hearer and did not want to maintain a good relationship with the speaker. Besides, he was scared to speak because he knew that Maddie was danger person. Next, the type of impoliteness that was used was coercive impoliteness because the hearer forced the speaker to give information about Maddie and made him upset.

Data 23

This conversation happened at the minute (00:38:54-00:39:00). The speaker was Tyler Bridges and the hearer is Cynthia.

Tyler : “At least when I knew her, it was Claire

Sullivan and she's trouble."

Cynthia : "Can I ask you what happened?"

In this part, it can be proved in this sentence "She's trouble." It is called positive impoliteness because the speaker called her an inappropriate nickname and it is insulting. Next, the type of impoliteness that was used in this case was coercive impoliteness because the hearer forced the speaker to give more information.

Data 24

This conversation happened at the minute (00:39:35-00:39:44). The speaker was Cynthia and the hearer was Tyler.

Cynthia : "Do you know what happens to her? Claire, was it?"

Tyler : "No, when she didn't get what she wanted, she just disappeared. And let me give you some advice if you're looking for her. It's best to stay gone."

The utterance above "It's best to stay gone" can be considered as negative impoliteness because the hearer said something scary to the speaker and instilled her belief that something sad things will happen to the speaker. Next, the types used in this conversation were affective impoliteness because when they talked to each other about Maddie, there was some feeling of anger between them.

Data 25

This conversation occurred at the minute (00:39:56-00:39:58). The

speaker was Cynthia and the hearer was Tyler.

Cynthia : "Wait... wait.... wait...."

Tyler : "..... (Close the door)"

This conversation can be considered as withholding impoliteness due to the interlocutor deliberating silently. The type he used in this strategy was effective impoliteness because the hearer did not want to talk about Maddie and closed the door because he felt annoyed and upset with her.

Data 26

This conversation happened at the minute (00:40:15-00:40:22). The speaker was Maddie and the hearer was Cynthia.

Maddie : "I'm not happy Cynthia. You're sticking your nose where it doesn't belong."

Cynthia : "How did you get into..."

CONCLUSION

In "The Wrong Stepmother" movie, impolite strategies revealed from the first question. The findings showed 33 impolite strategies. First on the list was bald on record impoliteness. In the movie, seven data were featured on bald on record impoliteness. Moreover, the movie exhibited thirteen forms of positive impoliteness. The speaker used this strategy when they damaged the face of someone who wants to be accepted into society. The film also contained plenty of negative impoliteness. This film contained four instances of negative impoliteness. Negative impoliteness occurred when the speaker acted in an impolite manner

during the conversation, to undermine the credibility of the hearer. Afterward, seven sarcasm or mock politeness remarks appeared in this film. Sarcasm or mock politeness occurs when the message is conveyed insincerely or unintentionally. The last expression was withholding politeness.

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