CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides sub chapters that involve research context, research focus, research objective, definition of key terms, significant of study, previous study, and review of related literature.

A. Research Context

On the social interactions, the unwritten rules are exists called social norms had to understood and followed by the society members, this reality are usually formed with spontaneous and it's just exist let it be. These norms are the rules used by society to define what are the essential and not. These rules are indicating the established and approved ways of appropriate and unappropriated doing things, such as dress, of speech and of appearance. As language is a main form of communication in the society, the use of language is bounded by social norms. People use language in the society in order to obtain well social interactions in the community. In doing so, people must be able to obey the rules of social norms by performing well attitude or being polite.

Term polite and impolite are differ between every culture and every society. What is considered as polite in one culture are not similar with another culture, because cultures has different perception in concern of the behavior, art, and etc. it can produce different product of value, For instance, it is mainly normal and polite for Javanese civilian to ask their neighbors about what they do when they encounter at specific place or at the streets or when the neighbors passed with their houses but for American, it can be considered as rude.

Otherwise the act of politeness is totally persuaded by the culture, the importance of being polite is to develop a good social interactions and harmony with a general necessity which applies for all culture. Regardless of the culture, when people say "thank you", "sorry" and "please", they try to be polite and keep safe the society harm.

However, Politeness is an essential aspect of social interaction, violating politeness, or in similar term is being impolite, is inevitable. One circumstance people do not realize that they made uncomfortable situation to the other members of society by saying or done the wrong thing, or in other instance, because specific motives they int to impolite. Impoliteness uses communicative behavior which intends to cause the target's face loss[1] It disguises itself, let mention verbal abuse, threats, bullying, and so on. It is called as a big deal now days. Some scientific research revealed that verbal behaviors are potentially more harmful than physical abuse.

For addition, the fact that personal live highly damaged because of this term, and it is essentials to do a research with field impoliteness because it is socially necessary. Impoliteness is highly noticeable in public life, especially in the massive use of social media such as nowadays. It is highly reported in the media, notably when it occurs in contexts where it seems strikingly deviant let mention the example verbal abuse directed at the president by congressman, verbal abuse that caused great private catastrophe such as suicide. In addition, it is legal in public signs, charters, and other legal documents.

This phenomenon is not only contained at daily conversation, but also happened in the conversation massively found such as films, books, and television series. Television

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[1] Bousfield and Locher. *Impoliteness in Language: Studies on Its Interplay with Power in Theory and Practice*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

series and film are closely similar in a way that they are illustrate a specific story by moving pictures. It presenting some actions, voice, picture and words related with daily life. Even though it is only for entertainment purpose, the utterances in a movie or TV-series are natural. though it can be able to observe people about producing languages especially bad are produced. In this case, The chosen television series by researcher entitled Peaky Blinders as the data source of this research.

Peaky blinders is an interesting object to be analyzed in term of impoliteness strategies. Peaky blinders series was interested series for researcher, gangster family whom hungry for conquered Brimingham and take all of the shadow economy such as gambling and weapon and of course this series has so much violence scene, either violence in term general or verbal violence. verbal violence mostly used by all of characters when communicate with other characters such as mocking, rejecting hand shake, etc, it was such an part of impoliteness that affected bad intention between speaker and listener on this series, that's way researcher interest to investigate kinds of impoliteness strategies used on this phenomenal series.

B. Research Focus

Another term of research problem is called research focus. Research focus or research problem are the educational issues, controversies, or concerns that guide the need for conducting a study.[2] While in Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah states that the focus of

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[2]John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative a nd Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), p.59

research is a complete and detailed statement of the scope of the problem under investigation, based on problem identification and limitations.[3]

Based on the above problem background, researchers found two problem formulations that will become research material, as follows:

1. What are the types of impoliteness strategies used in *peaky blinders*?

2. What are the functions of impoliteness strategies used in *peaky blinders*?

C. Research Objectives

In his book, Cresswell states that purpose is the primary intent or goal of research used to address a problem.[4] Research objectives are usually short statements to indicate the purpose of a study. The objective of this study off course about impoliteness happened or impoliteness happened in Peaky Blinders.

1. To identify kind of Impoliteness strategies used in *Peaky Blinders* Series S1 Eps.6

2. To describe the function of Impoliteness strategies happened on Peaky Blinders Seies S1 Eps.6

D. Significant of Study

Significance of study describes the usefulness or urgency of research, both for scientific use (theoretical) and societal use (practical).[5] So significant of study is an

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[3] Tim Penyusun Pedoman Karya Ilmiah, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*. (Pamekasan: IAIN Madura Press, 2020), p.16
[4] John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative a nd Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), p.60
[5] Tim Penyusun *Pedoman Karya Tulis Ilmiah* (Pamekasan: Institut Agama Islam Negeri Madura, 2020), 19.

explanation of the benefits obtained from research that will be useful for education, teacher, students and researchers itself. This study, which focuses on analyzing the Impoliteness strategies phenomenon on Peaky Blinders Series S1 Eps.6. Based on the above objectives, the importance of this research can be stated as follows:

1. Theoretical significant

   This lesson is used to develop your knowledge and add new information from theory. On the other hand, the researcher hopes that the results of his research will do something good for the readers. Related with how the language used in one society and become more aware about impoliteness.

2. Practical Significant

   a. For Teacher

   This study can help the teacher to educate the student about impoliteness, also sources to read for daily and reminders for teacher to reduce impoliteness especially in educational environment. In specific, this research can engage the teaching variation especially in teaching English, as we know in now day the teaching media of is not only used a book instead others source such as graphs, music, movie, series, and other variation media.

   b. For the Students

   The students more aware kinds and all theory of impoliteness so the student avoid impoliteness when communicate with their teacher, parents, friend, or in one society.

   c. For the Future Researcher

The result of this research could become a reference for future researcher and also make the researcher more understand what Impoliteness is, and all of the theory about.

E. Definition of Key Terms

Creswell explained that when start a literature review, the topic should be narrowed down to a few key terms, including one or two words or short sentences.[6] This key term is intended to avoid reader misunderstandings, language difficulties, semantic differences and ambiguities.

1. Pragmatics define as language that using by human according to the occasion of the communication, some condition bring another way to use language and also other responses to the language, the context between speaker and listener when conduct communication is important on selecting their language.

2. Impoliteness is act to attacking listener face by threatening, acts, speak and etc.

3. Series is a type of visual art using image and sound to tell us the story in some period or episode.

4. Peaky Blinders is a British crime drama telivision created by Steven Knight. Set in brimingham old time, this series release in 2013 excatly in 12, September.

F. Previous Study

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[6]John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative a nd Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012),82.

Prior research is essential for researchers to do this research. It assist researchers develop this research and can be very interesting when the study differs from previous studies, even if the subject is similar.

Sura Abdul Wahid H. and Prof. Dr. Zeidan K Omar, Number 8 - Year 3 (2010), published in Iraq Academic Scientific Journal. The article uses Pinter's three of his plays, namely "The Dumbwaiter," "The Janitor," and "Homecoming," as research subjects. The purpose of this work is to demonstrate the role of disrespectful strategies in mutual communication and their function in Pinter's play. Results in this journal article showed that baldness and aggressive rudeness strategies were used more frequently than others on record. Pinter used rudeness to gain high status and gain respect. It seems to reveal the life of modern man who lives in constant struggle between himself and others in order to obtain

Then the use of disrespectful strategies in the American television series House M.D. By Melina Laitinen, published May 5, 2010, Department of English, University of Jyvaskyla, Jyvaskyla. The study uses the American television series House M.D. as an object of investigation. The purpose of this study is to describe various disrespectful strategies in the American television series House M.D. Analyze. Researchers found that baldness and sarcasm were the most commonly used strategies of the House. The patient's response to rude behavior was complete ignorance of the House's rude behavior. This study differs in focus and subject matter from his two previous studies mentioned above. First, even this study also analyzed disrespectful strategies, the subject of this study is different. While previous studies have used the American hospital series House M.D. and William Congreve's play The Way of the World, this study focuses on Peaky Blinders. Second, this study is very different in purpose from that of Melina Laitinen. This study not only analyze

the types of rudeness strategies and responses to rudeness, but also the function of rudeness. And even here, there is a particular difference that the researchers are entirely acting and the actors are studying her Peaky Blinders who rely on the director to act in this series. It's comparable to a talk show where the guest stars aren't acting, and they're fully aware of what they said or did on that talk show. Examine the rudeness associated with the concept of pragmatics.

G. Review of Related Literature

1. Pragmatics

a. Definition

Daily communication is always consist of speaker and listener whose communicate to get some understanding. In linguistics' field, someone can identify the speaker's meaning in term pragmatics. Leech mentioned that pragmatics is the study focused on meaning which connect with conversational or conditional circumstances. When people produce talks about something, the meaning are based on the situations[7]. The language understanding of listener are usually affected by condition and situation.

Pragmatics is also mentioned as the use of language in which determined by the specific circumstance of in society in communication process.[8] Someone use language in every daily communication by considering the conditions around the communicators. There are usually chooses an appropriate language in specifics

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[7] G. Leech, 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. (London: Longman) 6.
[8] J.L. Mey. 1993. *Pragmatics*. (New Jersey: Blackwell Publishing) 6.

conditions to reduce the barrier of the communication by observing where and when they're do the communication.

Form the theory above, pragmatics is the field of the language focused on analysis of communicators chose the language that affected by the circumstance around. The situation around becomes mainly consider aspect when conduct communication especially using a language.

There is some fields of pragmatics on this investigation such as Speech acts, deixis, presupposition, conversational implicature, and politeness. Prior to, the base or the smallest part of linguistic communication known as speech acts. The five types of speech acts in terms of functions are: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives.[9]

Next, Yule mentioned that deixis is giving an explanation to specific object through language. Someone realize an object using deictic expression; to determine people (I, you), place (here), and time (tomorrow, now).[10] Name of the thing that usually used to determine spesific object.

Third, presupposition is something which is fit in with the speaker to be the case.[11] Let say that before the speaker talks about one specific topic, they consider that the addressee understands their utterance. Pressuption here tools to measure understanding between listener and speaker, thats gonna be useless when listener does not understand what speaker say.

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[9] J. Searle. 1976. *Speech Acts an Essay in the Philosophy of Language. (*London: Cambridge University Press)16.
[10] G. Yule. 1996. *Pragmatics*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press)9.
[11] (Yule, 1996: 133). Ibid, Hal.133

Fourth, conversational Implicature is something which is conveyed implicitly by people in a conversation.[12] When the speaker talked to the other, he or she sometimes has a meaning that is conveyed implicitly. Meanwhile, the hearer either can understand the meaning or he cannot understand the pharese that has implicit meaning state by speaker.

Finally, politeness means the consciousness of other people's public self-image.[13] How people control their consciousness when communicate each other. Furthermore, public self-image is equal in meaning with face expression. In investigating between politeness and impoliteness as the next discussion, face is an essential concept to understand that fields. Hence, face is explained further before explaining politeness and impoliteness.

Choosing appropriate language when communicating and also attribute of language depends on the occasion and the listeners is simply meaning of pragmatics, society has so many variety of value, and of course different language has a different value, it is very impossible the way we communicate in one culture will same when we communicate in another culture, because they have different valued thing and try to avoid impoliteness.

2. Impoliteness

a. Definition

People mostly express their feelings by employing impolite language or impolite act that can cause conflict. They often cannot control their acts or language

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[12] J Mey. 2001. *Pragmatics: An Introduction* (London: Blackwell).
[13] G. Yule. 1996. *Pragmatics. (*Oxford: Oxford University Press) 60.

when they communicate to others. They never think about kind of politeness strategy but they prefer to perform directly impoliteness strategy to express their feelings. According to impoliteness is a manner of which face-aggravating in a specific circumstance. It can be expressed that impolite act is the behavior which is intended to irritate someone's face.[14]

In accordance Eelen states that impoliteness is employed by people when they do not return a salutation or they prefer to keep silent.[15] People expectation to others replying the salutation when they communicate. but in some cases, half people often prefer to keep silent and perform impolite act.

In addition, Some explanation refers to familiar meaning related with impoliteness; it is the discussion of mentally violence. The term of impoliteness and rudeness have the similar meaning in negative attitude. Rough behavior does not use the strategies of politeness when those strategies are expected, different way that the utterance can be meant as deliberately and negatively argumentative.[16] Sometimes someoone directly show their negative attitude let say using kind of impoliteness to irritatre other.

Impoliteness used to damage someone's face and it can make a disharmony relation between people. The use of impolite language also can make the relationship between people become disharmonious.[17] Considering to use impolite acts is putposed to attack someone face and make it irritate to her/him its cause by

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[14] D. Bousfield and locher Miriam. 2008. *Impoliteness in Language. (*Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter)3.

[15] G. Eelen, G. 2001. *A Critique of Politeness Theories. (*Manchester: St Jerome) 15.

[16] R. Lakoff, 1989. "The Limits of Politeness: Therapeutic and Courtroom Discourse". (*Multilingua)* pp. 101-129.

[17] J Culpeper, J., Derek B., Anne W. 2003. "Impoliteness Revisited with Special Reference to Dynamic and Prosodic Aspects". (*..............)*. 1545 – 1579.

dissagrement and then this impoliteness caused dissharmoniouss between two comunicator.Some types of impoliteness strategy according to the expert of linguistics, they are Lachenict and Culpeper. Those kind strategies are explained in the next session.

Impoliteness has specific purpose which is to make listener don't comfort when communicating with speaker, speaker can use threatening face way, or another strategies that can be explained above.

b. Impoliteness Strategies.

One of linguist, Lenchient state a theory about the act of demaged the addressee's face. He makes an explanation of 'aggravating language' which is the first scope of politeness theory[18]. Aggravating language is a field of rough and insulting language. Aggravating language had the same purposed as the impoliteness strategy in which to attack or even threatening the addressee's face. Aggravating language expected to attack face similar with FTA using language by speaker, which is insulting language, and also rough act. Lachenict has proposed four strategies of 'aggravation'.

Prior to are off record employs an aggravating language with the forms of vague to insults, allusions, clues, and irony. And then, bald on record produces face threatening act and interruption directly. Next is, called positive aggravation tells an aggravation to the hearer that he or she is not accepted as the part of certain group. Last is, negative aggravation designs an aggravating language which is

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[18] D Bousfield, D. 2008. *Impoliteness in Interaction*. (Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company)83.

intended to impose the hearer, disturb his or her freedom, and to damage the position of the hearer in the society.

Otherwise, Culpeper also state a theory which explains an intended act to attack someone's face. This theory called impoliteness strategy. Compared to Lachenict's strategies, Culpeper's strategies are more comprehensive as they consist of five strategies; meanwhile, Lachenict's strategies only consist of four strategies. By using Culpeper's impoliteness strategies, the researcher reached complete and obvious finding of the data analyzed. Hence, the researcher uses Culpeper's impoliteness strategies to identify the data. Impoliteness strategies which employed by Culpeper[19] can be described as follows.

1) Bald On Records

[20]Bald on record impoliteness is employed by the subject which is speaker to attack the addressee's face by straightforward, obvious, unambiguous and clear, in circumstance where the face is at stake. It can be defined as someone attack the addressee's face directly which is clear and unambiguous utterance with intention to attacking the addressee's face. In addition, Example given by expert of bald on record impoliteness which is taken from the excerpt of The Dumb Waiter This example of kind of the strategy will be writeen in the following dialogue both Ben (A) and Gus (B).

> A: "You have never used to ask me so many damn questions."
> B: "No, I just wondering. You've got a job to do. Why don't you just do it and shut up."[21]

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[19] J. Culpeper. 1996. "Towards an Anatomy of Impoliteness". (*Journal of Pragmatics, 25,* pp.)hlm. 349 – 367
[20] Ibid. 356
[21] Z. Omar, and S. Wahid 2010. "Pragmatic Analysis of Impoliteness in Some of Harold Pinter's Plays". (*Iraq Academic Scientific Journal:....)*202

B unambigously attacks first communicatrs's face by told him to focus his job and not employed any words. B gives a negative statement to Listener that irritating try to insult A by saying *"No, I just wondering. You've got a job to do. Why don't you just do it and shut up."* So, in this conversation threatening or attack addressee's face is totally straight and obvious by A which it can called bald on record

2) Positive impoliteness

Positive impoliteness can be defined as the strategy which is intended to make a wound on the recipient's positive face. This kind of strategy is used to attack someone's face who intend to be entering as a member of the society. In term positive impoliteness realization, this kind of strategies use to attack someone who want to fit in new kinds of society, try to recognized the new situation. Culpeper mentioned that the realizations of positive impoliteness are in the 3 part which is first, disassociating from the others, next is calling the other names, and the last is utilizing taboo words, last is using inappropriate identity markers.

a) Disassociating form the others

The kind is called disassociating from the others usually knowns as rejecting association with new other people and avoid sitting together to them. Bousfield further chose an example of this realization from thework called extract of The Clampers. On that scene A Sergeant Major calls his latest recruit named Parry. He has been argued with other recruit because of under the influence of

alcohol. Then, the sergeant major says "I'm hoping the OC recommends you to be kicked away from the army. I don't want you. Because you are a pathetic individual do you understand?"

In the conversation mentioned above, Sergeant Major refuse to get close with the others Parry by saying "I don't want you" and indirectly disassociates Parry from the army when he state "I'm hoping the OC recommends you to be kicked away from the army."

b) Calling the other names

Utilizing insulting words with employing calling the other names. Using another name and give another name to insult them. Wahid and Omar employed an instance of calling the other names which is employed from the extract of The Caretaker[22]. It can be seen when Davies state "You know what that bastard monk said to me?" Davies calls the other names for a monk by calling him "bastard monk". This impolite word indicates that impolite behavior of Davies to the addressee. Davies insults the other by called "monk" and bastard" because he dislike him.

c) Utilizing taboo words

The next criteria that usually employed by speaker is swearing and using rude words. Rude words swearing are used to abuse someone[23]. Moreover, the example given by expert is suh asa,

[22] Z. Omar, and S. Wahid 2010. "Pragmatic Analysis of Impoliteness in Some of Harold Pinter's Plays". (*Iraq Academic Scientific Journal:....*)202.

[23] K. Allan.and B Kate 2006. *Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language. (*Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)75

i.e. "Oh shit! Fuck off!", and "That's a load of bollocks! ". Those examples of rude words are considered impolite if people use those words to mock someone.

Nother experts ehich is Wahid and Omar give an example of using taboo words which is employed by A (Max) and B (Teddy) and it is taken from the excerpt of The Homecoming. In a dialogue below, A encounter B and his ex-wife. A does not know before that B will invite A's ex-wife to A's house.

A: "Who asked you to bring dirty tarts into this house?"
B: "Listen, don't be silly!"

Employed "dirty tarts" in the conversation above is the realization of impoliteness strategy that is done by A to his ex-wife. First speaker performs taboo words to his ex-wife because A does not like his ex-wife anymore.

d) Using inappropriate identity makers

Using inappropriate identity marker happened when the speaker employs title and surname when the speaker and the addressee are in a nearby close and employs nickname when they are in a far relationship. This term used by the speaker who insult someone in comunicating no matter surname and nickname when they in far reationship. Wahid and Omar explain an instance of using inappropriate identity markers which is taken from the excerpt of The Homecoming and it is presented by two people, A (Max) and B (Lenny).

A: "Even though it made me sick just to look at her rotten stinking face, she wasn't such a bad bitch."
B: "Plug it, will you, you stupid sod, I'm trying to read the paper!"[24]

Both of communicators are employing inappropriate identity markers. A uses an inappropriate identity marker for his ex-wife by uttered, "her rotten stinking face" and "a bad bitch". Moreover, saying " you stupid sod". Used by B to mocking back are inappropriate identity

3) Negative impoliteness

Negative impoliteness is purposed to attack the recipient's negative face expected[25]. This kind of impoliteness is expected to obtain the negative face of addressee, there are some realizations of negative impoliteness related with. This part consists of condescending, scorning or ridiculing, associating the other with a negative aspect explicitly, and then invading the other's space[26].

a) Condescending, scorning, and ridiculing

Condescending is employed by someone when they feel smarter or stronger than the speaker or in other term when speaker have more power than listener. And Scorning is performed by someone when they do not have a respectful to the others feeling, they don't mind with speaker feeling. And last is ridiculing, which

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[24] Z. Omar, and S. Wahid 2010. "Pragmatic Analysis of Impoliteness in Some of Harold Pinter's Plays". (*Iraq Academic Scientific Journal:....*)202.

[25] J. Culpeper. 1996. "Towards an Anatomy of Impoliteness". (*Journal of Pragmatics........,) 356*

[26] Ibid, 358

happens when someone does something in a rude way and it can make the others seem foolish. The criteria of this implementation are stressing the relative power, humiliating, treating others not in a serious way, and belittling others.

The way got negative face by listener on the first kind of strategies is did not respect the listener, and make listener foolish and make speaker is better than listener.

An example of condescending can be seen from the extract of novel from Marilla says "Anne go to your room and stay there until I come up."[27] Marilla condescends Anne by stressing his power as Anne's mother who can give order to her daughter whatever they want.

Culpaper mention an example of the realization of scorning which is taken from the novel extract of The Clampers. A dialogue below is communication employed by A as the adjudicator and B as a man. They argue in term parking ticket. A does not want to argue about the parking ticket, hence, he asks the listener to leave his place. However, B also expresses his anger too.

A: "Do you want me to press the buzzer will you please leave the room?"
B: "Well that's being babyish isn't it?"[28]

In the conversation employed above, it clear that the word babyish is only suitable for baby not for the man. That word is

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[27] Montgomery's novel
[28] J. Culpeper 1996. "Towards an Anatomy of Impoliteness". (*Journal of Pragmatics*) 349-367.

employed by listener to scorn at speaker's threat. B has a initiate to attack A's negative face by implementing/employing a scorn act.

Otherwise an instance of ridiculing can clearly seen from the excerpt of The Homecoming which is taken from article marx as of the characters in this play says "It's funny you never got married, isn't it? A man with all your gifts. Isn't it? A man like you?"[29]. Speaker which is max employs ridiculing because he makes his friend seem foolish with his utterance. Max insults his friend which rich but he does not get married yet.

b) Associating the others with negative aspects explicitly

Using the pronouns 'I' and 'You' to someone is associating the other with a negative aspect explicitly. Wahid and Omar employed an instance of this kind of strategies which is taken from the excerpt of the Caretaker[30]. Pronouns mentioned when speaker focused on listener and the insult word literally targeted to listener such as example below, "I think I'm coming to the conclusion that you're an old rogue. You're nothing but an old scoundrel." From that utterances employed, it can be underlined that he employs associating the other with a negative aspect explicitly with using a pronouns targeted, which is You which is listener associated with old rogue by saying "You're an old rogue. You're nothing but an old

[29] Z. Omar, and S. Wahid 2010. "Pragmatic Analysis of Impoliteness in Some of Harold Pinter's Plays". (*Iraq Academic Scientific Journal:....)*202.

[30] Ibid

scoundrel." Moreover, 'old rogue' and 'old scoundrel' are the negative utterances.

c) Invading the others space

this highly known as ask private question targeted to the listener that actually invading other space, whereas the speaker and the addressee not in a close relationship, are the criteria of invading the other's space. An example of this implementation can be mentioned in a conversation below.

B : I want to order a lemon pie with one ice tea. Thanks.
A : Ok Sir. Where is your house?
The waiter and B which is customer that orders some menu employed a conversation. It clearly seen that A invades B's space because they do not know each other before or even have a close relationship, their relationship just as waiter and customer and no more., A asks about B's privacy by asking him "Where is your house?" it is literally impolite acts to ask private question to someone who we do not close enough.

4) Sarcasm or Mock politeness

Sarcasm is a face threatening act which is performed through the employment of politeness strategy insincerely[31]. Sarcasm used by someone to show figurative meaning of their utterances or the opposite meaning form what actually they feel. It can be state that the realization of sarcasm or mock politeness is employing insincere politeness.

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[31] J. Culpeper 1996. "Towards an Anatomy of Impoliteness". (*Journal of Pragmatics*) 349-367

Bousfiled mentioned an example of sarcasm which is taken from the excerpt of The Clampers. On that conversation there is a workman who returns to his car which is illegally parked. He finds his car is clamped by the clamper. Then, he says to the clamper, "Have a good day!"[32] As a matter of fact, the man sarcastically says the opposite meaning related with their feeling because they return his car on illegally place for parking. He thinks it is such a bad day for him instead of good day.

5) With Hold Politeness.

With hold politeness happen when someone prefers to keep silent when a polite act is expected will be performs to the others. The implementation of this kind of strategies are being silent and failing to thank. Do not performed polite act when someone doing it, but keep silent.

a) Being silent

The first realizations of withhold politeness is being silent. An instance of this realization through a dialogue can be seen in the following.

A : Hi! Good morning!
B : (Silent)
A gives a greeting to B, but B just keeps silent. A expects B to reply his greeting with a greeting too. Meanwhile, B didnt response A throughput the conversation

b) Failing to thank

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[32] D. Bousfield, 2008. *Impoliteness in Interaction. (*Philadelphia:John Benjamins Publishing Company)118.

Another kind of strategies is Failing to thank. Culpeper et al. employed an example of this kind of strategies for someone's gift. In a brief explanation, there is a dialogue between A (Ana) and B (Sandra). They become friends when they at high school.

> A: *"This is a gift for your birthday."*
> B: *(Silent)*[33]

listeners does not express anything for speaking gifts, A on this term speaker dooing polite act with present his friend with a gift and remember their birthday, but B using impolite acts with failing to thanks to A's gift.

c. Function of impoliteness

1. Affective Impoliteness

Affective impoliteness is the targeted display of intensely increased emotion, such as anger, which implicate that the target is responsible for making the speaker produce the negative emotional state.[34]

This kind of function is want to show that high emotion employed are caused by target of impoliteness strategies.

2. Coercive Impoliteness

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[33] [33] Culpeper et al. (1996: 357) J. Culpeper. 1996. "Towards an Anatomy of Impoliteness". (......:*Journal of Pragmatics)*357.

[34] J culpaper 2011. *Impoliteness: Using Language to Cause Offence*: Cambridge University Press. 223

Coercive impoliteness seeks a rearrangement of values between producer and the target in which the producer gets more benefit or gets their current benefits reinforced or protected.[35]

Producer of impoliteness strategies get some specific good thing such as benefit or protection form their acts which is impoliteness.

3. Entertaining Impoliteness

Entertaining impoliteness exploits the target or potential target of impoliteness which includes entertainment at their cost.[36] Usually purposed for ice breaking in a forum and then to employed a funny thing on specific circumstances.

4. **Series**

a. Definition

Similar with movie that visual art media to tell us a story using pictures, sound a in some period or episode, two kinds of released of series episode, it can be weekly, every day, or even monthly released, purpose of series is to entertain, just now possible to series to retell the real history or the series based on true story such as peaky blinders and so much more.

5. **Peaky Blinders**

Title   : Peaky Blinders

Director   : Anthony Byrne

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[35] Ibid, 226
[36] Ibid, 252

Producer   : Caryn Mandabach Production

Writer   : Steven Knight

Cast   : Cillian Murphy, Tom Hardy, Paul Anderson, Hellen Mccurey, Sam

                    Neil, Sophie Rundle.

Duration   : 60 minutes

      Peaky blinders is a British crime drama television created by Steven Knight. Set in Brimingham old time, this series was released in 2013 in 12, September. Peaky Blinders obtain a bunch of nominations such as National televison Award for Outstanding Drama Performance, in 2022, 2019, 2020. And British Academy Television Award for Best Drama series in 2015-2018. Bafta Awards for Best Design Costume in 2018, and so much more. Cillian Murphy very outstanding when become Tommy Shelby which was the main character who leads Peaky Blinders family, dangerous man who has great ambition to become great criminal in Brimingham, Chester Cambpell played by Sam Neil an inspector, decide to nab this gangster and put an end to the criminal activities in Brimingham

      Peaky Blinders was an interesting object to be analyzed in term of impoliteness strategies. Peaky Blinders series was interested series for researcher, gangster family whom want to be a conqueror in Brimingham and take all of the shadow economy such as gambling and weapon and of course this series has so much violence scene, either violence in term general or verbal, verbal violence mostly used by all of characters when communicate with other characters such as mocking, rejecting hand shake, etc, it was such an part of impoliteness that affected bad intention between speaker and

listener on this series, that way researcher interest in investigate kinds of impoliteness strategies used on this phenomenal series.

Kinds of impoliteness and all the strategies more founded in this series because this main character is using this kind of strategies to insult and intimidating his opponent.