

Impoliteness in the issue of bullying in the Wonder movie (2017)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the types of impoliteness strategy used by one of the characters (Julian) toward his interlocutor (Auggie) as the main character in Wonder movie (2017) based on Culpeper's impoliteness strategy and how the issue of bullying portrayed in the movie. Julian's utterances towards Auggie were taken as the data, described using descriptive qualitative method, and it was found that the dominant utterance used was negative impoliteness. Julian directly expresses his impoliteness through negative speech, threatening Auggie's face rather than holding back. Finally, these findings concluded that impoliteness used gradually over time in aggressive or negative utterances represents verbal bullying behavior. The impoliteness strategy here is used to intimidate other people's feelings and harm them mentally by insulting appearance, belittling the interlocutor, and threatening the interlocutor's knowledge and abilities. Verbal bullying is directly related to using force to gain the bully's advantage over a situation or environment. Bullies use intimidation to show social power and outright disrespect. On the other hand, the low self-control of perpetrators is the basis for jealousy of competition, and impoliteness in interactions then causes verbal bullying.

Keywords: bullying; impoliteness strategy; movie; Wonder (2017)

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INTRODUCTION

Language attitudes greatly influence harmony and comfort between speakers and speech partners. In this case, to create harmonious social relations, it is necessary to build narratives and polite language attitudes to create comfort. This aligns with Mariani and Mu'in (2007), who states that language is an essential medium in building and maintaining social relationships. Considerations in choosing language are made to avoid misunderstandings and fighting with each other. However, sometimes, some people need help understanding and having the ability to speak politely. This ultimately leads to misunderstandings and forms of humiliation towards other people. Septiyani (2016) states that choosing impoliteness language can cause problems because listeners can feel that they are being insulted by the speaker. In line with Hill et al. (1986), who state that politeness is one of the obstacles in human interaction, the aim is to consider other people's feelings, build mutual comfort, and improve good relations. In contrast, a failure in communication can occur if the speaker cannot maintain the

feelings, comfort, and harmony of the speaker partner when communicating. Regarding this phenomenon, some studies discuss politeness, Impoliteness, and the types that include speech so that communication between speakers and speech partners runs well.

Politeness is a concept of awareness of social behavior by considering other people's faces (Yule, 1996). Mills (2003) also assumes that politeness expresses the speaker's intention to reduce the threat of face made by specific threats against others. Here, the speaker tries as much as possible to reduce and maintain the face of the speech partner. Face, according to Brown and Levinson (1987), refers to a person's self-image of his desires in the form of a desire to be appreciated, acknowledged, respected, and considered as they wish. The face in politeness includes positive and negative faces. Brown and Levinson (1987) argue that a positive face is a person's desire to be appreciated, acknowledged, and accepted by others, related to feelings. A negative face is a person's desire not to be disturbed by others, in this case, the freedom to act (Brown & Levinson, 1987). It is essential to take care of other people's faces, both positive and negative, to comply with the social dimension of maintaining good social relations with others.

Setyawan and Wiraatmaja (2018) define politeness as showing the speaker's awareness and attention to other people's faces. Politeness strategy tends to create harmonious relationships and avoid conflicts that occur. Conversely, the impoliteness strategy will tend to cause friction and damage the harmony of social relations in communication. Culpeper (1996) states that "impoliteness is the use of speech or actions that attack interlocutor and cause disharmony and social disturbance rather than promote social harmony." In this case, impoliteness is always related to the behavior of speakers in expressing feelings of dislike, which in turn causes disputes and rifts in the relationship between the two. Culpeper (1996) classifies it into five impoliteness strategies: bald-on-record impoliteness, positive Impoliteness, negative Impoliteness, sarcasm or mock Impoliteness, and withhold Impoliteness. Bald-on-record impoliteness is an impolite strategy by speakers deliberately attacking the other person's face directly because they do not want to protect the other person's face and social relations between them. Positive Impoliteness is a strategy used when the speaker wants to damage the positive face of his interlocutor in the form of the interlocutor's desire to be respected, valued, and prioritized. Negative Impoliteness is an impolite strategy used by speakers to attack the other person's negative face in the form of comfort so as not to be disturbed. Sarcasm or mock impoliteness is a pseudo-politeness strategy out of compulsion and pretense to insinuate and belittle the other person. Withhold Impoliteness is a strategy in which the speaker, intentionally or unintentionally, does not display the Impoliteness he or she should.

Politeness and impoliteness can occur in real life or in the movie as a reflection of what happens. Even though a movie is a written script from the work of a director's mind, the indirect story that occurs in the movie is influenced by phenomena that occur in real life. A theory put forward by Girard is related to imitation called mimesis. Girard defines the term mimesis, which means the human tendency based on the desire to imitate (Strączek, 2014). According to Girard's view, a complete definition of mimesis is the way of thinking independently in one's desires to conform to the desires of others (Strączek, 2014). In this case, humans, through the process of imitation, develop language and the ability to learn and acquire knowledge. Furthermore, Girard (1987) explained that human behavior does not originate from the learning process, but all learning is based on imitation, and all forms of culture will disappear if humans stop imitating. When people see a phenomenon, in this case, bullying in the real world, it is imitated and made into a story, one of which is in a movie adaptation. Besides that, movies can also transfer authentic and diverse language, providing examples of language use in real-life interactions (Hakim & Novitasari, 2022). Thus, both politeness and impoliteness can occur in movies.

In interacting with others, we have norms known as politeness and Impoliteness. Impoliteness is inextricably linked with intimidation. According to Olweus (2013), bullying in the school environment is an act of intimidation carried out by one or more students repeatedly from time to time and is related to strength or power. In line with that, Coloroso (2007) defines bullying as intimidation related to aggressive behavior carried out repeatedly by a stronger party against a weaker

party, carried out intentionally, and aims to injure the victim physically and emotionally. An aggressive attitude continuously carried out toward others eventually leads to a victim, either physically or mentally, which can be called bullying. [Coloroso \(2007\)](#) classifies bullying into three types: verbal, physical, and relational. Verbal bullying is a form of intimidation in the form of words that the victim does not like, can offend his feelings, and can break the spirit of the person receiving it. Verbal bullying can be name-calling, taunting, belittling, cruel criticism, personal defamation, racist slurs, and sexually suggestive or sexually abusive remarks. Physical bullying is the most visible form of bullying and the easiest to identify. Direct physical bullying is in the form of mentally injuring the victim, which is detrimental, including slapping, hitting, choking, poking, punching, kicking, biting, scratching, twisting, and spitting. Relational bullying systematically reduces one's sense of self through neglect, isolation, exclusion, and avoidance. This research focuses on verbal bullying, which is examined from the perspective of impoliteness strategies.

[Minin \(2018\)](#) states that students bully because of their temperament, formed by emotional responses. This fact shows that children with temperaments that tend to be active and impulsive allow bullying to occur compared to passive students. Bullying tends to be done to children who are weak and unable to fight back, especially children with disabilities. According to [Rose et al. \(2011\)](#), children with specific disabilities, such as speech disorders, autism spectrum disorders, mental and behavioral disorders, and other health disorders, have a higher rate of victimization than those who do not have disabilities. Children with specific developmental disabilities are difficult to accept in certain communities and environments, receive special treatment, and are often considered strange. Special treatment of the disabled child ultimately leads to Impoliteness.

One of the movies that raises the issue of bullying is *The Wonder Movie* (2017). The movie tells about August Pullman, "Auggie," who has a physical disorder, lives with *Treacher Collins Syndrome*, and struggles to adjust to his environment. Auggie was born with a rare medical facial deformity known as "*Mandibulofacial Dysostosis*," which has undergone twenty surgeries to correct his five senses. Auggie, who was initially home-schooled, finally struggled to adjust to his friends at his new school. Auggie needs a better reception from his friends. Julian is one of Auggie's friends who always dominates and makes impoliteness remarks towards Auggie. In linguistic studies, Impoliteness, as reflected in *Wonder movie* (2017), is defined as negative behavior threatening the harmonious relationship between the speaker and the speech partner. Julian threatens the harmony of his relationship with his interlocutor, Auggie, by belittling, insulting, and mocking him by constantly using impoliteness utterances in criticizing Auggie's physical appearance, which is different from the other children at school.

Several studies related to Impoliteness have been conducted before: [Dafiqi et al. \(2016\)](#); [Rosa \(2017\)](#); [Sani and Suhandoko \(2020\)](#); [Pratama \(2020\)](#); [Suhandoko et al. \(2021\)](#). [Dafiqi et al. \(2016\)](#) analyzed the types of impolite strategies and the factors that influenced them in the *Carnage* film script according to [Culpeper \(1996\)](#). The five types of impoliteness strategies were used with several factors, such as conflict of interest, intimacy, and differences in power between speaker and listener. Rosa (2017) analyzes the choice of impoliteness strategies and their relationship to different power levels in the movie *The Fault in Our Stars*. It was found that the level of power does not affect the choice of strategy because the impoliteness strategy is not a static thing that causes social disturbance but depends on the speaker's consideration and intention towards the hearer. Focusing on the power problem, [Sani and Suhandoko \(2020\)](#) also analyze the use of impoliteness strategies concerning the interaction of power in *Hancock's* film. Unlike previous research, their study found that using impolite strategies can exercise power, dominate conversations, and even maintain control over situations. Finally, regarding the issue of gender differences, several studies have also been conducted by [Pratama \(2020\)](#) and [Suhandoko et al. \(2021\)](#). [Pratama \(2020\)](#) examines the impoliteness strategies in the conversations of the characters in the *Big Wedding* movie with gender differences, which then concludes that women use more impolite strategies because they speak more than men. On the other hand, [Suhandoko et al. \(2021\)](#) examine impoliteness strategies and gender differences in the conversation between the main female character and her male interlocutor in the *Edge of Seventeen*

movie. Instead, it was found that both women and men used impoliteness strategies to exercise power and build their identity so that no one was dominant in their use.

Related to the issue of bullying that is examined in the *Wonder* movie (2017), this research has also been studied previously by several researchers, such as Nugraha (2021), Afina (2021), and Sagita (2022). Nugraha (2021) takes the issue of bullying at school in *Wonder* Movie (2017) through a semiotic approach. Afina (2021) examines the issue of bullying in the *Wonder* movie (2017) using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic approach to determine the character elements of the Id, Ego, and Superego of characters. Sagita (2022) analyzes the *Wonder* Movie (2021) using an extrinsic approach and the psychology of literature to find out the theme of the movie script. Even though there are similarities in the issues discussed, this is different from the focus of this research, which examines the issue of bullying in *Wonder* movie (2017) using the impoliteness strategy. A number of studies have also examined using the politeness strategy in movies; more attention needs to be paid to the impoliteness strategy, which focuses on the issue of bullying. The researcher decided to use the *Wonder* movie, released in 2017, about a child with physical disabilities who struggles to be accepted and well-accepted in his school environment. The researcher focused on Julian's disdain for Auggie as the main character because they have a relationship as classmates when their relationship becomes a pair of enemies. At school, Julian is a gang leader who seems aggressive and excels in class, while Auggie is a new student who has almost no friends, has a physical disability due to the syndrome he suffers from, and seems bright in class. Julian's situation and attitude allow him to apply the impoliteness of utterances to Auggie, who he feels is a child with a different facial shape and is likely to be his rival. This research exposes how bullying is depicted through impoliteness strategies the character applies. Furthermore, this research is expected to break down insights related to bullying and become further enlightenment on studies related to impoliteness strategy in the issue of bullying.

METHOD

This research used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze data in the form of speech produced by Julian to the main character, Auggie, in the *Wonder* movie (2017). According to Denscombe (2010), qualitative research is related to small-scale studies in the form of descriptive studies and holistic perspectives, which are carried out using words from transcriptions as objects of analysis to get answers. In line with Krippendorff (2004), who said that content analysis aims to make conclusions related to the text with the context of its use, this research also refers to the content analysis method. Content analysis was used regarding the answers found from the speech analysis. Then, conclusions were drawn about the types of impolite strategies used, how they were used, and the use of impoliteness strategy as bullying practices from the movie transcripts.

This research data was in the form of words, phrases, and sentences generated by Julian to the main character (Auggie). The data source is a transcription of the *Wonder* movie, released in 2017, downloaded from the website https://www.scripts.com/script.php?id=wonder_23635&p=2. Data was collected by watching the movie, reading the downloaded transcript, and watching the movie a second time to check and ensure that the character's speech matched the transcript, highlighting Julian's speech, which showed Impoliteness, which was then collected into a new datasheet. After collecting the data, the researcher sorted it again to ensure that all data met the required standards by highlighting the appropriate impoliteness utterances in yellow. The researcher then classifies utterances according to the impoliteness strategy according to Culpeper (1996) to be further analyzed and interpreted to answer questions in the research formulation, then concludes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Impoliteness Strategies

The researcher answered the first question in this research, and the analysis results found 16 conversations containing impoliteness strategies used by the character Julian to the main character (Auggie) in *Wonder* movie (2017). From 16 data conversations, four types of impoliteness strategies were used: Bald-on-record Impoliteness, Positive Impoliteness, Negative Impoliteness, and Sarcasm

or Mock Impoliteness. No withhold impoliteness strategy was found. It was found that there are 7 utterances in the form of negative impoliteness strategy, the dominant type of politeness strategy used. They were followed by positive Impoliteness with 5 utterances. Then sarcasm or mock impoliteness was recorded with 3 utterances and bald on-record Impoliteness was recorded with only 1.

Bald-on-Record Impoliteness

Bald on-record Impoliteness is a strategy that is deliberately used to attack the interlocutor directly without minimizing it (Culpeper, 1996). Culpeper (1996) argued that speakers carry out this strategy directly, clearly, unambiguously, and concisely. Based on this explanation, the researcher only found one conversation that was categorized as the bald-on-record impoliteness strategy.

Excerpt 1

Julian : "Hey, can I sit there?"
 Auggie : "Sure!"
 Julian : "**You eat like the Sarlacc monster, my young Padawan!**"

The conversation in excerpt one above occurred in the cafeteria during recess. Julian asked permission to sit across from Auggie, and Auggie granted permission. However, Julian taunted Auggie, saying that Auggie's eating resembled the Sarlacc monster, a creature character in Star Wars movies with a huge mouth. Julian did this because he saw Auggie's way of eating, which looked different from other children because of his syndrome. Julian's words in the form of taunting Auggie's monster-like way of eating are a form of verbal abuse that can hurt Auggie's feelings. Julian's verbal bullying remark of "You eat like the Sarlacc monster" is a deliberate, obvious, and blatant remark that is the focus of a bald, on-record impoliteness strategy in the form of insulting Auggie's appearance with the motive of harming him mentally.

Positive Impoliteness

Positive impoliteness strategy is a type of Impoliteness that refers to the desire to damage the interlocutor's positive face (Culpeper, 1996). Behaviors or utterances included in this impoliteness strategy include ignoring, assuming the other person does not exist, isolating himself, being unsympathetic, using inappropriate names, and using taboo, rude, and derogatory nicknames.

Excerpt 2

Jack : "Uh, no. Sorry? No, um, it's okay. I'll stay with who I've got. I'll stick with Auggie".
 Julian : "Hey! What did you do that for?"
 Jack : "Dude, I don't want to switch".
 Julian : "Why not? **Do you really wanna be partners with that freak?**"

In the conversation, the teacher selects partners for the science fair project. Jack is paired with Auggie. However, Julian turned it down because he and Jack already had a project plan. Rejecting Julian's idea, Jack still wants to be with Auggie by accepting the partner the teacher has chosen. Julian did not accept this and nicknamed Auggie "*that freak*." In the quote, Julian uses the nickname "*that freak*," which is inappropriate and insulting to Auggie's appearance. Did not use more polite speech; the utterances in the form of Impoliteness and derogatory nicknames uttered by Julian, in this case, are categorized into positive impoliteness strategy. Impolite and derogatory nicknames are a form of verbal bullying.

Excerpt 3

Julian : "Actually, I've got a question for Auggie. **What's the deal with your face? I mean were you in a car crash or something?** What? Tushman said we could ask questions if we wanted to".
 Charlotte : Julian! Besides, he was born like that, Mr. Tushman said.
 Julian : Yeah, I know. I just thought maybe he was, like, in a fire, too.

In the conversation in excerpt 3, Julian asks about Auggie's face; he asks if his face looks different because of a car accident or something. Julian said that Mr. Tushman invited them to ask Auggie if they wanted. However, Charlotte's utterance interrupted Julian and said that Mr. Tushman already said that Auggie's face was like that. Julian's words in the form of questions about what happened to Auggie's face were a form of being unsympathetic and not taking care of Auggie's feelings. One form of behavior that is categorized as a type of positive impoliteness strategy is unsympathy. The unsympathetic utterances that insult Auggie's appearance with the motive of mentally hurting him, which leads to cruel criticism, are categorized as verbal bullying behavior.

Excerpt 4

Julian : "Oh! I actually have a question for Auggie. What's the deal with the braid in the back of your hair? **Is it like a Padawan thing?**"

Charlotte : "What's a Padawan thing?"

In excerpt 4 above, Julian asks Auggie about his braids. Julian asks if it is like a Padawan, a character in the Star Wars movies. Julian's utterances "like a Padawan thing" are derogatory nicknames for Auggie's braids. Julian uses the nickname to insult Auggie's appearance by saying that Auggie's braids are just as bad as the Padawan characters. Again, here, Julian hurts Auggie mentally. Using impoliteness epithets and designations is a form of speech that includes positive impoliteness strategies and verbal bullying behavior.

Negative Impoliteness

Negative impoliteness strategy refers to strategies that aim to damage the hearer's negative face (Culpeper, 1996). Utterances and attitudes that are categorized into this type of impoliteness strategy include scaring the speech partner, belittling or harassing, ridiculing or mocking, insulting, not treating the speech partner seriously, underestimating the speech partner, interrupting, and invading the space and opportunity of the speech partner.

Excerpt 5

Julian : "Hey, Charlotte! Don't you ever stop talking? So, this is the cafeteria. The food here is okay for school food. **Or do you eat special food?**"

Auggie : [shaking head]

In the excerpt above, Julian tours the school and introduces Auggie to parts of the school. When introducing the cafeteria, Julian asks what Auggie eats: "do you eat special food?". The words used by Julian immediately belittled Auggie. Julian should not utter the questions in the form of negative utterances because they can demean and humiliate the feelings of the speech partners. Humiliating and belittling utterances are categorized as negative impoliteness strategies and verbal bullying behavior.

Excerpt 6

Julian : "So, the science elective is supposedly really hard. **So, you probably won't be spending much time here. No offense, but if you've never been in a real school before**".

Jack : "Dude, he's been home-schooled".

Julian : "Okay, I'm just saying. Science is supposedly really hard. **But you're taking it, too, right? Hey, maybe we could fail together**".

The conversation above takes place when Julian and Jack accompany Auggie on a tour of his new school. Julian introduces the science laboratories to Auggie while condescending and insulting him. Julian says that science is so difficult that Auggie will not be spending any time in the science laboratories. Julian's utterance was that Julian thought Auggie was not a science expert, which was very difficult. These words demean, humiliate, and make Auggie feel belittled. Besides that, Julian also condescendingly scares Auggie, as shown in his words, "Maybe we could fail together." Condescending,

belittling, and disparaging utterances are categorized into negative impoliteness strategy and verbal bullying behavior.

Excerpt 7

Julian : *"Who's your favorite character, Auggie?"*
 Auggie : *"Boba Fett".*
 Julian : *"What about Darth Sidious? Do you like him?"*

The conversation in the excerpt above occurred in the classroom during the student introduction session. When Auggie had finished introducing himself, saying that he liked Star Wars, Julian asked him about Auggie's favorite character. Answering Julian's question, Auggie said his favorite character is Boba Fett. Julian asked the question to deliberately threaten Auggie's face by saying, "What about Darth Sidious? Do you like him?" The question Julian asked was aimed at humiliating and harassing Auggie by using the character "Darth Sidious." Here, Julian also does not treat Auggie as his interlocutor seriously. As we know, Darth Sidious is a Star Wars movie character with a deformed and scary face. With that in mind, we can conclude that Julian's utterances using the word "Darth Sidious" were deliberately uttered to insult and harass Auggie's appearance of what also happened to his face. These humiliating, harassing utterances and not taking the interlocutor seriously are also included in negative impoliteness strategies and verbal bullying behavior.

Sarcasm or Mock Impoliteness

Sarcasm or mock impoliteness is an impolite strategy that is not sincere, pretend, or appears polite on the surface. The researcher finds utterances that can be categorized into this impoliteness strategy.

Excerpt 8

Julian : *"I mean, there's nothing much to see. Desks. Chairs. The incubator. Bunsen burners. Those are some really gross science posters. Oh! And this is an eraser".*
 Charlotte : *"He knows what an eraser is".*

In excerpt eight above, Julian introduces the items in the science room to Auggie. Julian's utterance, "Oh! And this is an eraser," is meant to demean and harass Auggie. Julian pretends to use the utterance of introducing an eraser to Auggie to humiliate him because he thinks maybe Auggie does not know something as trivial as an eraser. After all, Auggie has never experienced a real school. Julian pretends to look polite to introduce an eraser to Auggie when he means the opposite. These pretend utterances are categorized as sarcasm, mock Impoliteness, and verbal bullying behavior with the motive of harming Auggie mentally.

Excerpt 9

Julian : *"I mean, there's nothing much to see. Desks. chairs. the incubator, bunsen burners. Those are some really gross science posters. Oh! And this is an eraser".*
 Charlotte : *"He knows what an eraser is".*
 Julian : *"How am I supposed to know what he knows? He doesn't say anything".*
 Charlotte : *"You know what an eraser is, right?"*

In excerpt 9 above, Julian utters a pretense that looks polite on the surface. On the other hand, Julian was angry and looked down on Auggie, who did not even speak or respond to a single word. Julian uses the utterance "How am I supposed to know? He does not say anything" to seem polite at first when he taunts and belittles Auggie to force him to speak. Julian taunts and belittles Auggie because he wants to harm Auggie mentally. This utterance is part of sarcasm or mock impoliteness strategy and verbal bullying behavior.

From the presentation of the results of the analysis above, the researcher concludes that Julian most often uses the negative impolite strategy in interacting with the main character (Auggie). According to Culpeper (1996), the negative impoliteness strategy damages the other person's negative face. It turns out that Julian uses this strategy the most about 7 times: belittling, harassing, and insulting

the main character (Auggie). Demeaning, harassing, ridiculing, embarrassing, belittling other people, and not treating the speech partner seriously are forms of utterances or attitudes that damage the negative faces of other people. A person always hopes and wishes to be treated politely by others. Receiving disrespectful remarks and completely unexpected treatment is what causes damage to someone's negative face.

The strategy of positive Impoliteness is Julian's second impolite strategy against the main character (Auggie). Delivering utterances in the form of taboo language that is isolating is an impolite strategy that aims to damage the positive face of the speech partner, which is referred to as a positive impolite strategy (Culpeper, 1996). It was found that 5 utterances of the positive impoliteness strategy were used because Julian tends to use inappropriate nicknames that are derogatory and unsympathetic to his interlocutor (Auggie). Auggie, a child with a different physique from children, struggles to be accepted and treated well. However, this did not happen to him; instead, Julian gave him an inappropriate nickname and even mentally insulted Auggie and did not give him any sympathy.

A third impoliteness strategy often used is sarcasm or mock Impoliteness. Sarcasm or mock impoliteness is a politeness that is pretended to cover up actual Impoliteness. Found 3 utterances of sarcasm or mock impoliteness strategy used by Julian because he wanted to make fun of Auggie, who was weak and passive but with pretense. The next impoliteness strategy used is bald on-record Impoliteness. This bald on-record impoliteness strategy is carried out openly without minimizing anything. The researcher found 1 use of this strategy on Julian. Julian uses this strategy to mock Auggie's monster-like eating habits directly and blatantly. Julian uses this strategy here to insult Auggie's appearance because he feels that Auggie's physique is terrible and different from the other child.

Bullying and Impoliteness

Impoliteness is not seen as an intrinsic quality of utterance but instead focuses on a person's behavior (Mills, 2003). Thus, in this section, the researcher focuses on explaining how impoliteness strategies are used concerning the issue of bullying. Of the 16 utterances containing impolite strategies, all showed aggressive, impolite utterances that were uttered directly without restraint or minimization. Of the 16 utterances found, none of the impolite expressions were found. This finding aligns with the definition of bullying, which refers to harmful and often aggressive or manipulative actions by one or more people against another person or a group of people gradually over a certain period (Sullivan et al., 2004). Using aggressive and manipulative impoliteness strategies rather than holding back proves that Julian's speech addresses bullying in the main character, Auggie, in *Wonder* movie (2017).

Nansel et al. (2001) define bullying as a student's intimidating behavior toward other students by saying or doing bad and unpleasant things to him. Nansel et al. (2001) also describe bullying behavior in the form of taunting students repeatedly in ways they do not like, verbally or mentally hurting them; calling names, repeatedly teasing, kicking, hitting, spreading malicious rumors, harassing, socially isolating which makes it clear that the victim is traumatized by what they feel. The analysis found that Julian used these types of impolite strategies to commit acts of intimidation regarding the issue of bullying by mentally hurting Auggie. Julian used 4 types of impoliteness strategies to hurt Auggie mentally in the form of insulting Auggie's appearance, belittling Auggie, and threatening Auggie's knowledge and abilities.

The impoliteness strategy used by Julian towards his speech partner (Auggie) can be said to be bullying and intimidation because he feels that Auggie has an ugly facial shape because of the syndrome he suffers differently from the facial shape that Julian has, including the children in general at school. Rose et al. (2011) said that an act can be considered intimidation based on an imbalance of physical, social, or emotional strength between the victim and the perpetrator with the intent to cause emotional or physical damage to the victim. Rose et al. (2011) also added that negative actions taken by perpetrators resulted from the characterization of the perpetrators themselves: low self-control, poor academic performance, external behavior, or an underlying desire to be class leader, dominating, popular, high-spirited, and active. The reasons for Julian using the strategy of Impoliteness in his

utterance to intimidate include being active, wanting to dominate, controlling his popularity at school, and academic performance that is no better than his interlocutor, Auggie. In the end, it was found that this research succeeded in supporting research reported by previous researchers that factors that influence the use of impoliteness strategies include differences in power between the speaker and the listener (Dafiqi et al., 2016). This research also supports the finding that using impolite strategies can exert power, dominate conversations, and even maintain control over the situation (Sani & Suhandoko, 2020). Julian's low self-control over his jealousy to compete with Auggie is the reason for his Impoliteness and interactions, which are said to be bullying behavior.

CONCLUSION

This research examines the impoliteness strategies carried out by the character Julian with his interlocutor, Auggie, who is the main character in the *Wonder* movie (2017). This research found that using four impoliteness strategies represents bullying behavior. The use of negative impoliteness strategy, positive impoliteness strategy, sarcasm or mock impoliteness strategy, and bald on record impoliteness strategy are forms of utterance that directly have the intent of intimidation in the form of insulting appearance, belittling the interlocutor, and threatening interlocutor's knowledge and abilities. From the findings above, it can be concluded that Impoliteness used gradually over time in an aggressive manner causes verbal bullying. Impoliteness strategies are used as a tool to intimidate other people's feelings. Verbal bullying, in its most basic form, can be humiliation accompanied by different functions and strengths of Impoliteness. Verbal bullying is associated with using power to gain or increase the bully's advantage over the situation or environment. Bullies use intimidation to show social power and disrespect directly.

On the other hand, low self-control over perpetrators is the basis of envy and jealousy for competition and lack of Impoliteness in interactions, which then cause verbal bullying. Verbal bullying can occur anywhere as long as the perpetrator's bad character continues to stick. In this case, character education related to social ethics must be instilled. The higher character education is taught, the higher the awareness of bullying, especially verbal bullying. Based on the findings and conclusions, this research is flexible in accepting and arguing, especially regarding the issues of Impoliteness and bullying. Thus, this research is expected to contribute to the academic field and continue research on the dominance of the use of sarcasm or mock impoliteness strategy and withhold impoliteness strategy on negative behavior related to the issue of bullying.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT:

The authors of the manuscript affirm that they have no conflicting interests.

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