

**IMPOLITENESS STRATEGIES AND POLITENESS MAXIMS
VIOLATION IN THE RETWEETS ON SELECTED POSTS OF THE U. S.
SECRETARY OF STATE MICHAEL POMPEO**

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Summary:

Impoliteness is one of the widespread characteristic of communication nowadays, particularly within social media. It is actually attacking the face of others through interaction. The present study sheds light on impoliteness as it is used in twitter. It investigates the use of the impoliteness strategies and the politeness maxims violated in the retweets on selected posts by the U. S. Secretary of State Michael Pompeo. It is hypothesized that some of the impoliteness strategies are used more frequently than others, and, at the same time, some politeness maxims are violated more than others. It is also assumed that people usually communicate their opinions more freely through social media than face to face interaction. The data involve (41) retweets on three selected posts. Culpeper's model impoliteness strategies (1996) and Leech's model of politeness principles (1983) are adopted for the analysis. Through the analysis of the selected data, some of the hypotheses are verified as it is stated in the conclusions.

1. An Introduction to Impoliteness

The present study investigates the concept of impoliteness. However, before illuminating what is impoliteness, it is necessary to have some brief knowledge about the opposing concept which is politeness, for the reason that recognizing politeness will definitely result in the recognition of impoliteness. Politeness can be defined as the "genuine desire to be pleasant to others, or as the underlying motivation for an individual's linguistic behavior" (Thomas, 1995, p. 150). Moreover, this definition is underlyingly correspondent to the definition provided by Yule (1996, p. 60) who describes politeness as the way of showing "awareness of another person's face". Besides, showing this kind of awareness is totally dependent on the social closeness as well as distance between conversers.

On the contrary, Bousfield (2008, p. 72) observes that "...impoliteness constitutes the communication of intentionally gratuitous and conflictive verbal face-threatening acts which are purposefully delivered". According to Culpeper (2005, p. 38), impoliteness occurs as soon as "(1) the speaker communicates face-attack intentionally, or (2) the hearer perceives and/or constructs behavior as intentionally face attacking, or a combination of (1) and (2)". Actually, impoliteness is an "aggressive facework" (Goffman, 1967, p. 12). Furthermore, Culpeper, Bousfield and Wichmann (2003, p. 1547) emphasize the fact that impoliteness is a contradiction to what is claimed in the politeness theory. Therefore, they claim that in the most recognizable description of impoliteness could be that "communicative strategies designed to attack face, and thereby cause social conflict and disharmony". This description actually implies using some communicative strategies which are devoted for attacking the faces of others. Additionally, while politeness is the observation of the conversational, social and cultural traditions, impoliteness is in fact the

violation of some or all of norms. To perform an impolite speech act, people usually follow some strategies which are terminologically called impoliteness strategies.

2. Impoliteness Strategies

In fact, Culpeper (1996) proposed a model of impoliteness, which is considered to be the clearest and the most evident one, depending on the politeness model invented in (1987) by Brown and Levinson. In the model of Culpeper (1996), five impoliteness strategies are distinguished. These strategies are often used by interlocuters in acting impoliteness. According to Bousfield (2008, p. 90), impoliteness model of Culpeper is the most advantageous model concerning impoliteness since it adopts data of the real world. Different types of discourses have been dealt with in this model. Thus, a range of spoken and written data have been analyzed by Culpeper to authorize this model and make it more reliable. Therefore, what follows is an explanation for the impoliteness strategies used in this model.

2. 1. Bald on Record Impoliteness

Bald on record impoliteness occurs when the Face Threatening Act is "performed in a direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way in circumstances where face is not irrelevant or minimized" (Culpeper, 1996, p. 356). This means that Bald on record impoliteness strategy arises in a situation where a speaker attacks the face of an addressee (a hearer) intentionally though the speaker hasn't got the power that enables him\her to speak such impolite speech act. It is worth noting that it is of significance to differentiate between Bald on record as politeness strategy (Brown & Levinson 1987) and Bald on record as impoliteness strategy (Culpeper 1996). Mullany and Stockwell (2010, p. 71) remark that Culpeper utilized the idea of face-attack-act (FAA) as a contradictory to the FTA to recognize how intentionally a speaker intends to attack hearer's face. Wiczeorek

(2013, p. 46) elucidates the distinction between Bald on record as politeness strategy and as impoliteness strategy. While the former is related to certain environments where there is attentional consideration by the speaker for the hearer's face, the latter is really applicable to circumstances where there is an intentional threat to the hearer's face with the speaker's utterance to damage the face.

2. 2. Positive Impoliteness Strategy

Concerning the second impoliteness strategy, Bousfield and Locher (2008, p. 134) state that it is used in circumstances or situations in which a hearer's positive face wants, that is; his\her wish to be appreciated, accepted, approved of or to be member of a group, is attacked or damaged. More accurately, Culpeper (2005, p. 41) claims that the strategy of positive impoliteness essentially comprises "the use of strategies deployed to damage the recipient's positive face wants". Actually, this strategy implies treating other members as if they are unwelcomed or describing the issues they have as being inappropriate to them. Moreover, Culpeper (1996, p. 357) observes that this strategy covers a variety of sub-strategies that he terms as "Positive impoliteness output strategies".

2. 3. Negative Impoliteness Strategy

Culpeper (2005, p. 41), in his well-known impoliteness model, defines the negative impoliteness strategy as the strategy in which a speaker attacks or damages a hearer's negative face wants, that is; the hearer's wants or desires to be liberated as well as to be a free from imposition. In other words, it essentially implies the fact of instructing others what they must do and what they must not, or forcing them to perform something. According Culpeper (1996, p. 358), negative impoliteness strategy involves a number of output strategies including ridiculing or scorning, frightening others, condescending, not treating the

others seriously, belittling or invading the others' space. Additionally, relating the other converser with a negative aspect for instance, using personalizing as talking with the others by using pronouns such as "I" and "You".

2. 4. Off-record Impoliteness (Sarcasm or Mock Politeness) Strategy

Off-record Impoliteness strategy was firstly presented by Culpeper (2005, pp. 43-44) as a substitute for the strategy of the mock or Sarcasm politeness. By this strategy, speakers perform the Face-threatening act by utilizing strategies of politeness that are undoubtedly insincere. Through the off-record impoliteness strategy, speakers convey the offence indirectly by using implicature. Bousfield (2008, p. 95) clarifies that sarcasm strategy essentially implies using strategies which are superficially proper and suitable for the target, however; they in fact intends to convey the opposite meaning. In fact, Leech (1983, p. 82) claims that this strategy is communicated "indirectly, by way of an implicature". Culpeper (1996, p. 357) clarifies that the term sarcasm is preferable than the term irony to express impoliteness since the latter could be used to express enjoyment and comedy whereas the former is used to communicate the social disharmony.

2. 5. Withhold Politeness

This impoliteness strategy occurs in the situation that whenever a speaker is not performing a polite speech or act where it is likely to be (Thielemann & Kosta, 2013, p. 239). Culpeper (1996, p. 357) observes that the withhold politeness strategy refers to "the absence of politeness work where it would be expected". In other words, the absence of polite action in a situation where it is expected by others usually damages the hearer's face. The description given by Culpeper (1996) for this impoliteness strategy as well as the one given by Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 5) for the politeness

strategy as "...politeness has to be communicated, and the absence of communicated politeness may...be taken as the absence of a polite attitude", are actually one coin with two faces.

It is worth mentioning that impoliteness is actually involved in the violation of the politeness maxims. Thus, it can be said that using one of the impoliteness strategies is closely and definitely related to the violation of one politeness maxim. In other words, violating one politeness maxim will result in using one impoliteness strategy. The violation of the politeness maxims will be clarified with regards to Leech's Politeness Principles (PP) or maxims.

3. Leech's Politeness Maxims

Leech (1983, p. 132) suggests six maxims of politeness which are expected to be observed by participants in interacting with each other. They are termed by Leech as Politeness Principles (PP). These maxims are *the tact maxim*, *the generosity maxim*, *the approbation maxim*, *the modesty maxim*, *the agreement maxim*, and *the sympathy maxim*. Nevertheless, it is quite often that participants fail to obey or they break these principles in their interactions by disobeying or violating them.

3. 1. Tact Maxim

The tact maxim is implied in the fact that is to "minimize the expression of beliefs which imply cost to other; and maximize the expression of beliefs which give benefit to other". It is "*other-centered*" (ibid, pp. 107, 109). It is applied to commissive and directive types of utterance. For instance, if someone tells another the utterance "*Could you just stop talking?*", s\he utters an order to get the hearer performs the action more politely. That is, s\he presents his\her order in a polite manner. The speaker actually minimizes cost to the other and at the same time maximizes the benefit to him. On the contrast, if the same speaker speaks

the utterance in such a way as "*stop talking*", it will definitely be understood as impolite utterance for the reason that the speaker not only uses direct and clear-cut utterance, but also violates the tact maxim. That is, besides maximizing the cost to the other participant, the speaker minimizes the expected benefit to him\her.

3. 2. Generosity Maxim

The generosity maxim is categorized by "(a) Minimize benefit to self (b) Maximize cost to self". It is "*self-centered*". (Leech, p. 133). The generosity maxim is applicable to commissive and directive speech acts. For instance, in the utterance "*You must come and have dinner with us*", the self-benefit minimized while the self-cost is maximized. In contrast, the utterance "*we must come and have dinner with you*" is understood as being impolite one because it firstly violates the generosity maxim of politeness, and secondly it maximizes the self-benefit and at the same time minimizes the other-benefit.

3. 3. Approbation Maxim

The main point of the approbation maxim is to "minimize dispraise to other; maximize praise to other". The expression "the flattering maxim" is another term used as a subtitle for this maxim. In general, this maxim confesses the view that "avoid saying unpleasant things about others" particularly for the other interlocuter. It is applicable to assertive and expressive speech acts (ibid, p. 135). For example, if a speaker tells another the utterance "*your performance was incredible*", with observing the approbation maxim of politeness, the speaker actually maximizes the praise or the admiration to the hearer. Nevertheless, if the speaker tells the hearer the utterance "*what is that tasteless performance*", s\he violates the approbation maxim by dispraise maximizing toward the hearer.

3. 4. Modesty Maxim

The most salient characteristic of this politeness maxim is accurately to "minimize praise to self" and at the same time "maximize dispraise to self". It can be applied to assertive and expressive speech acts (ibid, p. 136). Consequently, impoliteness will arise whenever a violation of this maxim is existing. For instance, in the utterance "*how clever of you taking notes for the lecture*", there is praise-maximizing to the hearer as well as self-minimizing to the speaker. Thus, the modesty maxim of politeness is observed by the speaker. Conversely, the utterance "*how clever of me taking notes for the lecture*" is impolite one since there is praise-maximizing to self and dispraise-maximizing to the other. Therefore, it can be said that the speaker disobeys this maxim by implying that the hearer is unwise, stupid or unclever because s\he does not take notes.

3. 5. Agreement Maxim

Leech (1983, p. 132) points out that the agreement maxim is typified by the following: "(a) Minimize disagreement between self and other" and also "(b) Maximize agreement between self and other". Consequently, this maxim of politeness is violated by not avoiding disagreement with other participants. For instance, in the answer "*yes, it was interesting*" for the question "*how was the performance?*", the hearer replies with agreement which implies that s\he avoids the disagreement with the speaker by obeying the agreement maxim. Therefore, the answer of the hearer is actually a polite one. In contrast, if the hearer responses with the utterance "*it was uninteresting*", in this way, there is a disagreement-maximizing between the hearer and the speaker. Thus, the agreement maxim of impoliteness is not observed by the hearer when replying to the

speaker's inquiry. Thus, this disagreement is understood as impolite speech act.

3. 6. Sympathy Maxim

According to Leech (1983, pp. 132), the maxim of sympathy is categorized by "(a) Minimize antipathy between self and other" and "(b) Maximize sympathy between self and other". Abdullah (2016, p. 176) claims that sympathy maxim can be applied to assertives speech acts and it can be "found in polite speech acts like congratulating or expressing condolence". Moreover, Leech (2014, pp. 97-98) remarks that this maxim is to "give a high value to other people's feelings in such speech acts as congratulations and condolences". Violating this maxim requires showing antipathy to the other interlocutors. For example, if somebody tells another "*I was so sorry to hear about your father's death*", the speaker obeys the maxim of sympathy by sympathy-maximizing to the hearer. On the contrary, if somebody tells another the phrase "*I am delighted to hear about your car crashing*", the producer of the utterance violates the sympathy maxim by antipathy-maximizing and sympathy-minimizing toward the hearer. Consequently, it is worth noting that whenever there is a violation of these maxims of politeness, there will definitely a use of one impoliteness strategies. In other words, violating one politeness maxim is the other face of using one impoliteness strategy.

4. The Twitter Language Features

Internet is widely used tool of interaction for several business, social, political and scientific etc. purposes which gives rise to new language features and characteristics. These characteristics are most clearly embodied in the use of contractions and the emoticons which are very mutual between the interlocutors. In twitter, using short texts and microblogging are so usual, and this invites other twitter users to reply

mostly at the actual time. The short parts of texts used in twitter are typically called tweets. They are also named "posts". Furthermore, in social media, the metadata are so fascinating for linguists since they have "capacity to infiltrate the linguistic structure of the texts that it seeks to annotate" (Zappavigna, 2015, pp. 716-717). Bieber (2014, p. 1) points out that the use of words in the tweets is limited. This restriction results in articulately trenchant tweets. Consequently, Murthy (2013, p. 9) remarks that the tweets length must not be deterministic characteristic for their interactional potentiality. Additionally, using "hashtag" which is denoted in the symbol (#) is of the characteristics of tweets. The expression(s) headed by this symbol can regularly show "a subject, event, or association". Besides, in twitter, tweets can be communicated to certain individuals even strangers. Consequently, it enables "interactions across discrete social networks" (Bieber, 2014, p. 4). Hassan and Hashim (2009, pp. 40-44) point out that contractions such as 'thanx', 'btwn' etc. can also be used in twitter. Other features are the omission of vowels and the smiles usage, for example, the use of smile denoting sad face.

5. Impoliteness on Twitter

In fact, impoliteness is one of the most frequent conducts on the applications used for communication and chatting in social media particularly the online communication by twitter. Just as the face to face interactions, communicators in social media can be polite or impolite. Acevedo (2017) inscribes that the more people closed to technology, mainly to the societal media, the more interaction will be. At the present time, most individuals in the world utilize "the Internet in their daily lives". Accordingly, social media is a common hub used to converse with the world. Herring (1996, p. 36), claims that "CMC is a type of communication between human beings and computers". In addition, Herring (2001, p. 622)

observes that "one of the unique characteristics feature, especially of many text-based CMC modes of communication is that they are 'anonymous' (faceless, bodiless) forms of interaction". So, speaking on others' behalf, criticizing them and using ill-mannered expressions have actually become an easier task. In twitter, as soon as someone post a tweet, the other people will comment on politely or impolitely.

6. Methodology

To verify the hypotheses of the present study that: 1. Some strategies of impoliteness are more frequently used than other strategies and 2. Some of the politeness principles or maxims are violated in more frequent way than other maxims in the retweet, some of the impolite retweets on the posts of the U. S. Secretary of State Michael Pompeo are selected. The data of the study are to be analyzed in the form of tables. The tables comprise the number of the retweet, the retweet itself, the impoliteness strategies and the politeness principle or maxim violated in that retweet. To be more economic in the analysis of the data, these impoliteness strategies and the politeness principles are abbreviated in such a way as (BRIS) for Bald on Record Impoliteness Strategy, (PIS) for Positive Impoliteness Strategy, (NIS) for Negative Impoliteness Strategy, (SPS) for Sarcasm or Mock Politeness Strategy and (WPS) for Withhold Politeness strategy while the violated maxims of politeness are also truncated in such a way as (TM) for Tact Maxim, (GM) for Generosity Maxim, (APM) for Approbation Maxim, (MM) for Modesty Maxim, (AGM) for Agreement Maxim and (SM) for Sympathy Maxim. After the analysis of the selected data, the frequencies and the percentages of the impoliteness strategies and the violated maxims of politeness are presented. Moreover, the percentages are presented in figures.

7. Data analysis

Post No. 1

In the first selected post "*Corruption saps economic growth, undermines democracy, and provides openings for criminals, traffickers, and terrorists. The U.S. reaffirms its commitment to fighting this scourge and calls on all countries to join us as we stand #United Against Corruption.*", which is posted at 4:36 PM in Dec 9, 2019, the U. S. Secretary of State Michael Pompeo clarifies that the growth of economic can be corrupted by the corruption, and this can weaken democracy and give the traffickers, criminals, and terrorists the chance to reach their goals. Therefore, the U.S. gives the promise to fight them and call the other nations to stand with the U.S. against corruption. The following table comprises the impolite retweets on this post.

1713	العدد15 /ايلول/2023 التصنيف الالكتروني مج(4) - العدد (3)-ج(3)		
.No	The selected impolite retweets	The impoliteness strategy	The violated maxim
.1	To fight corruption, you and the entire trump cabinet should resign immediately	NIS	GM
.2	You have violated the honor code #RESIGN	WPS	MM
.3	.forever The stink on Pompeo is	BRIS	APM
.4	.Good Lord, you are shameless	BRIS	MM
.5	Corruption coming from you? Resign	BRIS	AGM
.6	.You have NO CREDIBILITY, resign	BRIS	APM
.7	?shall we start with you	SPS	AGM
.8	!This is just pure bullshit	BRIS	MM
.9	.credibility You have zero	BRIS	MM
.10	Oh you're against corruption now? Could've fooled me	SPS	AGM

Table (1) The impolite retweets on Pompeo's selected post.

In order to provide more clarification about the use of the impoliteness strategies and the maxims violated in the retweets on this post, some of the comments are elaborated in details. In the retweet, "*To fight corruption you and the entire trump cabinet should resign immediately*," the negative impoliteness strategy is used by the retweet writer due to the fact that the hearer's negative face is damaged or attacked. The addressee's negative face is damaged by not having freedom of the action. By using the phrase "*should resign immediately*", the commenter

tries to impose something on the addressee by telling him what he has to do and what he has not, though the commenter has no such power to do so. The retweet reflects closeness concerning the relation between the addresser and the addressee, however; such relation is not found. Moreover, this retweet also comprises a violation of the generosity maxim since the retweet involves a minimizing of the addressee's benefit and at the same time it maximizes the cost to him.

In the retweet "*Oh you're against corruption now? Could've fooled me.*", the off-record impoliteness (sarcasm or mock politeness) strategy is used where the retweet conveys the insincere politeness indirectly. The commenter starts his retweet with a mocking enquiry "*Oh you're against corruption now?*" which represents a lack of contentment in what is said by Pompeo. The question astonishes the commenter because he believes that what Pompeo talks about is unbelievable for the reason that Pompeo, as it is intended by the retweet, is one of the politicians who have a hand in doing corruption. Therefore, the writer of the comment uses implicature to convey the sarcastic intention in the retweet. Moreover, in the question "*Could've fooled me?*", the writer sarcastically communicates the notion that how a person can stand against corruption if he himself does the corruption. Concerning the violated maxim in this retweet, one can obviously notice that it is the agreement maxim since the retweet minimizes agreement and at the same time maximizes the disagreement between the producer and the receiver of it.

Post No. 2

In the second selected post, "*The U.S. is committed to ending gender-based violence and urges countries around the world to stand united in this effort – for the sake of national security, global prosperity, and the rights and dignity of women and girls worldwide.*", which is actually posted at 11:19 PM in Nov 25, 2019, Pompeo elucidates the notion that the U.S. is committed to and striving to end the violence on the basis of gender in all the nations round the world. Moreover, there is an invitation of the other nations to unify the efforts to finish such violence. The following table involves some of the impolite retweets on the above post.

No.	The selected impolite retweets	The impoliteness strategy	The violated maxim
1.	e youl wish I could believ	SPS	AGM
2.	Crook	BRIS	APM
3.	.Resign, you crook	BRIS	APM
4.	.You're just a liar. All you do is lie so this is a lie too	BRIS	APM
5.	!You stand for nothing but yourself. You DISGUST me	BRIS	SM
6.	.Resign. You are complicit	BRIS	APM
7.	.shame on you for not testifying, Shame	BRIS	AGM
8.	.Hillary testified. You're a coward	BRIS	APM
9.	.Fuck you, you treasonous weasel	BRIS	APM
10.	Fuck You TRAITOR. #GOPFILTH	BRIS	APM
11.	Shut up mike no one cares what you say anymore you part time criminal please resign now are a serial liar and	BRIS	APM

Table (2) The impolite retweets on Pompeo's selected post.

In clarifying the strategies and the maxims violation used in the retweets on this post, one can find that the retweet "*Shut up mike no one cares what you say anymore you are a serial liar and part time criminal please resign now*" reflects the use of the strategy of bald on record impoliteness where the commenter performs the impolite retweet in an unambiguous and direct manner. On the one hand, the expression "shut up" is used to indicate the direct damaging of the target's face. On the other hand, words like "liar" and "criminal" used in the retweet represent a damage or attack to the addressee's face in an unambiguous and intentional manner. In addition, using the nickname "mike" shows the use of impoliteness for the reason that using nicknames reflects a close relation between the addresser and the addressee which is not in fact existed. As long as this retweet is impolite one, it is of no doubt that one maxim of politeness is violated. Due to the fact the retweet comprises a maximizing to the dispraise and minimizing praise to the addressee (Pompeo), the approbation maxim is violated.

In the same way, the retweet "Shame, shame on you for not testifying." reflects the use of the bald on record impoliteness strategy for the reason that it is presented directly and unambiguously. Expressions such as "Shame, shame on you" represent face-damaging to the addressee. The writer of the retweet attacks the face of the addressee directly and unambiguously. Moreover, the agreement maxim is flouted because of the fact that it maximizes disagreement and minimizing agreement with the addressee.

Post No. 3

In the third selected post "*Always a pleasure to speak with #German Foreign Minister @HeikoMaas. Germany is one of the United States' closest and strongest allies in Europe and we remain committed to addressing shared challenges and advancing peace and security around the world.*", which is posted in at 12:47 AM in Dec. 21, 2019, Pompeo writes about his happiness to talk with German Foreign Minister. In his post, he clarifies that one of the closet and strongest allies to the U.S.A. in Europe is Germany since they are sharing the same challenges and strategies to retain peace and safety round the world. The following table involves some of the impolite retweets on the above post.

العدد 15 / ايلول/ 2023 التصنيف الالكتروني مج (4) - العدد (3) - ج (3) مجلة تحليل للدواشاه الانسانية			1718
No.	The selected impolite retweets	The impoliteness strategy	The violated maxim
.1	.Coward	BRIS	APM
.2	.trusts you Only Germany no longer	PIS	AGM
.3	!!Testify!!, Coward	BRIS	APM
.4	The German people know the corrupt individual you work for	WPS	APM
.5	Spineless	BRIS	APM
.6	Germans think your boss is a nutcase	WPS	APM
.7	.History never forgets traitors .BE BEST	SPS	APM
.8	.Coward	BRIS	APM
.9	LIAR	BRIS	APM
.10	Pompeo the coward	BRIS	APM
.11	No one trusts you. No one believes anything you do...	WPS	AGM
.12	.You're a liar and complicit	BRIS	APM
.13	SecPompeo is a traitor@	BRIS	APM
.14	the You're a coward that can't even defend people working for you	BRIS	APM
.15	.We hate you. Resign	WPS	AGM
.16	.Resign you coward	BRIS	APM
.17	Resign traitor	BRIS	APM
.18	Inaccurate words, you are the source of world terrorism	BRIS	AGM
.19	.You're corrupt. You're dirty	BRIS	APM
.20	TRAITOR	BRIS	APM

Table (3) The impolite retweets on Pompeo's selected post.

In clarifying some of the impolite retweets, one can find that the retweet "*Only Germany no longer trusts you.*" shows that the commenter uses the strategy of positive impoliteness where the writer of the retweet intends to damage or attack the addressee's positive face wants. The retweet reflects that the addressee is treated as being unwanted. His desire to be a member of a group or to be related to others is damaged. Moreover, because this retweet is impolite one, it is clear that one maxim of politeness is violated. Thus, this retweet involves the violation of the agreement maxim where the commenter of this retweet maximizes the disagreement and minimizes the agreement between the self and the other by disbelieving what Pompeo is talking about.

Additionally, the retweet "*No one trusts you. No one believes anything you do...*" reflects that the commenter uses the strategy of the withhold politeness where the retweet shows the performance of impolite action while a polite one where expected to be performed. Consequently, it can be said the writer of the comment does not appreciate what Pompeo writes in his post by distrusting and disbelieving in anything is written by Pompeo. Again, this retweet shows the violation of the agreement maxim where the commenter minimizes the agreement amongst the self and the other and at the same time maximizes the disagreement.

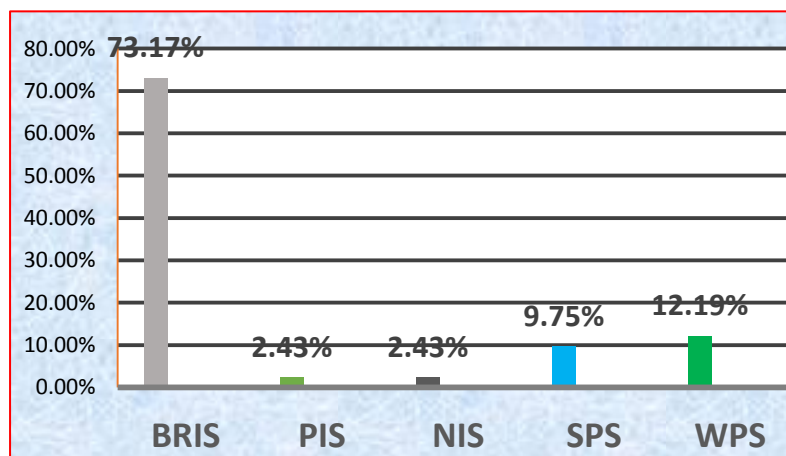
After identifying the impoliteness strategy and the politeness maxim violated in each retweet on the three selected posts of Pompeo, it is necessary to recognize which impoliteness strategies and violated politeness maxims are more frequent in the retweets than others. The following table shows the frequency and the percentages of each impoliteness strategy used in the detected retweets.

The impoliteness strategy types	The frequency	The percentage
BRIS	30	%73.17
PIS	1	%2.43
NIS	1	%2.43
SPS	4	%9.75
WPS	5	%12.19
The total frequency and percentage	41	%100

Table (4) The frequency and the percentage of impoliteness strategies

To give more clarification, the percentage of each impoliteness strategy is represented in the following diagram.

Figure (1) The percentage of impoliteness strategies



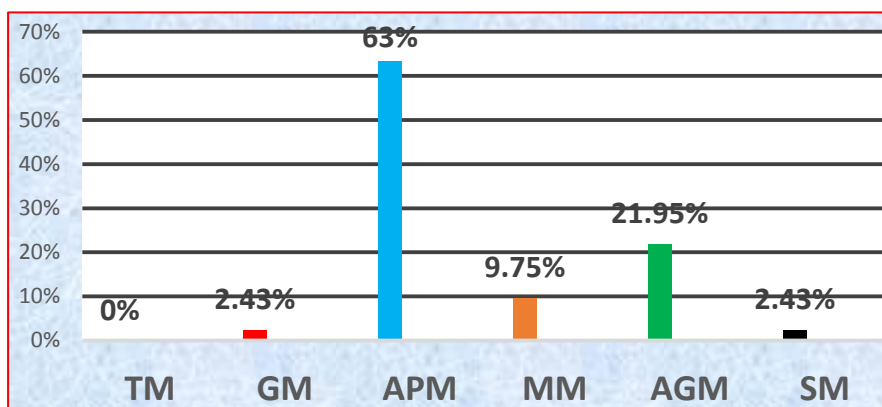
Turning to the frequencies and the percentages of the violated politeness maxims in the retweets on the selected three posts, the following table is devoted for this purpose.

1721	العدد 15 / ايلول/ 2023 التصنيف الالكتروني مج (4) - العدد (3) ج (3)	مجلة إتحليل للدراسات الانسانية
The violated politeness maxims	encyThe frequ	The percentage
TM	0	%0
GM	1	%2.43
APM	26	%63.41
MM	4	%9.75
AGM	9	%21.95
SM	1	%2.43
The total frequency and percentage	41	%100

Table (5) The frequency and the percentage of the violated politeness maxims

The percentages of the violated politeness maxims detected in the retweets on the three selected posts are represented in the following figure.

Figure (2) The percentage of the violated politeness maxims



Being represented in tables and figures, it is better to discuss and explain the frequencies and the percentages of the utilized impoliteness strategies and the violated politeness maxims. The following section is devoted for this purpose.

8. Discussion of Analysis

In discussing the impolite retweets on the three selected posts by Pompeo, it can be stated that whenever an impoliteness strategy is used, a politeness maxim should definitely be violated. On the one hand, it can be

noticed that the most highly used impoliteness strategy is the bald on record where it is used in (30) retweets, and this constitutes (73.17%) of the total percentage. On the contrary, the least used impoliteness strategies are the positive impoliteness strategy and the negative impoliteness strategy where each of them is used only in one retweet, and this represents (2.43%) for each. Moreover, off-record impoliteness (sarcasm or mock politeness) strategy is used in (4) retweets, which in turn stands for (9.75%) of the total percentage whereas the withhold politeness strategy is utilized in (5) retweets, and this constitutes (12.19%) of the total percentage.

On the other hand, concerning the violated maxims of politeness, it can be claimed that the use of one impoliteness strategy is in fact the result of violating one politeness maxim as it is stated above. Throughout the analysis of the retweets, it is found that the most highly violated politeness maxim is the approbation maxim where it is violated in (26) retweets, which forms (63.41%) of the total percentage. Concerning the generosity maxim and the sympathy maxim, they are similarly violated in only (1) retweet, which represents (2.43%) for each of them. While the agreement maxim is violated in (9) retweets, and this stands for (21.95%), modesty maxim is violated in (4) retweets which represent (9.75%). It is worth noting that the tact maxim is not violated in the analyzed retweets.

9. Conclusions

Throughout the analysis of the impolite retweets which are (41) retweets on three selected posts by the U. S. Secretary of State Michael Pompeo, it is found that some of the impoliteness strategies are used more frequently than other strategies. Thus, it can be said that in retweeting people prefer to use some strategies over others. Moreover, the analysis of the retweets reflects that some of the politeness maxims are violated more than others. The analysis of the selected data reveals that people feel more

freer in communicating their opinions in social media communication than face to face communication. They can used impolite retweets to communicate their viewpoints in a direct and unambiguous manner. It is also found that the main idea addressed in the post can mainly motivate people to use such impolite retweets because they already have a kind of disbelief in what politicians say or post on their twitter accounts.

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استراتيجيات الفظاظه وانتهاك مبادئ اللباقه لبعض التغريدات المختارة لوزير الخارجية

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الكلمات المفتاحية: الفضاضة، اللباقه، استراتيجيات الفضاضة، مبادئ اللباقه، المبادئ المخالفه، تويتر، إعادة التغريد، التغريدات.

الملخص:

الفضاضة هي واحدة من الخصائص الشائعة في مواقع التواصل في الوقت الحاضر، وخاصة على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي. فهي في الواقع تهاجم الآخرين من خلال هذه الوسائل .

لذا تسلط الدراسة الحالية الضوء على هذه الاساليب في تطبيق تويتر أنموذجا. وتتحقق في كيفية استخدام استراتيجيات الفضاضة والمبادئ الغير لبقه المخالفه أثناء إعادة التغريدات الخاصة ببعض المنشورات المختارة لوزير الخارجية الأمرهكي مايكل بومبيو. يفترض أن بعض الاستراتيجيات تستخدم بشكل أكثر تكراراً من غيرها، وفي الوقت نفسه يتم انتهاك بعض المبادئ أيضا أكثر من غيرها. كما يفترض أن الناس يتواصلون عادة بأرائهم بحرية أكبر من خلال وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من التفاعل وجهاً لوجه. لذا يتضمن بيانات البحث (41) إعادة تغريده على ثلاثة منشورات مختارة. ويتم اعتماد نموذج استراتيجيات الفضاضة لـ كولبير (1996) ونموذج مبادئ اللباقه لـ ليتش (1983) للتحليل. ومن خلال تحليل البيانات المختارة، يتم التحقق من بعض الفرضيات كما هو مذكور في الاستنتاجات