

**ANALYSIS OF APOLOGY AS A POLITENESS STYLE OF
EXPRESSED BY THE CHARACTERS IN THE TWILIGHT
SAGA MOVIE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners in Partial Fulfillments
Of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)*
in English Education Study Program



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DECLARATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"In The Name of Allah the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful"

Hereby the writer declares that this graduating paper is made by the writer herself, and it is not containing materials written and has been published by other people and other people's ideas except the information from the references.

The writer is capable to account to her graduating paper if in the future, it can be proved of containing others' idea or in fact, the writer imitates the others' graduating paper.

Likewise, the declaration is made by the writer and she hopes that this declaration can be understood.

Salatiga, September 11th, 2012

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Salatiga, September 7th, 2012

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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR NOTE

Case : Maziyanti Taskurin Nikmah's Graduating Paper

Dear
The Rector of State Institute
of Islamic Studies
Salatiga

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Maziyanti Taskurin Nikmah's graduating paper entitled "Analysis of Apology as a Politeness Strategy Expressed by the Characters in the Twilight Movie", I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by Educational Faculty, I hope this graduating paper can be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

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GRADUATING PAPER

**ANALYSIS OF APDLOGY AS POLITENESS STYLE EXPRESSED BY
THE CHARACTERS IN THE TWILIGHT SAGA MOVIE**

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MOTTO

Experience is the best teacher.

(NN)

Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow. The important thing is
not to stop questioning

(Albert Einstein)

DEDICATION

I dedicated this graduating paper to:

- ✓ *My beloved father and mother, who always give me sincere prayers for successfulness in my life.*
- ✓ *My big family, my sisters, (Dek Ulya, Mbak Idah and Dek Lia).*
- ✓ *My best friends (Damara, Suo, Agus, Pita, Eva, Ayik, Maratus, Ari and Risti).*

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Assalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb.

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and merciful, the Lord of universe. Because of Him, the writer could finish this graduating paper as one of the requirement for the Degree of Educational Islamic Studies (S.Pd.I) at English Department of Educational Faculty of State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga in 2012.

Secondly, peace and salutation always be given to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness into the lightness.

However, this paper would not be finished without those supports, advices, guidance, help and encouragement from individual and institution, and I somehow realize that an appropriate moment for me to deepest gratitude for:

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2. Suwardi, M.Pd. as the chief of Educational Faculty, thanks for the Islamic education that you gave me.
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4. Setia Rini M.Pd, as the writer's counsetor who has educated, supported, directed, and given the writer countless advices, suggestion, and recommendation for this graduating paper from the beginning until the end.
5. All the lecturers at English Department.
6. All the staff that have helped the writer in processing of graduating paper administration.
7. My beloved parents, my father (Jupri) and my mother (Tasniyah), who always give me sincere prayers for successfulness in my life.
Beloved sisters (Ulya, idah and Lia) who always give their support to me.
8. all of my friends of STAIN Salatiga especially A class (Ari, Mar'atus, Yunita, Ayik, Risci, Zuma, Nazih etc) who helped me finish this graduating paper

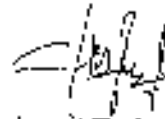
9. My best friends (Pita, Damara, Agus, Sus and Eva) thanks for your kindness.

Finally, this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful information to the readers.

Wassalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Salatiga, September 06, 2012

The Writer,



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ABSTRACT

Nikmah, Taskurin Maziyanti, 2012, Analysis of Apology as a Politeness Strategy Expressed by the Characters in the Twilight Movie. A Graduating Paper. Educational Faculty, English Department. Counselor: Setia Rini M.Pd

Key Words: Pragmatics, Speech Act, Apology, Politeness

This research is based on the Pragmatics study. Aims of the research are to find out the types of apology expressions, the strategy of apology, types of politeness strategy and why each type of apology as politeness strategy is employed by characters in "Twilight" movie. The research employs a descriptive qualitative method. In classifying the types of apology as politeness strategy, the writer uses Yule, Levinson and Austin, Ostain and Cohen theory. There are 22 apologizing expressions in the analysis. They are divided into two types of apologizing expressions. They are direct and indirect apology. There are three strategies of apology in the analysis. They are an expression of regret, an offer of apology, an explanation. The writer find two types politeness strategy, they are positive politeness and negative politeness. The reasons why the types of apology are employed by the characters depend on the degree of mistakes, situation, social status and relationship between the characters. The important thing is that the types of apology are able to maintain the harmony between the characters and restore the interaction balance with the offended. Maintaining the harmony between the characters is significant since it is required to maintain the relationship between the offenders and offended. Hopefully, this research will be useful for other writers who are interested in studying apology. They can have other writers using different points of view as well as from other data source such as, drama and film either in the same or other approaches.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Each country has different cultures and the ways people apologize to others politely. It is very important in people lives. The apology is an action that may be needed in conflict that involves some people. For some people, it is important to ask and to give apology to other person. Apology which is polite and sincere is often the key to solve the problem. Apology is a symbol of forgiveness. The apology is recommended when someone hurt person. According to Sayoko Yamashita as mentioned in Thom Hudson & J. D. Brown (Vol. 2001), perceptions of politeness partly depend on which apology act strategies are employed, these findings were meaningful, by mentioning ways picture response tests could be used to assess speaking, writing, listening, or cross-cultural proficiency skills.

Through language, people can express their ideas, desires, thoughts, knowledge and feelings. It can even be used to maintain social relationship. Language can be used to keep relationship, since language should not hurt no one. For instance, people use it to greet others, to make compliment, to make an apology and etc. in contrary, the relationship between people might be broken, when people use the language to hurt others, for instance by mocking, slandering, scolding, accusing or intimidating others. As a result, people most apologize when they hurt someone else. An apology is used to create harmony

between a speaker and a hearer. Leech said that the act of apologizing is a convivial speech act, the goal of which coincides with the social goal of maintaining harmony between speaker and hearer (1999: 104-105).

Apologize is an expressive illocutionary act which has an expressive act. Expressive is a means dealing with feeling. Expressive speech act is the point of certain psychological state is expressed, while it has no direction of fit, in which a wide range of psychological state can be expressed, in which the proposition ascribes a property or act to the speaker or the hearer, the example: congratulation, thanks, apologize, etc. (Jacob L. Mey 1998: 1311).

People apologize another with different ways. It gives some directions to speakers about what they should say and the way in which they say it. The linguistics form and the content of speech are two components that cannot be separated. The speaker should combine what to say and how to say it. According to Garcia as mentioned in Heidi Veltenga (Vol. 2004), the apology is a speech act quite frequently realized in naturally occurring language and data collection and analyses of apologies have been performed in the fields of inter language and cross-cultural pragmatics.

Generally speaking politeness involves taking account of the feelings of others. A polite person makes others feel comfortable. Being linguistically polite involves speaking to people appropriately in the light of their relationship (Holmes, 1995:296). Politeness is not just about the words people use but also timing and sincerity. When people are polite, people are

acknowledging another person is presence, effort or gesture. Knowing when to use a polite expression or greeting is mostly intuitive. The more people practice, the more natural being polite will feel. Politeness often used to social setting and function of the interaction. Usually it used to talk between parent and children, Boss to worker, Customers to shopkeeper. The purpose of interaction by using politeness is important. Usually, people use apology when they have a problem or make a mistake. For reason, it can make the situation will much better. But, in fact, apology is kind of difficult to do because asking apology will hurt the pride firstly. In the reality, peaceful life is so nice, so, if someone makes a mistake, apology is good solution. Apologizing is more difficult than forgiving, because apology needs politeness. People will be more appreciative to the other if politeness is used, especially to older people.

It is possible to treat politeness as a fixed concept, as in the idea of 'polite social behavior', or etiquette, within a culture. It is also possible to specify a number of different general principles for being polite in social interaction within a particular culture. Some of these might include being tactful, generous, modest and sympathetic toward others (Yule, 1996:104). In public politeness in apology is influenced by age, social status, geography and gender. Every society always uses politeness differently, depending on whom people are communicating. It all depends on culture of each region.

Based on those phenomena, the writer is much interested in conducting the research entitled: **Analysis of Apology as a Politeness Style Expressed by the Character in the Twilight Saga Movie.**

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the writer decided some problems statement as follow:

1. What are the variations of the apology as the politeness strategy expressed by the characters in twilight movie?
2. What are the reasons of each types of apology as the politeness strategy is employed by the characters in twilight movie?

C. Purpose of the Study

The study especially has purpose to find information about:

1. The variations of the apology as the politeness strategy expressed by the character in twilight movie.
2. The reasons of employing such apology as the politeness strategy expressed by the characters in twilight movie.

D. Benefits of the Study

Hopefully, the research which is carried out will bring benefits for:

1. Students: it can give additional inputs in improving the ability to analyze the speech acts especially about apologizing.

2. Learning process: it can help student to reduce misunderstanding of the meaning or intention that may appear in the process of learning at the class.
3. Other researchers: it can be used as a reference for similar research and as stimulation for other researchers concerning the act of apologizing.

E. Review of Previous Study

The first related research is Gustave Demeter (2000) that conducted a study entitled "A Pragmatic Study of Apology Strategies in Romanian ". He founds that the types of categories that Romanian Speakers use to apologize in situations that require interaction among friends, as well as how these categories combine to form apology strategies. The method of analyzing data is descriptive qualitative.

The second review is Abdallah Y. Samarab (2010) in the journal entitled "Views of Apology in Linguistics: Examples of Arabic Culture". On the journal he state about definition of apology and types of apology. He founds that a social, phonetical, etc comparison of the study apology phenomenon between several languages Arabic, English, French, Swedish, etc will be useful to add new linguistic information, and to remove, in some extent, the ambiguity between the speakers who came from different culture to interact each others.

And their review is Mohammad Hesar Ahmed Alfattah (2010), who did a journal, entitled "Apology Strategies of Yemeni EFL University Students". On the journal he state about definition apology and apology strategies. The purpose of the study was to obtain a detailed description of how apologies are realized by Yemeni EFL learners. The intent was to describe the nature of politeness in their realization of apology strategies.

F. Theoretical Description

This study, writer will explain the matters connected with the problems of research.

I. Pragmatics

According to Leech, pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situation (1999:6). In addition, Levinson (1983) also argues that pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to account to language understanding.

Besides, Yule defines pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning (2006:3). This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in the particular context and how the context influences what is said. It also requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances.

2. Speech Act

People do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures and words when they attempt to express themselves, but they also perform action through utterance. Actions performed through utterances are generally called as speech act (Yule, 2006:47).

According to Searle (in Yule, 2006:92-94), speech acts are divided into five types of utterances based on its purposes, there are:

- a) **Representatives** are a kind of speech acts in which the speaker express belief that the propositional content is true.
- b) **Directives** are a kind of speech acts in which the speaker expresses an attitude toward a prospective action by the hearer.
- c) **Commissives** are a kinds speech acts in which the speaker express his intention concerning some future action.
- d) **Expressive** are a kind of speech acts in which the speaker express his psychological attitude toward a state of affairs specified in the propositional content.
- e) **Declaration** is a kind of speech acts that declare something.

3. Apology

1) Definition of Apology

Apologies are expressive illocutionary acts, which can be differentiated from complaint, which are also expressive acts, by being convivial in nature. The act of apologizing is convivial speech act (Leech, 1999:373). Meanwhile, Holmes (1992) considers apology as a

speech act directed to the addressee's face need and intended to remedy an offense for which the speaker takes responsibility, and thus to restore equilibrium between the speaker and addressee.

The speech act of apologizing is rather different from that of requesting, since apologies are generally post-event acts, apologies signal the fact that a certain type of event has already taken place (Blum-Kulka and Olsain, 1983:18)

Meanwhile, when we make mistakes, we will agree that acknowledging our mistake and offering a sincere apology is a reasonable response. According to Carl Schneider as mentioned in R. Kevin Grigsby, DSW (Vol. 2007), apology involves the acknowledgement of injury with the acceptance of responsibility, affect (felt regret or shame-the person must mean it), and vulnerability-the risking of an acknowledgement without excuses. According to Ury, Brett, and Goldberg as mentioned in William W. Maddux (Vol. 2011), Apologies are critical for resolving disputes and repairing trust between negotiators. Apology is a process that involved a change in emotion and attitude regarding an offender (Philpot, 2006:6). Olsain and Cohen (1983) also say that the act of apologizing is called for when there is some behaviors, which have violated social norm, whether the offense is real or potential.

2) Types of Apology

Blum-Kulka (1983) et al. did not discuss these types of examples according to her argument of the aim of apology. He will try to capture him as follows:

1. Primary type
2. Secondary type

According to Levinson (1983) and Austin (1962) as mentioned in Abdullah Y. Samarah (vol. 2010), has given an explicit analysis which related to the role of the apologizer uttering his act. There are:

1. a. There must be a conventional procedure having a conventional effect.
- b. The circumstances and personal must be appropriate, as specified in the procedure.
2. The procedure must be executed: Correctly and Completely.
3. The person must have the requisite thoughts, feelings and intentions, as specified in the procedure. Austin mentioned three main terms related to the listener which are:
 - a. Uptake
 - b. Misfires
 - c. Abuses

3) Strategy of Apology

The strategy of apologizing is intended to maintain the relationship and at least reduce the offense to the offended. Olshtain and Cohen (1983:206-207) distinguish five strategies for apologizing. They are:

- a. An expression of an apology can be performed in:
 - 1.) An expression of regret.
 - 2.) An offer of apology.
 - 3.) A request for forgiveness.
- b. An explanation or account of the situation.
- c. An acknowledgement of responsibility.
 - 1) Accepting the blame
 - 2) Expressing self-deficiency.
 - 3) Recognizing the other person as deserving apology.
 - 4) Expressing the lack of intent.
- d. An offer of repair.
- e. A promise of forbearance.

4. Politeness

1) Definition of Politeness

Leech states that a polite speech is a speech which is obeying the norm of maxim and it is not violating the norm of maxim's politeness. They are tact maxim, generosity maxim, modesty maxim, approbation maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim (1983:105).

According to Yule (2006:60), politeness is as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. Holmes state that generally speaking politeness involves taking account of the feelings of others. A polite person makes others feel comfortable (1992:294). According to Fraser (1990), four view of politeness can be distinguished. The 'social norm view' is the one reflected in ordinary language use as referred to above.

2) Type of Politeness

Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness model that outlines the speaker's politeness strategies. There are basically two types of politeness strategies: positive and negative. According to Yule, there are two types of politeness strategies: positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy (2006:104-107).

According to Holmes, there are two different types of politeness. Positive politeness is solidarity oriented. Negative politeness involves expressing oneself appropriately in terms of social distance and respecting status differences (1992:297).

G. Research Paper Organization

This graduating paper consists of five chapters in order to make the reader understand its general content. Chapter I describes about the introduction. The writer explain the background of research, statement of the problems, purpose of the research, benefit of the research, review of previous study, theoretical

description, research paper organization. Chapter II tells about literature review. It was taken from the book written by some experts. It consists of the notion pragmatics, speech act, apology, politeness. Chapter III deals with the research methodology. This chapter includes the types of research, object of research, method of collecting data, and technique of data analysis. Chapter IV is research result and discussion. It involves data analysis and discussion of finding. Chapter V is closure that consists of conclusion and suggestion. The last parts are bibliography and appendix.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In order to solve the problems of the research, some theories are needed as basic requirements. Therefore, this chapter will discuss some theories related to this research which cover pragmatics, speech act, apology and politeness.

A. Pragmatics

According to Leech, pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situation (1999:6). It means that pragmatics is concerned with the meaning of utterance, in which the meaning depends on the situation where the utterance occurs.

In addition, Levinson (1983) also argues that pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to account to language understanding. Here, the term of language understanding is used in the way favored by workers in the artificial intelligence to draw attention to the fact that understanding an utterance involves a great deal, more than knowing the meaning of the words uttered and the grammatical relation between them. Understanding an utterance involves the making of references that will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before.

Besides, Yule defines pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning (2006:3). This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in the particular context and how the context influences what is

said. It also requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. According to him, pragmatics also explores how listeners can make inference about what is said in order to be understandable and interpretation of message intended by the speaker, and explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated.

Thus based on definition above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of language or utterance meaning in which the meaning is influenced by the context. In short, pragmatics emphasizes on the relation between language, meaning and the context.

B. Speech Act

People do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures and words when they attempt to express themselves, but they also perform action through utterance. Actions performed through utterances are generally called as speech act (Yule, 2006:47).

According to Searle (in Yule, 2006:92-94), speech acts are divided into five types of utterances based on its purposes, they are:

1. **Representatives** are a kind of speech acts in which the speaker express belief that the propositional content is true. The term 'propositional content' will be used to refer to what a sentence is all about. Acts of describing, concluding, asserting, are all examples of the speaker's intention in expressing his belief.

Example:

- a) *The earth is flat*
- b) *Chomsky didn't write about peanuts*

2. Directives are a kind of speech acts in which the speaker expresses an attitude toward a prospective action by the hearer. Act of commanding, ordering, requesting, inviting are the examples of directives.

Example:

- a) *Gimme a cup of coffee, Make it black.*
- b) *Could you lend me a pen, please?*

3. Commisives are a kinds speech acts in which the speaker express his intention concerning some future action. Act of promising, threatening, refusing are examples of commissives.

Example:

- a) *I will be back*
- b) *I'm going to get it right next time.*

4. Expressive are a kind of speech acts in which the speaker express his psychological attitude toward a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. Act of thinking, apologizing, congratulating are the examples of what the speaker feels.

Example:

- a) *"I'm really sorry".*
- b) *"Congratulation!".*

5. Declaration is a kind of speech acts that declare something. Searle says that declarations function to change the status of the person or object by performing the act successfully. The speaker of those acts is someone who is especially authorized by an extra linguistic institution which provides rules for their use, such as court, committee, church and so on.

Example:

- a) *A: I now pronounce you husband and wife*
- b) *B: you're out!*
- c) *C: we find the defendant guilty.*

To distinguish types of speech acts, we should consider the relationship between the three structure forms (declarative, interrogative, imperative) and the three general communicative functions (statement, question, command or request). Whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, the direct speech act is got.

Examples:

- a. *You wear a seat belt. (Declarative).*
- b. *Do you wear a seat belt? (Interrogative).*
- c. *Wear a seat belt! (Imperative).*

Thus, a declarative is used to make statement of direct speech act. Besides, if it used to make a request, it is an indirect speech act.

Other examples:

- a. *Move out of the TV! (Imperative).*
- b. *Do you have to stand in front of the TV? (Interrogative).*

c. *You're standing in front of the TV (Declarative)*

The sentences above have different structures (imperative, interrogative and declarative), but the different structures can be used to accomplish the same basic functions. Thus, the basic functions of all utterances above are command or request, where the speaker wants the hearer not to stand in front of the TV. Based on the example, we can see a direct speech act forms on the imperative structure in (a) *move out of the TV!*. The interrogative structure in (b) is not being used only as a question; hence it is an indirect speech act. The declarative structure in (c) is also an indirect request. One of the most common types of indirect speech act in English has the form of interrogative, but it is not typically used to ask a question. Someone who asks a question not only expects an answer, but also an action (Yule, 2006: 54-55).

C. Apology

1. Definition of Apology

Apologies are expressive illocutionary acts, which can be differentiated from complaint, which are also expressive acts, by being convivial in nature. In the terminology of Leech (1999), the act of apologizing is convivial speech act, the goal of which coincides with the social goal of maintaining harmony between speaker and hearer (Leech, 1999:373). Meanwhile, Holmes (1992) considers apology as a speech act directed to the addressee's face need and intended to remedy an offense for which the speaker takes responsibility, and thus to restore equilibrium between the speaker and addressee. By apologizing, the speaker has also

paid the debt created by his/her transgression, thus restoring the interactional balance (Brown and Levinson, 1987).

The speech act of apologizing is rather different from that of requesting, since apologies are generally post-event acts, apologies signal the fact that a certain type of event has already taken place (or the speaker might be aware of the fact that is about to take place). By apologizing, the speaker recognizes the fact that violation of a social norm has been committed and admits to the fact that she or he is at least partially involved in its cause. Hence, by their very nature, apologies involve loss of face for the speaker and support for the hearer (Blum-Kulka and Olshtain, 1983:18)

Meanwhile, when we make mistakes, we will agree that acknowledging our mistake and offering a sincere apology is a reasonable response. According to Carl Schneider as mentioned in R. Kevin Grigsby, DSW (Vol. 2007), apology involves the acknowledgement of injury with the acceptance of responsibility, affect (felt regret or shame-the person must mean it), and vulnerability- the risking of an acknowledgement without excuses. According to Ury, Brett, and Goldberg as mentioned in Wilbur W. Maddux (Vol. 2011), Apologies are critical for resolving disputes and repairing trust between negotiators. Disputes are typically characterized by anger and a focus on power and rights rather than interest. Apology is a process that involved a change in emotion and attitude regarding an offender (Philpot, 2006:6). Olshtain and Cohen (1983) also say that the act of apologizing is called for when there is some

behaviors, which have violated social norms, whether the offense is real or potential. It is assumed that there are two participants involved in it, namely the apologizer and the recipient of apology. The apologizer is the one who is perceived by the recipient to have the responsibility for causing the offense. The recipient is the one perceiving her/him as person deserving of apology. Person has performed an act (action or utterance) which has offended. There is also social expectation that the offender or the apologizer should express an apology for the deed she has committed. The types and the intensity of apology may be different. They may be caused by the different degrees of mistakes in the action or by the different circumstances related to the behavior.

Based on the definition above, it can be noted that an apology is conducted when the offender has committed an offensive act (action or utterance), which also means that it has violated social norms, by expressing regret and acknowledging responsibility for the undesirable effect of the act upon the offended party. Commonly, apologies are intended to remedy the offense. They are different from other convivial acts, such as thanking, congratulation or complaint, by their remedial function.

2. Type of Apology

Blum-Kulka (1983) et al. did not discuss these types of examples according to her argument of the aim of apology. Moreover, these

examples show that there are several reasons behind giving or rising apology, he will try to capture him as follows:

- a) Primary type: "*I apologize of what I did*".
- b) Secondary type: "*sorry*" and "*excuse me*".

According to Levinson (1983) and Austin (1962) as mentioned in Abdallah Y. Samarah (vol. 2010), has given an explicit analyzed which related to the role of the apologizer during his act. Below, they will mention these conditions and exemplify them corresponding to apology phenomenon:

- 1)
 - a. There must be a conventional procedure having a conventional effect, the examples is that to say, "*Sorry*".
 - b. The circumstances and personal must be appropriate, as specified in the procedure, the apologizer must give attention to the listener like to say, "*I am sorry*" and to show this in his/her face's feature.
- 2) The procedure must be executed: Correctly and Completely.
 - a. Correctly as to say e.g "*Pardon me!*" but not "*Sorry Me!*" which should be fit with the syntactical description/structure.
 - b. Completely is that to response to the apalagizer acceptance form like, "*It's Ok!*".
- 3) The person must have the requisite thoughts, feelings and intentions, as specified in the procedure. It means that must the apology be serious but not unserious. In other words, to advise someone to do something when you really think it would be advantageous for you

but not for him. This would be to violate condition and if consequent conduct is specified, then the relevant parties must so do. It means: I must show the apologizer my "real" reaction upon his/her apology. In other words, to promise to do something which one has no intention what so ever of doing would be a straight forward violation. Furthermore, Austin mentioned three main terms related to the listener which are:

a. Undertake: when the procedure is successfully.

A: I wish you accept my apology.

B: I do or I accept.

b. Misfires: when occurring any kind of miscommunication from the hearer.

A: I am sorry

B: Excuse me? (Mishearing)

c. Abuses: when the hearer pretends or simulates by giving certain response.

A: I'm really sorry

B: Yeah (falling into actian with waving hand without looking to apalagizer)

A person who makes an apology or excuse wishes to improve the psychological relations between himself and the receiver of the apology. There is a conventional procedure to do this in language. In English, if people use the expression "Sorry" which expresses the emotional state of

the speaker- the listener normally has the pragmatic ability to understand that the speaker is sorry, because of something person has done which person thinks is harmful to the receiver apology.

Ideally, the receiver of apology should signal both that person has understood that the speaker has made an apology, and that person has accepted it. As a result, the negative yelling between the interact ants is, then, usually removed.

Direct : *forgive me, excuse me, I apologize.*

Indirect: *I'm sorry.*

An apology is performed by the offender directly. They use an apology verb such as "apologize", "be sorry", "forgive", "excuse" or "pardon". And then indirect such as "I am sorry". (Wolfon and E.Judd, 1983:22).

3. Strategy of Apology

To perform the act of apologizing, the offender who perceives the need to apologize should employ certain strategy of apology. The strategy of apologizing is intended to maintain the relationship and at least reduce the offense to the offended. Olsbtrain and Cohen (1983:206-207) distinguish five strategies for apologizing. They are:

- x. An expression of an apology can be performed in:
 - 1.) An expression of regret, for example: "I'm sorry".
 - 2.) An offer of apology, for example: "I apologize".

3.) A request for forgiveness, for example: *"Excuse me"*, *"Please forgive me"*, or *"Pardon me"*.

b. An explanation or account of the situation

An explanation or account of the situation is brought directly about the offense. It is offered in addition or in subtraction of apology, for example: when a person is coming late for a meeting, *"I'm sorry, there was a traffic jam"*.

c. An acknowledgement of responsibility

The speaker or the offender will choose an acknowledgement or account of responsibility only when she or he realizes to be responsible for the offense. They can be described as follow:

- 1) Accepting the blame, for example: *"It is my fault"*.
- 2) Expressing self-deficiency, for example: *"I was confused"*, *"I was not thinking"* or *"I did not see you"*.
- 3) Recognizing the other person as deserving apology, for example: *"You're right"*.
- 4) Expressing the lack of intent, for example: *"I didn't mean to"*.

d. An offer of repair

An offer of repair would be relevant only if the offense results physical injury or other damages, for instance: when someone broke one's vase, *"I'm sorry, please let me fix it for you"*.

e. A promise of forbearance

A promise of forbearance relates to a case, where the offender could avoid the offense but he or she does not do so. He or she probably repeats the offense. Here, the offender promises not to do again. For example, when someone has forgotten a meeting with a friend more than once, *'I'm sorry for coming late, it won't happen again'*.

D. Politeness

1. Definition of Politeness

Leech state that a polite speech is a speech which is obeying the norm of maxim and it is not violating the norm of maxim's politeness. They are tact maxim, generosity maxim, modesty maxim, approbation maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim (1983:105).

- a. Tact maxim: minimize cost to other. Maximize benefit to other.
- b. Generosity maxim: minimize benefit to self. Maximize cost to self.
- c. Approbation maxim: minimize dispraise of other. Maximize praise of other.
- d. Modesty maxim: minimize praise of self. Maximize of self.
- e. Agreement maxim: minimize disagreement between self and other. Maximize agreement between self and other.
- f. Sympathy maxim: minimize antipathy between self and other. Maximize sympathy between self and other.

According to Yule (2006:60), politeness is as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. In this sense, politeness can be accomplished in situations of social distance or closeness. Showing awareness for another person's face when that other seems socially distant is often described in term of respect or deference. Showing the equivalent awareness when the other is socially close is often described in term of friendliness, friendship or solidarity.

Holmes state that generally speaking politeness involves taking account of the feelings of others. A polite person makes others feel comfortable. Being linguistically polite involves speaking to people appropriately in light of their relationship (1992:296). According to Fraser (1990), four view of politeness can be distinguished. The 'social norm view' is the one reflected in ordinary language use as referred to above.

2. Type of Politeness

Brown and Levinson's (1987) say politeness modal that outlines the speaker's politeness strategies. There are basically two types of politeness strategies: positive and negative. According to Yule, there are two types of politeness strategies: positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy (2006:104-107).

a. **Positive politeness strategy**, leads the requester to appeal to a common goal and even friendship, via expressions such as those in example:

1) *How about letting me use your pen?*

2) *Hey, buddy, I'd appreciate it if you'd let me use your pen.*

These or record expressions do represent a greater risk for the speaker of suffering a refusal and may be preceded by some:

- b. Negative politeness strategy, the most typical form used is a question containing a modal verb such example:

1) *Could you lend me a pen?*

2) *I'm sorry to bother you, but can I ask you for a pen or something?*

3) *I know you're busy, but might I ask you if ...ehm...if you happen to have an extra pen that I could, you know ...eh...maybe borrow?*

Using this strategy also result in forms which contain expressions of apology for the imposition. More elaborate negative politeness work can sometimes be heard in extended talk, often with hesitations.

According to Holmes, there are two different types of politeness. Positive politeness is solidarity oriented. It emphasizes shared attitudes and values. A shift to a more informal style using slang and swear words will function similarly as an expression of positive politeness. Negative politeness is pays people respect and avoids intruding on them. Negative politeness involves expressing oneself appropriately in terms of social distance and respecting status differences (1992:297).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, the writer chooses the descriptive method to analyze the data, there are:

1. Type of Research

The type of this research is qualitative research. The qualitative research is research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of the people and behaviors that can be observed, (Lexy, 1983:3). Steps of qualitative research that will be used are as follows:

- a. Reading and observing expression of apologizing as a politeness applied in twilight movie.
- b. Collecting the data by classifying it into several categories apology as a politeness.
- c. Analyzing the data based on the context of the use.

2. Object of Research

The object of the research is expression of politeness apology in the twilight movie. The data can be in the form of expression (words, phrases, and sentences) showing apology as a politeness expression taken from twilight movie from <http://www.imsdb.com/scripts/Twilight.html>.

3. Method of Data Collection

Documentation is the one of data collection procedure. The types of documents may be letter, diary, journal, and thesis or graduating paper, etc. (Creswell, 1994: 150). The writer collected the data by watching the movie twilight and documentation method. The writer does the following steps:

1. General Data

The writer uses the general review. General review is based on observation, interviews, or documents (watching, asking, or examining). These data collection activities typically are carried out in close proximity to a local setting for a sustained period of time (Matthew, 1994:9). In this general review, the writer reads the twilight movie script and observes the data that is found in twilight movie. After collecting the data, the writer analyzes and classifies the data related by expression of politeness apology in twilights movie.

2. Reducing Data

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions (Matthew, 1994:10). The writer reduces the data that appropriate to various expression of politeness apology in the twilight movie.

3. Coding Data

Crabmaz as mentioned in John V. Seidel (Vol. 1998), codes serve to summarize, synthesize, and sort many observation made of the data. Coding becomes the fundamental means of developing the analysis. Researchers use code to pull together and categorize a series of otherwise discrete events, statement, and observations which they identify in the data. The writer codes the data collected in the following rules.

- a. The first number is number of each datum.
- b. The second number is the page on each datum based on the page of twilight movie script in which the apology act is found.
- c. The third capital letter is the title of the movie "twilight" is abbreviated into TGL
- d. The fourth letter is the types of apology:
 - a) Direct is a symbol for abbreviated of dir
 - b) Indirect is a symbol for abbreviated of ind
- e. The fifth capital letter is the type of strategy of apology employed by the characters cover:
 - a. An expression of regret is abbreviated into REGT
 - b. An offer of apology is abbreviated into APOL
 - c. A request for forgiveness is abbreviated into REQF
 - d. An explanation is abbreviated into EXPL
 - e. An accepting the blame is abbreviated into ABLM

- f. An expressing self-deficiency is abbreviated into EXSD
- g. An expression the lack of intent is abbreviated into EXLINT
- h. The last one capital letter is the types of politeness strategy
 - a) Positive politeness strategy is abbreviated into PPS
 - b) Negative politeness strategy is abbreviated into NPS

An example of ending data is as follow:

(01/03/TGL/dlr/REGT/PPS)

It means the datum is number 01. It is found on page 63 of movie "Twilight". The type of apology uses direct apology expression. The strategy of apology makes expression of regret and it is followed by an expression of explanation. The type of politeness strategy is positive politeness strategy.

This coding is used to make the data easier to analyzed and easier to find the data in the movie when the writer and the reader wants to see the data.

- 4. The conclusion of the data analysis.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

The writer analyze the data deal with library research technique, it is an activity that is required in research, especially academic research whose primary purpose is to develop of theoretical aspect and aspect of the

practical benefit (Sukardi, 2008:33), which is used in conducting this research:

- a. Classifying the data into variation apology as a politeness expression.
- b. The reasons used in apology as a politeness expression by using speaking in the twilight movie
- c. Describing the politeness pattern of the use of the apology in twilight movie
- d. Making the conclusion and suggestion based on data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

Based on chapter one, the writer deliberates about **three main problems** that are types of apology, strategy of apology and types of politeness strategy in Twilight movie. These of problems will be explained in this chapter. The writer analyzes it and compare with theories, such Yule, Levinson and Austin, Olstain and Cohen.

A. Film Identity and Syaopsis

1. Film Identity

- a. **Directed by** : Catherine Hardwicke
Mark Margan
- b. **Produced by** : Greg Mooradian
Wyek Godfrey
- c. **Screenplay** : Melissa Rosenberg
- d. **Written Novel** : Stephenie Meyer
- e. **Starring** : Kristen Stewart as Bella Swan
Robert Pattinson as Edward Cullen
Billy Burke as Charlie Swan
Sarah Clarke as Renée Dwyer
Matt Bushell as Phil Dwyer
Gil Birmingham as Billy Black
Taylor Lautner as Jacob Black

Peter Facinelli as Carlisle Cullens

Elizabeth Reaser as Esme Cullens

Ashley Greene as Alice Cullens

Kellan Lutz as Emmet Cullens

Nikki Reed as Rosalie Hale

Jackson Rathbone as Jasper Hale

Justin Chan as Eric Yorkie

Anna Kendrick as Jessica Stanley

Cristian Serantes as Angela Weber

Fdi Gathegi as Laurent

Rachelle Lefevre as Victoria

Cam Gigandet as James

Gregory Tyree Boyce as Tyler Crowley

Michael Welch as Mike Newton

- f. **Music** : Carter Burwell
- g. **Cinematography** : Elliot Davis
- h. **Editing** : Nancy Richardson
- i. **Distributed** : Summit Entertainment
- j. **Release date** : Los Angeles: November 17, 2008
 United State: November 21, 2008
- k. **Running Time** : 121 minutes
- l. **Country** : United State
- m. **Language** : English

- n Budget : \$37,000,000
- o Gross revenue : \$392,563,465

Twilight is a 2008 American romantic fantasy-vampire film. It is the first film in the twilight saga film series, directed by Catherine Hardwicke and based on the novel of the same name by Stephenie Meyer. It focuses on the development of a relationship between human teenager Bella Swan (Kristen Stewart) and vampire Edward Cullen (Robert Pattinson), and the subsequent efforts of Cullen and his family to keep Swan safe from a coven of evil vampires.

The project was in development for approximately three years at Paramount Pictures, during which time a screen adaptation that differed significantly from the novel was written. Summit Entertainment acquired the rights to the novel after three years of the project's stagnant development. Melisa Rosenberg wrote a new adaptation of the novel shortly before the 2007-2008 Writer Guild of America strike and sought to be faithful to the novel's storyline. Principal photography took 44 days, and completed on May 2, 2008. The film was primarily shot in Washington and Oregon in early 2008.

Twilight was released in theaters on November 21, 2008, and grossed US\$35.7 million on its opening day. The film has grossed US\$392,563,465 in worldwide box office and as of June 2010, \$191,341,663 in North American DVD sales. It is also the film with

the most DVDs sold in 2009, selling a total of 10,519,460 units. This data is taken from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twilight-%28series%29>.

2. Synopsis "Twilight" Movie

Isabella "Bella" Swan moves from sunny Phoenix, Arizona, to rainy Forks, Washington, to live with her father, Charlie. She chooses to do this so that her mother, Renée, can travel with her new husband, Phil Dwyer, who is a minor league baseball player. Bella attracts much attention at her new school and is quickly befriended by several students. Much to her dismay, several boys in the school compete for shy Bella's attention.

When Bella sits next to Edward Cullen in class on her first day of school, Edward seems completely repulsed by her. However, over the next few days Edward warms up to her, and their new found relationship gets a climax when Bella is almost run over by a fellow classmate's van in the school parking lot. Apparently defying the laws of reality, Edward saves her life by stopping the van with his naked hands. Bella then becomes insist on thinking out how Edward saved her life, and bothers him with questions constantly. After tricking a family friend, Jacob Black, into telling her local tribal legends, Bella concludes that Edward and his family are vampires who drink the blood of animals instead of humans. Edward reveals that he initially

avoided Bella because the smell of her blood was so interesting to him. Next time, Edward and Bella fall in love.

Their relationship is thrown into disorder when another vampire promise sweeps into Forks and James, a tracker vampire, decides that he wants to hunt Bella for sport. The Cullen's plan to distract the tracker by splitting up Bella and Edward, and Bella is sent to hide in a hotel in Phoenix. Bella then gets a phone call from James in whom he says that he has her mother, and that Bella must give herself up to save her. She does so and James attacks her, but Edward, along with the other of the Cullen family, helps Bella before James can kill her. Once they achieve that James has bitten Bella's hand, Edward sucks the venom out of her system before it can spread and change her into a vampire. And then, returning to Forks, Bella and Edward attend their prom and Bella expresses her desire to become a vampire, which Edward refuses to happen. this data is taken from <http://www.fanpop.com/spots/twilightmovie/articles/10547/title/summary>.

B. Data Presentation

In this part the writer presented the data that have been analyzed in the politeness topology expression fields. The data is the utterance at "Twilight" movie script.

The writer finds some variation data of apology for the writer. It is presented in the following table, they are:

Table 4.1
Variation of Apology

No	Types of Apology	Strategy of Apology	Types of Politeness Strategy	Expression
1.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret).	Negative politeness strategy.	Bella : "This is perfect. Are you joking me?" Bella : "Sorry". Jacob : "yeah".
2.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret)	Positive politeness strategy.	Mike : "Whoa!" Bella : "I'm sorry". Bella : "I told them not to let me play." Mike : "No way. No, no, no. That's...That's...Don't...".
3.	Indirect	Expression of apology (offer of	Negative politeness strategy.	Mike : "Your home girl?" Eric : "Yeah".

		apology)		<p>Tyler : "That's my girl".</p> <p>Tyler : "Sorry I had to mess up your game, Mike?".</p> <p>Eric : "Tyler".</p>
4.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret) and explanation	Positive politeness strategy.	<p>Angela: "Smile"</p> <p>"Okay".</p> <p>"Sorry, I needed a candid for the feature".</p> <p>Eric : "The feature's dead, Angela".</p>
5.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret) and Explanation or account of situation.	Positive politeness strategy.	<p>Edward : "Um sorry, I didn't get a chance to introduce myself last week".</p> <p>"I'm Edward Cullen".</p> <p>"You're Bella?".</p> <p>Bella : "Yes".</p>
6.	Indirect	Expression	Positive	Bella : "So I figured I'd

		[of apology (expression of regret) and explanation	politeness strategy.	stay with my dad for a while" Edward : "And now you're unhappy". Bella : "No". Edward : "I'm sorry, I'm just trying to figure you out!"
7.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression regret) and explanation	Positive politeness strategy.	Friends Bella : "Bella!". Friends Bella : "Bella!". Friends Bella : "Dial 911!". Friends Bella : "I already called. They're gonna send somebody over soon". Tyler : "Bella, I'm so sorry. (panicked)".
8.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression regret) and Explanation or account of situation	Positive politeness strategy.	Tyler : "I'm sorry, Bella. I tried to stop". Bella : "I know. It's okay".
9.	Indirect	Expression	Positive	Taylor : "I'm so sorry, Bella.

		of apology (expression regret)	politeness strategy.	I'm really...".
10.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression regret)	Positive politeness strategy.	Jessica : "I thought the salad was pretty good". Bella : "Hey, you guys, I'm sorry, I just...". Jessica : "Where were you? We left you messages". Angela: "Yeah, we waited, but we were, like, starving, so we...".
11.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression regret) and Explanation of account of situation	Positive politeness strategy.	Edward : "I'm sorry I kept Bella from dinner". Edward : "We just sort of ran into each other and got talking". Jessica : "Yeah". Angela : "No".
12.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression	Positive politeness strategy.	Bella : "Hey". Charlie. "Hey". Bella : "Dad, I'm really sorry".

		regret)		
13.	Indirect	Expression of apology (offer of apology) and Explanation or account of situation	Positive politeness strategy.	Cullen: "Sorry, Jasper's our newest vegetarian". Cullen: "It's a little difficult for him". Jasper: "It's a pleasure to meet you".
14.	Indirect	Expression of apology (offer of apology) and Explanation or account of the situation	Positive politeness strategy.	Bella : "Hey, sorry I'm late. Biology project". Charlie: "I ordered you the spinach salad. I hope that's okay".
15.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression	Negative politeness strategy.	Edward : "Stop it!". Bella : "I'm sorry". Edward : "I'm stronger

		of regret)		that I thought".
16.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret)	Negative politeness strategy.	Edward : "I shouldn't have brought you here. I'm so sorry". Bella : "What? What are you...". Edward: "Just be quiet and stand behind me".
17.	Direct	Expression of apology (offer of apology)	Negative politeness strategy.	Cullen : "I'm afraid your heating activities have caused something of a mess for us". Laurel : "Our apologies".
18.	Direct	Explanation or account of situation	Positive Politeness strategy.	Edward : "Your father's gonna forgive you". Edward : "Why don't you let me drive?". Bella : "He won't". Bella : "You should've seen his face".
19.	Indirect	Expression of apology (offer of apology)	Negative politeness strategy.	Bella : "She's not even here". James : "No". James : "Sorry". James : "You know, but you really made it too easy".

20.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret)	Positive politeness strategy.	Edward : "I'm sorry". Alice : "Bella, Bella, it's okay". Cullen : "Son. Enough". Cullen: "Remember who you are".
21.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret)	Positive politeness strategy.	Bella : "Yeah, that sounds like me". Renee : "Oh, honey, I'm so sorry". Renee : "It's Phil". Renee : "He's so worried about you".
22.	Direct	Expression of apology (offer of apology)	Positive politeness strategy.	Bella : "Do you mind getting Dad?". Bella : "I have to talk to him. Apologize". Renee : "okay, baby. I will go get him

C. Data Analysis

There are 22 data containing expression of apology. Certainly, they function as apology. The twenty two data are going to be analyzed. The

data are classified based on its form. The result of the classification shows that there are two types of apologizing, namely direct and indirect. Direct form of the act of apologizing is indicated by an explicit usage of apology verb, such as "Forgive" and "Apologize", while indirect form of the act of apologizing, such as "I'm sorry".

In doing the analysis of the data, sub classification is presented. This classification is based on the types of apology, strategies of apology and types of politeness strategy. This analysis is proposed to find out the variation of politeness apology expression in the "Twilight" movie. The data description of the classification can be seen as follow:

1. Explanation of Each Variation Sentence

1. Dialogue between Bella and Jacob. (Minutes 5th).

(64/03/TGL/ind/APOL/NPS)

Bella : "This is perfect. Are you joking me?".

Bella : "Sorry".

Jacob : "yeah".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 64, page 03 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Bella. Bella apologizes to Jacob because she is fault. In doing apologizing Bella uses indirect apologizing is "Sorry". Therefore, Bella just employs a simple strategy. Besides, she expresses her regret in Jacob. The type of politeness strategy uses

positive, because above expression the requester appeal to common goal apology.

2. Dialogue between Mike and Bella. (Minutes 6th).

(96/04/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)

Mike : "Whoa!".

Bella : "I'm sorry".

Bella : "I told them not to let me play.

Mike : "No way. No, no, no. That's... That's... Dan't...".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 04, page 04 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Bella. Bella apologizes to Mike because she is fault. In doing apologizing Bella uses indirect apologizing is "I'm Sorry". Therefore, Bella just employs a simple strategy. Besides, she expresses her regret. The type of politeness strategy uses positive, because Bella common goal apology by Mike and they are friendship.

3. Dialogue between Mike, Eric and Tyler. (Minutes 7th).

(121/06/TGL/ind/ APOL/NPS)

Mike : "Your home girl?".

Eric : "Yeah".

Tyler : "That's my girl".

Tyler : "Sorry I had to mess up your game, Mike!".

Eric : "Tyler".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 121, page 06 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Tyler. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "Sorry". Therefore, Tyler just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he offer apologies to Mike. The type of politeness strategy uses negative politeness strategy, because above expression of apology for the imposition.

4. Dialogue between Angela, Bella and Eric. (Minutes 8th).

(127/06/TGL/tra/APOL-EXPL/PPS)

Angela: "Smile".

"Okay".

"Sorry, I needed a candid for the feature".

Eric : "The feature's dead, Angela".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 127, page 06 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Angela. Angela apologizes to Bella because she is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "Sorry". Besides, she expresses her regret and explanation to Bella. The choice of this strategy shows that Angela employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because she uses more than one strategy apology. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because Angel tries to explain her mistake to Bella, and Bella has apologized Angel.

5. Dialogue between Edward and Bella. (Minutes 17th).

(251/11/TGL/ind/REGT-EXPL/PPS)

Edward : "I'm sorry, I didn't get a chance to introduce myself last week".

"I'm Edward Cullen".

"You're Bella?".

Bella : "Yes".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 251, page 11 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Edward. Edward apologizes to Bella because his fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm sorry". Besides, he expresses his regret and explanation to Bella. The choice of this strategy shows that Edward employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because Edward tries to explain his mistake to Bella, and Bella has apologized to Edward.

6. Dialogue between Edward and Bella. (Minutes 20th).

(297/13/TGL/ind/REGT-EXPL/PPS)

Bella : "So I figured I'd stay with my dad for a while".

Edward : "And now you're unhappy".

Bella : "No".

Edward : "I'm sorry, I'm just trying to figure you out".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 297, page 13 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Edward. Edward apologizes to Bella because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm sorry". Besides, he expresses his regret and explanation to Bella. The choice of this strategy shows that Edward employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because Edward just wants to know Bella and he want to be friend Bella.

7. Dialogue between Friends Bella, Bella and Tyler. (Minutes 21th).

(309/13/TGL/ind/REGI-EXPL/PPS)

Friends Bella : "Bella!"

Friends Bella : "Bella!"

Friends Bella : "Dial 911!"

Friends Bella : "I already called. They're gonna send somebody over soon".

Tyler : "Bella, I'm so sorry. I panicked".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 309, page 13 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Tyler. Tyler apologizes to Bella because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm sorry". Besides, he expresses his regret and explanation to Bella.

The choice of this strategy shows that Tyler employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because from expression above the requester appeal to common goal apology. Tyler is so regret for his mistake to Bella.

3. Dialogue between Bella and Tyler. (Minutes 22th).

(314/13/TGL/ind/REGT-EXPL/PPS)

Tyler : "I'm sorry, Bella. I tried to stop".

Bella : "I know. It's okay".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 314, page 13 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Tyler. Tyler apologizes to Bella because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm sorry". Besides, he expresses his regret and explanation to Bella. The choice of this strategy shows that Tyler employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because Tyler tries to explain his mistake to Bella, and Bella has apologized Tyler.

9. Dialogue between Bella and Tyler. (Minutes 22th).

(333/14/TGL/nd/REGT/PPS)

Tyler : "I'm so sorry, Bella. I'm really..."

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 333, page 14 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Tyler. Tyler apologizes to Bella because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm so sorry". Therefore, Tyler just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he expresses his regret to Bella. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because above expression the requester to appeal to common goal apology. Tyler is very regretting his mistake to Bella.

10. Dialogue between Bella, Jessica and Angela. (Minutes 49th).

(611/26/TGL/nd/REGT/PPS)

Jessica: "I thought the salad was pretty good".

Bella : "Hay, you guys, I'm sorry. I just..".

Jessica: "Where were you? We left you messages".

Angela: "Yeah, we waited, but we were, like, starving, so we..."

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 611, page 26 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apalagizing expression is called by Bella. Bella apologizes to her friends because she is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm so sorry". Therefore, Bella just employs a simple strategy.

Besides, she expresses her regret to her friends. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because Bella tries to explain her mistake to her friends, and her friends have apologized Bella.

11. Dialogue between Edward, Jessica and Angela. (Minutes 40th).

(614/26/TGL/jnd/REGT-EXPL/PPS)

Edward : "I'm sorry I kept Bella from dinner".

Edward : "We just sort of ran into each other and got talking".

Jessica : "Yeah".

Angela : "No".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 614, page 26 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Edward. Edward apologizes to his friends because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm sorry". Besides, he expresses his regret and explanation to his friends. The choice of this strategy shows that Edward employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because Edward apologizes to his friends, he will invite Bella dinner, and his friends agree.

12. Dialogue between Bella and Charlie. (Minutes 46th)

(690/29/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)

Bella : "Hey".*Charlie*: "Hey".*Bella* : "Dad, I'm really sorry".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 690, page 29 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Bella. Bella apologizes to Charlie because she is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm really sorry". Therefore, Bella just employs a simple strategy. Besides, she expresses her regret to Charlie. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because Bella know to mistake for her father, and Bella regret.

13. Dialogue between Cullen, Bella and Jasper. (Minutes 66th).

(890/37/TGL/ind/APOL-EXPL/PPS)

Cullen: "Sorry, Jasper's our newest vegetarian".*Cullen*: "It's a little difficult for him".*Jasper*: "It's a pleasure to meet you".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 890, page 37 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Cullen. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "Sorry". Besides, he offers apology and explanation to Bella. The choice of this strategy shows that Cullen employs

complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because Cullen explain to Bella that Jasper little difficult be vegetarian.

14. Dialogic between Bella and Charlie. (Minutes 72nd).

(041/39/TGL/ind/APOL-EXPL/PPS)

Bella : *"Hey, sorry I'm late. Biology project"*.

Charlie : *"I ordered you the spinach salad. I hope that's okay"*.

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 941, page 39 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Bella. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "Sorry". Besides, she offers apology and explanation to Charlie because she comes late. The choice of this strategy shows that Bella employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because she uses more than one strategy apology. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because Bella explain to her father that she comes late and Charlie has apologized Bella.

15. Dialogue between Bella and Edward. (Minutes 75th).

(993/41/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)

Edward : "Stop it!".

Bella : "I'm sorry".

Edward : "I'm stronger than I thought".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 993, page 41 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Bella. Bella apologizes to Edward because she is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm sorry". Therefore, Bella just employs a simple strategy. Besides, she expresses her regret to Edward. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because above expression the requester to appeal to common goal apology

16. Dialogue between Bella and Edward. (Minutes 81th).

(1063/43/TGL/ind/REGT/NPS)

Edward : "I shouldn't have brought you here. I'm sa sorry".

Bella : "What? What are you...".

Edward: "Just be quiet und stand behind me".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 1063, page 43 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Edward. Edward apologizes to Bella because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm so sorry". Therefore, Edward just employs a simple

strategy. Besides, he expresses his regret to Bella. The type of politeness strategy uses negative politeness strategy, because above expression used to containing a modal verb and hesitation. Edward has imposition to Bella, and Bella is confuse and angry to Edward.

17. Dialogue between Cullen and Laurent. (Minutes 82nd).

(1073/44/TGL/dir/APOL/NPS)

Cullen : *"I'm afraid your hunting activities have caused something of a mess for us".*

Laurent : *"Our apologies".*

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 1073, page 44 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Laurent. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is "Our apologies". Therefore, Laurent just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he offers apology and explanation to Cullen that he has disturbed. The choice of this strategy shows that Laurent employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. The type of politeness strategy uses positive negative strategy, because above expression causes bad effect.

18. Dialogue between Edward and Bella. (Minutes 83th).

(1153/47/TGL/dir/EXPL/PPS)

Edward : *"Your father's gonna forgive you".*

Edward : *"Why doo't you let me drive?".*

Bella : *"He won't"*.

Bella : *"You should've seen his face"*.

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 1153, page 47 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Edward. Edward explains to Bella that her father will forgive her. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is "forgive". Therefore, Edward just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he explains to Bella. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because Edward gives suggestion to Bella, in order that Bella is calm.

19. Dialogue between James and Bella. (Minutes 96th).

(1255/51/TGL/ind/APOL/NPS)

Bella : *"She's not even here"*.

James : *"No"*.

James : *"Sorry"*.

James : *"You know, but you really made it too easy"*.

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 1255, page 51 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by James. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "Sorry". Therefore, James just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he offers apology to Bella. The type of politeness strategy uses negative politeness strategy, because above

expression of apology for the imposition. Jasper has laid Bella, and Bella is disappointed.

20. Dialogue between Edward, Alice and Cullen. (Minutes 98th)

(1280/52/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)

Edward : "I'm sorry".

Alice : "Bella, Bella, it's okay".

Cullen : "Son. Enough".

Cullen: "Remember who you are".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 1280, page 52 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Edward. Edward apologizes to Bella because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm snrry". Therefore, Edward just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he expresses his regret to Bella. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because Edward is regret, and he is worried to Bella. Bella has apologized to Edward.

21. Dialogue between Bella and Renee. (Minutes 103th).

(1338/54/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)

Bella : "Yeah, that sounds like me".

Renee : "Oh, honey, I'm so sorry".

Renee : "It's Phil".

Renee : "He's so worried about you".

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 1338, page 54 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Renee. Renee apologizes to Bella because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm so sorry". Therefore, Renee just employs a simple strategy. Besides, she expresses her regret to Bella. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because above expression the requester to appeal to common goal apology.

22. Dialogue between Bella and Renee. (Minutes 104th).

(1351/55/TGL/dir/APOL/PPS)

Bella : "Do you mind getting Dad?"

Bella : "I have to talk to him. Apologize".

Renee : "ohay, baby. I will go get him

Based on the datum above, the writer found data on number 1351, page 55 in "Twilight" movie. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Bella. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is "Apologize". Therefore, Bella just employs a simple strategy. Besides, she offers apology to her father. The type of politeness strategy uses positive politeness strategy, because above expression causes good effect.

D. Discussion of Findings

This subchapter is called as discussion. It deals with some findings obtained from all data analyzed. These findings are based on the problem statements on the research covering the expression variation of politeness apology, the strategy of politeness apology and why each type of politeness apology strategy employed by character in "Twilight" movie.

1. Types of Apologizing

According to Levinson (1983) and Austin (1962), have given an explicit analyzed which related to the role of the apologizer during his act, there are: direct and indirect. There are two types of forms of act of apologizing used by the characters of "Twilight" movie when they are violating social norms, namely a direct and indirect form of the act of apologizing. Since it contains a direct apology expression or apology verb such as "Apologize", "Forgive me" while the act of apologizing is called indirect, such as "I'm sorry". The direct of apologizing expression is mostly found in the "Twilight" movie. They are data of 19 data obtained, data 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21. Meanwhile the use of indirect of act of apologizing expression can be found in data of 3 data obtained, data 2, 17, 18, 22.

2. The Strategy of Apology

The strategy of apology applied by the character of "Twilight" movie can be identified through within each act of apologizing as proposed by Olsthai and Cohen.

Meanwhile, the strategy of apology is absolutely needed by the offenders, when they perform the act of apologizing. The presence of the strategy of apology is useful to increase the effort to lessen the offense toward the offended or satisfy them. Further, it will be useful to maintain the social harmony, which may be broken because of the past offensive act. The strategy of apology may be performed by means of an explicit apology, such as an expression of regret "I'm sorry", "I'm so sorry", and "I'm really sorry". Besides, the strategy of apology can be done indirectly by taking on responsibility, giving an explanation, offering of repair, minimizing the degree of offense or giving a concern.

In accordance with the choice of strategy of apology, it can be noted that most of the acts of apologizing performed by the characters in "Twilight" movie contain an expression of regret in which it indicates a direct apology. Even, each act of apologizing does not only consists of one expression, but also contains more than one expressions and it is even added with an intensifier like "so" or "really". Thus, it also means that the strategy of apology used by the characters of "Twilight" movie.

Data 1, 2, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 20, 21, shows that the offenders employ an expression of regret, expression is followed with an explanation is data 18, expression is followed with an offer of apology are data 3, 17, 19, 22, expression of regret and explanation are data 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and then expression offer of apology and explanation are data 13 and 14.

3. Types of Politeness Strategy

Based on Yule (2006) there are four types of politeness strategies, there are Positive Politeness and Negative Politeness. In this analysis, the writer found of types of politeness strategy on "Twilight" movie. Politeness is important. Politeness can make the situation will much better. So, apology expression needs politeness. Positive politeness are data 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, 22 and then negative politeness are data 1, 3, 15, 16, 17, 19.

4. What are Reasons of Each Types of Apology as a Politeness Strategy is Employed by Characters in "Twilight" Movie?

The strategy of politeness apology expression is important role in the act of apologizing. They must use a proper strategy of politeness apology expression so that the politeness apologizing expression can be accepted by the offender who gets hurt. In using politeness of apology expression, the offender must observe the situation. For instance, the offender must look the situation whether informal or formal. It is because the act of politeness of apology expression has a

certain goal of apology. Besides, the offender must also observe the factors which influence choice of strategy.

Commonly, the offender uses apology expression directly or indirectly, such as "Apologize", "Sorry", "I'm sorry", "Forgive". If they use a proper of apology strategy, it can minimize the mistakes which are done by the offenders. In using apology expressions, the offenders can measure how much her/his fault has been done. The more offense that the offenders result, it will use more complex strategy of apologizing.

The reason of each type of politeness apology strategy expression employed by characters mostly depends on the situation, degree of mistakes and the relationship between characters. The offender must see proper situation to express the apologizing expression whether formal situation or informal situation. Degree of mistake can be seen by the offender when he/she commits his/her fault. The fault is serious or not. When the offenders commit a serious offense, they can add the intensifiers, such as "so", "very", "really". Such expressions show the high intensity of apology. And the last one of the reason why each type of apology as a politeness strategy expression is employed by the characters, it can be signed with the relationship between the characters. It can be seen whether the characters have close relationship or distant relationship.



CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

A. Conclusion

The conclusion of this graduating paper as the following:

1. The Variations of the Apology as the Politeness Strategy Expressed by the Character in "Twilight" Movie.

The act of apologizing is called since there are social norms, which have been violated, whether the offense is real or potential. In doing the act of apologizing, the offender is possible to perform direct or indirect apology. The characters in "Twilight" movie mostly use the direct form of the act of apologizing marked by the existence of direct apology expressions "Sorry", "forgive", "Apologize", and indirect apology expressions "I'm sorry". The use of direct and indirect of apologizing shows that most characters express their explicit apology more frequently. They want the offender knows what they have said are types of apology. Concerning on the strategy of apology used expression of regret "Sorry" and offers expression "I apologize". The complex expressions of apology obviously do not stay alone, but they are followed by other expressions, such as explanation. The choice of such strategy of apologizing is important to express the degree of seriousness of her/his fault. This research employs two types of politeness in "twilight" movie, such as positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy.

2. The Reason of each Types of Apology as a Politeness Strategy Employed by the Characters in "Twilight" Movie.

Based on the data, the reason of each types of politeness apology strategy expression employed by characters mostly depends on the situation, degree of mistakes and the relationship between characters. The offender must see proper situation to express the apologizing expression whether formal situation or informal situation. However, the expression of apologizing must be spoken out. The complex strategy means the apologizing strategy employs more than one strategy apology. For example, the offender combines two semantics formula in expressing his/her apology. Based on the strategy above, it can be seen that serious mistake has been done. Apologies also need to politeness, so that an apology is accepted. In the politeness strategies are used positive politeness and negative politeness.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer proposed the suggestion as follows:

1. To Other Researchers

This research could be one of references in studying about politeness of apology and the writer hopes that there will be others research who will conduct the same topic to complete this research although in different field.

2. To Learning Process

The writer hopes by studying politeness of apology may help students to reduce misunderstanding of the meaning or intention that may appear in the process of learning at the class.

3. To Readers

The writer hopes the readers would not be confused about what people means when they make conversation with others. They will understand and know about the meaning politeness of apology. It is because sometimes people have implied intentions in their speech.

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APPENDIXES

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TWILIGHT MOVIE



Stephanie Meyer (Written Novel)



Melissa Rosenberg (Screenplay)



Kristen Stewart as Bella Swan



Robert Pattinson as Edward Cullen



Billy Burke as Charlie Swan



Sarah Clarke as Renee Dwyer



Matt Bushell as Phil Dwyer



Gil Birmingham as Billy Black



Taylor Lautner as Jacob Black



Peter Facinelli as Carlisle Cullens



Elizabeth Reaser as Esme Cullens



Ashley Greene as Alice Cullens



Kellan Lutz as Emmet Cullens



Nikki Reed as Rosalie Hale



Jackson Rathbone as Jasper Hale



Justin Chon as Eric Yorkie



Anna Kendrick as Jessica Stanley



Cristian Serratos as Angela Weber



Edi Gathegi as Laurent



Rachelle Lefevre as Victoria



Cam Giganded as James



Gregory Tyree Boyce as Tyler Crowley



Michael Welch as Mike Newton

Table Variatiox of Apology

No	Types of Apology	Strategy of Apology	Types of Politeness Strategy	Expression
1.	Direct	Expression of apology (expression of regret)	Negative politeness strategy.	Bella : "This is perfect. Are you joking me?" Bella : "Sorry". Jacob : "yeah".
2.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret)	Positive politeness strategy	Mike : "Whoa!" Bella : "I'm sorry". Bella : "I told them not to let me play." Mike : "No way. No, no, no. That's... That's... Don't...".
3.	Direct	Expression of apology (offer of apology)	Negative politeness strategy.	Mike : "Your home girl?" Eric : "Yeah". Tyler : "That's my girl". Tyler : "Serry I had to mess up your game, Mike!".

				Eric : "Tyler".
4.	Direct	Expression of apology (expression of regret) and explanation	Positive politeness strategy.	Angela : "Smile". "Okay". "Sorry, I needed a candid for the feature". Eric : "The feature's dead, Angela".
5.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret) and Explanation or account of situation.	Positive politeness strategy.	Edward : "I'm sorry, I didn't get a chance to introduce myself last week". "I'm Edward Cullen". "You're Bella?". Bella : "Yes".
6.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret) and	Positive politeness strategy.	Bella : "So I figured I'd stay with my dad for a while". Edward : "And now you're unhappy". Bella : "No".

		explanation		Edward : "I'm sorry, I'm just trying to figure you out".
7.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret) and explanation	Positive politeness strategy.	Friends Bella : "Bella!" Friends Bella : "Bella!" Friends Bella : "Dial 911!" Friends Bella : "I already called. They're gonna send somebody over soon". Tyler : "Bella, I'm so sorry. I panicked".
8.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret) and Explanation or account of situation	Positive politeness strategy.	Tyler : "I'm sorry, Bella. I tried to stop". Bella : "I know. It's okay".
9.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret)	Positive politeness strategy.	Taylor : "I'm so sorry, Bella. I'm really...".
10.	Indirect	Expression	Positive	Jessica : "I thought the salad

		of apology (expression regret)	politeness strategy.	was pretty good". Bella : "Hey, you guys, I'm sorry, I just...". Jessica : "Where were you? We left you messages". Angela: "Yeah, we waited, but we were, like, starving, so we...".
11.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression regret) and Explanation an account of situation	Positive politeness strategy.	Edward : "I'm sorry I kept Bella from dinner". Edward : "We just sort of ran into each other and got talking". Jessica : "Yeah". Angela : "No".
12.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression regret)	Positive politeness strategy.	Bella : "Hey". Charlie: "Hey". Bella : "Dad, I'm really sorry".
13.	Direct	Expression of apology (offer of	Positive politeness strategy.	Cullen: "Sorry, Jasper's our newest vegetarian". Cullen:" It's a little difficult for

		apology) and Explanation n or account of situation		him". Jasper: "It's a pleasure to meet you".
14.	Direct	Expression of apology (offer of apology) and Explanation n or account of the situation	Positive politeness strategy.	Bella : "Hey, sorry I'm late. Biology project". Charlie: "I ordered you the spinach salad. I hope that's okay".
15.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret)	Negative politeness strategy.	Edward : "Stop it". Bella : "I'm sorry". Edward : "I'm stronger than I thought".
16.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression	Negative politeness strategy.	Edward : "I shouldn't have brought you here. I'm so sorry". Bella : "What? What are

		of regret)		you.” Edward: “Just be quiet and stand behind me”.
17.	Direct	Expression of apology (offer of apology)	Negative politeness strategy.	Cullen : “I’m afraid your hunting activities have caused something of a mess for us”. Laurent : “Our apologies”.
18.	Direct	Explanation or account of situation	Positive Politeness strategy.	Edward : “Your father’s gonna forgive you”. Edward : “Why don’t you let me drive?”. Bella : “He won’t”. Bella : “You should’ve seen his face”
19.	Direct	Expression of apology (offer of apology)	Negative politeness strategy.	Bella : “She’s not even here”. James : “No”. James : “Sorry”. James : “You know, but you really made it too easy”.
20.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret)	Positive politeness strategy.	Edward : “I’m sorry”. Alice : “Bella, Bella, it’s okay”. Cullen : “Son Enough”.

				Cullen: "Remember who you are".
21.	Indirect	Expression of apology (expression of regret)	Positive politeness strategy	<p>Bella : "Yeah, that sounds like me".</p> <p>Renee : "Oh, honey, I'm so sorry".</p> <p>Renee : "It's Phil".</p> <p>Renee : "He's so worried about you".</p>
22.	Direct	Expression of apology (offer of apology)	Positive politeness strategy.	<p>Bella : "Do you mind getting Dad?".</p> <p>Bella : "I have to talk to him. Apologize".</p> <p>Renee : "okay, baby. I will go get him</p>

Table Classification of Code Analysis

No	Code	Expressions
1	(64/03/TGL/dir/APOL/NPS)	<p>Bella : "This is perfect. Are you joking me?"</p> <p>Bella : "Sorry".</p> <p>Jacob : "yeah".</p>
2	(96/04/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)	<p>Mike : "Whoa!".</p> <p>Bella : "I'm sorry".</p> <p>Bella : "I told them not to let me play.</p> <p>Mike : "No way. No, no, no. That's.. That's... Don't...".</p>
3	(121/06/TGL/dir/APOL/NPS)	<p>Mike : "Your home girl?".</p> <p>Eric : "Yeah".</p> <p>Tyler : "That's my girl".</p> <p>Tyler : "Sorry I had to mess up your game, Mike!".</p> <p>Eric : "Tyler".</p>

4	(127/06/TGL/dir/APOL-EXPL/PPS)	<p>Angela: "Smile".</p> <p>"Okay".</p> <p>"Sorry, I needed a candid for the feature".</p> <p>Eric : "The feature's dead, Angela".</p>
5.	(251/11/TGL/ind/REGT-EXPL/PPS)	<p>Edward : "I'm sorry, I didn't get a chance to introduce myself last week".</p> <p>"I'm Edward Cullen".</p> <p>"You're Bella?".</p> <p>Bella : "Yes".</p>
6.	(297/13/TGL/ind/REGT-EXPL/PPS)	<p>Bella : "So I figured I'd stay with my dad for a while".</p> <p>Edward : "And now you're unhappy".</p> <p>Bella : "No".</p> <p>Edward : "I'm sorry, I'm just trying to figure you out".</p>

7.	(309/13/TGL/ind/REGT-EXPL/PPS)	<p>Friends Bella : "Bella!".</p> <p>Friends Bella : "Bella!".</p> <p>Friends Bella : "Dial 911!".</p> <p>Friends Bella : "I already called. They're gonna send somebody over soon".</p> <p>Tyler : "Bella, I'm so sorry. (panicked.</p>
8.	(314/13/TGL/ind/REGT-EXPL/PPS)	<p>Tyler : "I'm sorry, Bella I tried to stop".</p> <p>Bella : "I know, it's okay".</p>
9.	(333/14/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)	<p>Taylor : "I'm sa sorry, Bella. I'm really...".</p>
10.	(611/26/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)	<p>Jessica : "I thought the salad was pretty good".</p> <p>Bella : "Hey, you guys, I'm sorry. I just...".</p> <p>Jessica : "Where were you? We left you messages".</p> <p>Angela: "Yeah, we waited, but we were, like, starving, so we...".</p>
11.	(614/26/TGL/ind/REGT-EXPL/PPS)	<p>Edward : "I'm sorry I kept Bella from dinner".</p>

		Edward : "We just sort of ran into each other and got talking".
		Jessica : "Yeah".
		Angela : "No".
12.	(690/29/TGL/ind/REGI/PPS)	Bella : "Hey".
		Charlie: "Hey".
		Bella : "Dad, I'm really sorry".
13.	(890/37/TGL/dir/APOL-EXPL/PPS)	Cullen: "Sorry, Jasper's our newest vegetarian".
		Cullen:" It's a little difficult for him".
		Jasper: "It's a pleasure to meet you".
14.	(941/39/TGL/dir/APOL-EXPL/PPS)	Bella : "Hey, sorry I'm late. Biology project".
		Charlie: "I ordered you the spinach salad. I hope that's okay".
15.	(993/41/TGL/ind/REGI/PPS)	Edward : "Stop it!".
		Bella : "I'm sorry".
		Edward : "I'm stranger than I thought".

16.	(1063/43/TGL/ind/REGT/NPS)	<p>Edward : "I shouldn't have brought you here. I'm so sorry".</p> <p>Bella : "What? What are you...".</p> <p>Edward: "Just be quiet and stand behind me".</p>
17.	(1073/44/TGL/dir/APOL/PPS)	<p>Cullen : "I'm afraid your hunting activities have caused something of a mess for us".</p> <p>Laurent : "Our apologies".</p>
18.	(1153/47/TGL/dir/EXPL/PPS)	<p>Edward : "Your father's gonna forgive you".</p> <p>Edward : "Why don't you let me drive?".</p> <p>Bella : "He won't".</p> <p>Bella : "You should've seen his face".</p>
19.	(1255/51/TGL/dir/APOL/NPS)	<p>Bella : "She's not even here".</p> <p>James : "No".</p> <p>James : "Sorry".</p> <p>James : "You know, but you really made it too easy"</p>

20.	(1280/52/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)	<p>Edward : "I'm sorry".</p> <p>Alice : "Bella, Bella, it's okay"</p> <p>Cullen : "Son. Enough".</p> <p>Cullen: "Remember who you are".</p>
21.	(1338/54/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)	<p>Bella : "Yeah, that sounds like me".</p> <p>Renee . "Oh, honey, I'm so sorry".</p> <p>Renee : "It's Phil".</p> <p>Renee : "He's so worried about you".</p>
22.	(1351/55/TGL/dir/APOL/NPS)	<p>Bella : "Do you mind getting Dad?".</p> <p>Bella : "I have to talk to him. Apologize".</p> <p>Renee : "okay, baby. I will get him</p>

Script twilight

1

00:00:21,550 --> 00:00:24,747
Bella: I'd never given much thought to how I would die.</i>

2

00:00:32,952 --> 00:00:37,797
Bella: But dying in the place of someone I love seems like a good way to go.</i>

3

00:01:10,499 --> 00:01:15,007
Bella: So I can't bring myself to regret the decision to leave home.</i>

4

00:01:16,405 --> 00:01:18,202
Bella: I would miss Phoenix.</i>

5

00:01:20,609 --> 00:01:22,338
Bella: I'd miss the heat.</i>

6

00:01:25,614 --> 00:01:28,481
Bella: I would miss my loving, erratic, harebrained mother.</i>

7

00:01:28,481 --> 00:01:29,779
Bella: Okay.

8

00:01:31,153 --> 00:01:32,711
Bella: Renee, come on.
- And her new husband.</i>

9

00:01:32,711 --> 00:01:35,552
Phil: Guys, come on. I love you both. We got a plane to catch.

10

00:01:35,552 --> 00:01:40,220
Bella: Out they want to go on the road, so I'm gonna spend some time with my dad.</i>

11

00:01:40,662 --> 00:01:42,927
Bella: and this will be a good thing.</i>

12

00:01:44,367 --> 00:01:45,800
Bella: I think.</i>

13

00:01:46,669 --> 00:01:49,604
Bella: When the thorn bush turns white.</i>

14

00:01:49,604 --> 00:01:55,872
Bella: That's when I'll come home.</i>

15

00:01:55,872 --> 00:02:02,906
Bella: I am going out to see what I can see.</i>

16

00:02:05,054 --> 00:02:09,616
Bella: And I don't know where I'll go.</i>

17

00:02:09,616 --> 00:02:12,991
Bella: And I don't know what I'll see.</i>

18

00:02:12,991 --> 00:02:14,461
Bella: In the state of Washington.</i>

19

00:02:14,461 --> 00:02:17,499
Bella: under a near constant cover of clouds and rain.</i>

20

00:02:17,499 --> 00:02:19,966
Bella: there's a small town named Forks.</i>

21

00:02:19,966 --> 00:02:24,199
Bella: Population, 3, 120 people.</i>

22

00:02:25,674 --> 00:02:27,699
Bella: This is where I'm moving.</i>

23

00:02:29,345 --> 00:01:31,574
Bella: My dad's Charlie.</i>

24

49
00:04:33,400 --> 00:04:35,300
Billy: After I ram you in the ankles.

50
00:04:35,300 --> 00:04:36,963
Billy: You want to go?
Charlie: Yeah.

51
00:04:36,963 --> 00:04:38,267
Charlie: Bring it.

52
00:04:38,267 --> 00:04:41,275
Jacob: Hi, I'm Jacob.
Bella: Hey

53
00:04:41,275 --> 00:04:44,107
Jacob: We used to make mud pizza when we
were little.

54
00:04:44,107 --> 00:04:46,010
Bella: Right. No, I remember.

55
00:04:47,182 --> 00:04:49,241
Bella: Are they always like this?

56
00:04:49,833 --> 00:04:52,719
Jacob: It's getting worse with old age.
Bella: Good.

57
00:04:52,719 --> 00:04:54,517
Charlie: So, what do you think?

58
00:04:55,424 --> 00:04:56,686
Bella: Of what?

59
00:04:57,226 --> 00:04:59,660
Bella: Your homecoming present.
Charlie: This?

60
00:05:00,162 --> 00:05:03,029
Charlie: Just thought it off Billy here.
Billy: Yep.

61
00:05:03,029 --> 00:05:05,124
Jacob: I totally rebuilt the engine for you.
Bella: Come on.

62
00:05:06,124 --> 00:05:07,964
Bella: Oh, my gosh!

63
00:05:08,938 --> 00:05:10,405
Bella: This is perfect. Are you joking me?

64
00:05:11,807 --> 00:05:13,206
Bella: Sorry.

65
00:05:14,243 --> 00:05:16,143
Billy: I told you she'd love it.

66
00:05:16,143 --> 00:05:18,111
Billy: I'm down with the kids.

67
00:05:18,111 --> 00:05:20,671
Charlie: Oh, yeah, dude. You're the bomb.

68
00:05:20,671 --> 00:05:22,080
Jacob: Okay.

69
00:05:22,718 --> 00:05:24,845
Jacob: Listen, you gotta double-pump the
clutch when you shift.

70
00:05:24,845 --> 00:05:27,081
Jacob: but besides that, you should be good.

71
00:05:27,081 --> 00:05:29,386
Bella: That's this one?
Jacob: Yeah. Yeah, right there.

72
00:05:29,386 --> 00:05:30,982
Bella: All right.

73

00:05:31,704 --> 00:05:33,785

Bella: Do you want a ride to school or something?

74

00:05:33,785 --> 00:05:35,887

Jaenb: I go to school on the reservation.

75

00:05:36,198 --> 00:05:38,325

Bella: Right, right.

- Yeah

76

00:05:38,325 --> 00:05:41,563

Bella: That's too bad. It would've been nice to know one person.

77

00:05:48,043 --> 00:05:50,034

Bella: My first day at a new school.</s>

78

00:05:50,034 --> 00:05:52,444

Bella: It's March, middle of the semester.</s>

79

00:05:53,682 --> 00:05:54,910

Bella: Great.</s>

80

00:06:01,724 --> 00:06:04,284

Friend Bella: Nice ride.

Bella: Thanks.

81

00:06:05,861 --> 00:06:07,158

Friend Bella: Good one.

82

00:06:13,936 --> 00:06:15,927

Eric: You're Isabella Swan, the new girl.

83

00:06:15,927 --> 00:06:19,372

Eric: Hi, I'm Eric, the eyes and ears of this place.

84

00:06:20,409 --> 00:06:24,277

Eric: Anything you need, your guide, lunch date, shoulder to cry on?

85

00:06:28,350 --> 00:06:31,788

Bella: I'm really kind of the more suffer-in-silence type.

86

00:06:32,755 --> 00:06:33,779

Eric: Good headline for your feature.

87

00:06:33,779 --> 00:06:36,518

Eric: I'm on the paper, and you're news, baby, front page.

88

00:06:36,518 --> 00:06:38,025

Bella: No, I'm not.

89

00:06:38,360 --> 00:06:42,194

Bella: You...

Please don't have any sort of...

90

00:06:42,194 --> 00:06:44,459

Eric: Chillax. No feature.

91

00:06:45,000 --> 00:06:46,399

Bella: Okay, thanks.

- Cool?

92

00:06:46,399 --> 00:06:48,469

Eric: All right. Okay. Yeah.

93

00:06:52,645 --> 00:06:54,268

Friend Bella: Get it! Get it! Get it!

94

00:06:55,611 --> 00:06:57,203

Friend Bella: Ta you!

95

00:06:57,203 --> 00:06:58,711

Mike: Whoa!

96

00:06:58,711 --> 00:06:59,839

Bella: I'm sorry.

97

00:06:59,839 --> 00:07:02,179

Bella: I told them not to let me play.

98
00:07:02,584 --> 00:07:04,950
Mike: No way. No, no, no. That's... That's...
Don't...

99
00:07:04,950 --> 00:07:07,454
Mike: You're Isabella, right?

100
00:07:07,454 --> 00:07:08,990
Bella: Just Bella.

101
00:07:08,990 --> 00:07:11,219
Mike: Yeah. Hey, I'm Mike Newton.

102
00:07:11,219 --> 00:07:13,654
Mike: Nice to meet you
Bella: Yeah, yeah.

103
00:07:13,654 --> 00:07:15,993
Jessica: She's got a great spike, huh?
Mike: Yeah, it's...

104
00:07:15,993 --> 00:07:17,794
Jessica: I'm Jessica, by the way.

105
00:07:17,794 --> 00:07:19,800
Jessica: Hey, you're from Arizona, right?

106
00:07:19,800 --> 00:07:21,199
Bella: Yeah.

107
00:07:21,199 --> 00:07:25,001
Jessica: Aren't people from Arizona
supposed to be, like, really tan?

108
00:07:25,001 --> 00:07:26,132
Bella: Yeah.

109
00:07:26,132 --> 00:07:28,802
Bella: Maybe that's why they kicked me out.

110
00:07:32,314 --> 00:07:33,781
Mike: You're good.

111
00:07:35,017 --> 00:07:36,712
Jessica: That's so funny.

112
00:07:40,522 --> 00:07:42,149
Friends Bella: Back in, Jess
- Down here.

113
00:07:42,991 --> 00:07:44,353
Friends Bella: Like a masterpiece, you
know.

114
00:07:44,253 --> 00:07:46,590
Eric: We'll have, like, this crazy pyramid fall
from the sky.

115
00:07:46,590 --> 00:07:48,596
Eric: and then you guys can...
- It's my pleasure, Madame.

116
00:07:48,596 --> 00:07:50,791
Eric: You guys can give each other high
fives.
Mike: Burrito, my friend?

117
00:07:50,791 --> 00:07:53,494
Eric: Hey, Mikey! You met my home girl,
Bella?
Mike: Hey.

118
00:07:53,702 --> 00:07:54,896
Mike: Your home girl?

119
00:07:54,896 --> 00:07:55,959
Eric: Yeah.
- Yeah?

120
00:07:55,959 --> 00:07:57,850
Tyler: That's...
- My girl.

121

00:07:58,273 --> 00:07:59,749
Tyler: Sorry I had to mess up your game, Mike.

122
00:08:59,740 --> 00:08:00,797
Eric: Tyler.

123
00:08:01,977 --> 00:08:03,205
Bella: Yes!

124
00:08:03,779 --> 00:08:05,269
Jessica: Oh, my God.

125
00:08:05,269 --> 00:08:09,498
Jessica: It's like first grade all over again. You're the shiny new toy.

126
00:08:09,785 --> 00:08:11,982
Angela: Smile.

127
00:08:11,453 --> 00:08:12,715
Angela: Okay.
- Sorry.

128
00:08:12,715 --> 00:08:14,187
Angela: I needed a candid for the feature.

129
00:08:14,187 --> 00:08:15,655
Eric: The feature's dead, Angela.

130
00:08:15,655 --> 00:08:17,783
Eric: Don't bring it up again.

131
00:08:18,993 --> 00:08:19,185
Bella: It's okay, I just...

132
00:08:19,185 --> 00:08:21,525
Eric: I got your back, baby.

133
00:08:21,525 --> 00:08:24,794
Angela: Guess we'll just run another editorial on teen drinking.

134
00:08:24,794 --> 00:08:29,031
Bella: You know, you can always go for eating disorders.

135
00:08:30,572 --> 00:08:32,506
Bella: Speedo padding on the swim team.

136
00:08:32,506 --> 00:08:34,132
Angela: Actually, that's a good one.

137
00:08:34,132 --> 00:08:37,303
Jessica: Kirk. Right? That's exactly what I thought.
Angela: Yeah.

138
00:08:37,303 --> 00:08:39,540
Jessica: We're talking Olympic-size.

139
00:08:39,540 --> 00:08:41,708
Angela: There's no way. He's so skinny. It doesn't make sense.

140
00:08:41,798 --> 00:08:43,445
Jessica: Totally.
Angela: Yeah.

141
00:08:45,988 --> 00:08:47,478
Bella: Who are they?

142
00:08:48,099 --> 00:08:49,648
Angela: The Cullens.

143
00:08:50,759 --> 00:08:54,251
Jessica: They're Or. and Mrs. Cullen's foster kids.

144
00:08:54,251 --> 00:08:57,856
Jessica: They moved down here from Alaska. Like, a few years ago.

145
00:08:57,856 --> 00:09:00,069
Angela: They kind of keep to themselves.

241
00:16:27,710 --> 00:16:28,806
Eric: so I need your play list.

242
00:16:28,806 --> 00:16:33,411
Eric: Hey, listen, I was wondering, did you have a date to...

243
00:16:33,411 --> 00:16:35,217
Mike: What's up, Arizona? Huh?

244
00:16:35,217 --> 00:16:37,224
Mike: How you liking the rain, girl?

245
00:16:37,224 --> 00:16:38,384
Mike: Better get used to it, girl.

246
00:16:38,384 --> 00:16:40,223
Eric: Yeah, Mike, hey, you're real cute, man.

247
00:16:40,223 --> 00:16:43,458
Mike: Oh, I know...
Eric: That was really awesome.

248
00:16:43,458 --> 00:16:45,829
Eric: Why you shooting down my game?
Let a playa play.

249
00:16:45,829 --> 00:16:48,630
Mike: Yeah, okay.
Eric: What you playing at, T-Ball?

250
00:16:58,480 --> 00:16:59,742
Edward: Hello.

251
00:17:00,448 --> 00:17:04,509
Edward: I'm sorry, I didn't get a chance to introduce myself last week.

252
00:17:04,509 --> 00:17:06,520
Edward: I'm Edward Cullen.

253
00:17:06,520 --> 00:17:08,078
Edward: You're Bella?

254
00:17:09,190 --> 00:17:10,282
Bella: Yes.

255
00:17:10,282 --> 00:17:12,087
Mr. Molina: Onion root tip cells.

256
00:17:12,087 --> 00:17:13,889
Mr. Molina: that's what's on your slides right now.

257
00:17:13,889 --> 00:17:18,160
Mr. Molina: Okay? So, separate and label them into the phases of mitosis.

258
00:17:18,160 --> 00:17:23,193
Mr. Molina: and the first partners that get it right are gonna win the Golden Onion.

259
00:17:26,241 --> 00:17:27,902
Mr. Molina: All right, good.

260
00:17:29,077 --> 00:17:30,601
Edward: Ladies first.

261
00:17:36,583 --> 00:17:37,141
Bella: You were gone.

262
00:17:37,552 --> 00:17:38,712
Edward: Yeah.

263
00:17:39,187 --> 00:17:41,678
Edward: I was out of town for a couple of days.

264
00:17:41,678 --> 00:17:43,553
Edward: Personal reasons.

265
00:17:44,492 --> 00:17:46,084
Bella: Prophase.

292
00:19:58,026 --> 00:20:01,928
Bella: Well, Phil's a minor league baseball
player.

293
00:20:01,928 --> 00:20:04,897
Bella: and he travels a lot,

294
00:20:04,897 --> 00:20:08,367
Bella: and my mom stayed home with me,
but I knew it made her unhappy.

295
00:20:08,367 --> 00:20:12,930
Bella: so I figured I'd stay with my dad for a
while.

296
00:20:14,909 --> 00:20:17,036
Edward: And now you're unhappy.

297
00:20:17,679 --> 00:20:19,840
Bella: No.
Edward: I'm sorry, I'm just...

298
00:20:20,882 --> 00:20:23,646
Edward: I'm just trying to figure you out.

299
00:20:23,646 --> 00:20:26,152
Edward: You're very difficult for me to read.

300
00:20:26,152 --> 00:20:28,451
Bella: Hey, did you get contacts?

301
00:20:28,451 --> 00:20:29,301
Edward: No.

302
00:20:30,892 --> 00:20:33,156
Bella: Your eyes were black the last time I
saw you.

303
00:20:33,156 --> 00:20:37,187
Bella: and now they're, like, golden brown.

304
00:20:37,187 --> 00:20:39,426

Edward: Yeah, I know, it's the..

305
00:20:39,834 --> 00:20:41,859
Edward: It's the fluorescent.

306
00:21:37,258 --> 00:21:38,885
Friends Bella: Bella!
Friends Bella: Bella!

307
00:21:40,094 --> 00:21:41,083
Friends Bella: Dial 911!

308
00:21:41,083 --> 00:21:43,130
Friends Bella: I already called. They're
gonna send somebody over soon.

309
00:21:43,130 --> 00:21:45,752
Taylor: Bella, I'm so sorry. I panicked.

310
00:21:46,834 --> 00:21:49,632
Friends Bella: Bella, I've got 911 on the
phone now.

311
00:21:55,843 --> 00:21:57,008
Charlie: Bella. You okay?

312
00:21:58,646 --> 00:22:00,045
Charlie: You and I are gonna talk. You all
right?

313
00:22:00,045 --> 00:22:01,911
Bella: I'm fine, Dad. Calm down.

314
00:22:01,911 --> 00:22:04,417
Taylor: I'm sorry, Bella. I tried to stop.

315
00:22:04,417 --> 00:22:05,543
Bella: I know. It's okay.

316

00:22:05,543 --> 00:22:08,054
Charlie: No. It sure as hell is not okay.

317
00:22:08,423 --> 00:22:09,549
Bella: Dxd, it wasn't his fault.

318
00:22:09,549 --> 00:22:11,683
Charlie: You could've been killed.
You understand that?

319
00:22:11,683 --> 00:22:13,920
Bella: Yes. But I wasn't, so ...

320
00:22:14,996 --> 00:22:17,692
Charlie: You can kiss your license goodbye.

321
00:22:17,692 --> 00:22:20,393
Cullen: I heard the chief's daughter was here.
Charlie: Dr. Cullen.

322
00:22:20,393 --> 00:22:21,833
Cullen: Charlie.

323
00:22:22,203 --> 00:22:24,296
Cullen: I've got this one, Jackie.

324
00:22:25,406 --> 00:22:26,703
Cullen: Isabella.

325
00:22:27,508 --> 00:22:28,497
Bella: Bella.

326
00:22:28,910 --> 00:22:31,843
Cullen: Well, Bella, looks like you took quite a spill. How do you feel?

327
Bella: Good.

328
00:22:33,848 --> 00:22:35,213
Cullen: Look here.

329

00:22:35,217 --> 00:22:40,344
Cullen: You might experience some post-traumatic stress or disorientation.

330
00:22:40,244 --> 00:22:42,221
Cullen: but your vitals look good.

331
00:22:42,221 --> 00:22:44,383
Cullen: No signs of any head trauma.

332
00:22:44,383 --> 00:22:45,983
Cullen: I think you'll be just fine.

333
00:22:45,983 --> 00:22:49,528
Taylor: I'm so sorry, Bella. I'm really...

334
00:22:51,799 --> 00:22:52,891
Bella: You know, it would've been a whole lot worse.

335
00:22:52,891 --> 00:22:55,854
Bella: if Edward wasn't there.
He knocked me out of the way.

336
00:22:55,834 --> 00:22:57,996
Charlie: Edward? Your boy?

337
00:22:58,606 --> 00:22:59,971
Bella: Yeah, it was amazing.

338
00:22:59,971 --> 00:23:02,803
Charlie: I mean, he got to me so fast.
He was nowhere near me.

339
00:23:02,805 --> 00:23:04,970
Cullen: Sounds like you were very lucky.

340
00:23:04,970 --> 00:23:06,243
Cullen: Charlie.

341
00:23:10,418 --> 00:23:13,581

609
00:40:26,453 --> 00:40:28,745
Bella: You should put your seatbelt on.

610
00:40:30,157 --> 00:40:32,523
Edward: You should put your seatbelt on.

611
00:40:37,364 --> 00:40:40,124
Jessica: I thought the salad was pretty good.
Bella: Hey, you guys, I'm sorry. I just...

612
00:40:40,124 --> 00:40:41,724
Jessica: Where were you? We left you messages.

613
00:40:41,724 --> 00:40:45,238
Angela: Yeah, we wanted, but we were, like, starving, so we...

614
00:40:46,373 --> 00:40:48,773
Edward: I'm sorry I kept Bella from dinner.

615
00:40:48,773 --> 00:40:52,175
Edward: We just sort of ran into each other and got talking.

616
00:40:53,613 --> 00:40:54,841
Jessica: Yeah
Angela: No.

617
00:40:54,841 --> 00:40:58,646
Jessica: No, we totally understand. I mean, that happens, right?

618
00:40:59,553 --> 00:41:00,611
Jessica: Yeah, we were...

619
00:41:00,611 --> 00:41:03,554
Jessica: We were, yeah, we were just leaving. So...
Jessica: Let's get this...

620
00:41:03,554 --> 00:41:05,357
Edward: Bella, if you wanna...

621
00:41:05,926 --> 00:41:09,020
Edward: [mick] should make sure
Bella gets something to eat.

622
00:41:09,020 --> 00:41:10,620
Edward: If you'd like.

623
00:41:12,199 --> 00:41:14,292
Edward: I'll drive you home myself.

624
00:41:14,192 --> 00:41:16,733
Jessica: That's so thoughtful.

625
00:41:16,733 --> 00:41:19,271
Angela: It's really thoughtful. Yeah.

626
00:41:19,906 --> 00:41:22,067
Bella: Yeah. I should eat something.

627
00:41:22,067 --> 00:41:23,439
Angela: Yeah.

628
00:41:24,277 --> 00:41:26,802
Bella: Okay, so we'll see you tomorrow.
Jessica: Okay, yeah.

629
00:41:26,802 --> 00:41:28,711
Jessica: See you.
Bella: Okay.

630
00:41:39,593 --> 00:41:41,993
Waitress: All right, one mushroom ravioli.

631
00:41:42,829 --> 00:41:43,229
Bella: Thanks
Waitress: Yeah, no problem.

632
00:41:46,166 --> 00:41:48,464
Waitress: So are you sure there isn't anything I can get for you?

Bella: Well, it's getting closer to town, then.
Cullen: Bella, you should go inside.

686
00:45:37,861 --> 00:45:40,422
Cullen: Waylon was your father's friend.

687
00:45:40,422 --> 00:45:41,094
Bella: Okay.

688
00:45:45,372 --> 00:45:47,337
Bella: I'll see you later.

689
00:45:59,319 --> 00:46:01,150
Bella: Hey.
Charlie: Hey.

690
00:46:04,991 --> 00:46:06,925
Bella: Dad, I'm really sorry.

691
00:46:11,498 --> 00:46:14,058
Charlie: I've known him going on 30 years.

692
00:46:29,149 --> 00:46:31,982
Charlie: Don't worry, we're gonna find this thing.

693
00:46:33,219 --> 00:46:34,651
Charlie: Meantime.

694
00:46:35,922 --> 00:46:38,356
Charlie: I want you to carry this with you.

695
00:46:40,794 --> 00:46:44,958
Charlie: I don't know if you...
- I'll give your old man some peace of mind.

696
00:46:44,958 --> 00:46:46,293
Bella: Okay.

697
00:46:49,569 --> 00:46:51,230
Charlie: Let's go home.

698

00:47:26,550 --> 00:47:28,215
Bella: Cord One.

699
00:49:45,445 --> 00:49:48,243
Bella: You're impossibly fast and strong.

700
00:49:49,582 --> 00:49:52,483
Bella: Your skin is pale white and ice-cold.

701
00:49:53,453 --> 00:49:55,387
Bella: Your eyes change color.

702
00:49:56,322 --> 00:50:00,622
Bella: And sometimes you speak like you're from a different time.

703
00:50:02,262 --> 00:50:06,392
Bella: You never eat or drink anything.
You don't go out in the sunlight.

704
00:50:09,569 --> 00:50:11,264
Bella: How old are you?

705
00:50:12,639 --> 00:50:14,129
Edward: Seventeen.

706
00:50:16,376 --> 00:50:18,503
Bella: How long have you been 17?

707
00:50:21,981 --> 00:50:23,380
Edward: A while.

708
00:50:36,429 --> 00:50:38,294
Bella: I know what you are.

709
00:50:40,767 --> 00:50:43,200
Edward: Say it.

710
00:50:45,765 --> 00:50:47,104
Edward: Our soul.

711
00:50:50,009 --> 00:50:51,340

887
01:06:07,893 --> 01:06:09,793
Alice: You do smell good.

888
01:06:09,793 --> 01:06:11,021
Edward: Alice, what are you...

889
01:06:11,021 --> 01:06:14,554
Alice: It's okay.
Bella and I are gonna be great friends.

890
01:06:17,503 --> 01:06:20,371
Cullen: Sorry,
Jasper's our newest vegetarian.

891
01:06:20,371 --> 01:06:22,532
Cullen: It's a little difficult for him.

892
01:06:22,532 --> 01:06:24,508
Jasper: It's a pleasure to meet you.

893
01:06:24,508 --> 01:06:27,374
Alice: It's okay, Jasper. You won't hurt her.

894
01:06:28,847 --> 01:06:32,476
Edward: All right, I'm gonna take you on a
tour of the rest of the house.

895
01:06:32,476 --> 01:06:34,849
Alice: Okay.
Alice: Well, I'll see you soon.

896
01:06:34,849 --> 01:06:36,148
Bella: Okay.

897
01:06:38,123 --> 01:06:39,681
Esme: Cute!
Alice: I know.

898
01:06:40,259 --> 01:06:41,487
Cullen: I think that went well.

899

900
01:06:43,960 --> 01:06:47,157
Edward: Was that as weird for you as it was
for me?

901
01:06:47,157 --> 01:06:49,059
Bella: I don't know.

902
01:06:54,706 --> 01:06:56,367
Bella: Graduation caps?

903
01:06:57,542 --> 01:07:00,375
Edward: Yeah. It's a private joke.

904
01:07:01,280 --> 01:07:03,214
Edward: We matriculate a lot.

905
01:07:04,750 --> 01:07:06,650
Bella: That's kind of miserable.

906
01:07:06,650 --> 01:07:09,585
Bella: I mean, repeating high school over
and over.

907
01:07:09,585 --> 01:07:11,748
Edward: True, but the younger we start out
in a new place,

908
01:07:11,748 --> 01:07:13,950
Edward: the longer we can stay there.

909
01:07:13,950 --> 01:07:15,550
Edward: Come on.

910
01:07:25,804 --> 01:07:27,704
Edward: Yeah, this is my room.

911
01:07:40,552 --> 01:07:41,917
Bella: No bed?

912

Mike: I mean, I don't know.

939

01:12:38,045 --> 01:12:41,284

Mike: he just looks at you like you're something to eat.

940

01:12:43,992 --> 01:12:46,517

Waitress: Here's your veggie plate, Stephanie.

941

01:12:47,023 --> 01:12:49,522

Bena: Hey, sorry I'm late. Biology project.

942

01:12:49,765 --> 01:12:52,631

Charlie: I ordered you the spinach salad. I hope that's okay.

943

01:12:53,632 --> 01:12:56,727

Bella: You should order one for yourself next time.

944

01:12:57,727 --> 01:12:59,829

Bella: Cut back on the steak

945

01:12:59,173 --> 01:13:01,471

Charlie: Hey, I'm as healthy as a horse.

946

01:13:01,443 --> 01:13:03,968

Waitress: Say, Chief, boys want to know,

947

01:13:05,347 --> 01:13:07,748

Waitress: did you find anything down by Queen's River today?

948

01:13:09,419 --> 01:13:11,887

Charlie: Yeah, we found a bare human footprint,

949

01:13:13,887 --> 01:13:16,321

Charlie: but it looks like whoever that is, is headed east,

950

01:13:18,321 --> 01:13:20,155

Charlie: so Kitsap County sheriff is gonna take over from here.

951

01:13:22,155 --> 01:13:24,888

Waitress: Okay

Charlie: Okay?

952

01:13:26,888 --> 01:13:29,321

Waitress: I just hope they catch him fast.

953

01:13:31,681 --> 01:13:34,474

Charlie: Looks like your friends are flagging you

954

01:13:36,278 --> 01:13:39,007

Charlie: it's okay if you wanna go join them.

955

01:13:41,007 --> 01:13:43,742

Charlie: I'm just gonna turn in early anyway.

956

01:13:45,742 --> 01:13:48,181

Bella: Me, too.

957

01:13:51,181 --> 01:13:53,742

Charlie: Bella, it's Friday night. Go out.

958

01:13:56,755 --> 01:13:59,223

Charlie: Looks like the Newton boys got a big smile for you.

959

01:13:59,223 --> 01:14:01,349

Bella: Yeah, he's a good buddy.

960

01:14:03,227 --> 01:14:05,525

Charlie: What about any of these other yahoos in town?

961

01:14:07,525 --> 01:14:09,621

Charlie: Anybody interest you?

962

01:14:11,099 --> 01:14:13,397

Bena: Dad, we gonna talk about boys?

989
01:15:02,660 --> 01:15:04,938
Edward: I always want to try one thing.

990
01:15:06,231 --> 01:15:08,062
Edward: Just stay very still.

991
01:15:15,173 --> 01:15:18,663
Edward: Don't move.

992
01:16:00,618 --> 01:16:03,279
Edward: Stop it!

993
01:16:04,656 --> 01:16:06,146
Bella: I'm sorry.

994
01:16:08,993 --> 01:16:11,154
Edward: I'm stronger than I thought.

995
01:16:11,763 --> 01:16:14,254
Bella: Yeah. I wish I could say the same.

996
01:16:19,070 --> 01:16:21,630
Edward: I can't ever lose control with you.

997
01:16:27,946 --> 01:16:29,607
Bella: Hey, don't go.

998
01:17:17,328 --> 01:17:19,956
Bella: Hey, got you another one.
Charlie: Thanks.

999
01:17:19,956 --> 01:17:22,499
Bella: I have a date with Edward Cullen.

1000
01:17:24,736 --> 01:17:27,261
Charlie: He's a little old for you, isn't he?

1001
01:17:27,739 --> 01:17:28,831
Bella: No.

1002
01:17:29,440 --> 01:17:31,670
Bella: He's a junior. I'm a junior.

1003
01:17:32,419 --> 01:17:34,776
Bella: I thought you liked the Cullens.

1004
01:17:35,113 --> 01:17:37,775
Charlie: I thought you didn't like any of the boys in town.

1005
01:17:37,775 --> 01:17:40,079
Bella: Edward doesn't live in town.

1006
01:17:40,752 --> 01:17:42,242
Bella: Technically.

1007
01:17:44,980 --> 01:17:46,736
Bella: He's right outside.

1008
01:17:47,191 --> 01:17:48,624
Charlie: He is?

1009
01:17:48,624 --> 01:17:51,562
Bella: Yeah, he wanted to meet you, officially.

1010
01:17:53,932 --> 01:17:56,196
Charlie: All right. Bring him in.

1011
01:17:58,236 --> 01:17:59,931
Bella: Could you be nice?

1012
01:18:01,072 --> 01:18:02,733
Bella: He's important.

1013
01:18:14,285 --> 01:18:15,843
Edward: Chief Swan.

1014
01:18:15,843 --> 01:18:19,287
Edward: I want to formally introduce myself
I'm Edward Cullen

1041
01:20:05,496 --> 01:20:07,360
Cullen: Come home, Rosalie!

1042
01:20:10,334 --> 01:20:12,131
Bella: You're out.
Emmet: Out!

1043
01:20:13,304 --> 01:20:15,670
Emmet: Babe, come on. It's just a game.

1044
01:20:18,109 --> 01:20:21,442
Song: You set my soul alight</i>

1045
01:20:21,442 --> 01:20:22,979
Cullen: Nie! kitty.

1046
01:20:22,979 --> 01:20:23,729
Song: Ooh</i>

1047
01:20:26,317 --> 01:20:29,514
Song: You set my soul alight</i>

1048
01:20:29,514 --> 01:20:30,264
Song: Ooh</i>

1049
01:20:34,358 --> 01:20:37,452
Song: You set my soul alight</i>

1050
01:20:37,452 --> 01:20:38,202
Song: Ooh</i>

1051
01:20:42,200 --> 01:20:43,565
Song: You set my soul alight</i>

1052
01:20:43,565 --> 01:20:45,795
Edward: What are you doing?

1053
01:20:47,538 --> 01:20:51,497
Song: Super massive black hole</i>

1054
01:20:51,497 --> 01:20:55,535

Song: Super massive black hole</i>

1055
01:20:55,535 --> 01:20:59,447
Song: Super massive black hole</i>

1056
01:20:59,447 --> 01:21:03,248
Song: Super massive black hole</i>

1057
01:21:03,248 --> 01:21:04,948
Rosalie: My monkey man.

1058
01:21:19,504 --> 01:21:20,835
Alice: Stop!

1059
01:21:37,124 --> 01:21:39,851
Alice: They were leaving. Then they heard
us.

1060
01:21:39,851 --> 01:21:42,017
Edward: Let's go.
Cullen: It's too late.

1061
01:21:43,427 --> 01:21:45,224
Edward: Get your hair down.

1062
01:21:46,464 --> 01:21:50,059
Rosalie: Like that'll help.
I can smell her from across the field.

1063
01:21:56,407 --> 01:21:58,075
Edward: I shouldn't have brought you here.
I'm so sorry.

1064
01:21:58,075 --> 01:22:01,908
Bella: What? What are you...
Edward: Just be quiet and stand behind me.

1065
01:22:23,167 --> 01:22:25,658
Cullen: I believe this belongs to you.

1066
01:22:28,673 --> 01:22:29,731
Laurent: Thank you

1067
01:22:29,731 --> 01:22:31,359
Laurent: I am Laurent.

1068
01:22:31,742 --> 01:22:33,801
Laurent: And this is Victoria.

1069
01:22:35,246 --> 01:22:36,577
Laurent: and James.

1070
01:22:37,715 --> 01:22:40,106
Cullen: I'm Carlisle. This is my family.

1071
01:22:42,053 --> 01:22:43,315
Laurent: Hello.

1072
01:22:43,315 --> 01:22:47,221
Cullen: I'm afraid your hunting activities have caused something of a mess for us.

1073
01:22:47,221 --> 01:22:49,122
Laurent: Our apologies.

1074
01:22:49,122 --> 01:22:51,859
Laurent: We didn't realize the territory had been claimed.

1075
01:22:51,839 --> 01:22:55,455
Cullen: Yes, well, we maintain a permanent residence nearby.

1076
01:22:57,268 --> 01:22:58,496
Laurent: Really?

1077
01:23:00,504 --> 01:23:03,598
Laurent: Well, we won't be a problem anymore.

1078
01:23:04,542 --> 01:23:06,476
Laurent: We were just passing through.

1079
01:23:06,476 --> 01:23:09,377

Victoria: The humans were tracking us, but we led them east.

1080
01:23:09,377 --> 01:23:11,244
Victoria: You should be safe.

1081
01:23:11,782 --> 01:23:13,409
Cullen: Excellent.

1082
01:23:14,118 --> 01:23:15,312
Laurent: So,

1083
01:23:15,786 --> 01:23:18,254
Laurent: could you use three more players?

1084
01:23:20,024 --> 01:23:22,254
Laurent: Come on. Just one game.

1085
01:23:23,194 --> 01:23:25,094
Cullen: Sure. Why not?

1086
01:23:25,094 --> 01:23:27,630
Cullen: A few of us were leaving. You could take their place.

1087
01:23:27,630 --> 01:23:29,339
Cullen: We'll bat first.

1088
01:23:30,301 --> 01:23:32,599
Victoria: I'm the one with the wicked curveball.

1089
01:23:32,599 --> 01:23:35,104
Jasper: Well, I think we can handle that.

1090
01:23:36,574 --> 01:23:38,064
Victoria: We shall see.

1091
01:23:53,296 --> 01:24:00,264
James: You brought a snack.

1092
01:24:02,733 --> 01:24:04,064

1142

01:27:08,215 --> 01:27:11,118
Bella: I mean, if I get really tired,
I'll pull down a cloud. I promise.

1143

01:27:11,118 --> 01:27:14,157
Charlie: Fuck, Bella. I know I'm not
that much fun to be around.

1144

01:27:14,157 --> 01:27:18,525
Charlie: but I can change that.
We can do more stuff together.

1145

01:27:21,799 --> 01:27:23,130
Bella: Like what?

1146

01:27:23,130 --> 01:27:25,930
Bella: Like watch baseball on the in-
screen?

1147

01:27:25,930 --> 01:27:28,767
Bella: Eat at the diner every night?
Steak and oyster?

1148

01:27:28,767 --> 01:27:31,239
Bella: Dad, that's you. That's not me.

1149

01:27:34,678 --> 01:27:36,407
Charlie: Bella, come on, I just...

1150

01:27:36,407 --> 01:27:38,778
Charlie: I just got you back.

1151

01:27:41,452 --> 01:27:43,613
Bella: Yeah, and, you know, if I don't get
out now.

1152

01:27:43,613 --> 01:27:46,781
Bella: then I'm just gonna be stuck here like
Mom.

1153

01:28:11,081 --> 01:28:13,447
Edward: Your father's gonna forgive you.

1154

01:28:14,818 --> 01:28:17,150
Edward: Why don't you let me drive?

1155

01:28:22,826 --> 01:28:24,231
Bella: He won't.

1156

01:28:25,362 --> 01:28:27,523
Bella: You should've seen his face.

1157

01:28:29,333 --> 01:28:31,096
Bella: I told him the same thing that my
mom told him.

1158

01:28:31,096 --> 01:28:31,795
Bella: when she was leaving him.

1159

01:28:32,795 --> 01:28:35,464
Edward: It's the only way he'd let you go.

1160

01:28:38,208 --> 01:28:42,577
Edward: Just don't worry about him now.
He's safe. The tracker's following us.

1161

01:28:45,349 --> 01:28:47,544
Bella: Oh, God.
Edward: It's just Emmett.

1162

01:28:49,687 --> 01:28:52,019
Edward: Alice is in the car behind us.

1163

01:29:13,677 --> 01:29:14,905
Cullen: Wait.

1164

01:29:15,913 --> 01:29:18,381
Cullen: He came to warn us about James.

1165

01:29:18,749 --> 01:29:22,742
Lauren: This isn't my fight,
and I've grown tired of his games.

1166

01:29:22,748 --> 01:29:25,755

1239

01:34:47,177 --> 01:34:50,475

James: Four Monday would pay the price for that mistake.</p>

1240

01:35:07,897 --> 01:35:10,596

Bella: I'd never given much thought to how I would die.</p>

1241

01:35:11,268 --> 01:35:15,671

Bella: But dying in the place of someone I love seems like a good way to go.</p>

1242

01:35:23,680 --> 01:35:28,344

Bella: I can't bring myself to regret the decisions that brought me face-to-face with death.</p>

1243

01:35:28,344 --> 01:35:30,784

Bella: They also brought me to Edward.</p>

1244

01:35:59,683 --> 01:36:02,914

Renee: Bella? Bella? Bella, where are you?

1245

01:36:02,914 --> 01:36:04,248

Bella: Mom?

Renee: Rella!

1246

01:36:04,248 --> 01:36:05,845

Bella: Mom?

Renee: There you are.

1247

01:36:05,845 --> 01:36:07,389

Renee: What are you doing in here?</p>

1248

01:36:07,389 --> 01:36:09,516

Bella: Everyone makes fun of me.</p>

1249

01:36:10,193 --> 01:36:12,737

Renee: Come on, you're a wonderful dancer.</p>

1250

01:36:12,737 --> 01:36:14,911

Bella: Mom, I stalk.</p>

1251

01:36:16,333 --> 01:36:18,028

Renee: You do not stalk.</p>

1252

01:36:28,045 --> 01:36:30,138

James: That's my favorite part.

1253

01:36:31,048 --> 01:36:33,846

James: You were a stubborn child, weren't you?

1254

01:36:35,786 --> 01:36:37,947

Bella: She's not even here.

James: No.

1255

01:36:40,223 --> 01:36:41,588

James: Sorry.

1256

01:36:42,025 --> 01:36:45,085

James: You know, but you really made it too easy.

1257

01:36:45,085 --> 01:36:48,461

James: So to make things more entertaining,

1258

01:36:49,066 --> 01:36:52,197

James: I'm gonna make a little film of our time together.

1259

01:36:53,904 --> 01:36:57,305

James: I borrowed this from your house. I hope you don't mind.

1260

01:36:57,305 --> 01:36:58,524

James: Good.

1261

01:36:58,534 --> 01:36:59,284

James: And

1262

01:37:01,111 --> 01:37:02,441

James: action.

1263
01:37:04,848 --> 01:37:06,577
James: That'll break Edward's little heart.

1264
01:37:06,577 --> 01:37:09,016
Bella: You have...
Edward has nothing to do with this!

1265
01:37:09,016 --> 01:37:10,747
James: But he does.

1266
01:37:11,788 --> 01:37:14,480
James: His rage will make for more interesting sport.

1267
01:37:14,480 --> 01:37:17,982
James: than his feeble attempt to protect you.

1268
01:37:19,296 --> 01:37:21,527
James: And let's continue.

1269
01:37:36,279 --> 01:37:39,578
James. Beautiful. Very visually dynamic.

1270
01:37:42,586 --> 01:37:44,645
James: I chose my stage well.

1271
01:37:49,826 --> 01:37:53,318
James: It's too bad he didn't have the strength to turn you.

1272
01:37:53,663 --> 01:37:56,393
James: Instead, he kept you this fragile little human.

1273
01:37:56,393 --> 01:37:58,490
James: It's cruel, really.

1274
01:38:03,106 --> 01:38:05,438
James: Tell Edward how much it hurts.

1275
01:38:05,438 --> 01:38:07,101

James: Tell him to average you. Tell him!

1276
01:38:07,101 --> 01:38:09,978
Bella: No, Edward, don't!
James: Tell him! Tell him!

1277
01:38:22,726 --> 01:38:26,184
James: You're alone Because you're faster than the others.

1278
01:38:28,498 --> 01:38:30,159
James: But not stronger.

1279
01:38:31,701 --> 01:38:34,169
Edward: I'm strong enough to kill you.

1280
01:38:40,944 --> 01:38:43,502
Edward: I'm sorry.

1281
01:39:46,443 --> 01:39:47,501
Alice: Bella. Bella, it's okay.

1282
01:39:47,501 --> 01:39:50,011
Cullen: Son. Enough.

1283
01:39:50,314 --> 01:39:52,748
Cullen: Remember who you are.

1284
01:39:57,621 --> 01:39:58,649
Alice: Bella, you're okay.

1285
01:39:58,849 --> 01:40:00,583
Cullen: Bella needs you.

1286
01:40:00,591 --> 01:40:02,686
Alice: It's okay.

1287
01:40:02,686 --> 01:40:04,124
Alice: Oh, God.

1288
01:40:07,897 --> 01:40:09,797
Alice: Carlisle! Her blood!

Collen: Stop

1314

01:41:52,001 --> 01:41:53,161

Collen: Stop.

1315

01:41:54,738 --> 01:41:56,296

Collen: Find the will.

1316

01:42:20,864 --> 01:42:24,061

Bella: Death is peaceful, easy, <S>

1317

01:42:31,474 --> 01:42:33,203

Bella: Life is harder, <S>

1318

01:42:38,681 --> 01:42:40,012

Renee: Bella?

1319

01:42:41,985 --> 01:42:43,179

Renee: Baby?

1320

01:42:44,821 --> 01:42:46,049

Renee: Bella.

1321

01:42:47,864 --> 01:42:49,324

Bella: Mom?

Renee: Hey.

1322

01:42:50,059 --> 01:42:51,583

Bella: Where is he?

1323

01:42:51,583 --> 01:42:53,128

Bella: Where's...

1324

01:42:53,596 --> 01:42:55,056

Bella: Where's Edward?

1325

01:42:55,086 --> 01:42:56,689

Renee: It's asleep.

1326

01:42:57,467 --> 01:42:59,129

Renee: He never leaves.

1327

01:42:59,129 --> 01:43:02,228

Renee: And your dad, he's down at the cafeteria.

1328

01:43:03,737 --> 01:43:04,366

Bella: What happened?

1329

01:43:04,941 --> 01:43:07,808

Renee: Well, when you fell, you broke your leg.

1330

01:43:08,812 --> 01:43:11,337

Renee: and you lost a lot of blood

1331

01:43:11,337 --> 01:43:14,178

Renee: You don't remember any of this, do you?

1332

01:43:15,752 --> 01:43:17,447

Renee: Edward came down with his dad

1333

01:43:17,447 --> 01:43:19,954

Renee: to try to convince you to come back to Forks.

1334

01:43:19,954 --> 01:43:23,390

Renee: So you went over to their hotel, then you tripped.

1335

01:43:23,390 --> 01:43:26,224

Renee: and you fell down two flights of stairs

1336

01:43:26,896 --> 01:43:28,864

Renee: Went through a window.

1337

01:43:35,064 --> 01:43:36,869

Bella: Yeah. That sounds like me.

1338

01:43:36,869 --> 01:43:39,067

Renee: Oh, honey, I'm so sorry.

1339

01:43:43,012 --> 01:43:44,502

Renee: It's Phil.

1340

01:43:45,014 --> 01:43:47,072

Renee: He's so worried about you.

1341

01:43:48,465 --> 01:43:49,334

Bella: You're texting.

1342

01:43:49,884 --> 01:43:51,734

Renee: Finally, yeah.

1343

01:43:53,590 --> 01:43:55,683

Renee: I told him to stay down to Florida.

1344

01:43:55,683 --> 01:43:59,819

Renee: Honey, you are gonna love Jacksonville.

It's sunny every day.

1345

01:43:59,819 --> 01:44:02,694

Renee: and we found the cutest little house, and you've got your own bathroom.

1346

01:44:02,694 --> 01:44:05,339

Bella: Mom, I still want to live in Forks.

1347

01:44:05,969 --> 01:44:07,163

Renee: What?

1348

01:44:07,604 --> 01:44:09,595

Bella: I want to live in Forks.

1349

01:44:09,973 --> 01:44:12,601

Renee: Well, okay, but we'll talk about it.

1350

01:44:14,077 --> 01:44:16,068

Bella: Do you mind getting Dad?

1351

01:44:16,739 --> 01:44:19,771

Bella: I have to talk to him. Apologize.

1352

01:44:20,383 --> 01:44:23,513

Renee: Okay, baby. I'll go get him.

1353

01:44:23,553 --> 01:44:26,386

Renee: And I'll go get a nurse, okay?

Bella: Okay.

1354

01:44:38,201 --> 01:44:40,135

Bella: So what happened?

1355

01:44:40,135 --> 01:44:41,795

Bella: Where's James?

1356

01:44:42,939 --> 01:44:44,907

Edward: We took care of it.

1357

01:44:51,414 --> 01:44:54,042

Edward: And the woman, Victoria, she ran off.

1358

01:44:54,584 --> 01:44:56,552

Bella: I'm alive because of you.

1359

01:44:56,552 --> 01:44:59,087

Edward: No, you're in here because of me.

1360

01:45:00,737 --> 01:45:03,521

Edward: The worst part of it was that

1361

01:45:04,627 --> 01:45:07,357

Edward: I thought I wasn't gonna be able to stop.

1362

01:45:07,357 --> 01:45:08,988

Bella: You did stop.

1363

01:45:10,700 --> 01:45:14,932

Edward: Bella, you gotta go to Jacksonville so I can't hurt you anymore.

1364

01:45:16,639 --> 01:45:17,833

Bella: What?

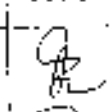

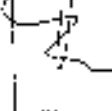
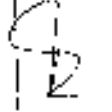



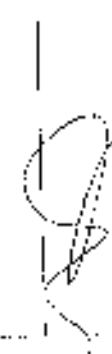
LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

Nama Mahasiswa: Mulyanti T. M.

NIM: 1805023

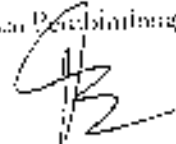
Dosen Pembimbing:

Judul: AN ANALYSIS OF RHOLOGY AS A POLITENESS STRATEGY
EXPRESSED BY THE CHARACTER IN THE "MIDNIGHT MOON"

NO.	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1	4/6/12	Proposal	-Revise your proposal	
2	20/6/12	Proposal	-Revise the term "apology"	
3	29/6/12	Introduction & needs revision	
4	30/6/12	Proposal	Methodology need revision	
5	7/7/12	Proposal	Page set up Add the theoretical framework	
6	26/7/12	Proposal	Revise	
7	30/7/12	Proposal	OK Continue Chapter 1-2	
8	1/7/12	Chapter 1 2	OK Revise	

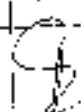
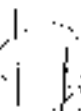
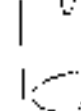

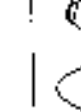

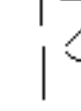

CATATAN:
SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Dosen Pembimbing



LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

Nama Mahasiswa : Meguzi T.S
 NIM : 11308020
 Dosen Pembimbing : Seto Eko M.Pd
 Judul : An Analysis of Apology to a Jester's Character
Expected by the Character in The Twilight Movie

NO.	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1	6/8/12	Chapter 1	Revise & complete, give examples	
2	7/8/12	Chapter 2	Continue to method & analysis	
3	11/8/12	Chapter 3	OK	
		Chapter 4	Move 1-3	
		Chapter 5	Move - 4	
4	14/8/12	Chapter 6	Revised	
	15/8/12	Chapter 3	DK	
5	1/9/12	Chapter 7	Revise the analysis	


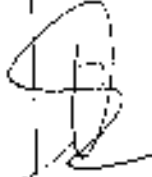

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

Nama Mahasiswa :

NIM :

Dosen Pembimbing :

Judul :

NO.	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
14.	4/9/12	Chapter 5	Revise !	
15.	7/9/12	Chapter 1, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise the Review ? - Suggestions need to be completed ! - Complete with all the documents needed - Bibliography ! 	
				



DAFTAR NILAI SKK

Nama: Maziyanti TN
NIM : 113 08 029

Prodi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)
Dosen PA: Bahroni, Drs, M.Pd

Nu	Jenis Kegiatan	Tanggal	Jabatan	Nilai
1	Piagam Penghargaan Orientasi Program Studi dan Pengenalun Kampus (OPSPEK)	August 27, 2008	Peserta	3
2	Piagam Penghargaan Seminar Nasional dan Sarasehan Gubernur Jateng 'Memberdayakan Ekonomi Syaria'ah di Jawa Tengah'	October 17, 2008	Peserta	6
3	Piagam Penghargaan KMD Kwartir Cabang Kota Salatiga	February 9-14, 2009	Peserta	5
4	Intensive Course Practicum Program	February 28, 2009	Peserta	3
5	Piagam Bedah Film Laskar Pelangi dan Penggalangan Dana untuk Korban Situ Gantung	April 4, 2009	Peserta	2
6	Sertifikat "English Friendship Camp" of CEC	October 16, 2009	Peserta	3
7	Sertifikat Seminar Nasional 'Strategi Pembelajaran Kreatif, Menarik dan Menyenangkan menuju Siswa Cerdas bersama Kak Seto'	January 23, 2014	Peserta	6
8	Sertifikat SEMILOKA Nasional Penulisan Ilmiah 'Peningkatan Mutu Guru melalui Pengembangan Karya Ilmiah Berkualitas dan Bermartabat'	March 14, 2010	Peserta	6
9	Sertifikat Seminar Nasional Profesionalisme Penulisan dan Penerbitan Buku	August 3, 2018	Peserta	6
10	Sertifikat Praktikum Pelatihan ILAIK	August 27, 2010	Peserta	3
11	Sertifikat Practicum Program	September 1, 2018	Peserta	3
12	Sertifikat One Day National Seminar on Internet-Based English Learning	November 9, 2010	Peserta	6

13	Piagam Penghargaan Public Hearing "Meningkatkan Tuntutan Birokrasi Kampus Yang Berbasis Pada Prinsip-Prinsip Integritas"	June 25, 2011	Peserta	3
14	Sertifikat A Half-Day Teacher Training Workshop on Motivating Your Student Focusing on Speaking Skill	July 15, 2011	Peserta	3
15	Piagam Penghargaan Pelatihan Ustadz/Ustadzah se-Kecamatan Tingkir	March 11, 2012	Panitia	4
16	Sertifikat Workshop Parenting "Merajut Cinta Mengokohkan Dakwah"	May 6, 2012	Peserta	3
17	Seminar Nasional Ekonomi Syariah "Ekonomi Syariah-Bukan Ekonomi Biasa"	June 2, 2012	Peserta	6
	Jumlah			71

Salatiga, 4 September 2012

Pembantu Ketua III





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21 Februari 2012

Nomor : Sti.24/K-1/PP.00/01-1.3.00/2012
Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi
Hal : Pembimbing dan Asisten
Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth. Setia Rini, M. Pd

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S 1), Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

Nama : Maziyanti Fascarina N
NIM : 11308029
Jurusan : Tarbiyah
Judul Skripsi :

AN ANALYSIS OF APOLOGY AS A POLITENESS STRATEGY EXPRESSED BY
THE CHARACTER IN THE "TWILIGHT" MOVIE

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

a.n. Ketua,
Pembantu Ketua Bidang Akademik

Dr. Rahmat Hariyanti, M.Pd.
NIP. 336701121982031005

Tembusan : Yth. Ketua STAIN Salatiga (sebagai laporan)