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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STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES (STAIN) SALATIGA
2012
DECLARATION

"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.

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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR NOTE
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Dear
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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, Susu, Agus, Pita, Eva, Ayik, Maxatus, Ani and Risti).
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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 rightness.

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:

1. Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag as the rector of STAIN Salatiga, thanks for the time I spend studying in STAIN Salatiga.
2. Suwardi, M.Pd. as the chief of Education Faculty, thanks for the Islamic education that you gave me.
3. Masdhatul Umami, MA as the chief of English Department thanks for the guidance.
4. Setia Rini M.Pd, as the writer's counselor 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 at STAIN Salatiga especially A class (Ari, Mar'atus, Yunia, Ayik, Risdi, Zuma, Nazit 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.

Waassalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

Satatiga, September 06, 2012

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ABSTRACT


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, Osnale 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 hurt no one. For instance, people use it to greet others, to make compliments, 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 meekling, 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: 194-195).

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 in 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 at 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 students reduce misunderstandings 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 Abdullah Y. Samarah (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 then, review is Mohammed Hosse Ahmed Alfattah (2013), 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.

1. 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 in 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 Scarle (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) Commisives are a kind of 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

a) 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 Olsnain, 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). Olsnain 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. Samaah (vol. 2011), has given an explicit analysis which related to the role of the apologizer during 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 (2006:100), 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 (1992:297). 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 favoured 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 utterances containing grammatical structures and words when they attempt to express themselves, but they also perform actions 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. Commissives are a kind of 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) “Congratulations!”.
5. Declaration is a kind of speech acts that declares 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 Olston, 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 (feel 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. 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). Otahtin 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 himself as a 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 Abdullah Y. Samanih (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 apologizer 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. Uptake: 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 action with waving hand without looking to
      apologizer)

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 yielding between the interaction acts 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". (Wolton 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 offender. Olshtain 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 substitution 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 in 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 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 tuck 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.


e. Agreement maxim: minimize disagreement between self and other. Maximize agreement 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 terms of respect or deference. Showing the equivalent awareness when the other is socially close is often described in terms 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 views 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.
Those 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 in 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 items 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, (Ledy, 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. Categorizing 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.imdb.com/scripts/Twilight.html.
3. Method of Data Collection

Documentation is the use of data collection procedures. The types of documents may be letter, diary, journal, and thesis or graduating paper, etc. (Creswell, 1994: 15D). 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 twilight 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

Cramaz 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 EXLI5NT

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/dir/REGT/PPS)

   It means the datum is number 01. It is found on page 03 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, 2008:37), 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. Those 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 Sylopsis

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 Renee Dwyer
      Matt Bushell as Phil Dwyer
      Gil Birmingham as Billy Black
      Taylor Lautner as Jacob Black
Peter Facinelli as Carlisle Cullen
Elizabeth Reaser as Esme Cullen
Ashley Greene as Alice Cullen
Kellan Lutz as Emmett Cullen
Nikki Reed as Rosalie Hale
Jackson Rathbone as Jasper Hale
Justin Chon as Enzo Yorkie
Anna Kendrick as Jessica Stanley
Cristin Milioti as Angela Weber
Edi 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 States: November 21, 2008
k. Running Time : 121 minutes
l. Country : United States
m. Language : English
a. Budget: $37,000,000

b. 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. Melissa Rosenberg wrote a new adaptation of the novel shortly before the 2007-2008 Writers 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](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 premise 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 apology 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Apology</th>
<th>Strategy of Expression</th>
<th>Politeness Strategy</th>
<th>Types of Expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Expression of apology</td>
<td>Negative politeness</td>
<td>Bella : “This is perfect. Are you joking me?”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(expression strategy of regret)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bella : “Sorry”.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jacob : “yeah”.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Expression of apology</td>
<td>Positive politeness</td>
<td>Mike : “Whoa!”.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(expression strategy of regret)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bella : “I’m sorry”.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bella : “I told them not to let me play.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mike : “No way. No, no, no. That’s...That’s...Don’t...”</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Expression of apology</td>
<td>Negative politeness</td>
<td>Mike : “Your home girl?”.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(offer of strategy)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eric : “Yeah”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Indirect Expression</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Angela: “Smile”</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>apology</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Okay”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(expression of regret)</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Sorry, I needed a candid for the feature”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>and explanation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eric: “The feature’s dead, Angela”.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Indirect Expression</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Edward: “I’m sorry, I didn’t get a chance to introduce myself last week”.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apology</td>
<td></td>
<td>“I’m Edward Cullen”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(expression of regret)</td>
<td></td>
<td>“You’re Bella?”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>and Explanation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bella: “Yes”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>account of situation</td>
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<td>Bella: “So I figured I’d”</td>
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<td>Line</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Expression</td>
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<td>Indirect</td>
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<td>Indirect</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Positive</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>Positive</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(expression strategy)</td>
<td>Bella: &quot;Hey, you guys, I'm sorry. I just...&quot;.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Regret</td>
<td>Jessica: &quot;Where were you? We left you messages&quot;.</td>
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<td>Angela: &quot;Yeah, we waited, but we were, like, starving, so we...&quot;.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Positive</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(expression strategy)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Regret</td>
<td>Jessica: &quot;Yeah&quot;.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Explanation or account of situation</td>
<td>Angela: &quot;No&quot;.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Positive</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(expression strategy)</td>
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<td>Bella: &quot;Dad, I'm really sorry&quot;.</td>
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<td>13. Indirect</td>
<td>Expression</td>
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<td>14. Indirect</td>
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<td>15. Indirect</td>
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<td>Politeness</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Negative</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Direct</td>
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<td>20.</td>
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| 21. | Indirect | Expression | Positive | Bella: "Yeah, that sounds like me". |
|      | of apology | politeness | Renee: "Ok, honey, I'm so sorry". |
|      | (expression strategy) |       | Renee: "It's Phil". |
|      | of regret |         | Renee: "He's so worried about you". |

| 22. | Direct | Expression | Positive | Bella: "Do you mind getting Dad?". |
|      | of apology | politeness | Renee: "Okay, baby, I will go get him. |
|      | (offer of apology strategy) |       | Bella: "I have to talk to him. Apologize". |

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

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

\[(96/04/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)\]

**Mike** : "What?"

**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..."

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 data 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 offers apologies to Mike. The type of politeness strategy uses negative politeness strategy, because above expression of apology for the imposition.

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

(127/06/TGI/sra/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 7m).

(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 1 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 last 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 20s).

(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 21:).

(Friends Bella, Bella, and Tyler) (TGL/ind/REG1-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 requestor appeal to common goal apology. Tyler is so regret for his mistake to Bella.

8. Dialogue between Bella and Tyler. (Minutes 22nd).

(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 22 \textsuperscript{h}).

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

\textit{Taylor:} "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 40\textsuperscript{h}).

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

\textit{Jessica:} "I thought the salad was pretty good".

\textit{Bella:} "Hey, you guys, I'm sorry. I just...".

\textit{Jessica:} "Where were you? We left you messages".

\textit{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 apologizing 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/inf/REGI-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 461)

(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 668).

(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.


(944:39/TG/Aud/APO1-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 in “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


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

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”.

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 82th).

(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 88th).

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

_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".

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 96")

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

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

Edward: "I'm sorry".

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

Cullen: "Sor. 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 sorry". Therefore, Edward just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he expresses his regret to Bella. The type of politeness strategy uses passive politeness strategy, because Edward is regret, and he is worried to Bella. Bella has apologized to Edward.

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

(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).  

(1341/55/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 1331, 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 Olthain 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 in “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 harm 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 “sa”, “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 are 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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www.imdb.com/genres/Twilight.html
APPENDIXES
CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Maziyanti Taskurin Nikmah

Place and Date of Birth : Semarang, March 01, 1990

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Banyubiru, Semarang

Educational Background :

1. TK Pandan Sari, Semarang, graduated in 1996

2. SD Kebumen 03, Semarang, graduated in 2002

3. MTs Negeri Kaliangkrik, Magelang, graduated in 2005

4. SMA Islam Sudirman Ambarawa, graduated in 2008
TWILIGHT MOVIE

Stephanie Meyer (Written Novel)

Kristen Stewart as Bella Swan

Billy Burke as Charlie Swan

Matt Bushell as Phil Dwyer

Melissa Rosenberg (Screenplay)

Robert Pattinson as Edward Cullen

Sarah Clarke as Renee Dwyer

Gil Birmingham as Bilty Black
Taylor Lautner as Jacob Black

Elizabeth Reaser as Esme Cullens

Kellan Lutz as Emmet Cullens

Peter Facinelli as Carlisle Cullens

Ashley Greene as Alice 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 Gigandet as James

Michael Welch as Mike Newton

Gregory Tyree Boyce as Tyler Crowley
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Apology</th>
<th>Strategy of Apology</th>
<th>Types of Politeness Strategy</th>
<th>Expression</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Expression of apology (expression of regret)</td>
<td>Negative politeness strategy</td>
<td>Bella: &quot;This is perfect. Are you joking me?&quot;. Bella: &quot;Sorry&quot;. Jacob: &quot;yeah&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Expression of apology (expression of regret)</td>
<td>Positive politeness strategy</td>
<td>Mike: &quot;Whoa!?&quot;. Bella: &quot;I'm sorry&quot;. Bella: &quot;I told them not to let me play. Mike: &quot;No way. No, no, no. That's... That's... Don't...&quot;.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Expression of apology (offer of apology)</td>
<td>Negative politeness strategy</td>
<td>Mike: &quot;Your home girl?&quot;. Eric: &quot;Yeah&quot;. Tyler: &quot;That's my girl&quot;. Tyler: &quot;Sorry I had to mess up your game, Mike&quot;.</td>
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<td>Direct Expression</td>
<td>Positive Expression</td>
<td>Positive Politeness</td>
<td>Positive Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Of apology</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Angela: &quot;Smile&quot;.</td>
<td>&quot;Okay&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(expression</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Sorry, I needed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of regret)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a candid for the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>and Explanation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>feature&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eric: &quot;The feature's dead,</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Angela&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Edward: &quot;I'm sorry, I</td>
<td>didn't get a chance to introduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>myself last week&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bella: &quot;Yes&quot;.</td>
<td>&quot;I'm Edward Cullen&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Politeness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;You're Bella?&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bella: &quot;Yes&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bella: &quot;So I figured I'd</td>
<td>stay with my dad for a while&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Edward: &quot;And now</td>
<td>you're unhappy&quot;.</td>
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<td>Bella: &quot;Yes&quot;.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bella: &quot;Yes&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Indirect Expression of apology (expression of regret and explanation of apology)</td>
<td>Positive politeness strategy</td>
<td>Edward: &quot;I'm sorry, I'm just trying to figure you out&quot;.</td>
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<td>Friends Bella: &quot;Bella!&quot;.</td>
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<td>Friends Bella: &quot;Bella!&quot;.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Friends Bella: &quot;Dial 911!&quot;.</td>
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<td>Friends Bella: &quot;I already called. They're gonna send somebody over soon&quot;.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Tyler: &quot;Bella, I'm so sorry. I panicked&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Indirect Expression of apology (expression of regret and explanation or account of situation)</td>
<td>Positive politeness strategy</td>
<td>Tyler: &quot;I'm sorry, Bella. I tried to stop&quot;.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bella: &quot;I know. It's okay&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Indirect Expression of apology (expression of regret)</td>
<td>Positive politeness strategy</td>
<td>Taylor: &quot;I'm so sorry, Bella. I'm really...&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 10. Indirect Expression | Positive | Jessica: "I thought the salad
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indirect Expression of apology</th>
<th>Positive politeness</th>
<th>Bella: “Hey, you guys, I'm sorry, I just...”.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation at account of situation</td>
<td>Edward: “I'm sorry I kept Bella from dinner”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(expression regret)</td>
<td>Edward: “We just sort of ran into each other and got talking”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(expression regret)</td>
<td>Bella: “Dad, I'm really sorry”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(offer of strategy)</td>
<td>Cullen: “It's a little difficult for...”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Expression</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>Positive</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Expression</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Expression</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Direct</td>
<td>Expression of apology</td>
<td>Negative politeness</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(offer of apology)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Direct</td>
<td>Explanation or Politeness</td>
<td>Positive</td>
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<td>(account of strategy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Direct</td>
<td>Expression of apology</td>
<td>Negative politeness</td>
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<td>(offer of apology)</td>
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<td>(expression of regret)</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Indirect</td>
<td>Expression of apology</td>
<td>Positive</td>
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<td>(expression of regret)</td>
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<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Expression of apology</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bella: “Yeah, that sounds like me”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Expression of apology</th>
<th>Positive strategy</th>
<th>Positive politeness</th>
<th>Bella: “Do you mind getting Dad?”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bella: “I have to talk to him. Apologize”.</td>
<td>Renee: “okay, baby. I will go get him”.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Cade</td>
<td>Expression</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>(6/03:TGL/dir/APOL/NPS)</td>
<td>Bella: &quot;This is perfect. Are you joking me?&quot;. Bella: &quot;Sorry&quot;. Jacob: &quot;yeah&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>(9/04:TGL/ind/REGT/PPS)</td>
<td>Mike: &quot;Whoa!&quot;. Bella: &quot;I'm sorry&quot;. Bella: &quot;I told them not to let me play.&quot; Mike: &quot;No way. No, no, no. That's... That's... Don't...&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>(12/06:TGL/dir/APOL/NPS)</td>
<td>Mike: &quot;Your home girl?&quot;. Eric: &quot;Yeah&quot;. Tyler: &quot;That's my girl!&quot;. Tyler: &quot;Sorry I had to mess up your game, Mike!&quot;. Eric: &quot;Tyler&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Angela: "Smile."

"Okay."

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

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

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

"I'm Edward Cullen."

Bella: "You're Bella?"

"Yes."

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."
7. 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. Tyler: "I'm sorry, Bella. I tried to stop."
   Bella: "I know. It's okay."

9. Taylor: "I'm so sorry, Bella. I'm really...".

10. 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. 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”.

Bella: “Hey”.
Charlie: “Hey”.
Bella: “Dad, I’m really sorry”.

Cullen: “Sorry, Jasper’s our newest vegetarian”.
Cullen: “It’s a little difficult for him”.
Jasper: “It’s a pleasure to meet you”.

Bella: “Hey, sorry I’m late. Biology project”.
Charlie: “I ordered you the spinach salad. I hope that’s okay”.

Edward: “Stop it!”.
Bella: “I’m sorry”.
Edward: “I’m stronger than I thought”.
16. (1063:43/TGL/ind/REGT/NPS) 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. (1073:44/TGL/dir/APOL/PPS) Cullen: "I'm afraid your hunting activities have caused something of a mess for us".

Laurent: "Our apologies".

18. (1153:47/TGL/dir/EXPL/PPS) 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. (1255:51/TGL/dir/APOL/NPS) Bella: "She's not even here".

James: "No".

James: "Sorry".

James: "You know, but you really made it too easy"
| 20. | (1280/52/TGL/ind/REGT/PPS) | Edward: "I'm sorry". |
|     |                          | Alice: "Bella, Bella, it's okay". |
|     |                          | Cullen: "Son. Enough". |
|     |                          | Cullen: "Remember who you are". |
| 21. | (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". |
| 22. | (1351/55/TGL/dir/APOL/NPS) | Bella: "Do you mind getting Dad?". |
|     |                          | Bella: "I have to talk to him. Apologize". |
|     |                          | Renee: "okay, baby. I will go get him". |
Script twilight

1 00:00:21,550 --> 00:00:24,747
Bella: I'd never given much thought to how I would die. (\s

2 00:00:32,982 --> 00:00:37,777
Bella: But dying in the place of someone I love seems like a good way to go. (\s

3 00:01:10,499 --> 00:01:15,007
Bella: If I can't bring myself to regret the decision to leave home. (\s

4 00:01:16,403 --> 00:01:18,702
Bella: I would miss Phoenix. (\s

5 00:01:20,609 --> 00:01:22,238
Bella: I'd miss the heat. (\s

6 00:01:25,614 --> 00:01:28,481
Bella: I would miss my loving, erratic, harebrained mother. (\s

7 00:01:28,481 --> 00:01:29,739
Bella: Okay. (\s

8 00:01:31,153 --> 00:01:32,711
Bella: Renee, come on.
- And her new husband. (\s

9 00:01:32,711 --> 00:01:35,552
Phil: Guys, come on. I love you both. We got a plane to catch. (\s

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. (\s

11 00:01:40,662 --> 00:01:42,927
Bella: and this will be a good thing. (\s

12 00:01:44,367 --> 00:01:45,800
Bella: I think. (\s

13 00:01:46,569 --> 00:01:49,604
Bella: When the shore breathes white. (\s

14 00:01:49,604 --> 00:01:55,672
Bella: That's where I'll come home. (\s

15 00:01:55,872 --> 00:02:02,906
Bella: I am going out to see what I can sow. (\s

16 00:02:05,034 --> 00:02:09,604
Bella: And I don't know where I'm going. (\s

17 00:02:09,616 --> 00:02:12,991
Bella: And I don't know what I'll see. (\s

18 00:02:12,991 --> 00:02:14,461
Bella: In the state of Washington. (\s

19 00:02:14,461 --> 00:02:17,499
Bella: Under a near constant cover of clouds and rain. (\s

20 00:02:17,499 --> 00:02:19,966
Bella: There's a small town named Forks. (\s

21 00:02:19,966 --> 00:02:24,199
Bella: Population, 3,120 people. (\s

22 00:02:25,674 --> 00:02:27,669
Bella: This is where I'm moving. (\s

23 00:02:29,545 --> 00:02:31,574
Bella: My dad's Charlie. (\s

24
Billy: After I ran you in the ankles.

Bella: I totally ruined the engine for you.
Bella: Come on.

Bella: Oh, my gosh!

Bella: This is perfect. Are you joking me?

Bella: Sorry.

Bella: I told you shed love it.

Billy: I'm down with the kids.

Cherie: Oh, yeah, dude. You're the bomb.

Billy: Okay.

Listen, you gotta double-pump the clutch when you shift.

But besides that, you should be good.

That's this one?

Yeah, yeah, right there.

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

74 00:05:33,185 --> 00:05:35,887
Jacob: I go to school on the reservation.

75 00:05:35,898 --> 00:05:38,325
Bella: Right, right.
- Yeah

76 00:05:38,325 --> 00:05:41,563
Bella: That's too bad. I would've been nice to know one person.

77 00:05:41,574 --> 00:05:50,034
Bella: My first day at a new school, isn't it?

78 00:05:50,045 --> 00:05:52,444
Bella: It's March, middle of the semester.

79 00:05:52,444 --> 00:05:54,910
Bella: Great.

80 00:05:54,921 --> 00:06:04,284
Friend Bella: Nice ride.
Bella: Thanks.

81 00:06:04,295 --> 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, tour guide, lunch
dine, shoulder to cry on?

85 00:06:28,350 --> 00:06:31,780
Bella: I'm really kind of the more suffer-in-silence type.

86 00:06:32,791 --> 00:06:33,779
Eric: Good headline for your feature.

87 00:06:33,790 --> 00:06:36,918
Eric: I'm on the paper, and you're next,
baby, front page.

88 00:06:36,929 --> 00:06:38,025
Bella: No, I'm not.

89 00:06:38,036 --> 00:06:42,194
Bella: You...
Please don't have any sort of...

90 00:06:42,195 --> 00:06:44,459

91 00:06:46,399 --> 00:06:46,399
Bella: Okay, thanks.
- Cool?

92 00:06:46,400 --> 00:06:48,469
Eric: All right. Okay. Yeah.

93 00:06:54,268 --> 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 00:06:57,204 --> 00:06:58,711
Mike: Whoa!

96 00:06:58,722 --> 00:06:59,830
Bella: I'm sorry.

97 00:06:59,841 --> 00:07:02,179
Bella: I sold them music, let me play.
Mike: No way. No, no, no. That's... That's... Don't...

Bella: You're krabella, right?

Mike: I'm Mike Newton.

Bella: Just Bella.

Mike: Yeah, hey. I'm Mike Newton.

Bella: Nice to meet you.

Mike: Yeah, it's...

Jessica: She's got a great spike, huh?

Mike: Yeah, it's...

Jessica: I'm Jessica, by the way.

Bella: Hey, you're from Arizona, right?

Mike: Burrito, my friend!

Erie: Hey, Mikey! You met my home girl, Bella?

Erie: You guys can give each other high fives.

Mike: I'm Mike Newton.

Erie: You're good.

Erie: They're people from Arizona supposed to be, like, really tan?

Bella: Maybe that's why they locked me out.

Bella: So much for tax breaks.

Mike: That's so funny.

Erie: We'll have, like, this crazy pyramid fall from the sky.

Erie: And then you guys can...

Erie: It's my pleasure, Madame.

Erie: You guys can give each other high fives.

Erie: Burrito, my friend!

Erie: Hey, Mikey! You met my home girl, Bella?

Erie: Yeah.

Erie: Yeah?

Erie: My girl.
Tyler: Sorry I had to swap up your game, Mike.

Eric: Tyler.

Bella: Yeah.

Jessica: Oh, my God.

Jessica: It's like first grade all over again. You're the only new guy.

Angela: Smile.

Angela: Okay.

Angela: I needed a candid for the feature.

Eric: The feature's dead, Angela.

Eric: Don't bring it up again.

Bella: It's okay, I just...

Eric: I got your back, baby.

Angela: Guess we'll just run another editorial on teen drinking.

Bella: You know, you can always go for vamping disorders.

Bella: Speedo padding on the swim team.

Actually, that's a good one.

Kirk, Right? That's exactly what I thought.

Yeah.

Jessica: We're talking Olympic-size.

Angela: There's no way. He's so skinny. It doesn't make sense.

Jessica: Totally.

Angela: Yeah.

Bella: Who are they?

Angela: The Cullens.

Jessica: They're Or. and Mrs. Cullen's foster kids.

Jessica: They moved down here from Alaska, like, a few years ago.

Angela: They kind of keep to themselves.
00:16:27,710 --> 00:16:28,806
Eric: so I need your play list.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

00:17:09,150 --> 00:17:10,282
Bella: Yes.

00:17:10,282 --> 00:17:12,037
Mr. Molina: On our re-tie cells.

00:17:12,037 --> 00:17:13,889
Mr. Molina: That's what's on your slides right now.

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

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

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

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

00:17:35,583 --> 00:17:37,141
Bella: You were gone.

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

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

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

00:17:44,492 --> 00:17:46,084
Bella: Prophane.
Edward: Well, Phil's a minor league baseball player.

Bella: and he travels a lot,

Edward: And now you're unhappy.

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

Edward: I'm sorry, I'm just...

Edward: You're very difficult for me to read.

Bella: Hey, did you get contacts?

Edward: No.

Bella: Your eyes were black the last time I saw you,

Bella: and now they're, like, golden brown.

Edward: I know, it's the...
Charlie: No. It sure as hell is not okay.
Bella: Ugh, it wasn’t his fault.

Charlie: You could’ve been killed. You understand that?

Bella: Yes. But I wasn’t, so...

Charlie: You can kiss your license goodbye.
Cullen: I heard the chief’s daughter was here.
Charlie: Dr. Cullen.

Cullen: Charlie.

Cullen: I’ve got this one, Jacie.

Cullen: Isabella.

Bella: Bella.

Cullen: Well, Bella, looks like you took quite a spill. How do you feel?
Bella: Good.

Cullen: Look here.

Cullen: You might experience some post-traumatic stress or disorientation.
Cullen: No signs of any head trauma.
Cullen: I think you’ll be just fine.
Taylor: I’m so sorry, Bella. I’m really...
Bella: You know, it would’ve been a whole lot worse.
Bella: If Edward wasn’t there. He knocked me out of the way.
Cullen: Edward? Your boy?
Bella: Yeah, it was amazing.
Charlie: I mean, he got to me so fast. He was nowhere near me.
Cullen: Sounds like you were very lucky.
Cullen: Charlie.

Cullen: Charlie.

Cullen: Charlie.
Edward: You should put your seatbelt on.

Edward: I think I should make sure Bella gets something to eat.

Edward: If you'd like.

Edward: I'll drive you home myself.

Jessica: That's so thoughtful.


Bella: Yeah, I should eat something.

Bella: Okay, so we'll see you tomorrow.

Jessica: Okay, yeah.

Bella: Okay.

Waitress: All right, one mushroom ravioli.

Bella: Thanks

Waitress: Yeah, no problem.
Bella: Well, it's getting closer to town, then.
Charlie: Bella, you should go inside.

686
00:45:37.861 --> 00:45:40.422
Current: Waylon was your father's friend.

Bella: Okay.

688
00:45:46.042 --> 00:45:41.004
Bella: I'll see you later.

689
00:45:50.319 --> 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 --> 00:46:34.655
Charlie: Meantime.

694
00:46:35,522 --> 00:46:38.356
Charlie: I want you to carry this with you.

695
00:46:40.704 --> 00:46:44.958
Charlie: I don't know if you... I'll give you my 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
Alec: You smell good.

Edward: Alice, what are you...

Bella and I are gonna be great friends

Curie: Sorry, Jasper's our newest vegetarian

It's a little difficult for him.

Jasper: It's a pleasure to meet you.

Alice: It's okay, Jasper. You won't hurt her.

Edward: All right. I'm gonna take you on a tour of the rest of the house.

Alice: Okay, Alice. Well, I'll see you soon.

Alice: I know.

I think that went well.
Mike: I mean, I don't know.

939
01:12:08.046 --> 01:12:12.844
Mike: He just looks at you like you're something to eat.

940
01:12:13.992 --> 01:12:16.537
Waitress: Here's your veggie plate, Stephanie.

941
01:12:17.023 --> 01:12:19.522
Bella: Hey, sorry I'm late. Biology project.

942
01:12:20.765 --> 01:12:23.632
Charlie: I ordered you the spinach salad. I hope that's okay.

943
01:12:23.632 --> 01:12:25.727
Bella: You should order one for yourself next time.

944
01:12:25.727 --> 01:12:27.829
Bella: Cut back on the steak

945
Charlie: Hey, I'm as healthy as a horse.

946
01:12:31.449 --> 01:12:33.968
Waitress: Say, Chief, boys want to know,

947
01:12:35.347 --> 01:12:38.748
Waitress: did you find anything down by Queena River today?

948
01:12:41.419 --> 01:12:43.587
Charlie: Yeah, we found a bare human footprint,

949
01:12:43.587 --> 01:12:46.321
Charlie: but it looks like whoever that is, is headed east.

950
01:12:46.321 --> 01:12:49.135
Charlie: So Kipp County sheriff is gonna take over from here.

951
01:12:49.145 --> 01:12:50.888
Waitress: Okay
Charlie: Okay?

952
01:12:50.888 --> 01:12:53.324
Waitress: I just hope they catch him fast.

953
01:13:02.661 --> 01:13:05.474
Charlie: Looks like your friends are flagging you

954
01:13:05.474 --> 01:13:09.007
Charlie: It's okay if you wanna go join them.

955
01:13:09.007 --> 01:13:11.742
Charlie: I'm just gonna turn it in early anyway.

956
Bella: Me, too.

957
01:13:13.181 --> 01:13:15.742
Charlie: Bella, it's Friday night. Go out.

958
01:13:15.742 --> 01:13:19.223
Charlie: Looks like the Newton boy's got a big smile for you.

959
Bella: Yeah, he's a good buddy.

960
Charlie: What about any of these other yahoos in town?

961
Charlie: Anybody interest you?

962
Bella: Dad, we gonna talk about boys?
Edward: I always want to try one thing.

Edward: Just stay very still.

Edward: Don't move.

Edward: Strip it.

Bella: I'm sorry.

Edward: I'm stronger than I thought.

Bella: Yeah. I wish I could say the same.

Edward: I can't ever lose control with you.

Bella: Hey, don't go.

Bella: Hey, got you another one.

Charlie: Thanks.

Bella: I have a date with Edward Cullen.

Charlie: He's a little old for you. Isn't he?

Charlie: He's important.

Charlie: He's a junior. I'm a junior.

Bella: I thought you liked the Cullens.

Charlie: I thought you didn't like any of the boys in town.

Bella: Edward doesn't live in town.

Bella: Technically.

Bella: He's right outside.

Bella: Yes, he wanted to meet you, officially.

Bella: Could you be nice?

Charlie: All right. Bring him in.

Charlie: Chief Swan.

Edward: Chief Swan.
01:20:05.466 \rightarrow 01:20:07.366
Cullen: Come home, Rosalie!

01:20:10.334 \rightarrow 01:20:12.131
Bella: You're out. Emmett: Out!

01:20:13.364 \rightarrow 01:20:15.070
Emmett: Babe, come on. It's just a game.

01:20:18.109 \rightarrow 01:20:21.442
Song: You set my soul on fire

01:20:21.442 \rightarrow 01:20:22.979
Cullen: Nice kitty.

01:20:22.979 \rightarrow 01:20:23.729
Song: One

01:20:26.317 \rightarrow 01:20:29.514
Song: You set my soul on fire

01:20:29.514 \rightarrow 01:20:30.264
Song: One

01:20:34.358 \rightarrow 01:20:37.452
Song: You set my soul on fire

01:20:37.452 \rightarrow 01:20:38.202
Song: One

01:20:42.290 \rightarrow 01:20:43.565
Song: You set my soul on fire

01:20:43.565 \rightarrow 01:20:45.795
Edward: What are you doing?

01:20:51.497 \rightarrow 01:20:54.097
Song: Super massive black hole

01:20:54.097 \rightarrow 01:20:55.535
Song: Super massive black hole

01:21:03.248 \rightarrow 01:21:04.946
Rosalie: My monkey man.

01:21:19.524 \rightarrow 01:21:20.825
Alice: Stop!

01:21:39.851 \rightarrow 01:21:42.017
Edward: Let's go.
Cullen: It's too late.

01:21:43.427 \rightarrow 01:21:45.224
Edward: Get your hair down.

01:21:46.464 \rightarrow 01:21:59.059
Rosalie: Like that'll help. I can smell her from across the field.

01:21:56.107 \rightarrow 01:21:58.075
Edward: I shouldn't have brought you here. I'm so sorry.

01:22:01.908 \rightarrow 01:22:01.908
Rosalie: What? What are you... Edward: Just be quiet and stand behind me.

01:22:23.147 \rightarrow 01:22:25.658
Cullen: I believe that belongs to you.

Laurent: Thank you
1067
Laurent: I am Laurent.

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

1069
01:22:35,246 --> 01:22:36,377
Laurent and James.

1070
01:22:37,715 --> 01:22:40,206
Cullen: I'm Carlisle. This is my family.

1071
01:22:42,653 --> 01:22:43,315
Laurent: Hello.

1072
Cullen: I'm afraid your hunting activities have caused something of a mess for us.

1073
Lauren: Our apologies.

1074
Laurent: We didn't realize the territory had been claimed.

1075
01:22:51,889 --> 01:22:55,455
Cullen: Yes, well, we maintain a permanent residence nearby.

1076
01:22:55,455 --> 01:22:58,496
Laurent: Really?

1077
01:22:58,496 --> 01:23:03,598
Laurent: Well, we won't be a problem anymore.

1078
01:23:03,598 --> 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 --> 01:23:18,234
Laurent: Could you use three more players?

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

1085
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 be fast.

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 --> 01:24:00,064
Jasmine: You brought a snack.

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

Bella: Oh, if I ever see red, I'll pull out a tooth. I swear.

Charlie: Yeah, Bella. I know I'm not that much fun to be around.

Charlie: But I can change that. We can do more stuff together.

Bella: Like what?

Bella: Like watch baseball on the TV screen?

Bella: Eat at the diner every night?

Bella: Steak and cobbler?

Bella: Dad, that's you. That's not me.

Charlie: Bella, come on, I just...

Charlie: I just got you back.

Bella: Yeah, and you know, if I don't get out now.

Bella: Then I'm just gonna be stuck here like Mom.

Edward: Why don't you let me drive?

Bella: He won't.

Bella: You should've seen his face.

Bella: I told him the same thing that my mom told him.

Bella: When she was leaving him.

Edward: It's the only way he'll let you go.

Edward: Just don't worry about him now. He's safe. The cackler's following us.

Edward: It's just Emmett.

Edward: Alice is in the car behind us.

Cullen: Wait.

Cullen: He came to warn us about James.

Lauren: This isn't my fight, and I've grown tired of his games.
James: Poor Mummy would pay the price for that mistake. :S

Bella: I'd never given much thought to how I would die. :(

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

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

Bella: They also brought me to Edward. :<

Bella: Mom?

Bella: Where are you?

Bella: Mom?

Bella: Here you are.

Bella: What are you doing in here? :<

Bella: Everyone makes fun of me. :(

Bella: Come on, you're a wonderful dancer. :D

Bella: Mom, I'm sick. :<

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

James: Good.

James: And

James: action.
James: Tell him to average you. Tell him!

Bella: Oh, Edward don't.
James: Tell him! Tell him!

James: You're alone because you're faster than the others.
Edward: I'm strong enough to kill you.
Edward: I'm sorry.
Alice: Bella, Bella, it's okay.
Cullen: So, enough.
Cullen: Remember who you are.
Alice: Bella, you're okay.
Cullen: Bella needs you.
Alice: It's okay.
Cullen: Oh, God.
Alice: Carlisle! Her blood.

James: His rage will make for more interesting span.

James: Than his feeble attempts to protect you.

James: Beautiful, very visually dynamic.

James: I choose my stage well.

James: It's too bad he didn't have the strength to turn you.

James: Instead, he kept you this fragile little human.

James: It's exact, really.

James: Tell Edward how much it hurts.
Cullen Stop

1374
51:41:52.911 - 51:41:53.181
Cullen: Stop.

1375
51:44:34.738 - 51:41:56.298
Cullen: Find the will.

1376
Bella: Death is peaceful, easy.

1377
Bella: Life is harder.

1378
51:42:33.681 - 51:42:40.012
Renee: Bella?

1379
51:42:41.985 - 51:42:43.179
Renee: Baby?

1380
51:42:44.821 - 51:42:46.049
Renee: Bella.

1381
51:42:47.644 - 51:42:49.324
Bella: Mom?
Renes: Hey.

1382
51:42:50.059 - 51:42:51.583
Bella: Where's he?

1383
51:42:51.583 - 51:42:53.128
Bella: Where's Edward?

1384
Bella: Where's Edward?

1385
51:42:55.086 - 51:42:56.089
Renee: He's asleep.

1386
Renee: He never leaves.

1387
51:43:30.129 - 51:43:42.253
Renee: And your dad, he's down at the church.

1388
51:43:70.753 - 51:43:84.366
Bella: What happened?

1389
51:43:84.941 - 51:43:97.808
Renee: Well, when you fell, you broke your leg.

1390
Renee: and you lost a lot of blood.

1391
Renee: You don't remember any of this, do you?

1392
51:43:15.752 - 51:43:17.447
Renee: Edward came down with his dad.

1393
Renee: to try to convince you to come back to Forks.

1394
Renee: So you went over in their hotel, then you tipped.

1395
Renee: and you fell down two flights of stairs.

1396
Renee: Went through a window.

1397
51:43:35.204 - 51:42:36.869
Bella: Yeah, now sounds like me.

1398
Renee: Oh, honey, I'm so sorry.
12:46
01:43:45.014 --> 01:43:47.072
Romeo: I'm so worried about you.

13:41
01:43:48.643 --> 01:43:49.294
Bella: You're texting.

13:42
01:43:49.884 --> 01:43:51.794
Romeo: Finally, yeah.

13:43
01:43:53.500 --> 01:43:55.683
Romeo: I told him to stay down to Florida.

13:44
01:43:55.683 --> 01:43:59.819
Romeo: Honey, you are gonna love Jacksonville.
It's sunny every day.

13:45
01:43:59.819 --> 01:44:02.694
Romeo: and we found the cutest little house, and you've got your own bathroom.

13:46
01:44:02.694 --> 01:44:05.339
Bella: Mom, I still want to live in Forks.

13:47
01:44:05.969 --> 01:44:07.163
Romeo: What?

13:48
01:44:07.604 --> 01:44:09.595
Bella: I want to live in Forks.

13:49
01:44:09.597 --> 01:44:12.601
Romeo: Well, okay, but we'll talk about it.

13:50
01:44:14.077 --> 01:44:16.068
Bella: Do you mind seeing Dad?

13:51
01:44:16.777 --> 01:44:19.771
Bella: I have to talk to him. Apologize.

13:52
01:44:20.387 --> 01:44:23.513
Romeo: Okay, baby, I'll go get him.

13:57
01:44:25.553 --> 01:44:26.786
We see: And I'll go get a nurse, okay?
Bella: Okay.

13:57
01:44:34.201 --> 01:44:41.435
Bella: So what happened?

13:55
01:44:40.135 --> 01:44:41.795
Bella: Where's James?

13:56
01:44:42.939 --> 01:44:44.907
Edward: We took care of it.

13:57
01:44:51.414 --> 01:44:54.042
Edward: And the woman. Victoria. She ran off.

13:58
01:44:54.584 --> 01:44:56.352
Bella: I'm alive because of you.

13:59
01:44:56.552 --> 01:44:59.087
Edward: No, you're in here because of me.

13:60
01:45:00.757 --> 01:45:02.521
Edward: The worst part of it was that

13:61
01:45:04.627 --> 01:45:07.357
Edward: I thought I wasn't gonna be able to stop

13:62
01:45:07.557 --> 01:45:08.988
Bella: You did stop.

13:63
01:45:10.720 --> 01:45:14.932
Edward: Bella, you gotta go to Jacksonville so I can't hurt you anymore.

13:64
01:45:16.639 --> 01:45:17.833
Bella: What?
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- Suggestion need to be completed  
- Complete with all the document needed  
- Bibliography |       |

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<td>12</td>
<td>Sertifikat One Day National Seminar on Internet-Based English Learning</td>
<td>November 9, 2010</td>
<td>Peserta</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Sertifikat A Half-Day Teacher Training Workshop on Motivating Your Student Focusing on Speaking Skill</td>
<td>July 15, 2011</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Piagam Penghargaan Pelatihan Ustaz/Ustadzah se-Kecamatan Tingkir</td>
<td>March 11, 2012</td>
<td>Panitia</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Sertifikat Workshop Parenting &quot;Merajut Cinta Mengkokahkan Dakwah&quot;</td>
<td>May 6, 2012</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Seminar Nasional Ekonomi Syariah 'Ekonomi Syaririn-Bukan Ekonomi Biasa'</td>
<td>June 2, 2012</td>
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Salatiga, 4 September 2012

Pembantu Ketua III

[Stamp]
KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (STAIN) SALATIGA
Jl. Temara Banteng 02 Teip.023986/023706 Fax:323423 Salatiga 50721
Website: www.stainsalatiga.ac.id E-mail: adminstain@stainsalatiga.ac.id

Nomor: Sti.24/K-II-PP.00.031.1/396/2012
Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi
Jadwal Pembimbing dan Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth. Setia Riau, M.Pd

assalamualaikum wr.wb.

Dalam rangka penelitian Skripsi Manajemen Pemasaran Surjaya (S.1), Saya, diberikan sebagai Desa Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa:

Nama : Maziyani Tasaria N
NIM : 11284029
Jurusan : Pemasaran
Jadwal Skripsi :

AN ANALYSIS OF APOLOGY AS A POLITENESS STRATEGY EXPRESSED BY THE CHARACTER IN THE 'TWILIGHT MOVIE

Apanya dipandang penting Saudara diminta menguakisi teman Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk dikeluarkan dan diaksanakan.

Wassalamualaikum wr.wb.

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

Tembusan: Yth. Ketua STAIN Salatiga (sebagai laporan)