THE SPEECH FUNCTIONS ANALYSIS IN UTTERANCES USED BY ALEX HITCHES AND SARA MENDES IN "HITCH" MOVIE

A THESIS

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the completion for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Language specialized in Linguistics

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this thesis is absolutely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others are quoted and cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, 20 February 2014

Catur Wahono Martanto

MOTTO

"Always be yourself and never be anyone else even if they look better than you." (Desy

Aryanti)

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

stop questioning." (Albert Einstein)

"Without a struggle, there can be no progress." (Frederick Douglass)

"Do whatever you like, be consistent, and success will come naturally."

(http://www.caramudahbelajarbahasainggris.net)

DEDICATION

I dedicated my thesis to:

- My beloved parents and my family

  For their endless love, support and encouragement

- My many friends

  For supported me throughout the process of thesis

- My someone special

  Who has been a constant source of support and encouragement during the process

  of thesis

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Finally, I do realize that due to my limited ability, this thesis must have short coming. For this, I welcome any suggestion and criticisms.

Semarang, 20 February 2014

Catur Wahono Martanto

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled *The Speech Function Analysis in Utterances Used by Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in "Hitch" Movie*. The objective of the study are: to find out the kinds of speech functions which are found in the conversation and to find out the interpersonal roles created by Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in "Hitch" movie. The researcher chose Hitch movie because this movie uses many dialogues to identify statement, offer, command and question.

Descriptive qualitative method is used to describe the data in the data discussion. Meanwhile, the library research is used to gain references dealing with the object of the study.

The researcher found 10 kinds of speech function that Alex and Sara produced in "Hitch" movie. They are statement, answer, question, acknowledgement, contradiction, command, offer, disclaimer, rejection, acceptance, and there is no refusal and compliance. The highest speech function produced by Alex is speech function "statement" with 50 moves because Alex is a professional dating consultant so he always gave statement such as solution to his client. The highest speech function produced by Sara is "statement" with 57 moves because Sara is an out spoken person so she produced more statement. But Sara also produced "question" with 49 moves because she is a gossip columnist so she used question to interview Alex and the other person.

Keywords   : Conversation, Movie, Move, Speech Function, Utterance

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Every people need a language to communicate each other. With a communication medium, people can interact and cooperate with other people. When someone uses language to interact, one of the things they are doing is establishing a relationship : between the person speaking now and the person who will probably speak next.

Communication is done to convey idea, like statement, question, offer, commands. In communication, we make use sentences or to be precise, utterances and the way someone make use of these utterances is called speaking. Producing language means that we create sentence and shares our ideas with other people. According to Wardaugh (1996:1) "When two people or more communicate with each other, they use a communication system, called code. It means something we intend and it is also called as a language".

Language is one of the important things for people around the world because a language is used as a means of communication in their community. A language is created so that people are able to fulfill their necessities as social individualities. Gerot and Wignell (1994:161) state that "spoken and written language are both complex, but in different ways. Spoken language tends to be complex grammatically and written language tends to be complex lexically". This thesis focuses on spoken text which is realized in the clauses of the utterances in the conversation transcript. It has excessively relation in use with the society. According to Wardaugh (1977: 7) "Language is basically a means of both

oral and written communication. Without language, people in community cannot cooperate in their activity". Language allows human to say things to each other and express their communication needs.

In other word, it is said that the main function of language is as a communication device and interaction instrument for all human. Besides that, language also plays important role in human life because it is one of the ways that is used by human to communicate or interact each other to share ideas, thought, information, news, etc. by the media.

There are two forms of communication. It is written and spoken media. Written media consist of novel, drama, magazine, short story and newspaper. And the spoken media include; debate, dialogue, conversation, interview. Language can form as a dialogue that becomes a very important matter in communicating and interacting with others. A dialogue can take place in one place, and there must be a contact between two participants; those are speaker (S) and hearer (H).

A speaker, in uttering of dialogue, select a speech role for her or himself and simultaneously and thereby, allocates a speech role to hearer or listener. If a speaker gives some information, he or she is inherently inviting to receive that information. Those both sides are important factor in Speech situation factors in speech situation.

According to Eggins (1994: 199), the general function of dialogue is as follows:

Dialogue is the means language gives us for expressing interpersonal meanings about roles and attitudes. Being able to take part in dialogue, then, means being able to negotiate the exchange of interpersonal meanings, being able to realize social relationships with other language users.

Based on this statement, dialogue has a function to inform the interpersonal meanings of language. Halliday (1994:68) says that:

> Whenever we use language to interact, one of the things we are doing with it is establishing a relationship between us: between speaking now and the person who will probably speak next. To establish the relationship we take turn at speaking we take on different speech roles in exchange. The basic speech roles we can take on are giving, demanding information, good and services.

Talking about dialogue is related with speech functions. Halliday (1984:11) suggest that dialogue is "a process of exchange" involving two variables:

1. A commodity to be exchanged: either information or good and service.

2. Roles associated with exchange relations: either giving or demanding.

(Halliday (1994: 69), states that "there are four primary forms of movement types of speech functions; those are offer, statement, command, and question. Every moment in dialogue must be one of speech functions and each speech function involves both speech role and commodity choice". When the clause is about the exchanging of information such as stating, confirming, and denying, contradicting, inquiring, it functions is a proposition. If it gives information, it has the speech function of question. When the clause is about the exchange of goods and services, it has the speech function, offer. If it is demanding good and services, it has the speech function, command.

In this study the researcher has chosen the topic the Speech Function Analysis of the Conversation in "Hitch" Movie because this movie is a good movie and the story in the movie has a lot of variation about speech function by conversation between the main characters.

According to thesis entitled "Kenny the Shark, I Love the Nightlife? ", movie can be a medium for students to create their own style of learning because the dialogue is used in daily conversation. The actors and actresses in the films use various function of moves to make their conversation naturally. So, it is good for students to learn those functions of move by observing a good model.

Based on the statement above, the researcher takes the title "**Speech Function in Utterances Used by Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in Hitch Movie.**

1.2. Statement of the Problem

In this research the researcher wants to discuss the following problems:

1. What kinds of speech functions are used by Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in "Hitch" movie?

2. What interpersonal roles are created by Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in "Hitch" movie?

1.3. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is limited to the type of speech functions of conversation between Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in "Hitch" movie based on Halliday (1994).

1.4. Objective of the study

1. To find out the kinds of speech functions which are found in the conversations among Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in the " Hitch" movie

2. To find out the interpersonal roles created by Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in "Hitch" movie.

1.5. **Significance of the study**

The result of this research is hopefully useful

1. For the researcher

    This study is significant for applying the theories of linguistics derived from the lectures during the time of the study. It is also a contribution to the researcher to get more knowledge especially about the speech function.

2. For further research

    It is hoped that the result of this study can give a valuable contribution for another further research and encourage English Department students to learn about Systemic Functional Linguistics, especially speech function analysis.

1.6. Thesis organization

In order to present the thesis systematically in accordance with academic writing principles and to make it easy for the readers to understand the content, this research is presented in five chapters with the following organization.

Chapter I is Introduction. It discusses Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Scope of the Study, Objective of the Study, Significance of the Study and Thesis Organization.

Chapter II is Review of Related Literature. This chapter discusses about some theories related to the data analysis of the data. Those theories are Utterance,Casual Conversation, Interpersonal Meaning in Conversation, Discourse Structure of Casual Conversation, Speech Functions, Turn and Move in Casual Conversation and Dialogue.

Chapter III contains Research Method. This third chapter consist of Research Design, Unit of Analysis, Source of Data, Technique of data Collection and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV presents the Speech Functions Analysis and the Interpersonal Roles of the conversation between Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes

Chapter V consists of Conclusions and Suggestions of the Study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In text, there are three kinds of meaning. They are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. The data were analyzed to find out the interpersonal meanings realized in the clauses. The researcher put the conversation as data.

According to the purpose of this research, that is to find out types of speech function analysis, which are used in "Hitch" film dialogue, the researcher will show the theory of Speech Functions, Speech Functions in Systemic Functional Linguistics. Basically, conversation is a process of changes two variables; they are speech role and commodity exchange. The combination between them is called speech function. Systemic Functional Linguistics views language as a resource for making meaning. In text, there are three kinds of meaning. They are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. Interpersonal meaning is reflecting the function of language as a means whereby the speaker participates in the speech situation, (Matthisen 1995: 687). The data were analyzed to find out the interpersonal meanings realized in the utterance. The researcher put the conversation as data.

2.1.   Utterances

In linguistics, utterance is a unit of speech. In phonetic terms, a stretch of spoken language that is preceded by silence and followed by silence or a change of speaker. (Phonemes, morphemes, and words are all considered "segments" of the stream of speech sounds that constitute an utterance.)

An utterance is spoken language unit used by speakers in a dialogue or conversation to communicate each other. Utterance refer to complete [communicative](#) units, which may consist of single [words](#), [phrases](#), [clauses](#) and clause combinations spoken in context, in contrast to the term 'sentence,' which we reserve for units consisting of at least one [main clause](#) and any accompanying [subordinate clauses](#), and marked by [punctuation](#) (capital letters and full stops) in writing."An utterance is very related to aspects of communication process. Schiffrin (1994: 386) says that in communication, people use utterances to convey information and to lead each other toward an interpretation of meanings and intentions.

2.2. Casual Conversation

Conversation can be:

a.Transactional (pragmatic): we talk to others to facilitate the exchange of goods and services (buying things, getting information, etc.)

b.Phatic: we talk to people to maintain (or create) friendships.

Conversation for phatic reasons is called 'casual conversation'. It is usually not directed at any purpose other than to pass the time, or to make or strengthen friendships. Casual conversation is a conversation which expressed by speakers in informal situation; such as in family and friend relationship, classroom, party, etc. In a casual conversation, both participants assume a shared awareness of the language system, a shared awareness of what has been said before, and a shared awareness of cultural events.

A casual conversation involves the number of participants. The participants can be two or more. Casual conversation involve less intimate participants there is an orientation towards consensus.

2.2.1. Interpersonal Meaning in Conversation

In communication, particularly in a conversation, people use language interpersonally, interact with other people, controll their behavior. The interpersonal is reflecting the function of language as a means whereby the speaker participates in the speech situation. In text, there are three kinds of meaning. They are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. Interpersonal meaning cover two main areas: one concerns the types of interaction taking place and the kind of commodity being exchanged, and the other concerns the way speakers take a position in their messages.

In the conversation, the interpersonal meaning system is come up by the participants is conversation, they adopt and assign roles. Matthisen (1995: 687) says that form an interpersonal point of view, a nominal group enacts elements of information as given or demanded, persons and attitudes. It is a part (dialogic) exchange between speaker and addressee, where commodities are given and demanded: and it enacts the interpersonal universe with the interactants as part of dialogic centre. Through the opinions, the speaker adopts a role, a set of roles and also assigns roles to others speakers, while accepting or rejecting those that are assigned to him; he expresses his own judgements, his own attitudes, his own personality, and in doing exerts certain effects on the hearer. They adopt and assign the roles as a channel and as a model for social interaction.

Based on the statement about the conversation and interpersonal meaning, it can be figured out that conversation has a function to inform the interpersonal meaning in language. It focuses on interpersonal meaning that involves looking at what kinds of role relations are established through talk, what attitudes interactants express to about each other, what kinds of things they find funny, and how they negotiate to take turns, etc.

2.2.2. Discourse Structure Pattern of Conversation

According to Halliday (1994) in Eggins and Slade (1997: 179) the discourse structure in systemic functional modal of dialogue is incorporated within a comprehensive contextual model of language, it provides a way of relating patterns in move choice to the interpersonal context in interaction.

Halliday (1994: 68-71) considered dialogue in a conversation has an extremely rich description of the meanings of moves in talk in interaction. The study develops our account of casual conversation as a site for active social work by focusing explicitly on the achievement of interactivity. It interprets a dialogue as the exchange of speech functions, whereby each 'move' in casual talk involves talking on a speech role and positioning other interactants into predicted speech roles.

To establish the relationship, different speech role and commodity exchanged are taken. The basic speech roles they can take on are giving and demanding and the basic of commodity exchanged are information and good-and-service.

2.2.2.1. Basic Types of Exchange Process

According to Eggins (1994: 149) dialogue is the means language gives us for expressing interpersonal; meanings about roles and attitudes. It means that people can take part in dialogue, then, it means we can negotiate the exchange of interpersonal meanings and realize social relations with other language users.

Halliday (1994: 68) suggests that dialogue is a 'process of exchange' involving two variables: the basic of speech role (giving or demanding) and a commodity to be exchanged (information or good and services). It can be described as follows:

1.   Speech Role:

a.   Giving

Giving means inviting to give, the speaker is giving something to the listener for example a piece of information.

Example: a. Would you like to borrow my copy of "The Bostonians"?

　　　"The Bostonians" is a novel by Henry James.

　　　 b.   Would you like to borrow my book of " Harry Potter"?

　　　 " Harry Potter" is a novel by J.K. Rowling.

c.   Demanding

Demanding means demanding to give, the speaker is demanding something from the listener.

Example: Can I borrow your copy of "The Bostonians"?

　　　Who wrote "The Bostonians"?

At the same time as choosing either to give or demand in an exchange, we also choose the kind of "commodity" that we are exchanging. The choice here is between exchanging information:

> Who wrote "The Bostonians"?

> "The Bostonians" is a novel by Henry James.

Or exchanging goods and service:

> Can I borrow your copy of "The Bostonians"?

> Would you like to borrow my copy of "The Bostonians"?

2. Commodity Exchange:

a. Information

The speaker says to the hearer with the aim of getting to tell something.

For example:

> "Who is The current President of Indonesia?"

> The current president of Indonesia is Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

b. Good and services

The speaker says to the hearer with the aim of getting to do something or give some object.

For examples:

> "May I take your pen?"

> "Would you like to borrow my pen?"

By cross – classifying these two dimensions of "speech role" and " commodity exchanged", we can come up with four basic "moves" types, they are statement, question, offer, and command are what M.A.K. Halliday refers to as speech functions.

Based on the types of Speech roles above, Halliday (1994: 12) suggested that the built in interactivity of dialogue arise from the implication that speech roles position both speakers 'demand or give and the speakers' potential response. It means that when the speaker takes on a role of giving or demanding by the same token, he assigns a complementary role to the person he is addressing. If I am giving, you are called on to give.

The simultaneous cross-classification of these two variables of exchange-commodity and exchange role the four basic speech functions of English. The four basic types of moves interactants can make to initiate a piece of dialogue. One of the most basic interactive distinctions concerns the kind of commodity being exchanged; that is, the difference between using language to exchange information and using it to exchange goods and services. A second distinction concerns the type of interaction taking place; that is, the difference between demanding and giving. In other words, we can demand information or we can give it and we can demand goods and service or give them.

2.3   Speech Functions

In the discourse structure patterns, the speech functions choices is a key resource for negotiating degrees of familiarity. If participants wish to explore their interpersonal relations, they must choose speech functions which keep the conversational going and his frequently means that intimate relations involve interactants reacting to each other in confronting, rather than supporting moves.

The most fundamental types of role, which lies behind all the more specific to recognize are just two: giving and demanding. The speaker is either giving something to the listener (a piece of information, for example) or he is demanding something from him. These elementary categories already involve complex notions: giving means 'inviting to receive', and demanding means 'inviting to give'. Typically, therefore, an 'act' of speaking is something that might more appropriately be called an 'interact': it is an exchange, in which giving implies receiving and demanding implies giving in response.

Halliday (1994: 68-69) divides the four basic speech functions: offer, question, statement and command. The four basic speech functions are related to both the exchanged process. We use these basic speech functions to interact and negotiate with others. Almost all of the language we use in our everyday interactions with others can be accounted for by these four basic speech functions.

The most fundamental purposes in any exchange are, of course, giving (and taking) or demanding (and being given) a commodity of some kind. In such cases, the speaker's purpose is carried out only, primarily, through language: the speaker makes a statement to give information, or asks a question to demand it; and the exchange is successful if the listener receives (understands) the information that the speaker gives or provides the information demanded (answer the question).

2.3.1. The Four Basic Speech Function

The four basic speech functions can be shown below:

1.   Command

The speaker demands the hearer some goods or some services and the hearer and thereby invited to give that service or provide the goods.

For example: *Help me!*

Can you help me?

2.   Offer

The speaker gives the hearer some goods or some services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to receive those goods and services.

For example: *Can I help You?*

3.   Statement

The speaker gives information to hearer, and invites the hearer to receive that information.

For example: *He was helping her.*

It's my shoes.

4.   Question

A question is a linguistic expression used to make a request for information.

Questions are normally *put or asked* using interrogative sentences.

For example: "*How do you know him*?"

By cross-classifying the two dimensions of "Speech role" and "commodity", we can come up with the four basic "moves" we can make to get a dialogue (see table 1).

Table 1. Speech Roles and Commodities Exchanged

Speech role	Commodity Exchanged

	Information	**Goods and Services**
Giving	Statement	Offer
Demanding	Question	Command

Source: Halliday (1994: 69)

The built in interactivity of dialogue arises from the implication that speech roles

position both speaker and potential respondent:

> When the speaker takes on a role of giving or demanding, by the same token he assigns a complementary role to the person he is addressing, if I am giving, you are called on to accept; if I am demanding, you are called on to give. (Halliday 1984:12)

2.3.2. The Speech Function Responses

These alternative responses of four basic speech functions can be broadly

differentiated as either supporting or confronting:

1.   Supporting Responses

Supporting responses provide consensus and agreement. For example,

acknowledge a statement, answer a question, acceptance an offer, and

compliance a command, those are supporting moves. Supporting responses

tend to close off the exchange, as the proposition has been resolved. For

example, answer the question, acknowledgement a statement, compliance a

command and acceptance an offer.

2.   Confronting Responses

Confronting responses enact disagreement or non-compliance. For example,

disclaiming knowledge rather than acknowledging, declining to answer a

question or refusing an offer than enact (verbally) some degree of confrontation.

Based on the consideration between speech functions pairs and two responses above, we can summarize Halliday's outline (1994:69) of dialogue in table 2.

Table 2. Speech Function Pairs and Responses

Initiating speech function	Responding speech functions	
	Supporting	Confronting
Offer	Acceptance	Rejection
Command	Compliance	Refusal
Statement	Acknowledgement	Contradiction
Question	Answer	Disclaimer

Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that a speech function is expressed through a typical type of sentence construction. For example, speech function of command is typically expressed through imperative sentence (*give your money*). But sometimes, for a certain purpose, a command is expressed through interrogative sentence (*Do you mind giving me your money?*).

Those eight responding speech functions classes are:

1. Acceptance

    The speaker gives the hearer some goods and services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to supporting those responding.

    For example: *"Agree."*

"Well, OK"

2. Compliance

The speaker demands the hearer some responding goods and services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to confronting those responding.

For example: *"Thanks."*

3. Rejection

The speaker gives the hearer some goods and services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to confronting those responding.

For example: *"You didn't warn me!."*

4. Acknowledgement

The speaker gives the hearer some information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to supporting those responding.

For example: *"Yea."*

5. Refusal

The speaker demands the hearer some responding goods and service and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to confronting those responding.

For example: "*No, thanks."*

6. Contradiction

The speaker gives the hearer some information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to confronting those responding.

For example: "*No, it's not!"*

7. Answer

The speaker demands the hearer some responding information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to supporting those responding.

For example: *"Yes, I have"*

8.   Disclaimer

The speaker demands the hearer some responding information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to confronting those responding.

For example: *" I really wouldn't know."*

"No, no at all."

2.3.3. The Speech Function and Responding Speech Function

Our choice in responding moves is constrained by the initiating move that has just been made. The alternatives we face in responding can be broadly differentiated into types: a supporting type of responding move, versus a confronting type. They can be shown in the table below:

Table 3. The Examples of using Speech Functions and Responding Speech Functions

Initiating Speech Function	Supporting	Confronting
Question (Have you ever read "Naruto Comic"?)	Answer (Yes, I have)	Disclaimer (I really wouldn't know.)
Statement (It's by Mashashi Kishimoto)	Acknowledge (Yea.)	Contradiction (I think you are wrong)
Offer	Acceptance	Rejection

(May I borrow your Naruto comic?)	(Well, OK)	(No, I don't lend my comic)
Command (Tell me about the story of Naruto comic)	Compliance (Ok.)	Refusal (Sorry, I can't tell about it.)

Table 3 above gives a list of four basic speech functions classes and eight speech function response.

As a result, in a conversation, the exchange process structure and speech functions are very related to each other. It realizes the role relationship of the speakers to each other. There is also a correlation between the structure of a responding move and the different structure of an initiating move. By looking at who makes what kinds of moves in initiating speech function and identifying the role which played by the speakers, we can explain the attitudes toward in the interaction, and it is called interpersonal role relationship.

2.4 Turn and Move in Casual Conversation

2.4.1. Turn in Casual Conversation

One of the implications of this is that the discourse patterns of speech function are carried not by grammatical units, such as the clause, but by a discourse unit, a unit sensitive to interactive function. The most obvious discourse unit is the turn on all the talk produced by one speaker before another speaker gets in. It is very important units in casual talk or conversation.

Eggins and Slade (1997: 184) say that there is one feature of turn that has to be mentioned before the rules can be presented, namely the possibility of invited to speak next. The turn can be described by the speakers in conversation by using speech function pairs. For examples:

1 a: (i) "Who wrote Laskar Pelangi?" (question)

2 b: (i) "Andrea Hirata." (answer)

If (a) select (b) in current turn for his question "who wrote Laskar pelangi?", so (a) must stop speaking, and (b) must speak next by answering the (a)"s question.

1/a D: (i) "I mean, (ii) the man love you."

1/b (iii) "I think, (iv) you must be happy marry with him."

We can see that (D) is a single turn at talk. This change clearly indicates that (D) is making a number of moves in single turn, and expresses a statement. But, the moves are still in one meaning of D. However, the turn can still happen even when the hearer responses the speaker means of requests. For example, we can already point out that there are the other speaker responses to (D")s first move, she is actually is a single turn:

2/a S: (i) "I don"t think so."

2/b (ii) "I just regard him as my friend."

The fact the two rather than just one task are being performed here can be seen by realizing that (S) could have stopped at the end of his first move. She both declares disagreement by adopting a confronting speech function response that is contradiction

2.4.2   Move in Casual Conversation

A move is a unit after which speaker change could occur without turn transfer being seen as an interruption. Move is the unit which expressed in speech functions in discourse. It is closely related to the turn-taking organization of conversation.

The move is a unit of discourse organization, not grammar, and is therefore a separate unit from the clause. However, while the clause and the move are distinct units, move is realized by a clause: that is, most clauses are moves, and most moves are clauses, so fundamental to language structure.

Martin in Eggins and Slade (1994: 187-188) says that a move as a clause which selects independently for mood is a useful point of departure, although not sufficient on its own. The determining whether in a particular instance a clause is move, the grammatical independence or dependence of the clause must be considered.

The grammatical dependence or independence of the clause is consists of:

1. Embedded clauses is a clause operating within another clause, e.g. as a post-modification or noun clause. For example:

a. Jane (i) you met his brother that night we were doing this and passing up.

2. Dependent clauses and the main clause on which they depend. When the dependent clause occurs in first position, it carries strong structural implications that the speaker has not yet finished their move. Hence examples such as the following are easy to treat as single moves:

a. Jane (i) if you have much money (ii) you should by your father a new house.

3. Quoting and reporting clauses, both direct and indirect. Where one clause involve a verb of thinking or saying and the next or previous clause includes what was said or thought, the two function together as a single move, as again such clause are grammatically dependent.

2.5. Dialogue

Dialogue (sometimes spelled dialog in American English) is a *literary* and *theatrical* form consisting of a written or spoken *conversational* exchange between two or more people. Dialogue is a special conversation among people with different points of view on issues of mutual concern.

Unlike participants in other forms of conversation, people engaged in dialogue do not try to accomplish a specific task or persuade others to accept their position. Participants in dialogue assume that many people have pieces of the answer and that together they can craft a solution. In dialogue, people explore common ground, listen attentively for understanding, suspend judgments and examine their own assumptions.

In order to make spoken dialogue systems more sophisticated, designers need to better understand the conventions that people use in structuring their speech and in interacting with their fellow conversants.

The dialogue must serve four basic functions:

1. To move the storyline forward.

2. To reveal aspects of character not otherwise seen.

3. To present exposition and particulars of past events.

4. To set the tone for the film.

Many researchers have proposed the utterance unit as the primary object of study, but defining exactly what this is has remained a difficult issue. In particular, it is crucial to discriminate the basic building blocks of dialogue and how they affect the way people process language. Structured dialogue represents a class of dialogue practices developed as a means of orienting the dialogic discourse toward problem understanding and consensual action.

To shed light on this question, we consider grounding behavior in dialogue, and examine co-occurrences between turn-initial grounding acts and utterance unit boundary signals that have been proposed in the literature, namely prosodic boundary tones and pauses. Preliminary results indicate high correlation between grounding and boundary tones, with a secondary correlation for longer pauses. We also consider some of the dialogue processing issues which are impacted by a definition of utterance unit.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method below discusses about the Research Design, the Unit of Analysis, the Source of the Data, the Technique of Data Collection, and Technique of Data Analysis.

3.1.Research Design

The research design is a design/process which is needed in planning and doing a research. In addition, Nazir (1988:99) explains that research design is all the process that a researcher needs in planning and realizing of the research. The researcher used qualitative data method. Qualitative research methods are used to collect and analyze data that cannot be represented by numbers. This thesis aimed to explain the different practices of data collection and analysis found in qualitative research and to outline when it is appropriate to use descriptive methods. It is hoped that the reader will gain confidence in the critical appraisal of published research that uses qualitative methods.

This thesis uses descriptive research method. "Descriptive method is the method whose the purpose of which is to describe systematically, factually and accurately" (Isaac and Michael, 1987: 18). Descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situation andr events. By using descriptive method, the data are analyzed by describing the categories of discourse structure pattern, identifying types of speech functions, and interpersonal roles played by Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in a casual conversation based on Halliday (1994).

3.2. Unit of Analysis

The data to be analyzed relate to the speech functions. Units of analysis in this research focuses on moves produced by Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in "Hitch" movie.

In the research, the researcher used purposive sampling. According to Arikunto in *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik (2006: 139-140)* stated that " Purposive sampling is done by taking a subject based upon particular purpose''. This technique is performed for a variety of consideration, such as reason for the limitations of time, effort and money. Although this way is allowed, the researcher could determine the sample based on specific goals.

So the researcher only put 10 % of sampling from all the data that researcher found. (Karl L. Wuensch, 2011 in website core.ecu.edu/psyc/.../Research-3-Sampling.docx*)*

3.3. Source of the Data

According to Arikunto in Hapsari (2007: 17) data resource is "the subject from which the data can be found. Therefore, the source of data in this study is the script of conversation between Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in "Hitch" movie. *"*Hitch" movie is a 2005 romantic comedy, and drama movie directed by Andy Tennant and starring Will Smith. The film, which was written by Kevin Bisch, co-stars Eva Mendes, Kevin James, and Amber Valletta. The movie has a lot of variation about speech function by conversation between the main characters.

3.4. Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher uses the following steps:

a.   Watching the "Hitch" movie through media such as DVD.

b.   Downloading the script from Internet.

c.   Reading the entire story from the script

d.   Separating the data into utterances.

3.5. Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher uses both the qualitative method in analyzing the data. The steps are as follows:

a.   Reading the conversation transcript.

b.   Segmenting the dialogue into utterances.

c.   Segmenting the dialogue into moves

d.   Identifying types of Speech Functions

e.   Classifying the speech functions in the conversation transcript using the theories of Systemic Functional Linguistics provided by Halliday (1994).

f.   Analyzing the data.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter describes about the data analysis and its results from the script of the dialogue between Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes. The dialogue is presented based on each type of speech function. Since this research deals with interpersonal meaning, the analysis is conducted at the level of clause. The data of this research were taken from the dialogue of the "Hitch" movie.

To make clear and easy analysis, the researcher uses symbols to point the data. There are some symbols used in the transcription, as Eggin and Slade (1997: 4) state:

1. Clause numbers are shown in lower case Roman numerals, such as: (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), etc.

2. Move numbers are shown in lower case letters: a, b, c, d, etc.

3. Turn numbers are shown in Arabic numerals, such as: 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

There are more than five actor/actress in the script of dialogue of the "Hitch" movie. This movie focuses on the main characters of Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes.

4.1. The Finding

This chapter describes the data analysis and the result of the analysis. The researcher wants to explain about the problem pertaining to the speech function production in a dialogue of "Hitch" movie. The analysis of each turn in the conversation is presented

based on the types of speech function, because the research deals with interpersonal meaning, the analysis of speech functions is conducted at the interpersonal role used by the speakers. The data of this study, the casual conversation among Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in the movie, are segmented into utterances and moves . In the movie dialogue, the utterances present the turns and move of the speakers or character in the "Hitch" movie.

Table 4.1 below shows the number of speech functions which are described in some excerpts of the main characters' turns and moves between Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes , they are based on the context of the conversation in the movie.

Table 4.1 The total of Speech Functions Types in a Movie Dialogue between Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes as a Main Character.

Initiating speech function	Responding speech functions	
	Supporting	**Confronting**
Offer 7	Acceptance 3	Rejection 1
Command 2	Compliance -	Refusal -
Statement 107	Acknowledgement 30	Contradiction 16
Question 89	Answer 35	Disclaimer 15
Total	**305**	

The types of speech functions are classified into four basic moves of speech functions (Statement, Question, Offer, and Command). These alternative responses of four basic speech functions can be broadly differentiated as either supporting or confronting. Supporting consists of *acceptance, compliance, acknowledgement* and *answer* and confronting consists of *rejection, refusal, contradiction, disclaimer*.

The overall number of speech functions produced by each main character can be presented details in the following table 4.2.

Table 4.2 the Summary of Speech Functions used by Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes

Utterances	Speakers		Total
	Alex	Sara	
Number of turns	120	120	240
Number of moves	278	218	496
Speech Functions	**Speakers**		**Total**
	Alex	**Sara**	
Statement	59	48	107
Question	40	49	89
Offer	5	2	7
Command	-	2	2
Acknowledgement	18	12	30
Contradiction	13	3	16
Answer	26	9	35
Disclaimer	9	6	15
Acceptance	-	3	3
Rejection	-	1	1
Compliance	-	-	-
Refusal	-	-	-
Total of Speech Function	**161**	**87**	**248**

Table 4.2 shows the various categories of speech functions as classified by Halliday (1994: 69) used by the main characters in the movie. It also shows the number of turns and moves produced by the main characters between Alex and Sara in their conversation.

Table 4.2 also depicts that the main characters use various speech functions in their conversation. In 240 turns and 496 moves, the speakers use eleven speech functions based on Halliday''s theory. They produced 305 numbers of speech functions.

The main characters, they are Alex and Sara produce the speech functions such as statement 107 moves, acknowledgement 30 moves, contradiction 16 moves, offer 7 moves, command 2 moves, disclaimer 15 moves, answer 35 moves, question 89 moves, rejection 1

moves, compliance 0 moves, acceptance 3 moves and refusal 0 moves. On the other hand, in the conversation, none of the speakers who produces the speech function move „compliance and refusal" because all of the speakers maybe respectful to each other, so that they are always ready to help or give the goods or services which are asked or commanded by the other speakers to each other.

The types of speech function can be analyzed in each turn and move of the speakers. In every move produced by the speaker consist of one speech function. Afterwards, we can identify the total number of speech functions which are used by the speakers in the movie.

4.2   The Discussion of Findings

4.2.1   The Analysis of Utterance

4.2.1.1 The Number of Turn

Eggins and Slade (1997: 184) say that there is one feature of turn that has to be mentioned before the rules can be presented, namely the possibility is invited to speak next. The turn on all the talk produced by one speaker before another speaker gets in. It is very important units in a conversation.

The number of turns that they are number of times each partner initiates and responds or exploring the roles of each partner in the conversation, number of words per speech function, number of turns involving ellipsis and number of clauses per turn.

Turn can be described by the speakers in conversation by using speech function pairs. For examples:

1   Alex   : Sorry, I'm late, honey. I couldn't get a cab.

How was the meeting? (question)

2   Sara   : Well, there was a beginning, a middle, and an end.

(answer)

If Alex choose Sara in turn for his question " How was the meeting ? ", so Alex must stop speaking, and Sara must speak next by answering the Alex's question.

Table 4.2 shows that the main character such as Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes produces 240 turns. Alex Hitches produces 120 turns and Sara Mendes produces 120 turns. It shows that they are equal for turns to talk to each other. As a result, in their conversation, Alex and Sara have the good responses who produces turns.

4.2.1.2 The Number of Moves

A move is a unit after which speaker change could occur without turn transfer being seen as an interruption. The move is a unit of discourse organization, not grammar, and is therefore a separate unit from the clause. However, while the clause and the move are distinct units, so fundamental to language structure, move is realized by a clause: that is, most clauses are moves, and most moves are clauses.

Move is the unit which expressed in speech functions in discourse. It is closely related to the turn-taking organization of conversation. In determining whether in a particular instance a clause is move, the grammatical dependence or independence of the clause must be considered. Hence examples such as the following are easy to treat as three moves:

1   Alex   (i) Sorry

(ii) I'm late, honey

(ii) I couldn't get a cab

In the conversation, besides producing the turns, the main characters, Alex and Sara also produce 496 moves. Alex gets 278 moves and Sara gets 218 moves. It describes that Alex is the dominant speaker who makes more moves.

4.3 The Analysis of Speech Function in " Hitch" movie

4.3.1 Statement

Statement as a speech function has a purpose to give information. This speech function is used to express the speaker's ideas or to sure and receive that information.

The conversation transcript contains a dialogue between two persons; they are Alex and Sara . After analyzing the conversation transcript, the researcher finds out that the commodity mostly exchanged in this research is the information. There are 107 statements in the conversation transcript. Alex makes 50 statements and Sara makes 57 statements. It indicates that the speaker who produces the highest number of speech function "statement" is Sara. She is the dominant speaker who plays the role as the giver by giving some information.

The interpersonal roles that they created are Sara as a woman who meets a man who makes her fall in love because the man have a good personality and Alex as a man who was loved by Sarah.

The speech function 'statement' which is produced by Alex is as follows:

Excerpt 1:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speaker	Utterances
Statement	17	Alex	(i) Gossip never sleeps.

| Contradiction | 18 | Sara | (i) No till about : 4 a.m |

Excerpt 1 shows that speech function ' statement' which is used by the speakers Alex is giving information to Sara. The utterance " Gossip never sleeps" in turn 17 it means that Alex gives information to Sara. He thinks gossip never sleeps, so Sarah always busy about her jobs, every time and every day she always asked for information and news. On the other hand, Sara gives a confronting response by contradiction Alex's statement. She says "No till about : 4 a.m", it means she worked until 4 a.m, after that she had a free time.

Excerpt 2:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speaker	Utterances
Statement	21	Alex	(ii) without regard….
Acknowledgement	22	Sara	(i) Okay, Webster, how …

Excerpt 2 shows that speech function ' statement' which is used by the speakers Alex is giving information to Sara. The utterance " Without regard to discouragement, opposition or previous failure. Over " in turn 21 it means that Alex gives information to Sara. On the other hand, Sara gives a supporting response by acknowledging Alex's statement. She says okay.

Excerpt 3:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speaker	Utterances
Statement	29	Alex	(i) Good morning.
Contradiction	30	Sara	(i) Good" would have been at 10:00.

Excerpt 3 shows that speech function ' statement' which is used by the speakers Alex is giving information to Sara. The utterance " Good morning" in turn 29 it means that

Alex gives information to Sara. On the other hand, Sara gives a confronting response by contradiction Alex's statement. She says "good, would have been at 10:00, because she always oversleeps. So she never woke under 10:00 a.m.

Excerpt 4:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speaker	Utterances
Statement	89	Alex	(i) I'm telling you, (ii) People search their whole lives trying to find the… (iii) Reasons that we're here
Acknowledgement	90	Sara	(i) I wouldn't know

Excerpt 4 shows that speech function ' statement' which is used by the speakers Alex is giving information to Sara. The utterance " I'm telling you, people search their whole lives trying to find the… reasons that we're here." in turn 89 it means that Alex gives information to Sara, he says people are always trying to find a wife / husband, so for those who have got it, they will be happy . On the other hand, Sara gives a confronting response by contradiction Alex's statement. She didn't know about information that Alex's say.

Excerpt 5:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speaker	Utterances
Statement	131	Alex	(i) Beautiful girl
Acknowledgement	132/a	Sara	(i) Thank you

Excerpt 5 shows that speech function ' statement' which is used by the speakers Alex is giving information to Sara. The utterance " Beautiful girl" in turn 131 it means that Alex gives information to Sara, she was beautiful girl. She is a woman who makes Alex

falling in love. On the other hand, Sara gives a supporting response by acknowledging Alex's statement. She says thank you to Alex because he has been praised to her.

The speech function 'statement' which produced by Sara is as follows:

Excerpt 6:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	72	Sara	(ii) I think this is yours.
Acknowledgement	73	Alex	(i) Thank you.

Excerpt 6 shows that speech function 'statement' which is used by Sara is giving information to Alex. The utterance 'I think his is yours'. In turn 72 it means that Sara gives information to Alex, she wanted to restore Alex's shirt that left in a taxi when Alex drove Sarah go home. Alex gives a supporting response by acknowledgement the statement. He says thank you because she wants bring his shirts.

Excerpt 7:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	82	Sara	(i) I can ask you just about anything right now.
Contradiction	83	Alex	(i) No.

Excerpt 7 shows that speech function 'statement' which is used by Sara is giving information to Alex. The utterance " I can ask you just about anything right now ." In turn 82 it means that she want know anything about information someone who close to Allegra Cole from Alex . Alex gives a confronting response by contradiction the statement. He says no, because someone who close to Allegra Cole is his client.

Excerpt 8:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	134	Sara	(i) Give me a ring sometime.
			(ii) I mean, on the phone
Contradiction	135	Alex	(i) No, I definitely will.

Excerpt 8 shows that speech function 'statement' which is used by Sara is giving information to Alex. The utterance " Give me a ring sometime. I mean, on the phone." In turn 134 it means that Sara gives information to Alex, she want Alex give a ring to Sara. Alex gives a confronting response by contradiction the statement. He says no.

Excerpt 9:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	136	Sara	(i) Good
			(ii) I gotta go to work
			(iii) Bye
Acknowledgement	137	Alex	(i) Goodbye.

Excerpt 9 shows that speech function 'statement' which is used by Sara is giving information to Alex. The utterance " Good. I gotta go to work. Bye". In turn 136 it means that Sara gives information to Alex, she want to work. Alex gives a supporting response by acknowledgement the statement. He says goodbye. He also go to work.

Excerpt 10:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	157	Sara	(i) Business must be good.
Acknowledgement	158	Alex	(i) Well, it has its rewards.

Excerpt 10 shows that speech function 'statement' which is used by Sara is giving information to Alex. The utterance " Business must be good" In turn 157 it means that Sara gives information to Alex, she was very surprised when she looked Alex's home was gorgeous. Alex gives a supporting response by acknowledgement the statement. He says well, because all the furniture in his home was result from his job.

Sara is the dominant speaker who plays the r and ole as the giver by giving some information. Maybe, she is someone who likes talking and sharing too much to other especially with Alex, the special man for Sara. On the other hand, the speaker who produced the smallest number of speech function "statement" is Alex. It happens because he prefers to be the hearer or responder about the information which is given by the other speakers.

4.3.2 Question

In the conversation, question as a speech function has a purpose to demand information. Question itself has two responding speech function; they are answer and disclaimer. Answer is a positive responding speech function with the sense of supporting the question of the speaker, while disclaimer is negative speech function with the sense of confronting the question.

There are 89 question in the conversation transcript. Alex makes 40 question and Sara makes 49 question. It indicates that the speaker who produces the highest number of speech function "question" is Sara. She is the dominant speaker who plays the role as the demander, while Alex plays as responder or giver.

The interpersonal roles that they created are Sara as a gossip columnist who is determined to unmask the Date Doctor and Alex as professional dating consultant who makes living teaching men how to woo women.

It can be shown in some example of question from the main characters turn and moves in their conversation.

The speech function 'question' which is produced by Alex is as follows:

Excerpt 11:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	1/b	Alex	(i) How was the meeting?
Answer	2	Sara	(i) Well, there was a beginning, a middle, and an end.

Excerpt 11 shows that speech function 'question' which is used by Alex is demanding information from Sara. The utterance "How was the meeting?" in turn 1/b means that Alex asks Sara about her meeting. In other words, it describes that Alex invites Sara to give some responding information. She gives supporting responses to Alex by answering his question. She says her meeting from a beginning, a middle, until an end was good.

Excerpt 12:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	15	Alex	(ii) And I was wondering if you'd mind taking it down for dinner Friday night.
Disclaimer	16	Sara	(i) I can't. I have a couple of parties.

Excerpt 12 shows that speech function 'question' which is used by Alex is demanding information from Sara. The utterance "And I was wondering if you'd mind taking it down for dinner Friday night" in turn 15 means that Alex asks Sara about dinner Friday night. In other words, it describes that Alex invites Sara to give some responding information. She gives confronting responses to Alex by disclaimer his question. She can't dinner Friday night because she have a couple of parties.

Excerpt 13:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	31	Alex	(i)You ever ride one of these?
Disclaimer	32/a	Sara	(i) Not on the Hudson

Excerpt 13 shows that speech function 'question' which is used by Alex is demanding information from Sara. The utterance "You ever ride one of these?" in turn 31 means that Alex asks Sara about riding by speedboat on the Hudson's river. In other words, it describes that Alex invites Sara to give some responding information. She responses Alex by answering his question. She says " Not on the Hudson. So she never rides on the Hudson.

Excerpt 14:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	103/b	Alex	(i) So what about you? Any siblings?
Answer	104	Sara	(i) Sister. Maria

Excerpt 14 shows that speech function 'question' which is used by Alex is demanding information from Sara. The utterance "So what about you? Any siblings? in

turn 103/b means that Alex asks Sara about her siblings. In other words, it describes that Alex invites Sara to give some responding information. She responses Alex by answering his question. She says, she have sister, Maria. Maria lives in D.C.

Excerpt 15:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	107	Alex	(i) What?
Answer	108	Sara	(i) She almost died once

Excerpt 15 shows that speech function 'question' which is used by Alex is demanding information from Sara. The utterance "What?" in turn 107 means that Alex asks Sara about her siblings. In other words, it describes that Alex invites Sara to give some responding information. She gives supporting responses to Alex by answering his question. She says that her siblings was died when their were skating on the pond behind Sara's house because fell through the ice.

The speech function 'question' which produced by Sara is as follows:

Excerpt 16:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	4/b	Sara	(i) So what would a guy like that say?
Answer	5/a	Alex	(i) He'd say, "My name is Alex Hitches and I'm a Consultant.

Excerpt 16 shows that speech function 'question' which is used by Sara is demanding information from Alex. The utterance "So what would a guy like that say?" in turn 4/b means that Sara asks Alex about the guy who like that say. In other words, it

describes that Sara invites Alex to give some responding information. He responses Sara by answering her question. He says " My name is Alex Hitches and I'm a consultant."

Excerpt 17:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	26	Sara	(i) This conversation's over as soon as you tell me when and where.
Answer	27	Alex	(i) 7:00 a.m. North Cove Marina

Excerpt 17 shows that speech function 'question' which is used by Sara is demanding information from Alex. The utterance " This conversation's over as soon as you tell me when and where ?" in turn 26 means that Sara asks Alex about when and where she meet Alex. On the other hand, it describes that Sara invites Alex to give some responding information. Furthermore, Alex gives response by giving an answer to Sara. He says on 7:00 a.m., North Cove Marina

Excerpt 18:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	34/b	Sara	(i)How do I look?
Answer	35	Alex	(i)Fabulous

Excerpt 18 shows that speech function 'question' which is used by Sara is demanding information from Alex. The utterance " How do I look?" in turn 34/b means that Sara asks Alex about how her looks when wearing glasses. On the other hand, it describes that Sara invites Alex to give some responding information. Furthermore, Alex gives response by giving an answer to Sara. He says that " Fabulous".

Excerpt 19:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	42	Sara	(i)Did you put gas in it?
Disclaimer	43	Alex	(i)No. You know, I think it must have sucked up a diaper or something.

Excerpt 19 shows that speech function 'question' which is used by Sara is demanding information from Alex. The utterance 'did you put gas in it?" in turn 42 means that Sara asks Alex about gas in his jet sky because jet sky that Alex ride was off. On the other hand, it describes that Sara invites Alex to give some responding information. Furthermore, Alex gives confronting response by giving a disclaimer to Sara. He says "No" because the machine his jet sky was off.

The other cause shows that the main character has just known each other, it make the conversation run well. It indicates Sara wants to invite Alex to produce many talks, so she tries to ask many questions to Alex. In addition, by asking many questions, in the conversation Sara also tries to cheer the situation up.

On the other hand, the speaker who produces the smallest number of speech function „question‟ is Alex. In the conversation, it happens because of his personality. Alex attempts to be speechless and he prefers to be responder.

4.3.3 Answer

Answer is one of the speech functions categorized as the responding speech function. Actually, answer is the responding form of question which is considered as the

supporting responding speech of question. Answer occurs when the speaker demands the hearer some responding information and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to support those responding information.

There are 35 answer in the conversation transcript. Alex makes 26 answer and Sara makes 9 answer. It indicates that the speaker who produces the highest number of speech function "answer" is Alex. He is the dominant speaker who plays the role as a good responder in answering the question.

The interpersonal roles that they created are Alex as a consultant; he almost answers all the question from the people who want to ask for help from Alex, especially question from Sara because she is a gossip columnist.

It can be shown in some example of answers from the main characters in their conversation. The speech function 'answer' which is produced by Alex is as follows:

Excerpt 20:

Speech Function	*Turn/moves*	*Speakers*	*Utterances*
Question	26	Sara	(i) This conversation's over as soon as you tell me when and where ?
Answer	27	Alex	(i) 7:00 a.m., North Cove Marina.

Excerpt 20 shows that speech function 'answer' which is used by Alex is giving information to Sara. The utterance 'This conversation's over as soon as you tell me when and where?' in turn 26 means that Sara gives question to Alex. And in turn 27, Alex answers the question from Sara. He says that she must meet him at 7:00 a.m., in North Cove Marina.

Excerpt 21:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	92/b	Sara	(i) What about you?
			(ii) You ever been in love?
Answer	93/a	Alex	(i) Yep

Excerpt 21 shows that speech function 'answer' which is used by Alex is giving information to Sara. The utterance 'What about you? You ever been in love?' in turn 92/b means that Sara gives question to Alex. And in turn 93/a, Alex answers the question from Sara. He says " Yep", it means he ever been in love.

The speech function "answer" which is produced by Sara is as follows:
Excerpt 22:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	1/b	Alex	(i) How was the meeting?
Answer	2	Sara	(i) Well, there was a Beginning, a middle, and an end.

Excerpt 22 shows that speech function 'answer' which is used by Sara is giving information to Alex. Alex ask to Sara, how was the meeting. And Sara explains about his meeting, the meeting was good from beginning until end.

Excerpt 23:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	107	Alex	(i) What?
Answer	109/a	Sara	(i) She almost died once.

Excerpt 23 shows that speech function 'answer' which is used by Sara is giving information to Alex. Alex ask to Sara about her sister. And Sara explains about her sister, Maria. She almost died once.

In the conversation, Alex has a dominant role as a good responder in answering the question. In the conversation, it happens because he is one of the speakers who often got many questions from the other speakers especially question from Sara because she was Alex's girlfriend. Alex almost answeres all the questions about many problems which are asked by the other speakers.

On the other hand, the speaker who produces the smallest number of „answer" is Sara. In the conversation, it happens because Sara attempts to give less information which is demanded by the other speakers. Maybe, she was just getting a little question in conversation.

4.3.4 Offer

Offer occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some goods or service and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to receive those goods and service.

It can be shown in some example of the main characters turns and moves in their conversation. The speech function 'offer' which are produced by Alex are as follows:

Excerpt 24:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Offer	33/b	Alex	(i) But you might need these.
Acceptance	34/a	Sara	(i) All right

Excerpt 24 shows that the speaker is giving goods and service to the hearer by using the speech function 'offer'. The utterance "But you might need these?" in turn 33/b means that Alex offers Sara to wearing glasses that Alex bring. It describes that Alex is giving or providing goods and service and she invites Sara to receive that goods and service. In the conversation, Sara gives supporting response by acceptance William"s offers. She says "All right", because she very likes when Alex put on glasses.

Excerpt 25:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Offer	125/b	Alex	(vi) so I got a Grande cap,..
Acceptance	126	Sara	(i)Tea for me.

Excerpt 25 shows that the speaker is giving goods and service to the hearer by using the speech function 'offer'. The utterance "so I got a Grande cap, a latte, an Earl grey Tea and something with " chai" in the title in turn 125/b means that Alex offers Sara to choose some beverage that Alex bring. It describes that Alex is giving or providing goods and service and she invites Sara to receive that goods and service. In the conversation, Sara gives supporting response by acceptance William"s offers. She says "Tea for me", it means she likes tea.

Excerpt 26:

Offer	164	Alex	(i) Here, let me pour that for you
Rejection	165	Sara	(i) No, that's okay

Excerpt 26 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding information by using the confronting speech function response 'rejection'. In utterance "No, that's okay" in turn 165 means that Sara rejects the offering of William to pour the Spanish wine.

Excerpt 27:

Offer	172	Alex	(i) Let me help you out with that

Excerpt 27 shows that speech function 'offer' which is used by Alex is demanding service from the other speakers. The utterance 'Let me help you out with that." in turn 172 means that Alex offer to Sara. But, there is no one who gives response to Alex"s offer.

Excerpt 28:

Offer	218/b	Alex	(i) Can we close the door?

Excerpt 28 shows that speech function 'offer' which is used by Alex is demanding service from the other speakers. The utterance 'Can we close the door?" in turn 218/b means that Alex offer to Sara. But, there is no one who gives response to Alex"s offer.

The speech function 'offer' which are produced by Sara are as follows:

Excerpt 29:

Offer	28/c	Sara	(iii) Do you really expect me to wear this?

Excerpt 29 shows that speech function 'offer' which is used by Sara is demanding service from the other speakers. The utterance 'Do you really expect me to wear this?" in turn 28/c means that Sara offer to Alex. But, there is no one who gives response to Alex"s offer.

Excerpt 30:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Offer	44/b	Sara	(i) You want me to call AAA
Statement	45	Alex	(i) Come on around and let

me hop on with you.

Excerpt 30 shows that the speaker (Sara) is offering something by giving information to the hearer (Alex) by using the speech function 'offer'. The utterance "You want me to call AAA?" in turn 44/b means that Sara offers Alex to call AAA because speedboat that Alex rode . It describes that Sara invites Alex to receive that offer. Alex gives response by statement.

In the conversation, "offer" is a kind of basic speech function move which is initiated only by the speaker. They produce 7 moves: Alex gets 5 moves and Anna 2 moves. It shows that the one who produces the highest number in producing the speech function move 'offer' is Alex. It indicates that Alex is the dominant speaker who has role as giving goods or service to the other speakers.

The interpersonal roles that they created are Alex as a dating consultant who always ready to give some goods or services likes solution to his client. But he also give solution to Sara about her job.

On the other hand, the speaker who produces the smallest number of 'offer' is Sara. In the conversation, it happens because of her pesonality. Maybe, she does not like doing an offering to the other speaker, or in their opinion there is nothing something which could be offered to the other speakers.

4.3.5   Command

As a speech function, command has the purpose to demand goods and services in a conversation. We can say that command function is to ask someone to do something. The commodity exchanged in a command is good and services. In the conversation transcript, the researcher finds 2 commands as speech functions. Alex makes 0 command and Sara

makes 2 command. It indicates that the speaker who produces the highest number of speech function "command" is Sara.

The interpersonal roles that they created are Sara as a woman that always gave some instruction to Alex.

Command occurs when the speaker demands the hearer to do something, such giving some goods or services and the hearer are thereby invited to give that goods or provide the services.

It can be shown in some example of the main characters turns and moves in their conversation. The speech function 'command' which is produced by Sara is as follows:

Excerpt 31:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Command	173	Sara	(i) Now, this is nifty.

Excerpt 31 shows that speech function 'command' which is used by Sara is demanding service from the other speakers. The utterance "Now, this is nifty" in turn 173 means that Sara asks to someone especially, Alex. It describes that Sara invites Alex to do something or provide that service. There is no one who gives response to Sara"s command.

Excerpt 32:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Command	179	Sara	(i) Great Idea. You start

Excerpt 32 shows that speech function 'command' which is used by Sara is demanding service from the other speakers. The utterance 'Great Idea. You Start' in turn 179 means that Sara asks Alex to let her go in giving him about information about they are

private villages. It describes that Sara invites Alex to do something or provide that service. There is no one who gives response to Sara"s command.

4.3.6 Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement is one of the speech functions categorized as the responding speech function. Actually acknowledgment is the responding form of statement which is considered as the supporting responding speech of statement. It means that acknowledgement gives positive response to the information or ideas expressed by the speaker through his or her statement. Acknowledgement occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to support those responding.

It can be shown in some example of the main characters turns and moves in their conversation. The speech function 'acknowledgement' which are produced by Alex are as follows:

Excerpt 33:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	100	Sara	(i) Uncle Hitch
Acknowledgement	101	Alex	(i) Thank You

Excerpt 33 shows that speech function response 'acknowledgement' which is used by the speaker Alex is receiving information from Sara. The utterances "Thank you." in turn 101 means that Alex agrees with Sara call him uncle. He agrees to the information by acknowledging the Sara"s statement.

The speech function 'acknowledgement' which are produced by Sara are as follows:

Excerpt 34:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	23	Alex	(i) Breakfast, Sunday (ii) And you can barely even call that a date. (iii) You do that with out of town relatives. (iv) That you don't even like.
Acknowledgement	24	Sara	(i) Okay, I guess I could do Sunday.

Excerpt 34 shows that speech function response 'acknowledgement' which is used by the speaker agrees Alex"s statement. The utterance "Okay, I guess I could do Sunday, in turn 24 means that Sara agrees to Alex"s statement. She agrees to the information by acknowledging Alex"s statement.

Excerpt 35:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	13/b	Alex	(v) I hate it when a guy calls a girl who did not give him her number. (vi) So this is me not calling. Over
Acknowledgement	14	Sara	(i) Yes, you're right. (ii) This is much less invasive

Excerpt 35 shows that speech function response 'acknowledgement' which is used by the speaker agrees Alex"s statement. The utterance "Yes, you're right. This is much less invasive". in turn 14 means that Sara agrees to Alex"s statement. She agrees to the information by acknowledging Alex"s statement.

Acknowledgement is the supporting response of speech function 'statement'. The number of acknowledgement which is produced by main caharacters is 30 moves. Alex gets 18 moves and Anna 12 moves. It shows that Alex produces the highest number of acknowledgement.

The interpersonal roles that they created are Alex as a good man who agreed with Sara statement because she wanted the relationship between Alex always in good situation. It indicated he is a very good information responder, and he always respected the Sara information.

On the other hand, the speakers" who has that smalles number in producing speech function response 'acknowledgement' is Sara. It happens because she only prefers to receive the information without giving many responses.

4.3.7 Contradiction

The other responding speech function of statement is contradiction. Contradiction is the responding form of statement which is considered as the confronting responding speech of statement. It means that acknowledgement gives negative response to the information or ideas expressed by the speaker through his or her statement. Contradiction occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some responding information and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to confront the responding.

It can be shown in some example of the main characters turns and moves in their conversation. The speech function 'contradiction' which is produced by Alex is as follows:

Excerpt 36:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	46/b	Sara	(iii) Then we'll both be Sitting ducks.
Contradiction	47	Alex	(i) I didn't break it. (ii) It just died.

Excerpt 36 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding information by using the confronting speech function response 'contradiction'. The speech function response 'contradiction' which is used Alex. The utterance ' I didn't break it. It just died'. In turn 47 mean that Alex didn't agree with Sara's statement. Alex thinks he didn't break the chair.

The speech function 'contradiction' which are produced by Sara are as follows:

Excerpt 37:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	17	Alex	(i) Gossip never sleeps.
Contradiction	18	Sara	(i) Not till about 4: a.m (ii) I have a date.

Excerpt 37 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding information by using the confronting speech function response 'contradiction'. The utterance 'Not till about 4:a.m. I have a date.' In turn 18 mean that Sara does not agree to William"s statement because she has a job in her office so Sara lies to Alex.

Contradiction is the confronting response of speech function move 'statement' There are two main characters in their conversation who produce 16 speech function: they are Alex 13 moves, and Sara 3 moves. It can be indicated that the one who produces the highest number of speech function is Alex.

The interpersonal roles that they created is Alex as a man who always disagree with Sara statement / information because he think every statement that Sara makes mostly wrong and Sara as a women that mostly give information to Alex.

It indicates that Alexa is the dominant speaker who has the role as the disagree one to the information which were given by the other speakers especially with Sara. In the conversation it happens because almost of all information which was given by the other speakers can not be accepeted by Alex.

On the other hand, the one who produces speech function response 'contradiction' is Sara . In the conversation, it happens because she was only received less information sent by the other speakers can not agree by her. But, there is a factor which causes Sara to rarely contradicts statements toward the other speakers" statement.. It can be concluded that in the conversation, there was a little information which is accepted and regarded as the wrong information.

4.3.8 Disclaimer

The responding speech function of question is disclaimer. Disclaimer is the responding form of question which is considered as the confronting responding speech of question. It means that disclaimer gives negative response to the question uttered by the speaker through his or her question. Disclaimer occurs when the speaker demands the

hearer some responding information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to confront those responding.

The researcher finds 15 clauses identified as disclaimers in the conversation between Alex and Sara in the movie. Alex produces 9 moves and Sara 6 moves. It can be shown in some example of the main characters turns and moves in their conversation.

The speech function 'disclaimer' which is produced by Alex is as follows:

Excerpt 38:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	52/a	Sara	(i) Why don't you tell me?
Statement	52/b	Sara	(i) Then we'll both know. (ii)Man, male egos (iii)I don't know how you guys make it through the day with them.
Disclaimer	53/a	Alex	(i)What? it is not my ego

Excerpt 38 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding information by using the confronting speech function response 'disclaimer'. In utterance "What? It is not my ego." in turn 53/b it means that Alex disclaims Sara"s question in the conversation.

The speech function 'disclaimer' which are produced by Sara are as follows:

Excerpt 39:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Question	15	Alex	(ii) and I was wondering if you'd mind taking it down for dinner Friday night. Over

Disclaimer	16	Sara	(i) I can't. I have a couple of parties.

Excerpt 39 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding information by using the confronting speech function response „disclaimer". In utterance "I can't. I have a couple of parties.' it means that Sara disclaims Alex"s question. In the conversation, Alex wants Sara to answer his question about go to dinner Friday night. But, Sara can't because she have a couple of parties. When a speaker gives a question, a hearer should answer the question by giving some information based on speaker"s want.

Disclaimer is the confronting response of speech function „question". In the conversation, two speakers produce 15 moves: Alex 9 moves and Sara 6 moves. It shows that the one who has the highest number in producing the speech function move „disclaimer" is Alex.

The interpersonal roles that they created are Alex as a man that disclaimed Sara question and Sara as a woman who gives questions to Alex. It indicates that Alex is the dominant speaker who has the role as a disclaimer responder of the questions asked by Sara.

On the other hand, the speaker who produces the smallest number of speech function 'disclaimer' is Sara.

4.3.9 Acceptance

The responding speech function of offer is acceptance. Acceptance is the responding form the speech function 'offer' which is considered as the supporting responding speech of offer. It means that acceptance gives positive response to the offer uttered by the speaker through his or her offer. Acceptance occurs when the speaker gives

the hearer some responding goods and service and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to supporting those responding.

It can be shown in some excerpts of the speakers" turns and moves in their conversation. The speech function 'acceptance' which is produced by Sara is as follows:

Excerpt 40:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Offer	33/b	Alex	(vi) But you might need these
Acceptance	34/a	Sara	(i) All right.

Excerpt 40 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding goods and services by using the supporting speech function response 'acceptance'. The utterance "All right" mean that Sara accepts Alex"s offers to wearing glasses that Alex gave because the weather looks hot and Sara look beautiful when wearing glasses.

Excerpt 41:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Offer	125/b	Alex	(vi) so I got a grandee cap, a latte, an Earl Grey tea and something with 'chai' in the title.
Acceptance	126	Sara	(i) Tea for me

Excerpt 41 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding goods and services by using the supporting speech function response 'acceptance'. The utterance 'Tea for me' in turn 126 mean that Sara accepts Alex"s offers to drink the tea.

Acceptance is the supporting response of speech function 'offer'. In the conversation, one speaker produce 3 move: Sara produce 3 moves, and Alex 0 move. The

person who has the leads number in producing speech function move „offer‟ is Sara. It indicates that Sara is the dominant speaker who has role as receiver the goods or services from the other speakers.

The interpersonal roles that they created are Sara as a woman who receipt Alex's offer because he was very care to Sara. In the conversation it happens because of the Sara‟s personality as a good receiver.

4.3.10 Rejection

The confronting responding speech function of offer is rejection. Rejection is the responding form the speech function 'offer' which is considered as the confronting responding speech of offer. It means that rejection gives negative response to the offer uttered by the speaker through his or her offer. Rejection occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some responding goods and services and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to confront those goods and services.

It can be shown in some example of the speakers‟ turns in their conversation. The speech functions „rejection‟ produced by Anna are as follows:

Excerpt 42:

Speech Function	Turn/moves	Speakers	Utterances
Offer	164	Alex	(i) Here, let me pour that for you
Rejection	165	Sara	(i) No, that's okay

Excerpt 42 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding information by using the confronting speech function response 'rejection'. In utterance "No, that's okay" in turn 165 means that Sara rejects the offering of William to pour the Spanish wine.

Rejection is the confronting response of speech function 'offer'. In the conversation, two speakers only produce 1 moves: William produce 0 move, and Anna 1 moves. The one who produce the highest number of speech function „rejection‟ is Sara.

On the other hand, the one who produces the smallest number or not produce of the speech function response „rejection‟ is Alex.

4.3.11 Compliance

On the contrary, in the conversation there is none of the speakers who produce the speech function 'compliance'. Compliance is the supporting response of command. It describes that no one of the speakers‟ who has the role as the non-receiver of commanding goods or services.

4.3.12 Refusal

On the contrary, in the conversation there is none of the speakers who produce the speech function 'refusal'. Refusal is the confronting response of command. It describes that no one of the speakers‟ who has the role as the non-receiver of commanding goods or services.

4.4 The Analysis of Interpersonal Roles in " Hitch" movie

The interpersonal roles that created by Alex from the highest speech function is speech function "statement" with 50 moves because Alex is a professional dating consultant so he always gave statement such as solution to his client. The highest speech function produced by Sara is "statement" with 57 moves because Sara is a out spoken

person so she produced more statement. But Sara also produced "question" with 49 moves because she is a gossip columnist so she used question to interview Alex and the other person.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The thesis discusses types of speech functions in the conversation transcript between Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in the Hitch movie. This research analysis to identify the speech functions found in the conversation transcript.

5.1 Conclusion

Two variables of exchange commodity and exchange role define the four basic moves of speech function, they are command, question, offer, and statement. In this case, the researcher found that the data of the movie have a many dialogues realization the four basic moves of speech function.

After analyzing the data, the researcher can conclude that:

1. The researcher found 10 kinds of speech function that Alex and Sara produced in "Hitch" movie. They are statement (107 moves), answer (35 moves), question (89 moves), acknowledgement (30 moves), contradiction (16 moves), command (2 moves), offer (7 moves), disclaimer (15 moves), rejection (1 move), acceptance (3 moves) and there is no refusal and compliance.

2. The interpersonal roles that created by Alex from the highest speech function is speech function "statement" with 50 moves because Alex is a professional dating consultant so he always gave statement such as solution to his client. The highest speech function produced by Sara is "statement" with 57 moves because Sara is a out spoken person so she produced more statement. But Sara also produced "question" with 49 moves

because she is a gossip columnist so she used question to interview Alex and the other person.

5.2   Suggestion

Based on the result of the research, the writer would give some suggestion as follows:

1. Everyone who reads this thesis, it is suggested to understand, increase, and develop broader research not only from the grammar of interpersonal meaning and speech function but also from grammar of ideational meaning or textual meaning and also other elements of speech function.

2. For the researcher, this is an important knowledge to understand the kinds of speech function and know how to analyze speech function.

3. For the future researcher who wants to conduct the same research, it is suggested to compile more complete material and analysis, since the researcher feels that this thesis is far from perfections.

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Appendix

Speech Functions Analysis in Utterances Used by Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in Hitch Movie

No	Speaker	Turn/Move	Utterances	Speech Function
1	Alex	1/a	(i) Sorry (ii) I'm late, honey. (iii) I couldn't get a cab.	Statement
		1/b	(i) How was the meeting?	Question
2	Sara	2	(i) Well, there was a beginning, a middle, and an end.	Answer
3	Alex	3/a	(i) On the one hand, it is very difficult for a man... to even speak to someone (ii) who looks like you.	Acknowledgement
		3/b	(i) But on the other hand, should that be your problem?	Question
		3/c	(i) Not if you pay attention. (ii) You're sending all the right signals: no earrings, heels under two inches, (iii) your hair is pulled back... wearing reading glasses with no book, drinking a Grey Goose martini... (iv) which means you had a hell of a week (v) and a beer just wouIf that wasn't clear enough..there's always the "fuck off" (vi) that you have stamped on your forehead. (vii) Who'd believe there's a man out there (viii) that can sit by a woman he doesn't know... (ix) and genuinely be interested in who she is, what she does, without his own agenda?	Statement
4	Sara	4/a	(i) I wouldn't even know what that would look like.	Acknowledgement
		4/b	(i) So what would a guy like that say?	Question
5	Alex	5/a	(i) He'd say, "My name is Alex Hitchens and I'm a consultant."	Answer
		5/b	(i) But she wouldn't be interested in that...	Contradiction

			(ii) because she'd be counting the seconds until he left.	
6	Sara	6	(i) Thinking he was like every other guy.	Statement
7	Alex	7/a	(i) Which, life experience has taught her, is a virtual certainty.	Acknowledgement
		7/b	(i) But then he'd ask her name (ii) and what she did for a living... (iii) and she might blow him off. (iv) Or she might say...	Contradiction
8	Sara	8	(i) I'm Sara Melas.	Statement
			(ii) I run the gossip column at the Standard. (iii) And then he'd ask (iv) all these penetrating questions about her... (v) because he was sincerely if atypically, interested.	
9	Alex	9	(i) No. (ii) He'd be interested. (iii) But he'd see that there was no way... (iv) he could possibly make her realize (v) that he was for real.	Contradiction
10	Sara	10	(i)Well, (ii)he could be funny and charming and refreshingly original.	Statement
11	Alex	11	(i)Wouldn't help.	Contradiction
12	Sara	12	(i)Don't you hate it when that happens?	Question
13	Alex	13/a	(i)Not really.	Disclaimer
		13/b	(i)They'd both probably go on to lead the lives (ii)they were headed toward. (iii)My guess is they'd do just fine. (iv)It's a pleasure to have met you, Sara Melas (v)I hate it when a guy calls a girl who did not give him her number. (vi)So this is me not calling. Over.	Statement
14	Sara	14	(i)Yes, you're right. (ii)This is much less invasive.	Acknowledgement
15	Alex	15	(i)I've been thinking about that sign on your forehead. (ii)And I was wondering if you'd mind taking it down for dinner Friday night.	Question

			Over.	
16	Sara	16	(i)I can't. I have a couple of parties (ii)I have to hit.	Disclaimer
17	Alex	17	(i)Gossip never sleeps.	Statement
18	Sara	18	(i)Not till about : 4 a.m. (ii)I have a date.	Contradiction
19	Alex	19	(i)Do you know the definition of "perseverance," Miss Melas?	Question
20	Sara	20	(i)An excuse to be obnoxious?	Statement
21	Alex	21	(i)Continuing in a course of action... (ii)without regard to discouragement, opposition or previous failure. Over.	Statement
22	Sara	22	(i)Okay, Webster, how do I get rid of you?	Acknowledgement
23	Alex	23	(i)Breakfast, Sunday.	Statement
			(ii)And you can barely even call that a date. (iii)You do that with out-of-town relatives (iv)that you don't even like. Over.	
24	Sara	24	(i)Okay, I guess I could do Sunday.	Acknowledgement
25	Alex	25	(i)You forgot to say "over." Over.	Statement
26	Sara	26	(i)This conversation's over as soon as you tell me when and where.	Question
27	Alex	27	(i)7: 00 a.m., North Cove Marina. Over and out.	Answer
28	Sara	28/a	(i)7:00 a.m.? Are you crazy?	Question
		28/b	(ii)I don't do 7:00 a.m.	Statement
		28/c	(iii)Do you really expect me to wear this?	Offer
		28/d	(iv)lt'll be awful cold out there without it.	Statement
29	Alex	29	(i) Good morning.	Statement
30	Sara	30	(i)Good" would have been at 10 :00 (ii)You're a lot taller than I remember.	Contradiction
31	Alex	31	(i)You ever ride one of these?	Question
32	Sara	32/a	(i)Not on the Hudson.	Disclaimer
		32/b	(ii)So, what do you wanna do? (iii)Race me around the Statue of Liberty?	Question
33	Alex	33/a	(i)If there's time.	Answer
		33/b	(i)iBut you might need these.	Offer
34	Sara	34/a	(i)All right.	Acceptance
		34/b	(ii)How do I look?	Question
35	Alex	35	(i)Fabulous.	Answer

36	Sara	36/a	(i)All right, I give.	Statement
		36/b	(ii)Where do I change?	Question
37	Alex	37	(i)So we'll go past the wall, then take a left. (ii)It's pretty much a straight shot from there.	Statement
38	Sara	38	(i)Straight shot to where?	Question
39	Alex	39	(i)That's for me to know and you to find out.	Answer
			(ii)What you do with these babies is...	Question
40	Sara	40	(i)yeah,what I do with this baby is kick your ass.	Answer
			(ii)What happened? (iii)You change your mind?	Question
41	Alex	41	(i)It just died.	Answer
42	Sara	42	(i)Did you put gas in it?	Question
43	Alex	43	(i)No. You know, (ii)I think it must have sucked up a diaper or something.	Disclaimer
44	Sara	44/a	(i)Gross. Try it again.	Statement
		44/b	(ii)You want me to call AAA?	Offer
45	Alex	45	(i)Come on around and let me hop on with you.	Statement
46	Sara	46/a	(i)I don't know. (ii)What if you break mine, too?	Question
		46/b	(iii)Then we'll both be sitting ducks.	Statement
47	Alex	47	(i)I didn't break it. (ii) It just died.	Contradiction
48	Sara	48	(i)Yeah, yeah (ii)All right, hop on.	Acceptance
49	Alex	49	(i)Scoot back.	Statement
50	Sara	50	(i)Hitch, I'm already here.	Acknowledgement
51	Alex	51	(i)But you don't know where we're going.	Contradiction
52	Sara	52/a	(i)Why don't you tell me?	Question
		52/b	(i)Then we'll both know. (ii)Man, male egos. (iii)I don't know how you guys make it through the day with them.	Statement
53	Alex	53/a	(i)What? It is not my ego.	Disclaimer
		53/b	(ii)I just don't want to ruin the surprise.	Statement
		53/c	(iii)I'm sorry. (iv)Are you all right?	Question
		53/d	(v)So, Ellis Island.	Statement

54	Sara	54	(i)I have to admit, (ii)I have lived in New York (iii)my whole life (iv)and I've never been here.	Statement
55	Alex	55	(i)I figured that. (ii)Most people haven't. (iii)So I got my man Larry here (iv)to set us up a private tour.	Statement
56	Sara	56	(i)Did you know this?	Question
57	Alex	57/a	(i)Yeah. That's why I brought you here.	Answer
		57/b	(ii)Now, what exactly would qualify as a long absence? (iii)I mean... (iv)That count?	Question
58	Sara	58/a	No.	Disclaimer
		58/b	I actually had a relative come through here.	Statement
59	Alex	59	Really?	Question
60	Sara	60	Yeah	Answer
61	Alex	61	What?	Question
62	Sara	62	What was that thing?	Question
63	Alex	63	(i)No. You know, (ii) I was just thinking... (iii)you can't really know where you're going until you know where you've been.	Disclaimer
64	Sara	64	(i)That's kind of deep for a first date, don't you think?	Question
65	Alex	65	(i)What is that?	Question
66	Sara	66	(i)Oh, my God! (ii)That's my great-great-grandfather. (iii)That's his signature. (iv)Jesus, it's right here! (v)So my family never saw him again. (vi)Well, except for on the Wanted posters.	Statement
67	Alex	67	(i)Look, I'm really sorry. (ii)When I saw it on the computer, (iii)it said, "the Butcher of Cádiz." (iv)I thought it was a profession, not a headline.	Statement
68	Sara	68	(i)It's just one of those horrible family legacies	Statement

			(ii)we've all tried to forget.	
			(iii)But thank you.	
			(iv)No, it was...	
			(v)A train wreck.	
			(vi)Let me get you a cab.	
			(vii)Thanks.	
			(viii)Bye.	
69	Alex	69	(i)Bye-bye.	Statement
70	Sara	70	(i)Hi. I wasn't sure you got my message	Statement
71	Alex	71	(i)I wasn't sure you called the right guy.	Contradiction
			(ii)You must be a glutton for punishment.	
72	Sara	72	(i)Either that or I really wanna pay you back.	Statement
			(ii)I think this is yours.	
73	Alex	73/a	(i)Thank you.	Acknowledgment
		73/b	(ii)I'm gonna frame this for my wall of shame.	Statement
74	Sara	74	(i)Really? There's a whole wall?	Question
75	Alex	75	(i)So what are we getting into?	Question
76	Sara	76/a	(i)Ever been to a food rave before?	Question
		76/b	(ii)Happens once a month, all around the city.	Statement
			(iii) Different chefs, different venues	
		76/c	(iv)You any good in the kitchen?	Question
77	Alex	77	(i)I can stand the heat,	Statement
			(ii) if that's what you mean.	
78	Sara	78	(i)Good. Because that's my boss	Acknowledgment
			(ii)and his wife right over there.	
79	Alex	79/a	(i)Interesting.	Statement
		79/b	(ii)Wait, who sings that song again?	Question
		79/c	(iii)Oh, girl. Earth, Wind & Fire	Statement
80	Sara	80	(i)You should let them sing it.	Statement
81	Alex	81	(i)I bet this would be great on the rocks.	Statement
			(ii)It's good, right?	Question
82	Sara	82	(i)I bet	Statement
			(ii)I can ask you just about anything right now.	
83	Alex	83	(i)No.	Contradiction
			(ii)I'm a vault, baby.	Statement

			(iii)Locked down.	
84	Sara	84	(i)What is an heiress doing with a CPA?	Question
85	Alex	85	(i)They're going to the Knicks gam	Answer
86	Sara	86	(i)Yep, Fort Knox.	Statement
87	Alex	87	(i)He loves her so much!	Statement
88	Sara	88	(i)I'm sure he does.	Statement
89	Alex	89	(i)I'm telling you, (ii)people search their whole lives trying to find the... (iii)Reasons that we're here.	Statement
90	Sara	90	(i)I wouldn't know.	Contradiction
91	Alex	91	(i)You would if you saw it.	Statement
92	Sara	92/a	(i)Sometimes it's really hard to see the forest through the sleaze.	Acknowledgement
		92/b	(i)What about you? (ii)You ever been in love?	Question
93	Alex	93/a	(i)Yep.	Answer
		93/b	(ii)But you're never gonna know that.	Statement
94	Sara	94	(i)Okay, I think you've had enough of the juice box.	Acknowledgement
95	Alex	95/a	(i)Let's go.	Statement
			(ii)This is some place.	
		95/b	(iii)You live here alone?	Question
96	Sara	96/a	(i)Yeah. I actually prefer it that way.	Answer
		96/b	(ii)What about you?	Question
97	Alex	97	(i)I haven't had a roommate since college, (ii)and he upped and married my sister.	Answer
98	Sara	98	(i)Really?	Question
99	Alex	99	(i)Yeah, they're gonna have a baby soon.	Answer
100	Sara	100	(i)Uncle Hitch.	Statement
101	Alex	101	(i)Thank you.	Acknowledgement
102	Sara	102	(i)So, how do you feel?	Question
103	Alex	103/a	(i)Good.	Answer
			(ii)Relaxed.	
		103/b	(iii)So what about you? Any siblings?	Question
104	Sara	104	(i)Sister. Maria. (ii)Lives in D.C	Answer
105	Alex	105	(i)Younger, right?	Question
			(ii)I could hear it in your voice	Statement

			(iii)Sort of an innate protective thing.	
106	Sara	106	(i)Yeah, I guess.	Statement
107	Alex	107	(i)What?	Question
108	Sara	109/a	(i)She almost died once.	Answer
		109/b	(i)We were skating on the pond behind our house... (ii)and she fell through the ice. (iii)My dad pulled her out. (iv)Gave her mouth-to-mouth. (v)Longest three minutes of my life.	Statement
109	Alex	109	(i)Yeah, I'm sure.	Acknowledgement
110	Sara	110	(i)I don't think (ii)I've ever really gotten over it.	Statement
111	Alex	111/a	(i)Kind of defines you, doesn't it?	Question
		111/b	(ii)You know like,one moment you're gliding along... (iii)the next moment you're standing in the rain watching your life fall apart.	Statement
112	Sara	112	(i)Except it was snow.	Acknowledgement
113	Alex	113	(i)Yeah. That's what I said, "snow."	Statement
114	Sara	114	(i)You said "rain."	Statement
115	Alex	115	(i)Some kind of precipitation.	
116	Sara	116	(i)Is that what happened to you?	Question
117	Alex	117/a	(i)Nothing as dramatic as falling through the ice.	Disclaimer
		117/b	(ii)You know..it definitely...	Statement
118	Sara	118	(i)Left a scar?	Question
119	Alex	119	(i)Yeah.	Answer
120	Sara	120	(i)I guess it's best just not to love at all, right?	Question
121	Alex	121	(i)Or skate.	Answer
122	Sara	122/a	(i)Are you here?	Question
		122/b	(i)Sara, you're such an idiot! (ii)You moron! (iii)What the hell did you think? (iv)You're so stupid! You gotta learn, Sara.	Statement
123	Alex	123	(i)When are you gonna learn... (ii)Should I come back later?	Question
124	Sara	124	(i)Hi. I thought you left.	Answer
125	Alex	125/a	(i)Well, I did, (ii)but then I came back with breakfast.	Statement

			(iii)I figured it was the least	
			(iv)that I could do.	
		125/b	(v)I didn't know what you were drinking...	Offer
			(vi)so I got a grande cap, a latte,an Earl Grey tea..and something with "chai" in the title.	
126	Sara	126	(i)Tea for me.	Acceptance
127	Alex	127	(i)Tea. Yes! I was hoping you'd say that.	Statement
128	Sara	128/a	(i)Oh, God.	Statement
		128/b	(ii)You're a morning person, aren't you?	Question
129	Alex	129/a	(i)Well, like I always tell my clients: (ii)Begin each day as if it were on purpose.	Answer
		129/b	(iii)Wow. Beautiful day.	Statement
130	Sara	130	(i)Yeah.	Acknowledgement
131	Alex	131	(i)Beautiful girl.	Statement
132	Sara	132/a	(i)Thank you.	Acknowledgement
		132/b	(i)Well, I'm this way.	Statement
133	Alex	133	(i)I'm that way.	Statement
134	Sara	134	(i)Give me a ring sometime. (ii)I mean, on the phone.	Statement
135	Alex	135	(i)No, I definitely will.	Contradiction
136	Sara	136	(i)Good.	Statement
			(ii)I gotta go to work.	
			(iii)Bye.	
137	Alex	137	(i)Goodbye.	Acknowledgement
138	Sara	138	(i)Hello?	Question
139	Alex	139	(i)That's crazy. (ii)Just hearing your voice makes me smile.	Answer
140	Sara	140	(i)How are you?	Question
141	Alex	141	(i)I'm good, I think.	Answer
			(ii)No, actually, you know what? (iii)I feel a little strange. (iv)I'm good.	
141	Sara	141	(i)What was that?	Question
142	Alex	142/a	(i)No, that's just some guy screaming.	Disclaimer
		142/b	(ii)Listen, is there any context...under which you'd consider facial edema and	Question

			pharmaceutical intervention a date?	
143	Sara	143	(i)Probably not.	Disclaimer
144	Alex	144	(i)How about a do-over? (ii)What do you have in mind? (iii)Dinner, my place.	Question
145	Sara	145	(i)What is that?	Question
146	Alex	146	(i)It's like one of those makeover shows.	Answer
147	Sara	147	(i)That's a makeover show?	Question
148	Alex	148	(i)It's Danish.	Answer
149	Sara	149	(i)Almost done!	Statement
150	Alex	150	(i)Friday?	Question
151	Sara	151	(i)Can't. I told a friend (ii)I'd go speed dating. (iii)You know, for moral support. (iv)But tomorrow I'm free.	Statement
152	Alex	152	(i)Well, aren't you a sight for sore eyes.	Statement
153	Sara	153	(i)I believe this belongs to you.	Statement
154	Alex	154	(i)Yeah, this thing is like a bad penny.	Acknowledgement
155	Sara	155	(i)Wow! (ii)So this is it.	Statement
156	Alex	156	(i)Yeah, this is it.	Acknowledgement
157	Sara	157	(i)Business must be good.	Statement
158	Alex	158	(i)Well, it has its rewards	Acknowledgement
159	Sara	159	(i)I'll bet.	Statement
160	Alex	160	(i)Tough day?	Questions
161	Sara	161	(i)You could say that.	Answer
162	Alex	162/a	(i)Well, you know what?	Question
		162/b	(i)You can just sit back and relax. (i)I got this all covered.	Statement
163	Sara	163/a	(i)Spanish wine!	Statement
		163/b	(ii)How thoughtful are we?	Question
164	Alex	164	(i)Here, let me pour that for you.	Offer
165	Sara	165/a	(i)No, that's okay. (ii)So, Hitch.	Rejection
		165/b	(iii)Is that a noun or a verb?	Question
166	Alex	166	(i)I guess it depends.	Answer
167	Sara	167	(i)Let's see, (ii)what should we toast to?	Question
168	Alex	168/a	(i)Never lie, steal, cheat, or drink.	Acknowledgement

		168/b	(i)But if you must lie, (ii)lie in the arms of the one you love. (iii)If you must steal, (iv)steal away from bad company. (v)If you must cheat, (vi)cheat death. (vii)And if you must drink... (viii)drink in the moments that take your breath away.	Statement
169	Sara	169	(i)Did you just make that up?	Question
170	Alex	170	(i)Make yourself at home.	Statement
			(ii)I'm gonna check on the risotto.	
171	Sara	171	(i)Look at this! (ii)Which one's the music? (iii)It does lights, too?	Question
172	Alex	172	(i)Let me help you out with that.	Offer
173	Sara	173	(i)Now, this is nifty.	Command
174	Alex	174	(i)What are you doing?	Question
175	Sara	175	(i)How does it work, exactly?	Question
176	Alex	176	(i)Well, (ii)usually you have dinner, (iii)then you have dessert.	Answer
177	Sara	177	(i)No, (ii)I mean your thriving business.	Contradiction
178	Alex	178	(i)I don't do interviews.	Contradiction
			(i)But if you'd like to get back to the evening, (ii)I'd be happy to sit and talk.	Statement
179	Sara	179	(i)Great idea. (ii)You start.	Command
180	Alex	180	(i)Well, (ii)maybe I would if you weren't snarling.	Statement
181	Sara	181/a	(i)What if I told you...that I know exactly what you do and how you do it?	Question
		181/b	(i)And I think it's despicable!	Statement
182	Alex	182/a	(i)You know what?	Question
		182/b	(ii)We might need to go out to dinner.	Statement
183	Sara	183	(i)There's a great seafood restaurant I'd love to take you to.	Statement
184	Alex	184	(i)How about you just get a cleaver, butcher?	Question
185	Sara	185	(i)Maybe I will!	Answer

186	Alex	186	(i)What the hell is wrong with you?	Question
187	Sara	187	(i)Nothing a front-page story can't cure.	Disclaimer
188	Alex	188	(i)So that's what this is all about? (i)Albert and Allegra on the front of your crap-ass newspaper?	Question
189	Sara	189	(i)You put them there!	Statement
190	Alex	190	(i)No, you did!	Statement
191	Sara	191	(i)No, he did! (ii)The minute he called you!	Statement
192	Alex	192/a	(i)Albert Brennaman is a good man. (ii)In fact, Albert Brennaman is a great man.	Statement
		192/b	(iii)And then you're mad at me for what I do for a living?	Question
193	Sara	193/a	(i)I've already got your number...	Statement
		193/b	(ii)so why don't you go consult your conscience?	Question
194	Alex	194	(i)Albert is in love with her.	Acknowledgement
195	Sara	195	(i)Just like Sebastian?	Question
196	Alex	196	(i)Is there a problem?	Question
197	Sara	197	(i)No, just one sec.	Statement
198	Alex	198	(i)What do you have against Allegra anyway?	Question
199	Sara	199	(i)Nothing. (ii)My interest is protecting women from assholes like you.	Statement
200	Alex	200	(i)You don't even know me.	Statement
201	Sara	201	(i)And whose fault is that? (ii)You really...	Question
202	Alex	202	(i)There are certain aspects of my job that are secretive.	Statement
203	Sara	203	(i)And my job is to try to find the truth.	Statement
204	Alex	204	(i)The truth? (ii)You wouldn't know the truth if it kicked you in the head.	Question
205	Sara	205	(i)If Albert Brennaman has to take a fall for it, so be it.	Statement
206	Alex	206/a	(i)That's your source?	Question
		206/b	(ii)You buried yourself, Alex. (iii)Then you weren't listening.	Statement
207	Sara	207	(i)I heard every word. (ii)You're a scam artist.	Statement

			(iii)You trick women into getting...	
208	Alex	208	(i)Into getting out of their own way... (ii)so great guys like Albert Brennaman have a fighting chance.	Statement
			(iii)No comment.	
209	Sara	209	(i)This is off the record. (ii)I came to apologize. (iii)I made some assumptions about you...based on nothing, (iv) it turns out. (v)I guess Casey's right. My best friend...	Statement
210	Alex	210	(i)Don't worry about it. We're straight.	Statement
211	Sara	211	(i)I should've asked you. (ii)But sometimes you're so guarded. (iii)I just don't wanna be another reason for you to...	Statement
212	Alex	212	(i)I'm not someone who likes to get involved past a certain point. (ii)And that point was about a week ago.	Contradiction
213	Sara	213	(i)Well, I just want to say I'm really sorry... and I didn't mean to hurt you.	Statement
214	Alex	214	(i)You didn't.	Contradiction
215	Sara	215/a	(i)That's a relief.	Statement
		215/b	(ii)Yeah, who is it?	Question
216	Alex	216/a	(i)Hitch.	Answer
		216/b	(ii)Can I talk to you?	Question
217	Sara	217	(i)What?	Question
218	Alex	218/a	(i)You almost hit me. (ii)Look, I just wanted to stop by, basically. (iii)See, this is the thing. (iv)This is weird. (v)I don't have me behind the door, you know.	Answer
			(vi)Close your mouth. (vii)Because I knew at some point I'd be... right here. (viii)But I thought that... everything would come out, but it's like... (viii)That's throwing me off.	
		218/b	(ix)Can we close the door?	Offer

219	Sara	219	(i)What?	Question
220	Alex	220	(i)I'm sorry. Just, can we... I just need...	Answer
221	Sara	221	(i)Are you serious?	Question
222	Alex	222	(i)No, just like this.	Disclaimer
223	Sara	223	(i)What do you want, Hitch?	Question
224	Alex	224	(i)You.	Answer
			(ii)For a whole lot of reasons that don't make any sense to me.	
			(iii)I mean, what, we've been on three dates?	Question
225		225/a	(i)See, that's what's crazy. (ii)That's what's crazy, because I know. (iii)I know deep... (iv)like just down, just in this area... (v)that I just know... (vi)that I want... (vii)I want to be miserable. (viii)Like, really miserable. (ix)Because, hey... (x)if that's what it takes for me to be happy then... (xi)Wait, that didn't come out right.	Statement
		225/b	(xii)What the hell is wrong with you?	Question
226	Sara	226	(i)Nothing!	Disclaimer
227	Alex	227	(i)No, not you. (ii)I'm talking to me.	Statement
228	Sara	228	(i)Alex Hitchens, Tom Reda. (ii)Maybe it's like what you said. (iii)We should just both go our separate ways (iv)and then we'll do just fine.	Statement
229	Alex	229	(i)What if fine isn't good enough? (ii)What if I want extraordinary?	Question
230	Sara	230	(i)No such thing.	Disclaimer
231	Alex	231	(i)I'm just as scared as you are, Sara. (ii)But I'm right here, and our time is right now.	Statement
232	Sara	232	(i)Well, what about before?	Question
233	Alex	233/a	(i)I am a guy.	Answer
		233/b	(ii)Since when do we get anything right the first time?	Question

234	Sara	234	(i)I'm a realist, and I know what love does to people.	Statement
235	Alex	235	(i)No, you don't. (i)I don't know who this is, (ii)and I don't care. (iii)What I do know is he'll never feel about you the way that I do. (iv)You'll never be fine, and neither will I!	Contradiction
236	Sara	236	(i)Are you trying to get yourself killed?	Question
237	Alex	237/a	(i)If that's what it takes because that's what people do.	Answer
		237/b	(ii)They leap and hope to God they can fly. (iii)Because otherwise... (iv)we just drop like a rock... (v)wondering the whole way down: (vi)"Why in the hell did I jump?" (vii)But here I am, Sara, falling. (viii)And there's only one person that makes me feel like I can fly. (ix)That's you.	Statement
238	Sara	238	(i)So, you kind of like me?	Question
239	Alex	239/a	(i)No.	Disclaimer
		239/b	(ii)I love you. (iii)I love you, (iv)and I knew it from the first... (v)If I say it back now, it'll sound so stupid. (vi)This is the guy I was telling you about.	Acknowledgement
240	Sara	240	(i)Hitch, that's my sister, Maria. (ii)And that's her husband, Tom. (iii)Her husband.	Statement