CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the finding of data that consists of adverbial hedging construction, and the discussion of all the data to analyze the intention of the speaker's utterance, the interpretation of the hearer, and the hearer's response after listening to speaker's utterance.

4.1. Approximation

An approximation can affect the truth-conditions of propositions. In these data below, approximation is used by the speaker to approximate his/her utterance. It frequently appears in adverb of degree, adverb of frequency, adverb of quantity, and disjunctive adverb.

4.1.1. Adverb of Degree

Adverb of degree determines the strength or intensity of something that happens. It is generally used to answer the sort of question such as 'how much?' or 'how little?'. It is also concerned with the assessment of gradable constituents in relation to an imaginary in amplification, diminution, or measure of something. In this case, the speaker uses adverb of degree in his/her utterance to approximate something that happens at the time.

Data 1
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

CHARLIE :I don't care whose fault it is. (to Bella) If you're with him, I expect him to bring you back WITHOUT a scratch. (to Edward) So far, your track record hasn't been so good. Just recently, she's gone through a window and broken her leg, which got her hospitalized; and now, as a birthday present, (1) she gets cut **badly** enough (2) that she requires stitching from a doctor. (holds up three fingers) (3)That's three strikes. Consider yourself out of the g–

BELLA :(4) Dad, please. It was my fault. I tripped and landed on some glass. Besides, Carlisle sews faster than any doctor I've had. It's no big deal. You know I'm so accident-prone.

Analysis:

The construction 'badly enough' can be interpreted as an approximation that occurs when Charlie approximates the degree of Bella's injury, as seen in utterance (1).

In addition, instead of using the construction "badly" to represent his intention clearly, Charlie uses 'badly enough' to make it fuzzy. The fuzziness is executed to make Edward feel guilty and put all the troubles in his shoulder.

When learning from the data, Charlie's intention is that he wants to make Edward well-informed that he is not good enough for Bella; Edward always put Bella in danger and the last one is the worst. Charlie uttered (2) and (3) to support his true intention.

The addresser, Bella, understands the Charlie's intention and responds him by saying (4). She thinks that:

1. Charlie is too worried about her

2. Charlie is over reacting about the accident.

By saying (4), Bella intends to give an understanding that all the troubles should not be placed on Edward and at the same time Bella attempts to mitigate her father worry.

Data 2
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

JACOB	:(self-consciously) What? Does my being half-naked bother you? I could put a shirt on.
BELLA	: (1) No, no. I just hadn't realized before. (2) Did you know, you're sort of beautiful?
JACOB	: (3) Did you just trip and hit your head **pretty** hard?
BELLA	: (4) I'm serious.

Analysis:

The construction 'pretty hard' can be assumed as an approximation that appears when Jacob approximates the degree of hit in utterance (3). In addition, instead of using 'hard' to represent his intention clearly, Jacob uses 'pretty hard' to make it fuzzy. The fuzziness of utterance (3) is made to hide his over feeling of what Bella said about him, in fact, Bella did not trip and hit.

From the data, Jacob's intention for hiding his over-feeling appears when Bella said (2) while looking his being half-naked. By using (3), Jacob does not clearly accept of what Bella said about him. This shows that Jacob actually tries to accept it smoothly to cover his direct acceptance to Bella's utterance (2).

The hearer, Bella, understands the intention and responds by saying (4). She thinks that Jacob feels over feeling because of what she has said. By saying (4), she intends to convince him that what she thinks about him is true.

Data 3
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

SEQ. EXT. La Push Beach. Afternoon. Jacob and Bella walk along the beach. Bella notices the figures on top of the cliff. She stares, horrified, when one of them decides to leap.

BELLA : (1) NO! Don't jump!
JACOB :Bella, it's okay. They're just cliff diving.
BELLA : (2) Oh. Wow. It's so high. Have you ever tried it?
JACOB :Yeah, it's fun. A little scary, kind of a rush.
BELLA : (3)Jake, I want to try cliff diving.
Bella goes towards the base of the cliffs. Jacob catches her by the arm and stops her.
JACOB :Bella, wait. Not today, all right?
JACOB : (4) (warily) Soon. Sometimes you're a **little** strange, Bella. (5) Do you know that?
BELLA : (6) Sure, sure.

Analysis:

The construction 'little strange' in Jacob's utterance can be categorized as an approximation that occurs when Jacob approximates the degree of anomaly in Bella's self, 'little strange'.

In addition, instead of using the construction 'strange' to show his intention clearly, Jacob uses the construction 'little strange' to make it fuzzy. The fuzziness is made politely to make Bella realize that she is strange.

Based on the data, the intention of Jacob is that he wants to make Bella realize that she is strange; At the beginning Bella looks scared of the cliff and realizes that it is high, at stated in (1), (2) suddenly she wants to try cliff diving, at stated in (3). Jacob uttered (4) and (5) to support his intention.

The hearer, Bella, understands the intention and answers by saying "(6)". She thinks that:

1. Jacob does not want her to try cliff diving.
2. Jacob wants to make her realize that she is strange

By answering (6), Bella intends to show that she realizes that she is strange.

Data 4
(This data is taken from Titanic movie script)

BRIDE : (1)Another ice warning, sir. This one from the "Baltic".
SMITH :Thankyou, Sparks.
(Smith glances at the message then nonchalantly puts it in his pocket. He nods reassuringly to Rose and the group.)
SMITH : (2)Not to worry, it's **quite normal** for this time of year. (3) In fact, we're speeding up. (4) I've just ordered the last boilers lit.
(Andrews scowls slightly before motioning the group toward the door. They exit just as second officer Charles Herbert Lightoller comes out of the chartroom, stopping next to First Officer Murdoch.)
LIGHTOLLER :Did we ever find those binoculars for the lookouts?

Analysis:

The construction 'quite normal' can be assumed as an approximation that occurs when Smith approximates the degree of ship condition normality, as stated in utterance (2).

In addition, instead of using construction ‘normal’ to represent his intention, Smith uses construction ‘quite normal’ to make it fuzzy. The fuzziness is made to mitigate the passenger group’s worry although he knows there is a warning about the iceberg.

Based on the data, the intention of Smith who mitigates the group’s worry is supported by his next utterance (3) and (4).

In this case, there is a hearer, Andrews, who understands his intention and responses by motioning the group toward the door. He thinks there’s something wrong but Smith wants to make the passengers be calm. It can be seen when Andrew scowls slightly before mentioning the group toward the door. By mentioning the group toward the door, he intends to bring them to exit the room so that they can enjoy their trip again.

Data 5
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

BELLA :No! Don’t jump!
JACOB :Bella, it’s okay. They’re just cliff diving.
BELLA :Oh. Wow. (1) It’s **so** high. (2) Have you ever tried it?
JACOB : (3)Yeah, it’s fun. A little scary, kind of a rush.

Analysis:

The word ’so’ in Bella’s utterance can be viewed as an approximation that appears when Bella approximates the degree of Jacob’s jump, as seen in utterance (1). Different from the previous data, here, Bella uses adverbial construction ‘so high’ to

make it less fuzzy. The less fuzziness is made to express that she is impressed and hardly believes of Jacob's jump.

Based on the data, the intention of Bella to state the feelings of being impressed and hardly believe occurs when she said (2) to support her intention.

The hearer, Jacob, understands Bella's intention and answers her by saying (3). He thinks that Bella is amazed of his jump. By saying (3), he intends to explain that he always jumps the cliff if he is in hurry, although he knows that is scary but is fun.

Data 6
(This data is taken from Sixth Sense movie script)

Cole is seated on the front stoop of his brownstone. On the steps and on the landing are his plastic soldiers in the grips of a war. On the step are two rows of soldiers facing each other. To one side are a couple soldiers covered by a tissue.

MALCOLM :What happened to those two? Being under tissue paper can't be a good thing.

Cole removes the tissue.

COLE : (1)That's Private Jenkins and Private Kinney. They got killed. Private Jenkins has a baby girl that was born seven pounds, six ounces. He's never seen her. He wanted to get back to Blue Bell, Pennsylvania and hold her...

Cole points to the other soldier.

COLE : (2) Private Kinney's wife is really sick -- she has something called a brain anism.

MALCOLM :(soft) You mean aneurysm.

COLE : (3) Yeah, Private Kinney needed to get back safe to take care of her.

Beat. Cole's face becomes emotional. Tears fill his eyes.

COLE : (4) It's sad they died, isn't it?

Malcolm falls into silence and stares at his client. Beat. Cole wipes his eyes quickly.

COLE : (5) Don't look at me.(beat) I don't like people looking at me like that.

Malcolm takes in Cole's gesture and expression.
COLE : (6) Stop looking at me.
Malcolm looks down.
MALCOLM :Where should I look then, Cole?
COLE :Look over there.
Cole points to the corner of the street. Malcolm slowly turns.
He sits in profile to Cole. Beat.
MALCOLM : (7) It's **very unusual** for someone your age to understand the kind of problems that Private Jenkins and Private Kinney have or even to be thinking about them at all...
Malcolm continues to stare at the street. Beat.
MALCOLM :It is okay if I look back now?
Cole doesn't answer.
MALCOLM :Tap the foot once for "No" and twice for "Yes."
Cole taps his foot once.

Analysis:

The construction ‘very unusual’ in that utterance can be assumed as an approximation that occurs when Malcolm approximates the degree of anomaly in Cole’s self, as seen in utterance (7).

In addition, instead of using the construction “unusual” to represent his intention, Malcolm uses ‘very unusual’ to make it less fuzzy. The less fuzziness is executed to show what he thinks about Cole that Cole seems like abnormal child. The construction ‘very unusual’ is chosen by him to represent his idea about abnormal child because that construction is more appropriate to be used when talking to a child.

When learning from the data, Cole uttered (1), (2), (3) and (4) and Malcolm responded him by saying (7) to explain his intention that he wants to tell Cole that he looks like abnormal child; Cole thinks and says something which is not appropriate

with his age. Malcolm's sense of Cole's anomaly also show when Cole uttered (5) and (6). It shows that Malcolm stares at Cole strangely.

Different from the previous data, In this case, the addresser, Cole understands Malcolm's intention and responses him by doing something (taping his foot once). He thinks Malcolm thinks that he is abnormal child. By taping his foot once, he intends to show that he does not like if Malcolm stares strangely at him.

Data 7
(This data is taken from Twilight movie script)

Bella VO : My first day at the new school, it's March, in the middle of the semester. Great.
[A few students giggle at the sight of the truck.]
Black student: Nice ride.
Bella :Thanks. [walks towards school building holding some papers]
Eric : [shows up from behind Bella] You're Isabella Swan, the new girl. Hi, I'm Eric, the eyes and ears of this place. (1) Um, anything you need? Tour guide? Lunch date? Shoulder to cry on?
Bella : (2) Uh, I'm **really kind of** the more 'suffer in silence' type.
Eric : (3) Good headline for your feature.. I m on the paper, and you re news, baby, front page.

Analysis:

The construction 'really kind of' in Bella's utterance can be interpreted as approximation which appears when Bella approximates her characteristics, as stated in (2).

In addition, instead of using "kind of" to represent his intention directly, Bella uses construction 'really kind of' to make it less fuzzy. The less fuzzy is made to

show her intention clearly that she does not need him when she is sad because she would much rather be alone and deal with it herself than show it to the public.

According to the data, the intention of Bella who is not interested in Eric's offer because she would rather be alone appears after Eric offers something to her, as seen in utterance (1).

The hearer, Eric understands Bella's intention and answers her by saying (3). He thinks Bella does not need his help when she feels sad because she likes to be alone. By saying (3), Eric intends to hit on her and try to flatter her in hope she will be interested in him.

Data 8
(This data is taken from Twilight movie script)

Jessica: She's got a great spike, huh? [to Bella] I'm Jessica by the way. (1) Hey you're from Arizona right?
Bella: (2) Yeah.
Jessica: (3) Aren't people from Arizona supposed to be like, **really** tan?
Bella: (4) Yeah, maybe..that's why they kicked me out.
Mike: [giggles] You're good.
Jessica: [laughs] That's so funny.
[Bella turns around. Mike raises his eyebrows.

Analysis:

The construction 'really' in that utterance can be interpreted as approximation which appears when Jessica approximates the characteristics of Arizona people, as stated in (3). By using "really", she wants to make her utterance less fuzzy. The less

fuzziness is made to represent her intention clearly that she wants to show her wonder because of Bella's bright skin.

Based on the data, the intention of Jessica who wonders of Bella's bright skin appear after Bella admits that she is from Arizona, in utterance (1), (2).

The hearer, Bella understands Jessica's intention and responses her by saying (4). She thinks Jessica wonders her bright skin after knowing that she is from Arizona. By saying (4), Bella intends to confess that people from Arizona is tan and wants to joke about her bright skin.

Data 9
(This data is taken from Twilight movie script)

[Jasper and Alice prepares to check out at the reception. Bella packs her stuff in the room. Her cell phone vibrates. She picks up the call from home.]
Bella: Hey, mom. I'm glad you got my message. What are you doing home?
Renee: Bella, Bella! Bella? Where are you?
Bella: Calm down. Everything's fine.
Renee: Bella! Bella!
Bella: I'll explain everything later. Mom, are you there?
James: (1) Forks High School doesn't protect its students' privacy **very well**. (2) You know it's just too easy for Victoria to find your previous address. (3) It's a nice house you have here. I was prepared to wait for you. Then Mom came home after she received a very worried call from your Dad. And it all worked out quite well. Hmmm..
Renee: Please, wait..
Bella: (4) Don't touch her! Don't, okay! Don't

Analysis:

The construction ‘very well’ in James’s utterance can be assumed as approximation which occurs when James approximates the degree of students’ privacy protection of Bella’s high school, as seen in utterance (1).

In addition, instead of using construction ‘well’ to represent his intention, James uses construction ‘very well’ to make it less fuzzy. The less fuzziness is made to show his idea that Fork High School is careless to protect the students’ privacy.

According to the data, the intention of James is that Fork High School cannot protect its students’ privacy well; he can find Bella’s address and hostages her mom. He utters (2) and (3) to support his intention.

The hearer, Bella understands James’s intention and response him by saying (4). She thinks that

1. James got her address from her high school
2. James is in her old house with her mom

By saying (4), Bella intends to beg him to not to hurt her mom.

4.1.2 Adverb of Frequency

Adverb of frequency is an adverb that gives the information how often something happens and answers the question ‘how often?’ or ‘how frequently?’. In the correlation of hedging, the speaker uses adverb of frequency to approximate the frequency of something that happens.

Data 10
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

LAURENT : The Denalis are very gracious hosts. (slyly) Will you satisfy my curiosity? (1) I've checked the Cullen house a couple of months ago. (2) It's empty. (3) Did Edward tire of his little pet?

BELLA : (4) The Cullen's have moved on but they drop by ***often***. I don't think I should mention your visit to– to Edward though. (5) He's still very touchy about James.

LAURENT : (6) I don't think you'll be having the opportunity to tell him anything. You see, I'm very thirsty… Since you're conveniently here and obviously unattached, I might as well kill two birds with one stone.

Analysis:

The construction 'by often' can be viewed as an approximation that occurs when Bella approximates the frequency of The Cullen's drop, 'by often'. In addition, the using of 'by often' in utterance (1) is made to make it fuzzy. The fuzziness is made to show that she still keep contact with Edward.

According to the data, the intention of Bella who wants to show that she still keep contact with Edward although The Cullen's has moved on. At stated in Bella's utterance (4) which is made to answer Laurent's question (1), (2), and (3). After that Bella continued her utterance (5) to support her intention.

The hearer, Laurent, understands Bella's intention and responds her by saying (6). She thinks the Cullen's frequently drop although they have moved on, so does Edward. So Bella still keep in touch with him. By saying (6), Laurent intends to tell Bella that she has no opportunity to tell Edward anything because she would kill her soon.

Data 11
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

ALICE : (1) Bella's disappearing **more regularly** now. (2) For longer periods. (3) Total blackout. (4) Then she comes back. What does it mean?
CARLISLE : (5) Until we know more, we will not act. What's important is Bella does come back.

Analysis:

The construction 'more regularly' can be viewed as an approximation that occurs when Alice approximates the intensiveness of Bella's disappearing, as seen in utterance (1).

In addition, instead of using the construction 'regularly' to represent her intention, Alice uses 'more regularly' to make it less fuzzy. The less fuzziness is made to show her curiosity because of Bella's disappearing more intensive than before.

When learning from the data, Alice's intention seemingly shows her wonder of Bella's disappearing more intensive than before is supported by her next utterance (2), (3), and (4).

The hearer, Carlisle, understands her intention and responds her by saying (5). He learns that Alice wonders why Bella disappears more intensive than before. By saying the utterance (5) Carlisle intends to ask Alice not to wonder about that.

4.1.3 Adverb of Quantity

Adverb of quantity is an adverb that specifies the quantity of things. In this case, The speaker uses adverb of quantity to approximate the quantity of thing and tucks his/her intention in his/her adverb of quantity construction.

Data 12
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

MATT	: (2)Yeah, yeah. Hannah, it‘s not exactly my first time, you know.
HANNAH	: (3) Sorry, there has just been **a lot of** talk lately about giant grizzly sightings. (4) It‘s making me jumpy.
MATT	: (5) (teases) And, just like it says in the _Top 10 Things to Do to Avoid Bear Attacks,‘ I will now go 200 yards away from the campsite to hang the food and pans on a tree

Analysis:

The construction ‘a lot of talk’ in that utterance can be analyzed as an approximation that appears when Hannah approximates the quantity of giant grizzly sightings talk, as stated in utterance (3).

Instead of using the construction ‘talk’ to represent her intention, Hannah uses ‘a lot of’ to make it less fuzzy. The less fuzziness utterance is made to inform Matt the reason she has been garrulous because a bear may exist because many people talk about its sightings, so she worry about that.

Based on the data, Hannah looks garrulous when she asked (1). Her garrulous can be seen when Matt answered “(2)”. The intention of Hannah who wants to clarify the reason why she has been garrulous because many people talk about giant

sightings which makes her felt worry appears when she said (3) and (4) which can support her intention.

The addresser, Matt, understands the intention and responds her by saying (5). He learns that: Hannah thinks that a bear may exist and she is afraid of the bear.
By saying the utterance "(5)", Matt intends to tease Hannah in order to make her more afraid than before.

4.1.4 Disjunctive Adverb

Disjunctive adverb is an adverb that expresses the information considered the descriptive statements of the speaker. It is generally used to refer to the sentence that is not fully described in the previous conversation and it is usually placed at the beginning or at the end of sentence. In this case, the speaker uses disjunctive adverb to approximate his/her descriptive statements in order to explain his/her particular intention.

Data 13
(This data is taken from Twilight movie script)

Bella: (1)Who's he?
[Edward enters the lunch room.]
Jessica: That's Edward Cullen. He's totally gorgeous, obviously. [Edward passes behind the girls.] (2) But **apparently** nobody here's good enough for him. [Edward smiles as if he knows what Jessica is talking about.] Like I care, you know, uh. So...yeah. [Bella sees Edward taking a seat at the same table with the other Cullens.] (3) Seriously right, don't waste your time
Bella: (4) I wasn't planning on it

Analysis:

The construction ‘apparently’ can be interpreted as approximation that occurs when Jessica approximates her idea about Edward, as seen in utterance (2).

In addition, she uses construction ‘apparently’ in order to make her utterance fuzzy. The fuzziness is made to mitigate her judge about Edward. Her idea about Edward is made to explain her intention to Bella that she should not to pay attention and crush on him.

According to data, the intention of Jessica who wants to advice that she had better not to pay attention and crush on him; nobody here is good enough for him. She utters (3) to support her intention.

The hearer, Bella understands Jessica’s intention and responses her by saying (4). She thinks that:

1. Nobody in her school is good enough for Edward
2. Jessica thinks she pay attention to Edward, so she advices her to keep away from him

By saying (4), Bella intends to clarify that she is not planning to approach Edward.

4.2 Shield

Different from approximation, shield does not affect the truth-conditions but shows the speaker’s commitment to the truth-value of the whole proposition. In these data below, the speaker shields his/her utterance to shield the intention of his/her utterance.

4.2.1 Adverb of Degree

In shield, the speaker uses adverb of degree to amplify, minimize, or measure something in order to shield his/her intention.

Data 14
(This data is taken from Titanic movie script)

Ruth is having tea with NOEL LUCY MARTHA DYER-EDWARDES, the COUNTESS OF ROTHES, british English blue-blood with patirician features. Ruth sees someone coming across the room and lowers her voice.

RUTH : (1)Oh no, that vulgar Brown woman is coming this way. Get up, quickly before she sits with us.

Molly Brown walks up, greeting them cheerfully as they are rising.

MOLLY : Hello girls, I was hoping I'd catch you at tea.

RUTH : (2) We're **awfully sorry** you missed it. (3)The Countess and I are just off to take the air on the boat deck.

MOLLY : (4) That sounds great. Let's go. I need to catch up on the gossip.

Analysis:

The construction ‘awfully sorry’ in that utterance can be interpreted as a shield that appears when Ruth shields her avoidance of Molly presence, as seen in utterance (2). In addition, instead of using ‘sorry’ to represent his intention, Ruth uses construction ‘awfully sorry’ to make it less fuzzy. The less fuzziness is made to show her guilt to Molly. On the other hand, it is also made to avoid Molly in order to not join her.

According to the data, the intention of Ruth who wants to avoid Molly can be seen when Ruth utters (1) when she looks Molly comes. It shows that she does not want Molly to join her. She also utters (3) to support her intention.

Here, the hearer, Molly does not understand Gracie's intention. She responds Ruth by saying (4). She thinks Ruth feels guilty because Molly misses having tea with them. By saying (4), she intends to join them.

Data 15
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

JACOB	: (1) (self-consciously) What? Does my being half-naked bother you? I could put a shirt on.
BELLA	: (2)No, no. I just hadn't realized before. (3)Did you know, you're **sort of** beautiful?
JACOB	: (4)Did you just trip and hit your head pretty hard?
BELLA	:I'm serious

Analysis:

The construction 'sort of' can be interpreted as a shield that occurs when Bella shields her shyness, in utterance (3). Different from the previous data, here, the shield utterance (3) is made to make it fuzzy. The fuzziness is made to cover or shield her shyness to Jacob by praising him.

Based on the data, the intention of covering her shyness starts when Jacob asked (1) and she answered (2). The utterance (2) shows that she is surprised seeing Jacob's half-naked. By saying (3), she can support her intention that she wants to cover and shields her shyness by praising Jacob.

The hearer, Jacob, understands her intention and response her by saying (4). He thinks Bella assumes that he is beautiful after seeing his half-naked. By saying the utterance '(4)', Jacob intends to cover his over feeling of Bella's assumption.

Data 16
(This data is taken from Twilight movie script)

[The red truck arrives at school.]
Bella VO: My first day at the new school, it's March, in the middle of the semester. Great.
[A few students giggle at the sight of the truck.]
Black student: (1) Nice ride.
Bella: Thanks. [walks towards school building holding some papers]
Eric: (2) [shows up from behind Bella] You're Isabella Swan, the new girl. Hi, I'm Eric, the eyes and ears of this place. Um, anything you need? Tour guide? Lunch date? Shoulder to cry on?
Bella: Uh, I'm really kind of the more 'suffer in silence' type.
Eric: (3) Good headline for your feature« I m on the paper, and you re news, baby, front page.
Bella: (4) No, I'm not. You..please don't have any **sort of**…
Eric: (5) Whoa, chillax. No feature.
Bella: Okay, thanks.
Eric: Cool

Analysis:

The construction 'sort of' in that utterance can be interpreted as shield which appears when Bella shields her nervous, as seen in utterance (4).

By using "sort of", she wants to make her utterance fuzzy. The fuzziness is made to cover her intention that she is nervous because she just got there and all these people are talking to her and such giving her all this attention that she just does not need, so she turns Eric down.

From the data, the intention of Bella who is nervous because Eric and the other people notice and talk about her that makes her uncomfortable appears when a few students giggle at the sight of the truck (the truck is hers), black students utter (1), and Eric utters (2) and (3).

The hearer, Eric understands Bella's intention and answers her by saying (3). He thinks Bella is not comfortable with the situation. By saying (5), Eric intends to calm her down by telling that he is not going to put her in the paper.

4.2.2 Adverb of Time

Adverb of time is an adverb that explains when something happens. In this case, the speaker uses adverb of time in his/her utterance to determine the time of an event and shield his/her intention.

Data 17
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

HANNAH : (1) Matt, are you sure you cleaned the pans? If a bear smells them…
MATT : (2) Yeah, yeah. Hannah, it's not **exactly** my first time, you know.
HANNAH : (3) Sorry, there has just been a lot of talk lately about giant grizzly sightings. It's making me jumpy.

Analysis:

The construction 'exactly' belongs to shield classification that appears when Matt shields his belief of something that he has heard before, as stated in (2).

The using of 'exactly' is made to make the utterance fuzzy. The fuzziness is made to show that he is bored because Hannah has remembered him before and Hannah might have remembered him repeatedly.

When learning from data, the intention of Matt who wants to show his bore because Hannah has advised him repeatedly appears when Hannah said (1) and Matt responded by saying (2) to support his intention.

The hearer, Hannah, understands his intention and responds him by saying (3). She thinks matt is bored because she tells about it repeatedly. By saying (3), she intends to give an understanding that she tells him repeatedly because she is afraid of a bear. Many people talk about that and it seems a bear may exist.

4.2.3 Disjunctive Adverb

In shield, disjunctive adverb is used by the speaker to explain his/her descriptive statement to response the previous utterance and to shield his/her intention.

Data 18
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

RENEE	: (1) How about coming over to Jacksonville, sweetheart?
BELLA	:Sure, mom.
RENEE	: (2) Well, **actually**, I didn't mean just for a vacation. (3) Charlie and I have been talking. (4) We thought it would be best if you moved back in with me. (5) Phil's really excited to see you.
BELLA	: (6) What?!! How dare you make a decision about my life? I'm eighteen, and I can choose what to do! It's my life! You have no right! I want to stay here in Forks

Analysis:

The construction 'actually' in that utterance can be categorized as a shield that appears when Renee shields the truth that she wants to expose to Bella, in utterance (2).

Different to the previous data in shield, here, the shield utterance is made to less fuzzy. Renee uses ‘actually’ to make it less fuzzy. The less fuzziness utterance is made to tell the truth that she wants Bella to move back in with her.

Based on data, the intention of Renee who intends to tell the truth that she persuades her in utterance (1) because she wants Bella to move back in with her is supported by saying (3),(4), and (5).

The addresser, Bella, understands her intention and responds her by saying (6). She thinks that Renee persuades her to come to Jacksonville because she wants her moving back in with her. By saying “(6)” she intends to reject Renee’s volition.

Data 19
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

BELLA	: (1) Do you want me out of this house? Why didn’t you say anything? Just give me a little time to look for a place, and –
CHARLIE	: (2) Bells, Bells… You’ve got it all wrong. (3) **Of course**, I want you to stay here. (4) I was just worried that I can’t seem to help you. (5) I just thought your mother can take better good care of you at this time.
BELLA	: (6) I’m sorry, Dad. I know I’m being a pain right now.

Analysis:

The construction ‘of course’ can be assumed as a shield which appears when Charlie shields his explanation to solve a misunderstanding, as stated in utterance (3).

As the same as data 10, the shield makes utterance less fuzzy. The using of ‘of course’ is made by him to less fuzzy which can make the utterance clearer. The less fuzziness is made to solve misunderstanding and explain that he wants Bella to stay with him but he is afraid if he cannot help her.

Based on the data, Bella looks upset to him by saying (1) and Charlie responded her by saying (2), (3), (4), and (5) to support his intention that actually he wants Bella to stay with him but he is afraid if he cannot help her so he thinks her mother is a better way.

The addresser, Bella, understands his intention and responds him by saying (6). She thinks Charlie wants give the best for her. By saying (6), she intends to show that she realized she has got misunderstanding.

Data 20
(This data is taken from Titanic movie script)

These conversations above happened after Jack was success helping Rose who almost drowned in the sea.
Jack is uncuffed. Cal gets Rose to her feet and moving.
CAL : (1)(rubbing her arms) Let's get you in. You're freezing.
Cal is leaving without a second thought for Jack.
GRACIE : (2) (low) Ah... **perhaps** a little something for the boy?
CAL : (3)Oh, right. Mr. Lovejoy. A twenty should do it.

Analysis:

The construction ‘perhaps’ in that utterance can be categorized as a shield that appears when Gracie shields his suggestion to Cal, as stated in utterance (2).

Different from previous data, here, instead of telling his suggestion to represent his intention directly, Gracie uses construction ‘perhaps’ to make it fuzzy. The fuzziness is made to suggest Cal politely to give Jack souvenir because he has helped her fiancée, Rose.

When learning from the data, the intention of Gracie who suggests Cal politely to give Jack souvenir can be seen when he uttered (2) low. Gracie uttered (2) because he wants to responses Cal who uttered (1) without paying attention to Jack.

The hearer, Cal understands Gracie’s intention and responses him by saying (3). He thinks he should give Jack something. By saying (3), he intends to give Jack money as appreciation for him.

4.3. Approximation and Shield

In this classification, the speakers approximate something to affect the truth-condition of proposition but at the same time, they also shield their intentions of their utterance.

4.3.1 Adverb of degree

Here, the speaker uses adverb of degree to approximate the degree of something to shield her intention.

Data 21
(This data is taken from New Moon movie script)

RENEE : (1) Are you eating? Sleeping well?
BELLA : Yes, mom.

RENEE : (2) I r**eally** miss you.
BELLA : (3) Miss you too..

Analysis:

The construction ‘really’ in Renne’s utterance can be interpreted as approximation and shield which occurs when Renee approximates the degree of her yearning and shields her guilt because there’s something that she does not know as a mother, as stated in utterance (2)

Here, Renee chooses to use ‘really’ in her utterance in order to make it less fuzzy. The less fuzziness is made to convince Bella that she always loves her although she does not know her condition.

From the data, the intention of Renee that wants to show that she always loves her occurs when she asked something that should be known by a mother, as seen in utterance (1). By saying (2), she can support her intention.

The addresser, Bella, understands her intention and answers her by saying (2). She learns that Renee always loves her. By saying (2), Bella intends to show that she always loves her too and as the same Bella attempts to appreciate her mother.

4.3.2 Disjunctive adverb

Here, the speaker approximates his descriptive statements in order to shield his particular intention.

Data 22
(This data is taken from Titanic movie script)

GRACIE :(low) Ah... perhaps a little something for the boy?
CAL : (1) Oh, right. Mr. Lovejoy. A twenty should do it.
ROSE : (2) Is that the going rate for saving the woman you love?
CAL : Rose is displeased. Mmm... what to do?
Cal turns back to Jack. He appraises him condescendingly... a steerage ruffian, unwashed and ill-mannered.
CAL : (3)I know. (to Jack) **Perhaps** you could join us for dinner tomorrow, to regale our group with your heroic tale?
JACK : (4)(looking straight at Rose) Sure. Count me in.

Analysis:

The construction 'perhaps' in that utterance can be categorized as an approximation and shield that appears when Cal approximates Jack's volition to accept his request and shield his unwillingness, as stated in utterance (2).

In addition, instead of telling his request to represent his intention, Cal uses construction 'perhaps' to make it fuzzy. The fuzziness is made to invite him to join dinner but actually, Cal does not hope him to join. By using 'perhaps' he wants to look like respect Jack as if hoping Jack to join him to dinner.

Based on the data, the intention of Cal who does not sincerely hope Jack to join him and the others to dinner is shown when he uttered (1) and Rose responded him by saying (2). It shows that he does not respect Jack. By uttering (3), he only wants to make Rose happy by pretending to respect Jack.

The hearer, Jack understands Cal's intention and responses him by saying (4). He thinks Cal does not sincerely invite him to join dinner. By saying (4), Jack intends to respect Rose by accepting Cal's request.