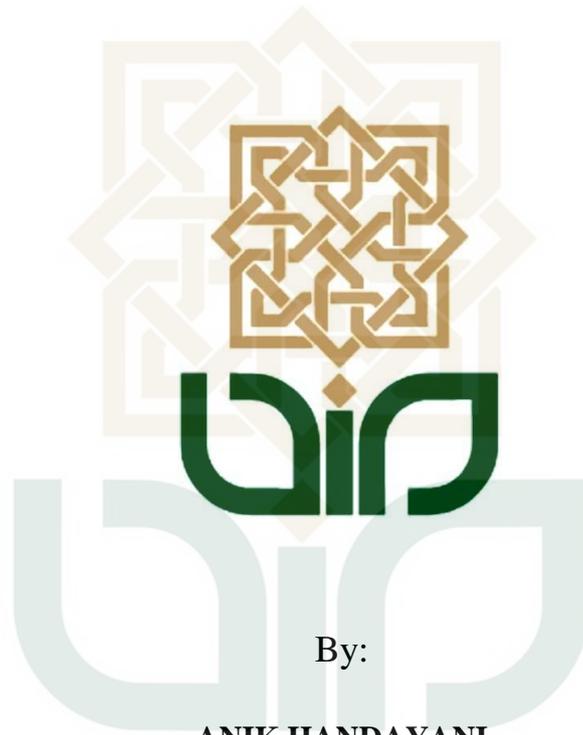


**PRESUPPOSITIONS AND ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN *WE BOUGHT A ZOO* MOVIE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining the Bachelor  
Degree in English Literature



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**2019**

## A Final Project Statement

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinion or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 21 December 2018

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# **PRESUPPOSITIONS AND ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN *WE BOUGHT A ZOO* MOVIE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Some people find difficulty to know about the background of utterance's meaning. To deliver the true information well, the researcher believes that people should know the intended meaning. This research aims to analyze the types of presupposition and illocutionary act in *We Bought a Zoo* movie. This research uses a qualitative method. The source of data is the script of *We Bought a Zoo* movie. To collect the data, the researcher uses documentation technique. Furthermore, to analyze the data, the researcher applies the theory of presupposition by Yule and illocutionary act by Searle. The researcher finds 338 data. From 338 data, the researcher finds 6 types of presupposition and 4 types of illocutionary act. The existential presuppositions (142 utterances) show 115 representatives, 4 expressives, and 23 directives. The factive presuppositions (33 utterances) show 19 representatives, 11 expressives and 3 directives. The non factive presupposition (4 utterances) show 3 representatives and 1 directive. The lexical presuppositions (58 utterances) show 29 representatives, 4 expressives, 23 directives and 2 commissives. The structural presuppositions (91 utterances) show (35 representatives, 2 expressives and 54 directives. The counterfactual presuppositions show 10 representatives.

**Keywords:** *Presupposition, Illocutionary act, Movie.*

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# **PRESUPOSISI DAN TINDAK TUTUR ILOKUSI DI FILM *WE BOUGHT A ZOO***

Oleh: Anik Handayani

## **ABSTRAK**

Beberapa orang mempunyai kesulitan untuk mengetahui tentang latar belakang makna ucapan. Untuk menyampaikan informasi yang benar dengan baik, peneliti percaya bahwa mereka harus mengetahui makna yang dimaksudkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis presuposisi dan tindak tutur ilokusi di film *We Bought a Zoo*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Sumber data adalah naskah film *We Bought a Zoo*. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan teknik dokumentasi. Selanjutnya untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menerapkan teori presuposisi dari Yule dan tindak tutur ilokusi dari Searle. Peneliti menemukan 338 data. Dari 338 data, peneliti menemukan 6 tipe presuposisi dan 4 jenis tindak tutur ilokusi. Presuposisi *eksistensial* (142 ujaran) menunjukkan 115 *representatif*, 4 *ekspresif*, dan 23 *direktif*. Presuposisi *faktif* (33 ujaran) menunjukkan 19 *representatif*, 11 *ekspresif* dan 3 *direktif*. Presuposisi *non-faktif* (4 ujaran) menunjukkan 3 *representatif* dan 1 *direktif*. Presuposisi *leksikal* (58 ujaran) menunjukkan 29 *representatif*, 4 *ekspresif*, 23 *direktif*, dan 2 *komisif*. Presuposisi *struktural* (91 ujaran) menunjukkan 35 *representatif*, 2 *ekspresif* dan 54 *direktif*. Presuposisi *konterfaktual* menunjukkan 10 *representatif*.

**Kata kunci:** *Presuposisi, Tindak Tutur Ilokusi, Film.*

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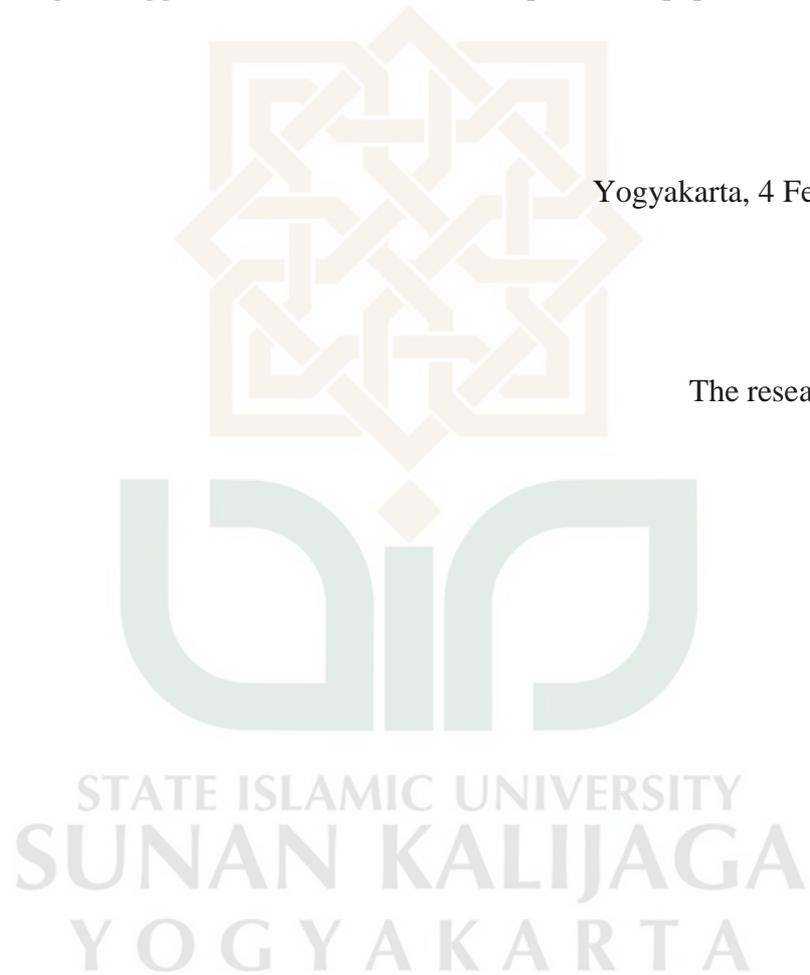
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I realize that this paper is far from being perfect. Therefore, I expect the readers to give suggestions and criticisms to improve this paper.

Yogyakarta, 4 February 2019

The researcher



## **DEDICATION**

Sincerely, I dedicate my graduating paper to :

My beloved parents

My beloved brother

My great teachers and lecturers

All of my best friends



## **MOTTO**

The words you choose to say something are just important as the decision to speak.

(unknown)



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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

Language is a medium used by human in communication. Based on *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Language Third Edition*, Language is “a system of communication consisting of sounds, words, and grammar, or the system of communication used by the people of a particular country or profession”. People need language to communicate and share anything such as ideas and information. People need language to interact as speaker and hearer because they are social creatures.

A speaker must be able to make a good communication, so the hearer can accept the message of the speaker's utterance. The communication must convey clear meaning to hearer so the hearer can understand the context of utterance. In conclusion, the speaker should deliver information well.

In Islamic perspective, The Quran surah An-Nisa' verse 63 has relation with the topic.

أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُ اللَّهُ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَعْرِضْ عَنْهُمْ وَعِظْهُمْ  
وَقُلْ لَهُمْ فِي أَنفُسِهِمْ قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا

Translation: “Those are the ones of whom Allah knows what is in their hearts, so turn away from them but admonish them and speak to them a far-reaching word” (<https://quran.com/4/63>).

The verse tells people to speak the truth and straightforward. It gives impact for the hearer. The speaker can avoid misinterpretation to keep the communication. It makes the communication more effective and easier to understand so the hearer can understand the speaker's intended meaning. It is included in pragmatic study.

Pragmatic is about the speaker's intended meaning based on the context. According to Yule, "pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener or reader" (1996:3). Presupposition and speech act are part of pragmatic study. Presupposition can be described what a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener or reader (Yule, 2006: 117). Presupposition can be found in either written or spoken.

Meanwhile, speech act is an action performed via utterance (Yule, 1996:47). Speech act is divided into three categories of act. They are locutionary, illocutioary, and perlocutionary act. According to Searle, there are five types of illocutionary act. They are declaration, expressive, directive, commissive and representative (assertive). It can be applied in daily life, for example in a conversation of the movie.

The researcher chooses to analyze a movie in this research. Based on *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Language Third Edition*, movie is a series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema or on television and often telling a story. By watching the movie, the researcher can see the context and the

utterances directly. Therefore, the researcher finds it in a movie entitled *We Bought a Zoo*.

In this research, the researcher chooses to analyze this movie by using the theories because the researcher finds many kinds of presuppositions and illocutionary acts in the utterances of the movie. There are implicit or explicit meaning that uttered by the characters. By using the theory, we can assume the information appropriately. We can understand the communication well that uttered by the characters in the movie.

Meanwhile, by using illocutionary act, we can get the intention and function of the utterance which uttered by the characters in the movie. It can help the listener to interpret what exactly the speaker's meaning or the purpose in the utterance. Hence, the listener can understand well the story and the messages that delivered by the speaker or the character.

*We Bought a Zoo* is an interesting family movie. *We Bought a Zoo* movie is adapted from a true story and it has a good plot. The movie is able to attract the viewers to keep watching it. The story is very memorable and touching. We also can find inspiring quotes from the movie because it is an inspirational story.

There are some moral values or messages which we can take from the movie such as do not afraid to start new adventure as long as it is good things, there is a way out of every problem, so do not ever give up. The main character (Benjamin Mee) quits his job and then he dares to take risk to take care of a zoo. He gets problem when maintains the zoo. Finally, he finds a way out and he does the job well.

*We Bought a Zoo* movie is released in 2011. It is directed by Cameron Crowe. The genre is family, drama and comedy. *We Bought a Zoo* movie tells about a widower (Benjamin Mee) decided to start a new life with his 14 years old son (Dylan) and seven years old daughter (Rosie).

They plan to buy a new house that offered by Mr. Stevens (the realtor). They are almost running out of options, then his daughter shows a picture of suitable house with wide yard. He want to buy a house because Rosie likes the house. The house is quite unique because obviously the house has a zoo in the backyard. He must buy the zoo too, if he wants to buy the house.

Finally, Benjamin decides to buy the house. They plan to renovate and care the zoo with the zookeepers because they have intention to reopen it. There is a problem when they try to maintain the zoo. The zoo runs into financial problem, but he can solve it by using his wife's money. The day before the opening of the zoo, the weather is bad on that day, but fortunately the weather returned to sunny in the opening day of the zoo. There are many visitors crowded in front of the zoo and it makes the tickets run out.

From the conversation of the movie, the researcher finds some utterances and it can be applied with presupposition and illocutionary act theories. The example can be seen in the following.

Benjamin : If I wasn't wearing this suit, I would dead in an instant! (=p)

>> He was wearing the suit (=q)

p>>q

The statement above is uttered by Benjamin Mee. The utterance is happened when Benjamin is surrounded by hundreds or thousand bees. Benjamin is a writer who specialized in adventure. He collects data about bee for his writing. He was wearing the suit to protect his body from killer bees. It will be dangerous because the killer bees can sting him if he was not wearing the protective suit.

From Benjamin's utterance above, it can be seen that the presupposition used in the utterances "*If I wasn't wearing this suit, I would dead in an instant*" is counterfactual presupposition. The utterance above is an assumption. The information of the utterance is contrary to fact.

Benjamin's utterance *If I wasn't wearing this suit, I would dead in an instant*, it can be analyzed that the Benjamin's utterance is a statement of fact (Speaker believes it). It can be categorized that the type of illocutionary act of Benjamin's utterance is representative. He reports that he was wearing the protective suit to keep safe around killer bees.

From the explanation above, we can find the information that uttered by the character. It shows that the utterance has a meaning that is contrary to the fact. We can conclude that the speaker was wearing the suit, so he would not dead being stung by bees. The illocutionary acts make us more understanding about the speaker's intention. It is important because the theories help us to know the utterance meaning. Therefore, the researcher applies the theories in *We Bought a Zoo* movie.

## 1.2 Research Questions

Based on the explanation in the background of study, the researcher formulates the problems as follows:

1. What are the types of presupposition found in *We Bought a Zoo* movie?
2. What are the types of illocutionary act of the utterances containing presuppositions used in *We Bought a Zoo* movie?

## 1.3 Objectives of Study

As seen from the background of study and the research questions from this research paper, there are two objectives of study which the researcher wants to achieve:

1. to identify the types of presupposition found in *We Bought a Zoo* movie;  
and
2. to identify the types of illocutionary act of the utterances containing presuppositions used in *We Bought a Zoo* movie.

## 1.4 Significances of Study

Theoretically, the research is expected that this research can give additional information about the study of pragmatics, especially for those who are interested about presupposition and illocutionary act. The reader can enrich their knowledge about it.

Practically, this research can be useful for the readers who want to analyze about presupposition and illocutionary act. This research can be a reference for those who want to conduct the same topic or object.

### 1.5 Literature Review

The researcher finds some prior researches that are relevant to this research. They are:

The first is the journal which was written by Ni Putu Diah Kristina Yanti, the student of Udayana University (2013) entitled “Presupposition Used in *The Queen of Spades* Movie”. This research aims to find out the types and meaning of presupposition. The research questions are: (a) What types of presupposition used in *The Queen of Spades* (b) What is the meaning of presuppositions used in *The Queen of Spades*. This research applies qualitative method. This research used the theory of presupposition by Yule and supporting theory by Levinson (1983). The result of the analysis shows that only five types of presuppositions are found from the English Novel entitled “Queen of Spades”. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

The second research is “Presuppositions in Arthur Miller’s Play Script *Death of a Salesman*” by Muslikhah Jazuli (2014), the student of State Islamic University of Yogyakarta. The research is about presupposition and language function. The research questions are: (a) What are types of presuppositions found in *Death of a Salesman* play script (b) What are the language functions of the utterances containing special presupposition used in *Death of a Salesman*. This research applies a descriptive qualitative method and uses the theory of presupposition by Yule and Searle’s function of speech act. The result of analysis shows that the researcher found 48 data of presupposition. They are 22 lexical

presupposition show 20 representatives and 2 directives, 6 counterfactual presupposition show representatives, 18 structural presupposition show 17 directives and 1 representative, 2 factive presupposition show 1 expressive and 1 representative.

The third research is “Presupposition as Found in *The Dark Knight Movie*” (Andalas University of Padang, 2015) written by Yerry Yuniardi. This research aims to find the intended presupposition in the movie based on the dialogue and to describe the context that causes this presupposition. The objectives of study is to identify the types of presupposition used in the dialogue of the movie. This research applies qualitative and quantitative approach. The result of analysis shows that the context influences the message that is delivered by speaker. He found 20 presuppositions. They are 5 or 25% existential presupposition, 4 or 20% factive presupposition, 2 or 10% non-factive presupposition, 3 or 15% lexical presupposition, 4 or 20% structural presupposition, 2 or 10% counterfactual presupposition.

The last research is “The Types of Illocutionary Acts on Hackerman’s Utterances in *Cyberbully Movie*” by Ani Fatat Zulfa (2018), the student of State Islamic University of Yogyakarta. The research describes about how to find the Hackerman’s utterances of the types of illocutionary acts in *Cyberbully Movie*. The research questions are: (a) What are the types of illocutionary acts used by the Hackerman in *Cyberbully Movie*. (b) What is the most dominant types used in the illocutionary act found by the Hackerman in *Cyberbully Movie*. This research applies a descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. The researcher uses the

theory of illocutionary act by Searle. The result of analysis show that the researcher found 52 data. They are 33 directives, 3 expressive, 7 assertives, and 1 commissive.

In relation to the previous researches, this research has similarity and difference with those prior researches. This research has similarity with the second prior research but this research has different object with the second prior research. Meanwhile, the others prior researchs are only apply presupposition or illocutionary act theory.

### **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

This research focuses on presupposition and illocutionary act theories. Presupposition can be described as what a speaker or writer assumes is true or known by a listener or reader (Yule, 2006: 117). Yule (1996: 27) states that presuppositions can be categorized into six types. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

This research is not only identifying the types of presupposition of utterances but also it is identifying the types of illocutionary act of utterances in *We Bought a Zoo* movie. Therefore, the researcher applies Searle's illocutionary act to find out the types.

Speech act is one of pragmatics study. Speech act is action performed via utterances (Yule, 1996:47). Speech act is divided into 3 acts; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Searle states that illocutionary act is the minimal units of human communication (1985:109). According to Searle, there

are five kinds of illocutionary acts (1979:viii). They are representatives, commissives, directives, expressives, and declarations.

## **1.7 Method of Research**

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

This research applies the descriptive qualitative method. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative to analyze the character's utterances in *We Bought a Zoo* movie because it is suitable to describe the data and the data is not in numerical. According to Creswell (2009), the process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data.

### **1.7.2 Data Source**

In this research, the researcher analyzes a movie entitled *We Bought a Zoo* as the data source. The duration of *We Bought a Zoo* movie is about 2 hours.

### **1.7.3 Data Collection Technique**

In this research, the researcher uses the documentation technique in collecting data. There are several steps in collecting data. First, the researcher searches *We Bought a Zoo* movie. Second, the researcher watches *We Bought a Zoo* movie closely the whole story and reads script of the movie in order to understand the context of the utterances. The next step, the researcher writes the utterances containing presupposition triggers.

#### **1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique**

After the data are collected, the next step is analyzing data. In the analysis data technique, the researcher does several steps:

1. The researcher classifies data which contain presupposition theory in *We Bought a Zoo* movie; classifying the data based on types of presuppositions.
2. The researcher analyzes the data that have been classified; analyzing the types of presupposition.
3. The researcher identifies the illocutionary types based on the context of the utterance and then analyzes it.
4. The researcher draws conclusions of the analysis.

#### **1.8. Paper organization**

This research is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is introduction. It consists of background of study, research questions, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is theoretical background. The researcher explains presupposition and illocutionary act theories. The third chapter is research findings and discussions. In this chapter, the researcher contains the analysis of the data and the research findings discussion. The last chapter is conclusion and suggestion for the future researcher.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents conclusion from this research. The researcher also represents the answer of the research problem. Furthermore, the researcher presents suggestion. In suggestion, the researcher gives suggestion to the future researcher or reader in interested in this topic.

#### 4.1. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher found six types of presupposition. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. Meanwhile, the researcher only found four types of illocutionary act. They are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive.

Based on the analysis of the data, the researcher concluded that there are 338 data. From 338 data, they are existential presuppositions (142 utterances) show 115 representatives, 4 expressives, and 23 directives. The factive presuppositions (33 utterances) show 19 representatives, 11 expressives and 3 directives. The non factive presupposition (4 utterances) show 3 representatives and 1 directive. The lexical presuppositions (58 utterances) show 29 representatives, 4 expressives, 23 directives and 2 commissives. The structural presuppositions (91 utterances) show (35 representatives, 2 expressives and 54 directives. The counterfactual presuppositions show 10 representatives.

#### 4.2. Suggestion

The researcher hopes that this research will be useful for the reader to get better understand for those who want to do the similar research. For the next researchers who want to analyze presupposition and illocutionary act, the researcher suggests them to analyze movie script, poem, novel, speech, article or other data in a discourse.



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## APPENDIX

## The Types of Presupposition and Illocutionary Act

No.	Utterances	Type	
		Presupposition	Illocutionary Act
1	(0:00:31,600-0:00:34,920) <i>My dad is a writer who specialized in adventure.</i>	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
2	(0:00:36,960-0:00:41,120) Benjamin : I am surrounded by hundreds, probably thousand of killer bees.	Existential (Noun phrase)	Representative
3	(00:00:41,280-00:00:44,880) Benjamin : If I wasn't wearing this suit, I would be dead in an instant!	Counterfactual (If clause construction)	Representative
4	(0:00:48,320-0:01:03,900) <i>He interviewed dangerous dictators</i> Dictator : Take this message to that American cowboy.	Existential (Definite Noun phrase)	Directive
5	(0:01:13,280-0:01:16,480) <i>He even flew into the center of Hurricane Charley.</i>	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
6	(0:01:18,480-0:01:20,120) Benjamin : How far are we from the eye?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
7	(0:01:25,520-0:00:27,240) Benjamin : Tell me when it gets severe!	Structural (Temporal clause)	Directive
8	(0:01:28,960-0:01:38,480) <i>He knew the ins and outs of strange and exotic adventure, backward and forwards.</i> <i>But nothing prepared for this one.</i>	Factive (Know)	Representative
9	(0:01:38,600-0:01:45,760) Benjamin : Come on, come on. We're late, guys. Let's go, come on. Come on, come on. We're really late.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
10	(0:01:49,920-0:01:53,520) Benjamin : No, no, no I want you to have eggs, man. We have ti me. You need the protein.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
11	(0:01:53,640-0:01:55,720) Rossie : Mama always gave me almond milk.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative

	Dylan : Dad, you didn't read the label.		
12	(0:01:55,840-0:01:58,560) Dylan : You didn't read the label. These aren't gluten free.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
13	(0:02:01,920-0:02:03,800) Dylan : Look, Dad, the dog! Don't step on the..	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
14	(0:02:09,040-0:02:10,680) Sharon : Okay, okay. Listen, I'm gonna call again tomorrow.	Lexical (Iteratives)	Commissive
15	(0:02:13,000-0:02:14,680) Rossie : Where's our lunches?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
16	(0:02:15,080-0:02:17,200) Benjamin : What is on your feet?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
17	(0:02:18,720-0:02:23,320) Benjamin : Look, I am the one who gets the emails about your lack of effort, man. Okay?	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
18	(0:02:25,880-0:02:28,240) Dylan : Dad, it's whatever. Look, I'll know it when I get to school.	Structural (Temporal clause)	Representative
19	(0:02:33,960-0:02:37,000) Benjamin : I don't want to hear it again in this century ever again.	Lexical (Iteratives)	Directive
20	(0:02:46,880-0:02:50,200) Benjamin : If you focused as much on your homework as you do on your artwork, you'd have it all.	Counterfactual (If clause construction)	Representative
21	(0:02:50,240-0:02:52,360) Benjamin : But as it is.. Dylan : Dad, I finished The Seventh Tower.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
22	(0:03:10,400-0:03:14,600) Dylan : Dad. Nobody's gonna give an F to a kid whose mom died six months ago.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
23	(0:03:42,640-0:03:46,480) Okay, where did Mom get the backpacks?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
24	(0:04:10,360-0:04:12,520) Benjamin : You know my brother is actually coming for dinner tonight.	Factive (Know)	Representative
25	(0:04:14,160-0:04:14,680) Benjamin : And I'll get the dish back to you within the week.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative

26	(0:04:37,400-0:04:38,840) Duncan: Benjamin, I've arrived at a thought.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
27	(0:04:40,760-0:04:44,320) Duncan: I believe you should court the girl we met at Jamba Juice.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
28	(0:05:23,480-0:05:28,880) Duncan : Look. The world is gonna get very small if you don't go to any of the places where you and Katherine used to go.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
29	(0:05:35,320-0:05:38,040) Benjamin : You know, I gotta get back anyway.	Factive (Know)	Representative
30	(0:05:47,880-0:05:53,680) Duncan : Take it from a guy who spent six months on a commercial fishing boat in Bali trying to find himself.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
31	(0:05:56,600-0:05:59,160) Duncan : Yeah. And you know what I found?	Factive (Know)	Directive
32	(0:06:33,880-0:06:37,720) Benjamin : I go to the volcano eruption site.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
33	And I take the kids.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
34	(0:06:57,480-0:07:00,560) Benjamin : It's good, right? I mean, I think it could be a series, like the killer bees.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
35	(0:07:53,360-0:07:56,320) Benjamin : That's more sympathy! No! I quit.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
36	(0:08:13,040-0:08:15,280) Dylan : They left the cashbox right on the counter.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
37	(0:08:41,240-0:08:42,720) Dylan : Dad, here he come..	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
38	(0:08:53,640-0:08:56,360) Teacher : I'm fine with my squeaky window, Mr. Mee.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
39	(0:09:05,320-0:09:11,120) Teacher : Mr. Devereaux, Dylan's art teacher, wanted you to see his wall	Existential (Possessive)	Directive

	mural.	construction)	
40	(0:09:16,640-0:09:18,840) Teacher : We encourage creativity at the school.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
41	(0:09:27,960-0:09:30,200) Teacher : Here is the great Bob Marley.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
42	(0:09:30,280-0:09:33,040) Teacher : Though we don't endorse all that he stood for.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
43	(0:09:46,520-0:09:50,120) Teacher : I'm sorry, we have to expel Dylan.	Factive (Sorry)	Expressive
44	(0:10:44,840-0:10:46,920) Benjamin : I can almost live with the artwork.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
45	(0:10:47,040-0:10:50,000) Benjamin : I mean, if Charles Manson needed a personal muralist, you'd be the guy.	Counterfactual (If clause construction)	Representative
46	(0:11:12,880-0:11:15,560) Rossie : Dad someday you're gonna have to eat some of that lasana.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
47	(0:11:29,040-0:11:31,840) Benjamin : Hey, why didn't you go to Sadie's for the play date, sweetie?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
48	(0:11:47,560-0:11:49,520) Rossie : You're handsomer than the other dads.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
49	(0:13:41,840-0:13:45,200) Rossie : Daddy, I can't sleep. The neighbors again.	Lexical (Iteratives)	Representative
50	(0:14:45,240-0:14:50,720) Realtor : In the current economic environment, You're gonna find that now, the buyer is now the king.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
51	(0:15:13,560-0:15:14,881) Benjamin : I'm glad you're excited about it.	Factive (Glad)	Expressive
52	(0:15:14,920-0:15:17,120) Realtor : You know I'm excited about new stuff. Benjamin : Good.	Factive (Know)	Expressive
53	(0:15:24,120-0:15:26,840) Rossie : I wish Dylan had come with us. This is fun.	Non-factive (Wish)	Representative

54	(0:15:26,960-0:15:29,200) Realtor : I wish Dylan were here, too.	Non-factive (Wish)	Representative
55	(0:15:31,480-0:15:32,800) Rossie : Our mommy died.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
56	(0:15:54.440-0:15:56.120) Realtor : I love her. You know how I picture her?	Factive (Know)	Directive
57	(0:16:00,080-0:16:01,440) Benjamin : How long you been doin' this job?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
58	(0:16:06,000-0:16:08,280) Realtor : And so, our adventure begins.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
59	(0:16:56,280-0:16:58,720) Realtor : The Rosemoor property has some challenges.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
60	(0:17:53,280-0:17:56,280) Benjamin : This is exactly what we've been looking for.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
61	(0:18:04,280-0:18:07,800) Benjamin : This place is perfect.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
62	(0:18:14,400-0:18:16,920) Rosie : Mmm-hmm. Benjamin : What's so complicated about this place?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
63	(0:19:06,160-0:19:08,360) Realtor : This was a fully functioning zoo until two years ago.	Structural (Temporal clauses)	Representative
64	(0:19:09,720-0:19:12,600) Realtor : The estate's been maintaining it for now, you know, just to keep it up.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
65	(0:19:17,040-0:19:23,840) Realtor : Well, actually, the estate is sellin' the property with the stipulation that whoever comes on board and buys the property is going to care and maintain these endangered animals.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
66	(0:19:25,080-0:19:28,200) Realtor : And then there's the remaining staff on board and, you know.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
67	(0:20:35,440-0:20:44,520) Rosie : I like your feathers. I like yours on your head. And I like your.. your..	Existential (Possessive construction)	Expressive

	No?		
68	(0:21:40,960-0:21:51,280) Duncan: And they say to themselves, “Thank God, my older brother didn’t let me blow Dad’s inheritance by buying a broken-down zoo in the country, nine miles from the nearest Target store.”	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
69	(0:22:00,040-0:22:03,440) Benjamin : The place makes 75% of its revenue in the summertime.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
70	(0:22:12,040-0:22:16,600) Duncan: Look, do.. I’m beggin’ you, do what people do. Go to Vegas.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
71	(0:22:18,560-0:22:16,200) Or do what I did, when Sheila left me.	Structural (Temporal clauses)	Directive
72	(0:22:39,840-0:22:44,440) Duncan : Yet, stop just before zebras get involved.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
73	(0:22:44,560-0:22:52,520) Benjamin : It’s only two zebras. And a lion. And a jaguar. And 47 other species, seven of which are endangered.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
74	(0:22:55,400-0:22:57,880) The kids are gonna be so psyched.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
75	(0:24:15,760-0:24:17,960) Rosie : Let that sweatshirt start over.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
76	(0:25:20,200-0:25:22,880) Benjamin : Okay, look, the Jaguar Restaurant, guys!	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
77	(0:25:52,600-0:25:56,720) Benjamin : Come on, guys. Grab a box, man. Go, go get a box.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
78	(0:25:58,120-0:26:00,680) Hey, this stuff can go to the kitchen.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
79	(0:26:10,400-0:26:13,880) Benjamin : Okay, guys, this is the whole storage side of the house!	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
80	(0:26:14,280-0:26:16,680) Benjamin : And we got a back door to the kitchen.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
81	(0:26:22,920-0:26:26,360) Benjamin : What is that coming from?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
82	(0:26:26,480-0:26:28,041)	Existential	Directive

	Benjamin : See, this is all the snake food, right?	(Definite noun phrase)	
83	(0:26:33,640-0:26:36,840) Benjamin : They're frozen, I guess, and you feed 'em to the snakes.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
84	(0:26:47,600-0:26:54,280) Kelly : Robin's our craftman, and that's Crystal, our capuchin.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
85	(0:26:54,920-0:26:56,920) Kelly : And Peter is our visionary.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
86	(0:26:57,080-0:26:58,881) Kelly : He built the enclosures that set the standards for modern zoos all across America.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
87	(0:27:14,080-0:27:19,840) Kelly : This is my cousin Lily. She's 13. She can't legally work here, so we pay her cash under the table out of my salary.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
88	(0:27:21,760-0:27:26,280) Kelly : She lives on the property. Works at the Jaguar. That's it.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
89	(0:27:34,440-0:27:44,840) Benjamin : This is Rosie, my daughter. And my big boy, Dylan. And our dog, Leon. And this is our zoo now, I guess.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
90	(0:27:48,040-0:27:50,920) Benjamin : Love the house, smells and all. Right?	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Expressive
91	(0:28:17,560-0:28:19,680) Rosie : Can we see the otters?	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
92	(0:28:19,680-0:28:22,120) Rosie : I'd love to see the otters. And the snakes, and the monkeys.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
93	(0:28:29,240-0:28:33,720) Kelly : So, when you get a second, there's a couple things I need to go over with you about the upcoming inspection.	Structural (Temporal clauses)	Representative
94	(0:28:47,720-0:28:51,400) Kelly : This is buster. He's our 650-pound Northe American grizzly.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
95	(0:29:02,400-0:29:05,840) Benjamin : Hey, there, Buster. Are you missin' the meds?	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive

96	(0:29:14,600-0:29:17,520) Lily : Talkin' to the animals has to be done in a super specific way.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
97	(0:29:17,600-0:29:20,360) Lily : You know, he doesn't have it yet, but he'll learn.	Factive (Know)	Representative
98	(0:29:22,200-0:29:23,600) Lily : Where'd you get your shoes?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
99	(0:29:23,720-0:29:26,200) Lily : And how much did they cost?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
100	(0:29:48,200-0:29:50,720) Rosie : I thought they would roar like Solomon the Lion.	Factive (Thought)	Representative
101	(0:30:26,840-0:30:31,040) Kelly : You know, tigers have special sensors in the front of their two-inch canines.	Factive (Know)	Representative
102	(0:30:31,200-0:30:33,200) Kelly : They can actually detect the pulse in your aorta.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
103	(0:30:33,360-0:30:39,840) Kelly : So when they attack, they bite you, take your pulse with their teeth, reposition those suckers and boom, there goes your carotid.	Structural (Temporal clauses)	Representative
104	(0:30:48,760-0:30:50,480) Benjamin : Benjamin. Ben was my dad.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
105	(0:30:51,840-0:30:57,120) Kelly : Spar, who you just met, the tiger. He's gonna need some special care, so we have a large animal vet coming from San Diego.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
106	(0:31:06,240-0:31:08,320) Benjamin : Just set it up. What else do we have?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
107	(0:31:08,840-0:31:12,040) Kelly : Rickety posts. Beak rot in the tortoises.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
108	(0:31:12,160-0:31:14,200) Kelly : A weak enclosure between the jaguars and the tigers.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
109	(0:31:16,120-0:31:18,840) Benjamin : Okay, why don't we start with the posts.	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive

110	(0:31:19,160-0:31:20,920) Kelly : Okay, the posts. Benjamin : The post in the cages?	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
111	(0:31:39,000-0:31:41,400) Kelly : No one in the zoo community has ever heard of you.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
112	(0:31:45,080-0:31:48,000) Kelly : I mean, what kind of regular person just up and buys a place like this?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
113	(0:31:53,520-0:31:55,560) Kelly : You have no idea what we've been dealing with here.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
114	(0:32:26,560-0:32:28,280) Kelly : Why did you buy this place?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
115	(0:34:20,040-0:34:23,640) Peter : He never cheated the Wall of Death!	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
116	(0:34:27,720-0:34:33,120) Peter : It's the most dangerous animal in the forest. The adult boomer male.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
117	(0:36:04,800-0:36:07,200) Benjamin : You are gonna love your new enclosure.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
118	(0:36:41,080-0:36:43,360) Benjamin : I'm never talkin' to you again, you little asshole!	Lexical (Iteratives)	Directive
119	(0:37:13,720-0:37:15,200) Duncan : Here's the revised Duncan plan.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
120	(0:37:15,280-0:37:17,040) Duncan : Dump the animals. Keep Kelly.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
121	(0:37:34,680-0:37:40,080) Duncan : And it ends with you authentically living on my veloured couch with your two children.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
122	(0:38:00,840-0:38:07,880) Lily : What ya doin'? You want a sandwich?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
123	(0:38:18,640-0:38:20,160) Lily : How'd you get the nosebleed?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
124	(0:38:21,680-0:38:23,920) Dylan : I slipped on the roof and banged it.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative

125	(0:38:54,840-0:39:00,160) Dylan : There's no sun in the underworld. That I'm aware of.	Factive (Aware)	Representative
126	(0:39:11,040-0:39:13,920) Lily : So I'll come back every day at 4:15 and bring you a sandwich.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Commissive
127	(0:39:22,400-0:39:26,360) Rhonda : Mr. Mee? We've got the bill from the feed company.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
128	(0:40:30,120-0:40:34,560) Rhonda : More bad news. Sorry. And i'd go to the Target if you want.	Counterfactual (If clause construction)	Representative
129	(0:40:37,200-0:40:39,640) Benjamin : Dylan. His name is Dylan. His clothes are fine.	Existential (Possessive Construction)	Representative
130	(0:40:39,800-0:40:43,240) Rhonda : And I just have to say that I love this job.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
131	(0:40:43,320-0:40:48,240) Rhonda : But I keep getting calls on the overdrafts of these checks, you are three weeks overdue on the purchase.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
132	(0:40:57,000-0:41:00,000) Benjamin : How important is butter to this meal tonight?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
133	(0:41:02,200-0:41:06,760) Benjamin : And remember, it's nine miles each way to the grocery store.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
134	(0:41:12,000-0:41:21,000) Benjamin : So I think the question we need to ask ourselves as a family is butter worth you dad driving 18 miles right now to get it?	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
135	(0:41:32,240-0:41:34,120) Benjamin : You should go home. We'll take over. We are good.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
136	(0:41:50,160-0:41:59,081) Kelly : Okay. Spar has a.. A new meditation, so let me just... Make sure that this gets in his food and he eats it all.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
137	(0:41:59,120-0:42:01,120) Kelly : Turn off the light in the garage.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
138	(0:42:01,240-0:42:08,480) Kelly : The garage. There is a new	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative

	shipment of exotic snakes, so just leave them in the travel crates and I'll put them in the exhibit in the morning.	phrase)	
139	(0:42:09,720-0:42:11,720) Kelly : And the monkeys need fruit as well.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
140	(0:42:11,840-0:42:16,880) Benjamin : Go home. Go out. Go to the city. Go find your girlfriend.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
141	(0:42:28,480-0:42:29,520) Kelly : And I.. Benjamin : Go home.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
142	(0:43:04,600-0:43:06,360) Dylan : You know I found some, right?	Factive (Know)	Representative
143	(0:43:07,120-0:43:11,280) Benjamin : All right, so Rosie and I'll.. go to the tiger enclosure and give them some water.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
144	(0:43:11,400-0:43:14,560) Benjamin : Why don't you just go over to the garage and make sure the lights are off in the side room?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
145	(0:43:59,000-0:44:01,800) Rosie : He's just mad that his friends don't visit him here.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
146	(0:45:42,640-0:45:44,240) Benjamin : Now what do we have here?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
147	(0:45:46,920-0:45:49,040) Benjamin : I didn't think this one was gonna make the trip.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
148	(0:45:49,760-0:45:52,400) Rosie : Did Mama hurt a lot before she had to leave us?	Structural (Temporal Clause)	Directive
149	(0:46:02,240-0:46:11,200) Benjamin : Well.. Well, do you remember the night that we were tucking you in, and you asked Mommy that? No?	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Directive
150	(0:46:30,800-0:46:34,200) Rosie : Uh-huh. But I know what to do. Catch her spirit.	Lexical (Know)	Representative
151	(0:46:34,320-0:46:35,760) Benjamin : Catch the spirit. That's right.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
152	(0:46:36,320-0:46:38,920)	Lexical	Representative

	Rosie : Here it comes. Benjamin : Okay. Look for it.	(Change of state verbs)	
153	(0:47:26,920-0:47:29,400) Benjamin : Did you even read that book? Man...	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
154	(0:47:33,560-0:47:35,400) Benjamin : Well, you know what I find funny?	Factive (Know)	Directive
155	(0:48:08,680-0:48:10,160) Rosie : We live on a snake farm!	Existential (Noun phrase)	Representative
156	(0:48:12,320-0:48:19,560) Benjamin : Wow. Wow. Wow. Yeah, I'm... Funny, funny. Glad you guys are enjoyin' yourselves.	Factive (Glad)	Expressive
157	(0:48:20,560-0:48:23,320) Benjamin : I mean, how could this even happen, man?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
158	Benjamin : I don't even know how you did this!	Factive (Know)	Representative
159	(0:48:36,600-0:48:41,080) Dylan : I'm sorry I messed up the box of snakes. Whatever!	Factive (Sorry)	Expressive
160	(0:49:02,600-0:49:06,760) Kelly : Now you'll notice here that I am stringing this cable right near the hock, right near the center.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
161	(0:49:10,320-0:49:14,000) Kelly : It's good for the tigers to feel like they're searching for their food like they do in the wild.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
162	(0:49:26,600-0:49:29,160) Kelly : I did not appreciate the way he kicked the garter snake.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
163	(0:49:36,000-0:49:43,560) Benjamin : Yeah, look, he's 14, and he went through somethin' that no kid should ever have to go through, so I'm givin' him a little bit of leeway.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
164	(0:50:07,120-0:50:09,560) Kelly : You know, I expected you to be heading for the hills by now.	Factive (know)	Representative
165	(0:50:28,960-0:50:32,040) Benjamin : But no, no, no, no. He's supposed to come a week before we open for the inspection.	Structural (Temporal clauses)	Directive
166	(0:50:45,440-0:50:47,000)	Existential	Representative

	Nathan : The door seems to be stuck!	(Definite noun phrase)	
167	(0:51:14,480-0:51:19,760) Benjamin : Our inspection happens a week before we open, according to my information.	Structural (Temporal clauses)	Representative
168	(0:51:31,200-0:51:34,800) Benjamin : We've only just really arrived here, Mr. Ferris.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
169	(0:51:39,800-0:51:42,320) Ferris : I'll be taking notes in preparation for the actual inspection.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
170	(0:51:45,880-0:51:49,760) Ferris : Now, we're responsible for the upkeep, not just the granting of licenses.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
171	(0:51:54,640-0:51:49,760) Ferris : It's a real fun party. Where's your zookeeper?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
172	(0:52:16,200-0:52:17,960) Ferris : Oh! Now why would you buy this place?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
173	(0:52:28,680-0:52:51,840) Benjamin : Wow! You know, actually quite a lot's been written about the innovative design of these enclosures built by Peter MacCready.	Lexical (Know)	Representative
174	(0:52:54,080-0:52:55,680) Ferris : I've been coming here long before you.	Structural (Temporal clauses)	Representative
175	(0:52:57,480-0:53:22,240) Ferris : And I know what's in the jaguar, too. You're eight inches short.	Lexical (Know)	Representative
176	(0:53:23,840-0:53:25,520) Ferris : New guidelines are being raised this year.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
177	(0:53:26,600-0:53:28,480) Raises the barrier heights, too.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
178	(0:53:34,880-0:53:34,040) Ferris : I see one of these tigers is 17 years of age?	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
179	(0:53:43,920-0:53:46,400) Ferris : Have you begun to draw up an end-of-life plan?	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
180	(0:53:46,920-0:53:49,480)	Existential	Representative

	Ferris : Part of the humane care of an animal is preparing for the inevitable..	(Definite noun phrase)	
181	(0:53:49,560-0:53:53,000) Benjamin : He's fine. We had the vet come out from San Diego, took a look at him.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
182	(0:53:54,720-0:53:57,920) Ferris : The endgame on a big cat can be very costly.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
183	(0:54:01,480-0:54:04,600) Ferris : I guess I just don't understand how you can call this place home.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
184	(0:54:04,720-0:54:07,120) Benjamin : You know what? Like this. It's our home.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
185	(0:54:11,080-0:54:13,040) Ferris : Where is my old friend MacCready?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
186	(0:54:29,960-0:54:31,040) Benjamin : How much of this can we get done in a month?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
187	(0:54:34,760-0:54:36,400) Benjamin : I mean, how much is this gonna cost?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
188	(0:54:38,320-0:54:40,640) Robin : You know, go through it in an itemized way, but,	Factive (Know)	Representative
189	(0:54:40,800-0:54:43,160) Robin : I mean, you're gonna have to put some more skin in the game, boss.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
190	(0:54:59,160-0:55:00,720) Benjamin : Good, go get it. We're gonna need it.	Lexical (Change of state verb)	Directive
191	(0:55:34,560-0:55:36,720) Robin : It's a shame about the new boss, huh?	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
192	(0:55:39,400-0:55:40,960) Kelly : Why are you saying that?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
193	(0:55:45,640-0:55:48,560) Robin : That is the posture of a quittin' man.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
194	(0:56:38,720-0:56:41,560) Benjamin : How do they send someone home early for moodiness?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
195	(0:57:24,080-0:57:27,320) Benjamin : Dyl, can you hand me my	Existential (Possessive)	Directive

	phone?	construction)	
196	(0:57:27,800-0:57:31,000) Benjamin : It is in the center console.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
197	(0:57:50,600-0:57:51,920) Nathan : We're comin' up the foothill.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
198	(0:57:52,000-0:57:53,561) Kelly : He's off the street and up in the woods!	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
199	(0:58:02,480-0:58:04,240) Benjamin : I'll take this side of the hill!	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
200	(0:58:04,320-0:58:05,920) Kelly : I called the vet from San Diego!	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
201	(0:58:06,080-0:58:08,600) Kelly : He'll be here with the big van, but it'll be expensive!	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
202	(0:58:08,720-0:58:10,080) Benjamin : I'll pay whatever it takes!	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
203	(0:58:12,920-0:58:16,720) Nathan : Buster! I know you're out there! Buster!	Factive (Know)	Representative
204	(0:58:37,880-0:58:39,440) Benjamin : Pretend we're at the zoo.	Non-factive (Pretend)	Directive
205	(0:58:41,760-0:58:44,360) Benjamin : Buster, this is a big gun and I don't want to shoot you.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
206	(0:59:25,960-0:59:28,440) Peter : That's what they do before you become chips and salsa.	Structural (Temporal clauses)	Representative
207	(0:59:29,360-0:59:33,360) Benjamin : I saw him up here on the hill by himself. Utterly free.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
208	(0:59:37,120-0:59:38,560) Benjamin : I want to make his enclosure bigger.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
209	(0:59:44.120-0:59:50,000) Peter : You're the man who just started down a 750-pound North American grizzly.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
210	(1:01:08,280-1:01:11,080) Lily : I love that you were named after Bob Dylan.	Structural (Temporal clauses)	Expressive

211	(1:01:21,920-1:01:24,800) Lily : Do you hear that sound? Those are lemurs.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
212	(1:01:39,760-1:01:42,120) Benjamin : Well, how do you figure that?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
213	(1:01:42,240-1:01:51,560) Kelly : 'Cause she's a farm girl, Benjamin and he's like this exotic creature from the city.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
214	(1:02:19,480-1:02:20,960) Kelly : I'd be offended if you did.	Counterfactual (If clause construction)	Representative
215	(1:02:28,280-1:02:30,800) Kelly : And if I wanted to be kissed by you, you wouldn't have a choice.	Counterfactual (If clause construction)	Representative
216	(1:02:31,960-1:02:38,160) Benjamin : What did we just say?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
217	(1:03:43,160-1:03:45,600) Rhonda : I've been checking his bills.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
218	(1:03:45,720-1:03:47,680) Rhonda : The zoo account is empty.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
219	(1:03:48,480-1:03:53,000) Rhonda : He has no more money. He has no idea what he's doing.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
220	(1:03:53,160-1:04:00,000) Rhonda : He is going to end up selling this place to somebody for cheap. For the land alone.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
221	(1:03:45,720-1:03:47,680) Duncan : What else you got?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
222	(1:04: 21,480-1:04:23,360) Benjamin : She left a deposit slip and it led me to that.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
223	(1:04:38,920-1:04:40,241) Duncan : Do you know what she did for you?	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Directive
224	(1:04:43,280-1:04:45,040) Duncan : She knew exactly what you would do.	Factive (Know)	Representative
225	(1:05:09,480-1:05:10,560) Duncan : She calls it your circus money.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
226	(1:05:18,760-1:05:20,361)	Factive	

	Benjamin : I know, I read that. She loved you, man.	(Know)	Representative
227	(1:05:27,000-1:05:31,480) Benjamin : Yeah, but with \$84,000, we'll cut a few corners, but I know we can make the inspection.	Factive (Know)	Representative
228	(1:05:35,920-1:05:38,560) Duncan : You're free. You realize that.	Factive (Realize)	Representative
229	(1:05:43,440-1:05:46,920) Duncan : You did it, man. You went to the circus.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
230	(1:05:59,960-1:06:02,680) Duncan : This money is your ticket out.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
231	(1:06:02,800-1:06:12,680) Duncan : And if you won't listen to your brother, the accountant, then listen to your wife who clearly planned a financial future for you.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
232	(1:07:13,560-1:07:15,480) Lily : Don't tell anybody what I heard, okay?	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Directive
233	(1:07:19,040-1:07:21,360) Dylan : You don't have to leave so fast.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
234	(1:07:29,880-1:07:34,480) Robin : It's Rhonda. She's leavin' for some job in Mexico and she just turned everybody against you.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
235	(1:07:34,600-1:07:38,400) Robin : They're all in there. Says you don't have any more money, man.	Lexical (Iteratives)	Representative
236	(1:08:00,480-1:08:04,760) Benjamin : But the financial climate being what it is, I think none of us thought we'd..	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
237	(1:08:34,040-1:08:42,400) Benjamin : Basically, I was just an observer and a writer but this is my first real adventure.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
238	(1:08:46,440-1:08:53,960) Benjamin : And I just want to say that it's been the best one of all because it's personal.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
239	(1:08:59,000-1:09:12,480) Benjamin : And thanks to my Katherine,	Lexical (Change of state)	Expressive

	the money came through.	verbs)	
240	(1:09:13,960-1:09:22,040) Benjamin : So, I don't know what you've heard, but I am able to say, though I don't have a lot,	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
241	(1:09:32,360-1:09:34,640) Benjamin : It is the best job in the world and it's gonna take everything to make it work.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
242	(1:09:58,760-1:10:01,360) Benjamin : Our adventure is just beginning.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
243	(1:11:1,640-1:11:20,320) Benjamin : Why? What do I look like in the hat?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
244	(1:11:33,680-1:11:36,320) Benjamin : All right, do we need anything else while we're in the land of people?	Structural (Temporal clauses)	Directive
245	(1:11:39,800-1:11:42,560) Rosie : How come you don't tell stories anymore?	Lexical (Iterative)	Directive
246	(1:11:46,000-1:11:47,520) Rosie : I wish we could tell Mom that.	Non-factive (Wish)	Representative
247	(1:12:35,520-1:12:37,280) Cashier : Is it gonna open again soon? Benjamin : Yes.	Lexical (Iterative)	Directive
248	(1:12:46,960-1:12:49,560) Cashier : And maybe we could feed a couple of 'em to the tigers.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
249	(1:13:14,960-1:13:16,800) Benjamin : You gotta eat that food to get all the meds.	Existential (definite noun phrase)	Representative
250	(1:13:18,160-1:13:21,120) Benjamin : You know, there's a major buzz waitin' for you inside that meat.	Factive (Know)	Representative
251	(1:13:21,840-1:13:26,320) Benjamin : Your neurotransmitters are gonna be firin' all the way to the moon and back.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
252	(1:13:38,040-1:13:51,800) Benjamin : Buddy, if you don't eat the food and you don't get medicine, it all goes downhill very fast.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
253	(1:15:46,280-1:15:48,040) Kelly : He got up there and can't come	Lexical (Change of state	Representative

	down.	verbs)	
254	(1:15:48,640-1:15:50,200) Benjamin : Okay, can we use the ladder?	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
255	(1:15:52,160-1:15:56,080) Kelly : He's gotta come down from there. He's gotta eat his food, he's gotta drink water, he's gotta take his medication.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
256	(1:15:57,440-1:15:59,600) Kelly : I mean, we've gotta get him into the enclosure.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
257	(1:16:16,000-1:16:17,880) Robin : He's ready. Let's call the vet.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
258	(1:16:42,520-1:16:45,160) Kelly : Anybody, ideas? Lily : Loud noises scare the big cats.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
259	(1:16:45,280-1:16:46,720) Kelly : Loud noises scare the big cats.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
260	(1:16:50,320-1:16:53,320) Kelly : When I give the signal.... you guys just yell, scream, make as much noise as possible.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Directive
261	(1:17:24,800-1:17:32,280) Benjamin : Get down off the rock, Spar! Come down! Come on, hotshot, come on!	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
262	(1:17:34,360-1:17:38,040) Would you just do what's good for you? Will you listen and get off the rock?	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Directive
263	(1:17:47,320-1:17:54,880) Benjamin : Get off the rocks! Get off the rock! Do you think I want to come out here and drag you out here?	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
264	(1:18:33,960-1:18:36,000) Benjamin : Well, hang on. What is all the cheering about, then? He's okay.	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
265	(1:18:40,360-1:18:42,280) Benjamin : Don't repeat it to me like I'm a kid. Kelly : It's going to happen.	Lexical (Iteratives)	Directive
266	(1:19:16,800-1:19:18,560) Benjamin : Cause that would just be so	Counterfactual (If Clause)	Representative

	terrible, if you got angry.	Construction)	
267	(1:19:36,960-1:19:33,600) Rosie : Hi, Lucy. When are you gonna have those babies?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
268	(1:19:49,880-1:19:51,760) Kelly : Yeah? How long do those last?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
269	(1:21:24,680-1:21:27,120) Benjamin : I thought if I came out here it would stop.	Counterfactual (If Clause Construction)	Representative
270	(1:21:44,880-1:21:54,160) Benjamin : I mean, the air, the way it smelled in May and August, because those were the months that her favorite bushes grew flowers all over our neighbourhood. They're all triggers, man.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
271	(1:22:07,400-1:22:10,52) Benjamin : I mean, I go to Home Depot. I go to the nine-miles-away Target.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
272	(1:22:13,600-1:22:20,440) Benjamin : And seriously, I'm avoiding half the aisles. Condiments. Pastries, forget about it.	Lexical (Implicative verbs)	Representative
273	(1:22:40,840-1:24:44.000) Benjamin : And most of all, it's the kids.	Existential (Noun phrase)	Representative
274	Benjamin : They're the best triggers of all. I mean, Dylan. His eyes.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
275	(1:22:47,360-1:22:51,920) Benjamin : You know I've only seen that expression in somebody's eyes once in my life.	Factive (Know)	Representative
276	(1:22:58,400-1:23:07,160) Benjamin : And all the time, he's looking at me with her eyes. And none of her lightness	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
277	(1:23:11,360-1:23:19,360) Benjamin : What I've figures out is that when you love somebody that much, that hard, that long.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
278	(1:23:21,240-1:23:29,400) Benjamin : You can never get away from them no matter where you go and that only comes once in a lifetime.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
279	(1:24:07,080-1:24:10,680) Dylan : I get it now, okay? I get why	Structural	Representative

	you can't stand me.	(Adverbial clause)	
280	(1:24:42,800-1:24:45,040) Benjamin : No, but thank you for telling me, again!	Lexical (Iteratives)	Expressive
281	(1:24:59,360-1:25:01,760) Benjamin : And i'm sorry, I thought your friends would come out and visit you, man.	Factive (Sorry)	Expressive
282	(1:25:04,760-1:25:12,760) Benjamin : And I'm sorry, I thought you and Lily were friends. I thought, I thought, I thought... I thought this was... I mean, I thought you liked me! I thought this was a dream come true for us!	Factive (Sorry)	Expressive
283	(1:25:18,120-1:25:19,720) Benjamin : Yes, I can. I can force a dream on you! Dylan : Why are you yelling?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
284	(1:25:27,520-1:25:31,960) Benjamin : And the line of people in this world who really care about you ends here!	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
285	(1:25:32,120-1:25:35,120) Benjamin : So stop moping around this place, man!	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
286	(1:25:57,360-1:26:00,880) Benjamin : I'm sorry that your mother got sick when she did.	Factive (Sorry)	Expressive
287	(1:26:06,440-1:26:09,880) Benjamin : I'm sorry that you didn't get more childhood, man.	Factive (Sorry)	Expressive
288	(1:26:14,920-1:26:19,360) Benjamin : But we live with a seven-year-old girl who still believes in the Easter Bunny.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
289	(1:26:32,280-1:26:34,040) Benjamin : What, you want to know how to shave?	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Directive
290	(1:26:36,480-1:26:39,080) Benjamin : I would love to teach how to shave!	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
291	(1:28:04,600-1:28:06,320) Benjamin : What happened with you and Lily?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
292	(1:28:31,080-1:28:33,000)	Structural	

	Benjamin : I like when you talk.	(Adverbial clause)	Expressive
293	(1:29:25,400-1:29:27,800) Dylan : “I’m sorry I brought you out to the sticks.”	Factive (Sorry)	Expressive
294	(1:30:06,240-1:30:08,320) Dylan : Come on, Dad. Benjamin : Let’s go home.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
295	(1:32:54,240-1:32:55,720) [Flashback] Dylan : Come on, let’s go Here	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
296	(1:35:16,360-1:35:17,720) Dylan : Where are you putting this?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
297	(1:35:30,560-1:35:32,760) Rosie : Dad? Dad, the peacocks are hatching!	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
298	(1:35:41,440-1:35:45,320) Benjamin : Peaches. How do you keep ‘em all straight? You have three named Peaches.	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
299	(1:35:48,560-1:35:50,480) Benjamin : Would somebody just get my tranq gun?	Existential (Possessive construction)	Directive
300	(1:36:00,440-1:36:03,120) Duncan : In the trunk of this car is haddock.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
301	(1:36:16,600-1:36:20,360) Duncan : I started questioning my entire being back there on the 405.	Lexical (Change of State Verb)	Representative
302	(1:36:55,400-1:36:57,000) Robin : What you got her painting there, Rosie?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
303	(1:37:09,960-1:37:12,800) Peter : Now it’s official. Kelly : Love our logo, she’s a beaut.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Expressive
304	(1:37:37,240-1:37:39,720) Benjamin : I want everyone to stay off their walkies.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Directive
305	(1:38:19,760-1:38:21,120) Ferris : I like the jumpsuit.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Expressive
306	(1:38:21,240-1:38:23,480) Peter : Love the tie.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Expressive
307	(1:40:01,000-1:40:05,160) Kelly : MacCready, I would love it if	Counterfactual	Representative

	you could come and meet me by Solomon's enclosure. Bye.	(If Clause Construction)	
308	(1:40:07,440-1:40:09,120) Ferris : Let's go see Solomon's enclosure.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
309	(1:40:30,920-1:40:33,160) Kelly : The lock is broken and I feel like the only way.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
310	(1:40:38,040-1:40:39,040) Peter : I made this lock.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
311	(1:40:42,360-1:40:43,400) Peter : What are you gonna do to help?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
312	(1:40:43,520-1:40:47,160) Kelly : I'm gonna distract him from the other side of this enclosure and you're gonna not get eaten!	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
313	(1:44:04,720-1:44:09,640) Duncan : So, Ernesto and his friends are plastering posters everywhere within a 20-mile radius.	Existential (Possessive construction)	Representative
314	(1:45:43,800-1:45:48,520) Dylan : Hi. Look, am I nuts to say that I missed you like crazy a lot? A lot.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
315	(1:45:52,120-1:45:57,280) Dylan : Plus, I wasn't named after Bob Dylan. I was named after a dog named Dylan.	Structural (Adverbial clause)	Representative
316	(1:47:37,840-1:47:41,760) Kelly : Nathan, we're running out of yams and monkey chow. Can you check on the invoice order?	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
317	(1:48:16,840-1:48:21,800) Radio : On this July 6th, 2010, reports of the power lines down as this record storm continues.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
318	(1:48:21,960-1:48:25,440) Very heavy rain and plenty of lightning continue throughout the week	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
319	(1:49:14,080-1:49:16,360) Benjamin : The hair, what happened to the hair?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directives
320	(1:49:26,680-1:49:30,360) Benjamin : Okay, well, we all know that I stink at speeches, so I won't even try.	Factive (Know)	Representative

321	(1:49:30,520-1:49:36,600) Benjamin : If Katherine were here, she would have come up with somethin' really funny and clever for me to say, And I'd have taken full credit.	Counterfactual (If clause construction)	Representative
322	(1:49:37,280-1:49:43,480) Benjamin : It's not about where an adventure ends, 'cause that's not what an adventure's about.	Structural (Adverbial Clause)	Representative
323	(1:49:52,440-1:49:54,520) Peter : Okay! Let's open the gates! It's a zoo!	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
324	(1:50:37,520-1:50:39,960) Dylan : The tree fell down in the rain last night!	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Representative
325	(1:51:13,240-1:51:14,200) Visitor : I'm so glad you're open.	Factive (Open)	Expressive
326	(1:52:08,400-1:52:11,600) Kelly : As you can see, the tigers know that you're here, so they're showing off today.	Factive (Know)	Representative
327	(1:53:34,240-1:53:38,480) Kelly : And if we're standing near each other on New Year's, we'll do this again sometime.	Lexical (Iteratives)	Representative
328	(1:54:00,560-1:54:02,880) Dylan : All right. Give me that camera. Say, "Spar."	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
329	(1:54:06,080-1:54:07,840) Rosie : Dump me there inside the fence.	Existential (Definite noun phrase)	Directive
330	(1:55:59,200-1:56:01,160) Benjamin : Do you remember what you told me when I was a kid?	Structural) (Adverbial Clause)	Directive
331	(1:56:07,160-1:56:09,080) Rosie : Where are we going?	Structural (WH Questions)	Directive
332	(1:56:12,400-1:56:19,080) Benjamin : Now, hang on. So, okay. Stop, She was right there.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Directive
333	(1:56:19,200-1:56:23,760) Benjamin : This is the moment where both of you became a possibility.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
334	(1:56:23,840-1:56:25,920)		

	Rosie : I love that you're telling stories again.	Lexical (Iteratives)	Expressive
335	(1:56:26,040-1:56:32,720) Benjamin : This is the story before the story. This is where you and you begin.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
336	(1:56:32,840-1:56:39,400) Benjamin : Because this is where I met your mom. She was sitting right there in that chair.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
337	(1:56:55,960-1:57:02,840) Benjamin : And I saw her and I literally stopped, like this, just stopped. And went,	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Representative
338	(1:57:29,200-1:57:31,160) Benjamin : And i'm terrified thinkin' about leaving.	Lexical (Change of state verbs)	Expressive

## CURRICULUM VITAE

### 1. Personal Detail

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### 2. Educational Background

2000-2006 : SD Negeri 2 Kurung

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2009-2012 : SMK N 1 Pedan

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