FORMULAIC EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN THE "ALLY MCBEAL" MOVIE SERIAL

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Abstract. The objectives of this research are to investigate the formulaic expressions. It is supposed to be very important to have more progress of the capability of English speaking. It is therefore necessary to have the formulaic expressions as a cover term which is typically used to refer to "multi-word collocations" which are stored and retrieved holistically and with conventionalized forms and meanings.

This study, using English corpora as data, explores the nature of formulaic expressions by systematically examining its composition patterns. Formulaic expressions are a fix expressions used in conversation and the convention of turn taking varies between cultures and languages; therefore, learners of a foreign language may find it difficult to say in their expression naturally. A movie film, Ally McBeal, is chosen as material because it allows constant reference to the context; however, it is suggested that a film should be carefully chosen according to the aim of teaching.

The main question of this study is: what kinds of formulaic expressions are found in Ally McBeal movie serial? This study also tries to find how these functions are realized

After analyzing the data, it is was found that there are 11 formulaic expressions. They are: greeting-greeting, statement-apologizing, statement- thanking, promises/threats-response, controlling-response, request-response, preclosing/closing-response, interruption-response, compliment-response, advice- response, and offer-response

The results summarized above have some important implications for strategy instruction in the area of formulaic expressions usage. Learners need to distinguish   the formulaic expression indicate the same context. Cognitive strategies involving the practice of formulaic expressions forms need to be incorporated.

Keywords: Formulaic expressions

INTRODUCTION

We need to know a lot about how to express what we want to say to other persons. People get difficulty to deliver the message properly to the recipient. In this case Nunan (1995) as quoted by Agustien (1997) states that to most people, mastering the art of speaking is single most important aspect of learning a second or a foreign language and the success is measured in terms of the ability to carry out a conversation in the language.

In the other words, it is said that the speakers involving in a conversation or dialogue have to be able to create utterances to interact; to respond appropriately and to express anything they want to say. They should be able to take turn in interacting so that they can keep having the dialogue going on.To have a clear view of it, a real recorded true dialogue or even film can be a model of it. The topic film is easy to understand as it is based on the daily phenomena. People can take the benefits by watching movies orTV programs to learn English. The reason is simple. In watching movies we have lots of clues as to what is going on. herefor in this research Formulaic Expression can be applied to the people who work in the office. Coulmas (1981, 2-4) stated that: "Routine formulae are highly conventionalized prepattern expressions whose occurrence is tied to more or less standardized communication situations.

Conversational routines are tacit agreements, which the members of a community presume to be shared by every reasonable co-member. In embodying social knowledge they are essential in the handling of day-to-day transactions" (1981, 2-4). Meanwhile, according to Allison Wray (2002, 9) said that a sequence, continuous or discontinuous, of words or other element, which is, or appears to be, prefabricated: that is stored and retrieved whole from memory at the time of use, rather than being subject generation or analysis by the language grammar.

Movie film require the audience to interpret the meaning beyond the sentence-level of an utterance. They are not only allow constant reference to the context but also are rich in conversation and encourage a focus on natural sounds and intonation. Although it cannot be denied that they differ in certain ways from ordinary conversation, films which are carefully chosen for specific aims can still serve as excellent material for language study (Forster 1998). It is therefore, in having a look at a study a film can be taken as a source of information of data.

The research focus outlined above is Formulaic Expressions as a set of research questions as below:

1. What kinds of formulaic expressions are found in Ally McBeal movie serial?

2. How are these functions realized?

METHOD

This research looks at the formulaic expression. The analysis is mainly concerned with the expression between the first speaker to the listener's utterance and the response of the listener to the first speaker by using a qualitative analysis. A serial film called 'Ally Mcbeal' from 20TH CENTURY FOX TELEVISION (FOX HOME ENTERTAINMENT) as the source of data to be analyzed because these involved many persons who have made many conversations in formal situation. The data were analyzed in the form of word,

phrases, and sentences which were considered to have the English Formulaic Expressions term. The data of this research are the formulaic expression in formal context of Ally Mcbeal movie serial.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Greetings – Greetings

In the conversation routine, the speech act greeting may be realized by a variety of ways, among which four specific formulas occur more frequently among people based on where and when they meet. They are "How do you do", "Are you busy today?", "Where are you going?" Response to "How do you do" is always its repetition "How do you do". Although the speech act greeting is realized by four different linguistic and semantic means, there is one thing in common, that is the addresser shows his/her interest in and cares for his/her addressee. Within the greeting there is gesture of friendliness, concern and interest. However, responses to the other greetings are the normal answers based on the real circumstance or position the addressee that is at the moment he/she greets. In English culture, greetings can be equally realized by means of different syntactical and semantic patterns, but "Good Morning/afternoon/evening." "Hi/Hello," are followed by 'How are you?" or comment on whether such as "Beautiful weather, isn't it?" or "How are things going/How are you doing?" are more frequently used. The responses to the greetings are also formulaic. In responses to the greetings "How do you do?" and "Good morning/afternoon/evening", mere repetitions are applied while in responses to "How are you" or "How are things going/How are you doing?", "fine" or "good" or "very well" are frequently used, followed by "thank you". When answering to the comment or weather as a greeting, the addressee normally responds positively, such as, "Yes, it (really) is" or "Yes, I like/love it." "How do you do" is often used as a greeting among people who do not know each other or know one another but not very well, especially in the academic and governmental circles, for example,

320.   Nelle Porter   :   How do you do?

321.   Dennis   :   Fine. Unisex bathroom?

We can see that Nelle Porter greets Dennis by saying "How do you do?" in this case Nelle doesn't know about Dennis because he is Ally's friend. When Nelle is in the bathroom then Dennis comes in. But Dennis gives good response by saying, "Fine. Unisex bathroom." Because Dennis is surprised with the condition of the office bathroom so greeting response followed by additional statement.

"How are you?" is generally used when interactant greets the closely related acquaintances or the speaker and the recipient knows each other, "How are you?" or comment on the weather can be used both among strangers and acquaintances whereas "How are you?", or "How are things going? / How

are you doing?" are generally applied by closely related acquaintances or friend

Situation: Ally meets Richard in her new office.

9.   Ally   :   Richard! How are you?

10.   Richard   :   Outstanding you look fabulous

Ally and Richard have had relationship before, so Ally only uses "How are you?" to greet Richard. We will see Richard response; he only gives comment to Ally."Hey/ Hi/ Hello" followed by "How are you?" or "Good Morning/ Afternoon/ Evening" followed by "How are things going? / How are you doing?" are generally applied by closely related acquaintances or friend in formal occasions, for example,

Situation: Billy meets Ally in the office corridor

48.   Billy   :   Hey!!

49.   Ally   :   Hey Bill. Hi. Morning

Billy greets Ally by using utterance, "Hey!!" and Ally gives response, "Hey Bill. Hi. Morning" Greeting "Hey!!" is responded with "Hey!!" It is formulaic expression. It is in informal situation and is applied by close friend. "Hi" followed by "Morning" indicates that Ally has a respect to Billy as her colleague. It can happen as they have been close friends when they studied at the University.

Situation: Billy introduces Ally to Georgia

108.   Billy   :   Hi, Uh…This is Ally Mc Beal. Ally, my wife, Georgia.

109.   Georgia   :   Hi…nice to meet you

110.   Ally   :   It's a pleasure.

The speaker (Billy) wants to introduce Ally to Georgia. But before he is in the main topic "introduction", Billy greets Ally by saying "Hi, Uh..." and is followed by the introduction expression "This is Ally Mc Beal. Ally, my wife, Georgia." He looks appropriate to whom he will speak. Then we will see Georgia responses. She just greets Ally and shows her appropriateness to Ally by saying, "…nice to meet you." Ally also gives a response to her by saying, "It's a pleasure".

Situation: Georgia meets Renee in Richard's office

131.   Georgia   :   Hi.

132.   Renee   :   It's good to meet you.

When Georgia meets Renee in the office, Georgia greets Renee by saying "Hi" and Renee does not respond, "Hi" but she answers, "It's good to me you.". The response is indicated that Renee feels happy to meet Georgia.

Situation: Richard meets Ally in the lift

290.   Richard   :   Hey

291.   Ally   :   Hey

Richard meets Ally in the lift when they want to leave their office. As a   close friend, Richard greets Ally by saying, "Hey". Greeting "Hey", is responded by using "Hey". We can see in the sample above that Ally has already given respond to Richard.

2. Statement-Thanking

In English, "Thanks" or "Thank you (very much/a lot)" is perhaps the most frequently used expression in daily interactions. People express their gratitude to whoever does a favor for them. For example, a father will say "Thank you" to his son who passes table salt to him at table and a wife say "Thank you to her husband who makes a cup of coffee to her. "Not at all", "Don't mention it", "That's nothing", "You are welcome", "With/My pleasure" and "No worries" are used as responses to thank-giving based on whether it is formal or informal, with the first two perhaps more formal but the last least formal.

Situation: There is conversation between Richard, John and Judge in the court.

374.   Judge   :   I'll give you one half-hour, that's all

375.   Richard   :   He actually bough something I had to say.

376.   John   :   Thank you. Your honor.

Because their conversation is still inside the court and while running so when Judge already promises to give one half-hour to Richard and John. Then, John responds," Thank you. Your honor". By saying "Your honor" in here means that John is very respectful to the Judge position.

Situation: In the office, Ally thanks to Elaine who has help her.

92.   Elaine   :   I filed the appeal and brought up all our first amendment

                                Briefs…I also clipped the pages on prior restraint.

93.   Ally   :   Thank you Elaine

When Elaine helps Ally to do something, Ally shows her gratitude to Elaine by saying, "Thank you Elaine". But in this example, there is no respond from Elaine.

Situation: Ally thanks to Billy who helps her in daily activity

117.   Billy   :   This is a memo outlining the tax analysis done on Air

                                National

118.   Ally   :   Thanks

As a good person, Ally shows her gratitude to Billy by saying "Thanks" for his kindness. This example above is also no respond from the reception.

Situation: Jack thanks to Richard who lets him come in his room

227. Richard   :   Come on in.

228   Jack   :   Thank you.

When Richard lets Jack come in his room, Jack shows his gratitude by saying "Thank you" to Richard. There is no respond also from Richard to Jack.

Situation: Ally thanks to Elaine who gives information about Georgia.

248.   Elaine :   Georgia Thomas is in your office.

249.   Ally   :   Thank you.

Elaine has already informed that there is someone inside Ally's room. Ally shows her gratitude by saying "Thank you" but Elaine does not give respond to Ally.

3. Compliment-Response

Compliment and response are characteristically formulaic in English cultures in terms of syntax and semantics. If we take the definition of a compliment to be that an utterance containing a positive evaluation by the speaker to the addressee, I find that the number of words that can be chosen to evaluate positively, or compliment, is almost infinite. However if we observe the daily interactions, we will find that there does exist a very restricted set of lexical items and grammatical patterns which have very high frequency in daily discourse. See the example from the data as the following:

Situation: Billy gives a compliment to Ally who makes him happy of her attendance.

63.   Billy   :   I'm actually glad you're here.

63.   Ally   :   Really

Ally gives response to Billy's compliment by saying, "Really". Here means that Ally does not believe with what Billy says.

 Situation: Ally gives a compliment to Billy's marriage.

57.   Billy   :   Actually … I'm married

58.   Ally   :   Oh…How wonderful

59.   Billy   :   Does that change your feelings about working here?

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We see the fragment above; Ally gives a compliment to Billy's marriage, by saying "Oh…How wonderful". Although Ally's feeling is not really good but she shows that she feels happy to Billy. They have had special relation before so Billy asks about her feeling when they do their job together in the same office.

4. Offer- Response

Similar to the response to compliment, in English culture, to show courtesy, "Yes, please" is very often used as a positive response, "No, thanks" as a negative response to offering, for example,

Situation: Billy is Ally's friend who offers coffee.

50.   Billy   :   Coffee?

51.   Ally   :   Umm… sure

In the example (50), Billy offers a cup of coffee to Ally by saying "Coffee?" here means that Billy does use a very informal form. Ally responds, "Umm...sure" here means that she agrees with Billy's offer.

5. Advice-Response

Advise-like statements and questions are frequently employed in interactions between friends and acquaintances as a solidarity strategies to show benevolence, develop conversational rapport, and / or establish group belonging, for example,

Situation: Richard is discussing about teamwork to Ally in office.

217.   Richard   :   Teamwork is what makes us.

218.   Ally   :   No…you can't do this to me!

When someone will give his/her opinion or suggestion then the addressee do not always accept but reject because they don't want to do as the speaker requests. We can see in the above example, Richard says that teamwork is what makes them. Then Ally answers "No…you can't do this to me" here means that Ally does not accept or rejects what Richard says.

Situation: Ling wants Richard to get in Marty's accident.

445.   Ling   :   I want you to get in there

446.   Richard   :   Ling

447.   Ling   :   No. is it because he doesn't have money? I want you to get

                                 in there and save him.

He'll fight back You can't just give up like that Ling asks Richard to get in. But Richard respond, "Ling" here means that Richard wants her to calm down. The expression "No" is uttered by Ling, it means that Ling does not agree or disagrees with what Richard says.

Situation: Dennis discusses about funny thing to Ally in her office

| 402. | Dennis | : | So you were desperate enough to put up with..? That's |
| | | | funny |

| 403. | Ally | : | Oh no. nothing's funny |

There's not one thing that's amusing about this. Nothing is funny

When Dennis and Alley discuss about funny thing Ally does not agree   with what Dennis says. She then gives advice to Dennis about it

| 411. | Marty | : | Sweetheart. Are you still mad at me? |

| 412. | Ling | : | No. But listen to take care of me. I have dragons. Let's go |
| | | | to dinner and talk about it. Come on. Let's make Ally plan |

Marty asks Ling about her condition. Ling says "No, but listen to take care of me. I have Dragons. Let's go to dinner and talk about it. Come on. Let's make Ally's plan." Here means that Ling does not agree with what Marty said..

6. Statement-Apologizing

We all know what an apology is an expression of remorse or guilt over having done something that is acknowledged to be wrong, and a request for forgiveness. But we also know it can be really hard to swallow our pride and say "I'm sorry".

Situation: Ally was reading the book in the library then Jack come into the library

| 1. | Ally | : | Hey! Don't ever do that again. |

| 2. | Jack | : | I apologize. I have Epstein's Bar. |

When Ally is in the library then suddenly his friend touches her bump so Ally is angry. We will see in the example (1), Ally says "Hey! Don't ever do that again." Usually the response from the addressee is an utterance "Sorry" but   we can see the different respond from the addressee. Jack says, "I apologize. I have Einstein's Bar". The expression of "I apologize" can show an apology within oral or written but it is use in formal situation.

Situation: Ally was walking in the street than the man hit her unconscious.

| 72. | The Man | : | Sorry. |

73.	Ally	:	Hey! No! You're not sorry. You didn't even look to see who
			you bumped into what if I was an old lady? I could have
			fallen, broken hip. I couldn't an HMO, my lungs filing with

> Phlegm…on life support, draining my family's inheritance.
>
> Don't say you're sorry when you're not. You with me?

When Ally is walking in the street but suddenly there is the man who bumps her and the man says, "Sorry". This means that actually the man does not have feeling to bump her. We can say that it is an automatic utterance from us when we are done at out of our plan. And Ally says, "Hey! No! You're not sorry." Ally responses indicate that the utterance "Sorry" cannot be a good answer. Because his action can hurt someone. We can see Ally's comments, "You didn't even look to see who you bumped into what if I was an old lady? I could have fallen, broken hip. I couldn't an HMO, my lungs filing with phlegm…on life support, draining my family's inheritance. Don't say you're sorry when you're not. You with me? The comment above is the expression of her emotion.

Situation: Georgia comes to Ally's apartment.

128. Georgia   :   I'm sorry to intrude.

129. Ally   :   No, no, that's okay. Come on in.

Georgia comes to Ally's office then she shows her good attitude before coming in by saying, "I'm sorry to intrude". She expresses it to Ally because she does not tell Ally if she will come to Ally's apartment. Ally answers, "No, no. That's okay. Come on in." which means that there is no problem with Georgia arrival.

Situation: Georgia tells about his feeling to Ally in Ally's apartment

150. Ally   :   That's just a memento.

151. Georgia   :   I'm sorry, but…I really hate you. I'm ashamed to admit

                                it…

152. Ally   :   No. No. It's okay, because…I really hate you too.

Georgia wants to know more about the girls who has relation with her husband but after she knows that the girls is Ally so the condition changes. By saying, "I'm sorry, but…. I really hate you", Georgia shows her feeling to Ally because she is marriage with Ally's ex-boyfriend. But Ally responds, "No. No. It's okay, because…I really hate you too." This means that basically Ally gives her apology to Georgia but Ally's feeling also the same as Georgia.

Situation: in the court, Judge asks about Marty's condition

355. Judge   :   Mr. Brigg, what are you doing?!

356. Marty   :   I'm sorry, Your Honor. I thought I heard them about to

                                come in. I guess I'm nervous .

When the Judge knows Marty's condition so he asks what has happened with Marty. Because of this, he does not realize that he does not pay much attention in the court, the word "I'm sorry, your Honor" here means that Marty wants to apologize to the Judge because of his mistake. Marty is also respectful to the Judge by saying "your Honor".

Situation: in the court between Judge and Lucy

405.   Judge   :   Alright. The controlling consideration is the welfare of the

home if I were running it, perhaps Dennis try, but I'm not

running it neither are you. This false within Mrs. Taylor's

discretion. If she believes he compromises the welfare of

the residents…

406.   Lucy   :   I do. I'm sorry

When the judge asks about the case then because Lucy has a mistake in informing to the Judge then she says "I do. I'm sorry". It shows that Lucy has apology to the Judge.

 7. Request-Response

In expressing commands or requests ranging from the plain imperative to polite formulas. It is usually unnecessary to indicate the subject with imperative. It can be found in the following.

Situation: In the court, Alley explained something to the Judge

78.   Ally   :   One of hem, a by product of living in a country with a free

press…

79.   Judge   :   Stop!

The request the Judge expresses "Stop!" here means that he wants Ally to stop her explanation about something. He does not like if Ally has too much information in the middle of the court. And the response is not given by the recipient in this case

Situation: In the office, Ally speaks to Billy

191.   Ally   :   Then I'm good hands.

192.   Billy   :   I beg your pardon?

193.   Ally   :   Forget it!

Ally believes that she is the best of others. Then Billy is surprised with what she says. Then Ally does not want to explain more about it. She requests Billy to forget it. Ally does not get Billy's respond for the request she proposes

Situation: Ling requests Judge to have a second time to talk in the court

| 334. | Ling | : | Can I have a second with my client? |
| 335. | Judge | : | No. |

Ling requests to the Judge by saying, "Can I have a second with my client?" This means that she hopes that the judge will give her a second to talk with her client but the judge does not give a good respond because he feels that there is no time again to discuss about useless thing

Situation: Richard requests John to appeal something

| 418. | Richard | : | Can we appeal? I don't know about the law but can't everything be appealed |
| 419. | John | : | Yes, though this would be difficult |

When Richard requests John whether he is able to appeal something in the hope that John will agree about it and in fact it is so when John says "Yes, though this would be difficult". The formula used is "Can we...." as the common request

8. Promise/Threat - Response

Promise and threat can be expressed by the use of the verbs "Promise" and "threat". They can also be expressed by the use of the verbs "shall" and "will".

Situation: Ally promises to Renee about something

| 101. | Ally | : | I'll be brushed. |
| 102. | Renee | : | Whatever you need. |

We can see in the example above, Ally promises to Renee that she will be brushed. Renee does not have alternative to respond. She says that she can do anything based on Ally's need. The utterance "will" is used to express a promise to someone

9. Controlling - Response

There are many kind of expression in controlling the conversations, for example "Wow!", "Uh-huh", "Whew!" etc. These expressions are interjections that stand-alone and function

as separate sentences. But they often contain within larger structures. Interjections are uncommon in formal academic prose, except in direct quotations.

Situation: Elaine gives information to Ally

18.	Elaine	:	I stocked your offices supplies and I'll program your speed dial. Would you like a voice activated Dictaphone? It's in the budget.
19.	Ally	:	Ohm…

We can see when Elaine gives information to Ally about something but she does not get a good response from Ally as Ally says "Ohm". It shows that the person does not give any comment.

Situation: Richard talks to Ally about an article in the office

45.	Richard	:	Remember your article on federal and state taxation?
46.	Ally	:	Yeah…I'm still trying to sell the movie.

Situation: Elaine and Ally are discussing about Richard in the office

55.	Elaine	:	You know Richard
56.	Ally	:	Yeah. Umm… So you. Seeing anybody?

Situation: Billy asks Ally about something in the office

65.	Billy	:	You're okay with me handling it?
66.	Ally	:	Sure
67.	Billy	:	Okay I know so many types I almost called you…
68.	Ally	:	O yeah, well. You won't have to do think about that now. We'll pass each other in the hallway. So, umm… last I heard, you were checking for Sourer. I do. Well…as a lawyer. I guess I better get down to court.
69.	Billy	:	Okay

Situation: In the court, there is a debate between Judge and Ally

83.	Judge	:	Did your client verify the mun's version of events?

84.	Ally	:	Oh God…

85.	Judge	:	Did you get the Minister's account?

86.	Ally	:	Umm…No.

Situation: Georgia discusses about Billy in Ally's room

135.	Georgia	:	I feel so stupid for coming here if Billy even knew…He said you went on a few dates in high school.

136.	Ally	:	Um…yeah. Yeah, we were buds.

Situation: Ally and Georgia are dicussing about policy

54.	Ally	:	Yeah.

155.	Georgia	:	You're not just saying it?

156.	Ally	:	No.

All the above show the controlling conversation or the so-called interjection. Here, it can be found that there are many variant responds as well as expression of the short of answers to show agreement and disagreement

10. Preclosing/closing - Response

Preclosing is the utterance that signals the end of a conversation whereas closing is the utterance that explicitly ends of conversation. In formal situations either speaker may preclose. We can see the example from the data as following:

Situation: Ally meets Billy meets in the lift after the office hour

70.	Ally	:	See you around

71.	Billy	:	Yup

Situation: Billy meets Ally in the corridor after the office hour

286.	Billy	:	Okay, We'll see you tomorrow

287.	Ally	:	Yup tomorrow

Both the example above show the preclosing/closing expression. When Billy says, "Okay, Well see you tomorrow". It indicates preclosing whereas Ally's response,"Yup tomorrow" shows the closing of the conversation. Closing or preclosing therefore is used to say goodbye or even let someone know that the speaker wants to stop the conversation and leave. The same thing in the conversation (70, 71) between Ally and Billy, Ally said, "See you around", indicates preclosing and followed by "Yup". And it indicates closing.

11.   Interruption - Response

Cooperative interruption, which shows the listener's collaboration and encouragement to the speaker and intrusive interruption which functions as topic changing, floor taking or disagreement. See the example from data as below:

Situation: In the street, Richard meets Ally

13.   Richard   :   This is perfect; I just started my own practice. Join us today

14.   Ally   :   Excuse me?

Situation: Eline discusses with Ally about something

20.   Elaine   :   You don't have to decide now. Here's the man-made file. I

filed your appearance.

21.   Ally   :   Pardon me?

Situation: Ally and Billy are having a conversation at the office

96   Ally   :   Don't you stick up for me!

97.   Billy   :   Excuse me!

Situation: Ally asks Billy about herself

191.   Ally   :   Then I'm good hands.

192.   Billy   :   I beg your pardon?

Situation: Richard talks to Ally about something

215.   Richard   :   You're be there as estrogen. Their lead counsel's a woman.

She bats from the other side. The guy's a wolf. I hoped

you'd flirt with them both.

216.   Ally   :   I beg your pardon.

Situation: Renee explains to Georgia about Ally

257.   Renee   :   I know what you're up to. You think a friendship with Ally

will be a prophylactic…to stop her hokey-okaying with

Billy?

258.   Georgia   :   Pardon me?

Based on some examples above we can draw a conclusion that when we are havine a conversation and we do not understand with the speaker says or we do not clearly hear what the speaker says, we can use the expression 'pardon me, I beg your pardon

CONCLUSION

Clearly, English conversations have many kinds of formulas in terms of the rules and patterns. In daily conversation or in business conversation, we automatically need any kind of formulaic expressions. Formulaic expressions are found in speech patterns consisting of conventional colloquial or idiomatic expressions. Idiomatic expressions consist of all kinds of set phrases and although such sayings usually flow together in a set conversation pattern, they may lose their meaning when taken outside such context. The writer has analyzed the data taken from "ALLY MCBEAL" movie serial that can be applied in daily conversation or in business conversation as the following:

a)   Greeting-greeting

When the speaker says "Hi" to greet the hearer, their response is not always "Hi" but sometime "It is good to meet you" or followed "Nice to meet you" after the utterance "Hi". We can apply it into the informal situation and is also used for communication with our close friends.

b)   Statement-apologizing

The writer found kinds of apologizing expression in this episode. The speaker uses the word "Sorry" as an apology expression to get an apology from another person.

c)   Statement-thanking

Thanking expression is usually used by the person who gets gift or good service from other person. Almost all people say "Thanks" or "Thank You" to a bus driver or a cashier. The response from the addressee or the hearer is the word "You're welcome" or "Don't mention it". It is also formulaic expression.

d)   Promises/Threats-response

In this episode, the speaker used the utterance "Will" as promise expression to the hearer.

e)   Controlling-response

There are many expressions in controlling the conversation in this movie serial. It is supposed to control the conversation when we are in communicating with other person. For example the utterance "Ohm…", "Yeah…", "Umm… sure", "Okay" and etc. Each expression has a different meaning, we can see the utterance "Yeah…" here means that the speaker agreed with what the addressee said.

f)   Request-response

When we need something and ask other people to give their hands, the polite expression should be said to get it. The request expression used the word "Can I/we…?" But for

instruction or command usually the speaker said direct to other person, for example "Quiet!" or "Tell him".

g)   Preclosing/Closing-response

The speaker will end the conversation if they don't have any word to say. It is automatically said by the speaker to express explicitly the end of the conversation or we usually call closing expression by saying the utterance "Yup" and Preclosing are phrases that signal the end of a conversation "see you around" or "Okay, We'll see you tomorrow".

h)   Interruption-response

When we are in the middle of a conversation then we want to change the topic. We can say the utterance "Excuse me" or "Pardon" used by the speaker in this movie serial to show the interrupting expression to the hearer.

i)   Compliment-response

From the data, the writer only found the utterance "Great" and "Oh…How wonderful" as the compliment expressions to the hearer.

j)   Advice-response

The utter "No..." is used by the speaker as the rejecting expression in this episode.

k)   Offer-response

In this episode, the writer found only one example of offering expression. The speaker offers a coffee to the hearer by saying "Coffee?"

The way the formulaic expressions the speakers conveyed were realized in such a way that they were in line with the formulaic expressions that have been formed in every dialogue taken place. It means that the formulaic expressions found   in this research are the real formulaic used by the natives as they are the unity of an expression. The speakers, therefore, need to know well about them in order that in having a conversation or dialogue they are familiar with the expressions and further more they can make use the expressions in keeping the dialogue on.

The results summarized above have some important implications for strategic instruction in the area of formulaic expressions usage. Learners need to distinguish the formulaic expressions indicate the same context. Cognitive strategies involving the practice of formulaic expression forms need to be incorporated.

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