

## DECEPTION ANALYSIS OF CHUTNEY WINDHAM IN LEGALLY BLONDE MOVIE

**Layyin Makhfiana**

English Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Surabaya  
[layyinmakhfiana@mhs.unesa.ac.id](mailto:layyinmakhfiana@mhs.unesa.ac.id)

**Dian Rivia Himmawati**

English Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Surabaya  
[dianrivia@unesa.ac.id](mailto:dianrivia@unesa.ac.id)

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini difokuskan pada analisis isyarat kebohongan Chutney Windham dalam film *Legally Blonde*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori isyarat kebohongan oleh Bachenko dan teori transitivitas oleh Halliday (1994) untuk menemukan isyarat kebohongan yang digunakan Chutney yang menjadi tersangka. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi untuk pengumpulan data dan pendekatan diskriptif kualitatif karena data dari penelitian ini adalah perkataan Chutney yang tertulis di naskah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Chutney menggunakan isyarat kebohongan sudut pandang orang pertama, sudut pandang orang ketiga, dan pengelakaan. Dia juga menggunakan isyarat kebohongan kata akal, pengelakan, pemenggalan informasi dan ekspresi negatif untuk menutupi kelemahan ingatannya. Lebih dari itu, dalam kasus lain, dia juga menggunakan pemenggalan informasi dan pengelakan dalam mengevaluasi pernyataannya dan menata ulang deklarasinya tersebut. Negasi *No* dan kegagapan dalam berbicara, kata *Ya* dengan nada panjang berkontribusi untuk memperkuat pernyataan Chutney saat dia mencoba membuat pembenaran.

**Kata Kunci :** *Kebohongan, Chutney Windham, Legally Blonde*

### ABSTRACT

This research concentrated on the analysis of Chutney Windham's deception cues in *Legally Blonde* movie. This research uses Bachenko's theory of deception cues and theory of transitivity by Halliday (1994) to know the deception cues used by Chutney who is as the suspect. This research used documentary study for collecting data and a descriptive qualitative approach because the data of this research were the written utterances of Chutney in the script. The results of this research show Chutney uses deception cues of third self oriented pronoun, person oriented, and equivocation. She also used deception cues of sense word, equivocation, specificity reduction and negative expression to cover lack of memory. Yet, in another case she also used specified reduction and equivocation in evaluating her statement and rearranging her declaration. Negation form *no* and speech disfluency, the longer form of *yes* contributes to strengthen Chutney's statement when she tried to make justification.

**Key Terms:** *Deception, Chutney Windham, Legally Blonde*

### INTRODUCTION

*Legally Blonde* is an American comedy romance which is dominated by trial scene of murder. The murder happened in family member, the daughter killed her father because her father married the woman at her age. Yet, Chutney Windham, the daughter is as the suspect in that trial. She tried to cover her deception that she had shot her father by making alibi. Deception is a communicative act manipulating the truth and falsity of information that is intended to induce the addressee a particular belief (Galasinski, 2000). However, through the beauty rules which is part of fashion law point of view. Fashion law is a legal field

encompassing issues that arise throughout the life of an article of clothing or a fashion accessories, fashion accessories involve in beauty rules and dress up (C.Jimenez, 2014). Moreover, Chutney's deception could be revealed successfully by fashion law point of view and she was charged for murder of her father. The way in finding the deception cues of this trial which used fashion law point of view has never been done in murder trial before.

The conversation between the attorney and Chutney in revealing Chutney's deception cues is really interesting to be analyzed. She uses several cues that

indicate her deception language. Some linguistics features use deception language to cover the trustfulness of their statements (Bachenko, 2008). Therefore, the utterances of Chutney Windham in covering her deception in Legally Blonde movie became the interesting term that have been analyzed in this research. Moreover, this research used deception cues theory by Bachenko and supported by theory of transitivity by Halliday (1994). Here is the explanation of Bachenko's theory and theory of transitivity.

**Bachenko's Theory**

Several linguistics features that tend to be used among deceivers has been discovered by Bachenko in his theory. There are three main features used to identify the language of deceivers. Those are lack of commitment to a declaration statement, preference for negative forms and markers of deception. In the first category, lack of commitment to a declaration statement, the linguistics features that are used are Linguistics hedges, such as equivocation and specificity reduction (Bachenko, 2008). In the second next tools to identify language of deception, negation, negative emotion words, lack of memory, and raising doubt about one's own testimony are included (Bachenko, 2008). While, in additional marker, there are varieties of the attributes inside categorized in one pack. Additional markers are attributed by sense words, other-oriented pronouns and references, and speech disfluencies (Bachenko, 2008).

● **Lack of commitment to a declaration or statement**

Hedges is a general sense of the word (to be non-committal or evasive) to a range of items which expresses imprecision or qualification notion (Crystal, 2008). Hedges is one of the features that commonly used by the deceivers to express uncertainty or doubt when they are in an interaction. By not stating the trustfulness, the deceivers frequently use hedges to cover or delay the truth. While the deceivers are doing hedging, they also try to violate the quantity maxim by not stating the full informative as it needed. By using many linguistics features of hedges over and over, the misinterpretation both deceiver and interlocutor occurred. For example, *roughly, more or less, approximately, sort of, I mean* . There are two kinds of hedges used to identify a deceiver. Those are equivocation and specificity reduction. Here are the example of equivocation.

*No child should work  
Everyone is a child of someone  
Therefore, no one should work*

This is the simplest example of equivocation. The playing of the word "child" is used in the example above. The deceivers may state at the early of the conversation that "no one should work in this country". But, after several questions, it is known the sense of word "child" is being equivocated.

Other words that indicate equivocation are non-factive words and self generated words. The non-factive words and self generated words are the main example used to identify deception in Linguistics Forensics (Choudhury, 2014). Table 2.1 below shows that the words are generally in non-factive verbs. Non-factive verbs determine "do not assign a truth value to the proposition expressed "(Bachenko, 2008).

Table 2.1 Equivocation Words

Equivocations	Examples
'believe'	'I <b>believe</b> that they were there to kill him'
'to my knowledge'	' <b>To my knowledge</b> , nothing was missing from the house'
'could only assume'	'I <b>could only assume</b> yes'
'guess'	'And the guy came back in and got really angry at me I-I <b>guess</b> '
'think'	And I <b>think</b> '
'naive belief'	'there was a <b>naive belief</b> '
'pretend'	I could <b>pretend</b> like it didn't really happen'

● **Preference in Using Negative Expression**

Where as known that all of deceiving action are included in impolite behavior. the negative expression here is different with politeness in pragmatics perspective. It covers the range of negative form, lack of memory, and raising doubts.

There are three types of negative form. The first is the contracted negation tends to use the words such as *did not, do not, not doing* in frequently. The second is negative quantifier of pronoun. It is a kind of pronoun leads a thing which does not exist. For instance *nothing, impossible, no one*. The last is negative morpheme. It is the kind of negative adjectives which show doubtfulness, for example *unbelievable, unreliable, and unacceptable*.

Here is a list of several language features that can help to identify it as a lack o memory.

- 1) 'The **next thing I remember**' .
- 2) 'I was **sort of** was just **trying to come around** and was **trying to re-orient myself** to what was going on'.
- 3) '**I think** there was a naive belief'.
- 4) '**I could pretend like it didn't really happen**' .

● **Additional Markers of Deception**

There are three advanced features of Linguistics that are able to use as deception language cues. Those are sense of words, other oriented pronouns, and speech disfluencies.

Based on Hancock, deceivers tend to sense the words when they are doing deception, for example describing touch, smell, sight etc (Woodworth, 2008). Furthermore, in Hancock's studies, the deceivers frequently use more second person and third person pronouns such as, you, they, he, she, it. While, the used of speech hesitation is one of great examples in disfluencies, for example uhhh, umm, ahh,erggg.

**Transitivity (Halliday, 1994)**

Based on Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar, it was stated that transitivity is categorized as experiential of ideational metafunction (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). Transitivity shows how language pattern can convey the meaning of literary text. Moreover, through transitivity, the suspect's deception cues are revealed. Transitivity focuses on "who does the action" in relation with "who is affected" (Halliday, 1994).

Six type of process involved in transitivity. Those are material process (a process deals with process of happening and doing), mental process (the process that deals with activity cannot be seen or called as process of sensing), relational process (the process deals with expressing possession, equivalence, and attribute or known as process of being/having), behavioural process ( the process the deals with expression of the paraverbal, physiological and psychological activities or called as process of behaving), existential process(the process that represents experience by positing that "there was/is something" or called as process of existing), and verbal process (process deals with what is said and who said it or called as process of saying).

Research question of this research is how are the cues of Chutney Windham's deception through transitivity process in Legally Blonde movie. The aim of this research is to reveal transitivity process of Chutney Windham's utterances that indicate her deception cues in Legally Blonde movie.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

Type of this research is descriptive qualitative research in which the data in this research is in the form of words and wide explanation rather than number. This research is focused on deception analysis of Chutney Windham, the suspect in Legally Blonde movie.

Data of this research is the utterances that written in the script of Chutney Windham, the one who is suspected as the murderer by the attorney in Legally Blonde movie. The data are in the form of phrases, words, and sentences written in the script. The source of the data is the script of the conversation between Chutney Windham and Elle Wood, the attorney in court room in Legally Blonde movie.

The instruments of this research are the researcher who is as the data collector, analyst and reporter of the result; the movie which is as the medium in categorizing the script, laptop, note book and printed script.

Since the source of the data of this research is script which is type of written document, this data used documentary study in collecting the data. Documentary study is the technique that is applied to categorize, identify, investigate and interpret written documents, whether the document is in the public or private domain (Payne & Payne, 2004).

Then, the collected data were analyzed using deception cues theory by Bachenko. In analyzing the data, this research used data analysis technique by Miles (1994) in which there are three steps to analyze the data. Those are data reduction, data display and conclusion.

**DISCUSSION**

**The Deception Cues of Chutney Windham in Legally Blonde Movie**

Deception cues used by Chutney Windham were analyzed by using theory of deception cues by Bachenko and theory of transitivity by Halliday (1994). Those deception cues which are used through transitivity process are explained below. The cues are grouped based on chronological order of the conversation between Chutney and the attorney.

**1. Mental Process Indicates Sense Word Cue while Material Process Occurs After Negation Word Cue Indicates Lack of Memory and Third Person Oriented**

This data shows Chutney was telling lie if she saw Brooke has shot her father and stashed the gun away when Chutney came downstairs.

No	Detail Sentence/ Conversation	Type of Transitivity
1	Chutney : "I <b>saw</b> Brooke standing over his blood drenched in his blood."	<i>Mental process</i>
	Elle : "But Mrs.Windham didn't have a gun."	
	Chutney : "No. She'd <b>stashed</b> it by then"	<i>Material process</i>

According to Bachenko's theory, Chutney uses some deception cues. First, she shares and describes what she saw through mental process of transitivity that is defined from the verb used *saw*. This verb deals with **sense word** cue of deception. Chutney uses it to make her story appear more credible and to persuade the attorney believe in her story. The second is when the attorney asked the next question. Chutney uses material process which occurs after **negation word** "no". It is used to enhance her statement covering **lack memory**. She forgot telling the part when Brooke did not held a gun in her hand at that time. However, it is the safe unimportant part of her story that was questioned by the attorney. Furthermore, through material process of transitivity which is defined from the verb used *has stashed* and the actor reflects to *She*. Chutney mostly used **third-person** *she* refers to Brooke. She estimates Brooke as the murderer. Since, Brooke standing over her father blood when Chutney came downstairs, it caused Chutney has a chance to accuse Brooke as the murderer. Chutney uses third person oriented pronoun *she* to distance herself from the lie and create an 'other-focus'.

**2. Existential Process Occurs Before Negation Word Indicates Specificity Reduction while Mental Process Indicates Sense Word and Equivocation**

The data below presents Chutney was doing deception if she did not hear the shot fired.

No	Detail Sentence/ Conversation	Type of Transitivity
2	Elle : "Did you hear a shot fired?"	<i>Existential process</i>
	Chutney: "No. I <b>was</b> in the shower."	
	Elle : "So at some point in the twenty minutes? that you were in the shower, your father was shot?"	<i>Mental process</i>
	Chutney: "I <b>guess</b> "	

This data were the next question stated by the attorney for Chutney. The attorney asked Chutney whether Chutney has heard the shot fired or not. It is asked to stimulate Chutney's truthfulness. Chutney uses **negation word** "no" which followed by existential process which is indicated from the verb used *was*. The negation word is used to negate the attorney and told the activities that was actually not done. She said that when the gun was shot, she exists in the shower. In this case, she gives irrelevant answer to manipulate the level of the detail information.

Based on deception cues theory by Bachenko, This action is defined as **specificity reduction or lack of commitment** in discourse. Then, when the attorney gave the next stimulation by giving a conclusion that sometime in Chutney's existence in the shower for 20 minutes, Chutney's father in which as the goal of the shot fired was shot and Chutney did not hear it. Chutney gives her response using verb *guess* that indicates mental process of transitivity. The verb *guess* here is also part of **sense word** and **equivocation** words in deception cues which were categorized as the non-factive verb. Non-factive verbs do not assign a truth value to the proposition expressed (Bachenko, 2008). Yet, the verb *guess* only indicates Chutney's assumption and subjective opinion.

**3. Material Process Indicates Equivocation and Self-Oriented Pronoun**

This data proves Chutney's deception of her existence in bathroom and her activity in washing her hair.

No	Detail Sentence/ Conversation	Type of Transitivity
3	Chutney : "I was <b>washing</b> my hair." Elle : "Miss Windham can you tell us what you'd been doing earlier that day?" Chutney : "I <b>got</b> up, <b>went</b> to Starbucks, <b>went</b> to gym, <b>got</b> a perm and <b>came</b> home."	<i>Material process</i>

In this part is concerned on Chutney and it mostly discusses the activities that had been done by her. Through material process, Chutney utilizes **self-oriented pronoun** 'I' refers to actor at a higher frequency than other-oriented references. It is used to demonstrate ownership of her actions. Furthermore, the used of pronoun "I" has two functions that was achieved by Chutney. They are Chutney answers the attorney's question and gives justification at the same time. Chutney clarifies that she was in the shower and washing hair when her father was shot. She also mentions her activities in that day through the variant

verbs of material process such as, *got, went, and came* after the attorney asked the next question about her activities earlier that day. She delivered her activities started from got up until she came home again. In mentioning those activities, Chutney declared that she got perm at that time. Based on Bachenko's theory of deception cues, the sense of words *washing hair* and *got perm* are being **equivocated** by Chutney. From her answers above, it guides the attorney asking more risky questions.

**4. Relational Process Indicates Lack of Memory and Supported by the Occurring of Speech Disfluency**

The data below gives the proof that Chutney was not in the shower washing her hair because she got perm at that day. She has already known the rule of perm well.

No	Detail Sentence/ Conversation	Type of Transitivity
4	Elle: "Ms. Windham had you ever gotten a perm before?" Chutney: "Yes. Two a year since I <b>was</b> twelve." Elle: "Isn't it the first cardinal rule of perm maintainance that you're forbidden to wet your hair for at least 24 hours after getting a perm at the risk of deactivating the amonium thioglycolate?" Chutney: "Yes ...."	<i>Relational process</i>

The data above shows the questions that delivered by the attorney and the responses given by Chutney when the attorney gives tricky question whether Chutney had ever done perm before. Chutney mentioned that she has started perm her hair since she was twelve years old through relational process of transitivity. Relational process of transitivity is identified by the existence of be- verb *was*. Chutney did not aware if the attorney had already known that Chutney had already been lack of statement. Based on Bachenko's theory, this lack of statement is also known as the **lack of memory** where the deceiver did not forget the whole what she had been said, but she only forgot and did not aware telling the important part of her past story. Another deception cues found in the data above is when the attorney gives the next question, Chutney has just realized her alibi had been realized by the attorney. It is showed when Chutney replies the attorney using **speech disfluency**, the longer form of *yes*.

**5. The Combination of Relational Process, Verbal Process, Material Process, and Mental Process Indicates Raising Doubt Cue while Sense Word and Negative Expression Are Indicated From Mental Process**

This data shows Chutney is unconscious telling her way of killing her father and stating her reason why she hates her stepmother.

No	Detail Sentence/ Conversation	Type of Transitivity
5	Chutney : " She)'s my age, did she <b>tell</b> you?. How would you <b>feel</b> if your father <b>married</b> someone your age?" Elle : "You had time to hide the gun. Didn't you? After you shot your father." Chutney : "I didn't <b>mean</b> to shot him. I <b>thought</b> it was you walking through the door."	<i>Relational process</i> <i>Verbal process</i> <i>Mental Process</i> <i>Material process</i>  <i>Mental process</i> <i>Relational process</i>

In the data above, Chutney's deception has already been revealed. She declares the main reason why she killed her father. According Bachenko's theory, there are several deception cues used by Chutney. The first is deception cue of **raising doubt** which is indicated from the used of combination relational process, verbal process, material process, and mental process. It is occurred when Chutney states doubt about her statement by rearranging her opinion to be more reliable. It is showed when she declares the fact of her stepmother age and when she assumes that someone who was walking through her door is her step mother.

Another clue deals with deception cues theory by Bachenko is the use of mental process which is indicated by the verb *feel* and known as **sense word**. Chutney uses this sense word is not only to make her addressee can perceive her feeling but also to persuade them believe in her. The last clue is the used **negative expression** *didn't mean* through mental process. She uses it to create a negation. She negates the attorney that killing her father is never in her mind. She did it because she *thought* that it was Brooke, her stepmother. According to Bachenko's theory, the use of verb *thought* which is defined as mental process is known as **lack of memory**. Through her negation, it can be interpreted that Chutney really hates her step mother where this emotion is categorized as the negative expression.

From the analysis above in revealing the Chutney's deception cues in Legally Blonde movie, this research was analyzed using Bachenko's theory of deception cues and supported by theory of transitivity by Halliday (1994). By those theories, there are found several cues that indicate Chutney does deception. Through the action that she performed using material process, it can be indicated she used deception cues of self oriented pronoun, third person oriented, and equivocation. She used self pronoun *I* through material which refers to herself in order for answering the attorney question and providing justification at the same time. To create an 'other-focus' and to distance herself from the lie, Chutney used third person oriented. She used pronoun *she* which refers to her stepmother. Yet, her lack of commitment can be seen when she used equivocated words like *was washing my hair* and *got a perm*.

Moreover, Chutney used deception cues of sense word, equivocation and negative expression to cover lack of memory when she shared her feeling and perception using mental process of transitivity. The sense words are used to share and describe what she saw or she feel in order to persuade the attorney believe in her story and make her story appear more credible. She used negative expression to show her hate feeling of her stepmother. Then, she covered her lack of memory by expressing her possession, attribute and equivalence. This marker appears when the attorney had already known that she manipulated the story. She used speech hesitation the longer *yes*. This word shows that she did not have something to tell but try to give reliable response.

She used specificity reduction through existential process of transitivity. It is used when she gave irrelevant answer in order to manipulate the level of details information. These results show that there are some deception cues have more than one functions. for example, equivocation that is not only used to express her assumption but also used to indicate she made irrelevant statement; negation form is not only used to show the negative expression of feeling but also it is used to negate the action that was not done. While another cue that indicate Chutney did deception was looking at her doubt to her own statement. It is indicated when she is evaluating her statement and rearranging her declaration using the combination of relational process, verbal process, material process, and mental process. Those deception cues which are used by Chutney contribute to strengthen the her statement when she tries to make justification.

Those revealed cues indicate that Chutney is telling lie. She gave a story and held statements that are unreliable. But, using deception cues theory by Bachenko, her deception can be revealed. The impact of the revealed deception cues of Chutney is the case won by her opposite team. Then, she was considered as the murderer of her father while her stepmother was out from the jail. Here is table 4.1 that shows the result of deception cues used by the suspect through the transitivity process.

4.1 Result of Deception Cues Through Transitivity Process

No	Deception Cues	Bachenko's Theory							Transitivity Process						
		E	S	N	L	F	S	C	S	M	M	R	E	V	B
1	Saw						√								
2	She (actor)							√		√					
3	I was in the shower	√											√		
4	guess	√					√					√			
5	I (actor)							√		√					
6	Washing hair and got perm	√										√			
7	Since I was twelve				√									√	
8	She's my age, did she tell you?. How would you feel if your father married someone your age?					√				√	√	√	√	√	
9	feel						√					√			
10	Didn't mean			√								√			
11	Thought				√							√			
12	I didn't mean to shoot him. I thought it was you			√								√	√		
13	No			√											
14	Yes ...								√						

**CONCLUSION**

As explained in the discussion, all the deception cues by Bachenko are used by Chutney Windham to cover her lying. Each cues has different function. It depends on how the deceiver covers her deception. The first cue is lack of commitment to a declaration statement which involves equivocation and specificity reduction. The example of specificity reduction which is used to broad the information is used through existential process. It happened when Chutney declared *I was in the shower*. *I was washing my hair*, *I got perm* is the example of equivocation in hedging which indicate

Chutney made irrelevant fact statement through material process.

The second cue is preference in using negative form which consists of negative form/expression, lack of memory and raising doubt. *no, didn't mean* which is identified as mental process are the examples of negative form which are used to deny the attorney. Lack of memory is used when she withhold the important part of her story and her raising doubt can be identified when she rearranged her story to be more reliable one. The last cues are additional markers of deception which comprise sense words, other oriented, and speech disfluency. *Saw, guess, thought, feel* and *mean* are sense words used to persuade the interlocutor believe in Chutney story. While, other oriented pronoun that are used by Chutney such as *she* and *I*. It is also found speech disfluency. It is the longer form of *yes*. This cue is used to gain the answer rather than she could not give safe answer.

#### SUGGESTION

This research which was concentrated on analyzing deception cues in movie. There are some suggestions that can be learned from this research. First, revealing deception is interesting for linguistics students. They will know how deceivers construct sentences to cover their alibi. Thus, it is suggested for them to learn more how to detect someone lying.

Second, it is for the future researchers. This research can be used as the review of previous study. Furthermore, it is better for them to analyze deception cues of the suspect in the real trial in court room. It is because in analyzing the movie, the utterances or conversation have been planned and composed by the director. While, in analyzing the real situation in court room, the sentences are constructed and stated spontaneously. Moreover, to make the future research be more interesting, the suspect's intonation and the theme of speech are used as the additional aspects to analyze deception cues of the suspect.

#### REFERENCES

Adams, S. (2002). *Communication under stress: indicators of veracity and deception in written narratives*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Available at: <http://www.psychologytoday.com/files/attachments/49599/dissertation-pdf.pdf>

- Bachenko, J., Fitzpatrick, E. & Schonwetter, M. (2008). 'Verification and Implementation of Language Based Deception Indicators in Civil and Criminal Narratives', *Proceedings of the 22nd International Conference on Computational Linguistics*, 41-48. Manchester, August 2008.
- Bachenko, Junior. (2008). *Verification and Implementation of Language- Based Deception Indicators in Civil and Criminal Narratives*. 48
- Choudhury, Farzana. (2014). Can Language Be Useful in Detecting Deception? The Linguistic Markers of Deception in the Jodi Arias Interview. 7(2),15
- C.Jimenez, Guillermo. (2014). *Fashion Law: A Guide for Designer,Fashion Executives, and Attorneys* (2nd ed.): Fairchild Books.
- Crystal, David. (2008). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics* (6 ed.). Oxford: Blackwell.
- Duran, N.D., Hall, C., McCarthy, P.M. & McNamara, D.S. (2009). 'The linguistic correlates of conversational deception: Comparing natural language processing technologies', *Applied Psycholinguistics* 31, 439-462.
- Eggin, Suzanne. (2004). *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics* (2nd ed.). New York: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Fairclough,Norman.(1995).*Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language*. New York: Longman Group Limited.
- Galasinski. (2000).The Language of Deception: A Discourse Analytical Study
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1994). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (2014). *Halliday's introduction to functional grammar*.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. . (2004). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar. An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 700.
- Hancock, J.T., Curry, L.E., Goorha, S. & Woodworth, M. (2008). 'On Lying and Being Lied To: ALinguistic Analysis of Deception in Computer Mediated Communication', *Discourse Processes* 45:1, 1-23.
- [Http://www.dailyscript.com/scripts/legallblonde-shooting.pdf](http://www.dailyscript.com/scripts/legallblonde-shooting.pdf)
- Knapp, M.L., Hart, R.P. & Dennis, H.S. (1973). 'An Exploration of Deception as a Communication Construct'. Paper presented at the Annual

- Meeting of the Speech Communication Association (New York, November 8-11, 1973).
- Marshall. (2006). Data Collection Methods. Retrieved 25 Desember, 2015, from [http://www.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/10985\\_Chapter\\_4.pdf](http://www.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/10985_Chapter_4.pdf)
- Miles, M.H.M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. California : Sage Publication Inc.
- Nguyen, T. (2012). Transitivity Analysis of Heroic Mother by Hoa Pham. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 2 (4), 85-100.
- Oktifati, Lusmita. (2014). Transitivity and Ideology: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Obama's Second Inaugural Speech. *03*.
- Payne, G. & Payne, J. (2004). Documentary methods. In *Sage key Concepts: Key concepts in social research* (pp. 61-66). : SAGE Publications Ltd.
- R. Fraenkel, Jack, & E. Wallen, Norman. (2009). *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education* (Seventh ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Woodworth, Jeffrey T. Hancock; Lauren E. Curry; Saurabh Goorha; Michael. (2008). On Lying and Being Lied To: A Linguistic Analysis of Deception in Computer-Mediated Communication. *24*.
- Youtube.com (Producer). (2001, 6 July 2013). Legally Blonde 2001 □ Full Movie. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9QBzNUVqkiY>

