

**THE INTERPRETATION OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN "TITANIC" MOVIE
(PENAFSIRAN TINDAK ILOKUSI DARI PEMERAN UTAMA DALAM FILM
"TITANIC")**

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Abstract

Language is a media to communicate with others. In communication, sometimes misunderstanding is happened between the communicators. It is because the speaker uses the interpretation in his/her utterances. Meanwhile, in making a good communication, it is better if both speaker and hearer understand each other about the topic they being discussed. Furthermore, the theory of Speech Acts proposed by Austin (1962) and developed by John R. Searle (1979) is used to solve this problem. Then, this study concerns with the analysis of illocutionary acts uttered by the main characters in Titanic movie. Titanic movie is chosen as the object in doing this analysis because it is found some utterances that seem unconnected between the speaker and the hearer occurred in this movie. Besides, it is also the highest-grossing movie of all time. The purpose of this study is to find out the types and the meaning of illocutionary acts used by Jack and Rose. This study uses qualitative because it aims to describe and to analyze the interpretation of utterances of Jack and Rose in the form of words. The technique of documentary study is also used in here. The data are collected by watching the Titanic movie and browsing the related script from the internet website.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Titanic movie.

Abstrak

Bahasa adalah sebuah alat untuk berkomunikasi dengan orang lain. Dalam komunikasi, terkadang kesalahpahaman terjadi di antara para komunikator. Ini karena pembicara menggunakan penafsiran di dalam ucapan-ucapannya. Sementara itu, dalam membuat sebuah komunikasi yang baik, ini lebih baik jika pembicara dan pendengar saling mengerti tentang topik yang sedang mereka diskusikan. Selibuhnya, teori Tindak Tutur yang dikemukakan Austin (1962) dan dikembangkan oleh John R. Searle (1979) digunakan untuk mengatasi masalah ini. Kemudian, penelitian ini bersangkutan dengan analisis tindak ilokusi yang diucapkan oleh para pemeran utama di dalam film Titanic. Film Titanic dipilih sebagai objek dalam melakukan analisis ini karena ditemukan beberapa ucapan yang terlihat tidak berkaitan di antara pembicara dan pendengar yang terdapat dalam film ini. Selain itu, ini juga merupakan film yang paling menarik sepanjang zaman. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis dan arti tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Jack dan Rose. Penelitian ini menggunakan kualitatif karena bertujuan untuk menggambarkan dan menganalisa penafsiran ucapan-ucapan Jack dan Rose dalam bentuk kata-kata. Teknik studi kepustakaan juga digunakan di sini. Berbagai data dikumpulkan dengan cara menonton film Titanic dan mencari skrip yang berhubungan dari situs internet.

Introduction

Illocutionary act refers to the speaker's intentions to communicate with the listener. In illocutionary act, a speaker utters some phrases or sentences with some intentions in his/her mind. After that, the speaker will perform the communicative force of an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. The basic principle of illocutionary act is to perform an act in language functions. Austin (in Leech, 1983:199) defines "Illocutionary act as the act in saying something". What the speakers utter in the utterances represent their intention. This intention is similar to the language function as a communication tool.

In this way, what the speakers do while they are speaking represent the meaning of their utterances. The speakers expect the listeners to understand what they say. The utterance that the speakers say has particular purpose or meaning. By saying it, the speakers know that the listeners will understand the context of the speakers' utterance.

Searle concerned with the type of illocutionary act. He divides it into five types (1979:12-15); assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and the last one is declarative. Assertive is used to represent a state of affairs. It carries the value true or false. Assertive also commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, such as stating and affirming. Directive is the type of illocutionary acts that

the speaker's purpose is to get the hearer to do something, such as requesting and commanding. Commissive is the type of illocutionary acts that is used by speaker to express the future action, such as promising. Expressive is the type of illocutionary acts that express only the speaker's psychological attitude toward some state affairs, such as praising and thanking. Declarative is a kind of speech acts that change certain circumstances via utterance, such as christening and naming.

Furthermore, this study focuses on the analysis of types and meaning of illocutionary acts used by the main characters in Titanic movie, Jack and Rose. This research uses Titanic movie because the two main characters in this movie often utter some dialogues that seems unconnected. However, Jack and Rose can do the dialogue well. The goal of this study is to analyze the types of illocutionary act uttered by Jack and Rose by using the theory of illocutionary act. Besides, it also aimed to find the communicative intention of Jack and Rose's illocutionary acts. It is done in order to make the writer and other viewers understand what Jack and Rose really mean in their utterances. This study is also expected to give a broader explanation about illocutionary acts in Titanic movie.

Research Methodology

The type of research in this study is qualitative. This research is considered as qualitative because it analyzes and describes the utterances of the two main characters in Titanic movie, Jack and Rose. They are called qualitative data because they are not ordinarily expressed in quantitative forms, or, numerical forms (Blaxter, 1997:60). Qualitative data are data that are in the form of words. Qualitative data are stated in form of sentence.

The documentary study is preferred as the strategy applied in this research. This strategy is preferred because the data used as the basic of this research are in the form of written text. Blaxter et al(1997:187) states that by abstracting each document, the documentary study will be processed. Therefore, in this study, each data are categorized into their respective groups. The utterances of Jack and Rose are classified depending on the existence of illocutionary act.

In this study, the data are collected by watching Titanic movie and downloading a related script from the website <http://www.imsdb.com/script/Titanic.html>. After that, the scenes that only show the conversation between Jack and Rose will be selected. The data processing is done by classifying and grouping Jack and Rose's utterances into scenes.

Results

After analyzing all the data of Jack and Rose's utterances, it is found that 37 utterances are illocutionary acts. They are 11 utterances belonged to *Assertive*. Then, 8 utterances belong to *Directive*. *Commissive* illocutionary act contains 5 utterances. Next is *Expressive* that contain 12 utterances. The last one is *Declarative*. It only 1 utterance belongs to this type. The results of five categories of illocutionary act in Jack and Rose's utterances are as follows:

Table 4.1 The Total Finding of Illocutionary Acts in Jack and Rose's Utterances

Scene	Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
1	2	1	-	2	-
2	5	3	-	3	-
3	-	1	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	1	-
5	-	-	-	1	-
6	1	-	-	1	1
7	-	1	1	-	-
8	2	1	-	1	-
9	-	-	1	-	-
10	-	-	1	1	-
11	-	1	-	-	-
12	-	-	1	1	-
13	1	-	1	1	-

Discussion

a. Scene 1 (Fall in Love)

1. Context of scene 1:

1. Addresser and Addressee: Jack and Rose.
2. Setting: on the stern deck, at night..
3. Context of situation: Rose Dewitt Bukaters' is a 17-year-old first class passenger who is boarding the Titanic ship. She is with her mom, Ruth Bukaters', and her fiancé, Caledon Hockley. Titanic ship is on the way to Los Angeles, America. Rose and Cal also prepare their wedding in that city. Along the journey, Rose feels sad and frustrated because she is distraught by the engagement. She does not love Cal. She is forced by her mom to do it to resolve their financial problem. Then, Rose commits to suicide by jumping off the ship's stern. At that time, Jack Dawson, who is a third class passenger, tries to save Rose. The first conversation between Jack and Rose becomes the beginning to be analyzed in this part.

(1) Jack: "Don't do it!"

(2) Rose: "*Stay back! Don't come any closer!*"

1. Locutionary Act : The literal meaning of that utterance refers to Jack's action. He will help Rose.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is a directive because it belongs to the act of requesting. Rose does not want Jack to help her. She requests Jack to stay on his place.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Jack does not move his step toward Rose's place. He stands on his place.

Jack is so surprised to see a beautiful lady who will commit suicide by jumping into the ocean. He tries to prohibit Rose to do that action. By saying the utterance (1), it is clear that Jack asks Rose to cancel her bad desire. However, Rose does not like it. She asks Jack to stay back or forbids Jack to come toward her place. It means that Rose refuses Jack's help. Rose's utterance above (2) is directive illocutionary act with the purpose to make the hearer do an action. As the result, Jack stays on his place without any movement.

(3) Jack: "Come on. Just give me your hand and I'll pull you back over."

(4) Rose: "*No! Stay where you are. I mean it, I'll let go.*"

1. Locutionary Act : Rose's utterance above still refers to the action of Jack who forces Rose to accept his help.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is a commissive because it belongs to the act of threatening. Rose really shows her intention to commit suicide if Jack forces her to cancel it. By using this act, Rose intends to stop Jack's action.
3. Perlocutionary Act : The effect of Rose's threatening act is Jack stops his step and starts to listen to Rose's order.

The second conversation of Jack and Rose is still in the same place and situation. Jack's utterance above (3) proves that he keeps trying hard to persuade Rose to cancel the suicide. In the opposite, Rose decides to refuse Jack's help again. She thinks that there is no way out from her problem except doing the suicide. Rose's threatening utterance is a figure of commissive illocutionary act with the purpose to state firmly and clearly about something (forcefulness). Related to the theory, commissive is the type of illocutionary act that is used by the speaker to express the future action (Searle in Leech, 1983:105). In this case, Rose threatens

Jack that she will really jump into the ocean if Jack comes closer toward her.

(6) Rose: "What do you mean no, I won't? Don't presume to tell me what I will and will not do. You don't know me."

(7) Jack: "*Well, you would have done it already.*"

1. Locutionary Act : The locutionary act is Jack's utterance above (7). He utters it to respond Rose's statement (6).
2. Illocutionary Act : It is an act of concluding. It belongs to assertive. Jack concludes that the truth is Rose feels doubt about her decision to commit suicide. Jack knows that Rose does not really want to do it because she seems afraid to look at the ocean.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Rose agrees with Jack's conclusion. However, she does not tell Jack directly about her feeling. She keeps holding tightly on the ship's banister.

In the next utterance, Rose implicitly shows her statement of dislike toward Jack's action. Rose has opinion that Jack is a stranger in her life. Rose thinks that Jack does not know anything about her. It makes Rose request Jack by using the utterances above (6). In this case, Rose wants to ask Jack to stop his interference into Rose's problem. Then, Jack responds by saying a concluding utterance (7). The act of concluding above belongs to assertive illocutionary act. Concluding form is used to get the speaker to take a decision. In this movie, Jack makes a conclusion that Rose does not really want to commit suicide. He thinks if Rose has braveness and big intention to do that suicide, she would already jump into the ocean without any doubt. What Jack means here is to tell Rose that he can understand her although it is their first meeting.

(10) Rose: "Don't be absurd! You'll be killed."

(11) Jack: "*I'm a good swimmer.*"

1. Locutionary Act : The literal meaning of Jack's utterance above refers to Rose's statement before (10).
2. Illocutionary Act : It is an assertive because it is a kind of stating. By uttering that utterance (11), Jack intends to inform Rose that good swimmer does not easy to die by drowning.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Jack shows his seriousness by putting off his shoes and

preparing to jump into the ocean.

To see that situation, Rose feels worry about him. Later on, Jack shows his seriousness to help Rose. He does not have other choice except threatens Rose back by saying that he will follow Rose to jump into the ocean. This situation makes Rose worry. Then, she tells Jack by the utterance above (10). This utterance shows that Rose is influenced by Jack's threat. She reminds Jack that he does not need to jump into the ocean, otherwise he can die. After that, Jack responds her by stating an unconnected statement, such as in the utterance above (11). This statement seems unconnected because it does not match with Rose's utterance before. In this case, Jack utters a statement that contains an intention. Jack uses an assertive to represent a situation that can be assumed as a truth or falsity. In this case, Jack intends to inform Rose a truth that a good swimmer does not easy to die by drowning. If he jumps into the ocean, as a good swimmer, he will save.

(19) Rose: "I know what ice-fishing is!"

(20) Jack: "Sorry."

1. Locutionary Act : The utterance (20) above refers to Rose's utterance (19).
2. Illocutionary Act : Jack intends to show his apology to Rose. It is because Rose feels insulted by his utterance before (18) that presumes her as an indoor-girl. It is an expressive because Jack says sorry and expects Rose to apologize him.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Rose tries to receive Jack's apology. She becomes calm and forgives him. She also starts to listen to Jack's utterances.

In the conversation before (16, 17, 18 (it is noted in appendices)), Jack clearly asks whether Rose has been ever to Wisconsin. Jack asks this because Rose also asked him before about the cold of the ocean. According to Jack, the cold of the Atlantic Ocean is same with the cold of water or sea in Wisconsin. Then, Rose replies by asking a word, "What?" This response is not a real question. Actually, Rose gets the point of Jack's question. She does not ask because she does not hear, but she wants to show her request to Jack to say once more the name of the place. It is because Rose seems never heard about a place named Wisconsin. By this condition, Jack thinks that Rose is an indoor-girl who usually does not know more about a life and world. Then, Jack decides to answer Rose's question about Wisconsin in clear description. Rose gets upset to Jack. She thinks that Jack insults her. It makes her mad. She asserts that she has wide knowledge and she is a better girl than

Jack's impression about her. It is showed in utterance above (19). In the next utterance (20), Jack regrets his words by asking apology to Rose. Jack's word, "Sorry", is expressive illocutionary act. It is uttered to express the psychological attitude towards the situation. Jack also uses an expressive act to state what he really feels. It is clearly stated in Yule (1996:53) that expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels.

2. Context of scene 2:

1. Addresser and Addressee: Jack and Rose.
2. Setting: on the boat deck, at day.
3. Context of situation: On the following day, Rose met Jack once again. Rose wanted to say her thank to Jack. Besides, she was also interested to know more about him. Then, their conversation was going well. They told their stories and shared their experiences each other. They made an impressive and fun conversation that caused the beginning of a big problem for their life.

(31) Rose: "Mr. Dawson, I..."

(32) Jack: "Jack."

1. Locutionary Act : The utterance refers to Rose's statement in saying Jack's name.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is an act of requesting. It belongs to directive because Jack wants Rose to call his nickname.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Rose understands what Jack means, so that later on, she calls Jack by using his nickname.

On the following day, Rose meets Jack once again on the boat deck. Their conversation is going well. They tell their stories and share their experiences each other. In the conversation, Rose calls Jack "Mr. Dawson". It is because Rose feels already familiar with Jack. For western people, usually they use Mister/Miss with someone's family/back name to call the stranger. Besides, Rose is an aristocrat, so she has a habit to speak in formal way. In this case, Rose just wants to call Jack in polite way. However, Jack interrupts Rose's utterance by saying, "Jack". Jack intends to request Rose to call his nickname. Jack also hopes to be closer with Rose, so he wants Rose to speak in informal way to him. Goodwin (stated in Coates, 1998:124) presented that male prefers to use explicit directive when he makes a command or request. On the other hand, female usually uses mitigated directive when she applies a command action. Since Jack has intention to request Rose to do something, so his utterance above is directive illocutionary act.

33) Rose: "Jack, I want to thank you for what you did. Not just for...for pulling me back, but for your discretion."

(34) Jack: "You're welcome."

1. Locutionary Act : The utterance refers to Jack's previous action that makes her save from the silly death.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is an act of thanking or showing gratitude. It belongs to expressive because Rose represents the psychological expression toward Jack. She feels happy on Jack's help.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Jack responds her by saying "You're welcome." This expression is usually used as a response when someone says her/his thank.

In the conversation above, Rose tells Jack about her reason why she wants to meet him. Rose intends to show her gratitude for Jack's help. Jack saved her from the death. Furthermore, Jack also gives Rose advice about the meaning of life. Rose utters some words like in the conversation above (33). This utterance is expressive illocutionary act. The communicative intention of expressive illocutionary act is to express the psychological attitude towards the situation denoted by the proposition. Besides, an expression of thanking can also shows politeness.

(42) Jack: "Do you love him?"

(43) Rose: "I think you're very rude. You shouldn't be asking me this."

1. Locutionary Act : The utterance refers to Jack's question toward Rose.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is an assertive because Rose uses asserting utterances. Rose intends to show her statement of dislike toward Jack's question. She does not want to answer it at all.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Jack understands what Rose means in her response. However, Jack really wants to know about Rose truly answer. Later on, he still asks Rose with the same question.

Based on Rose's story, Jack does not believe about Rose's feeling to her fiancé, Cal. To make it sure, Jack dares to ask Rose about her true feeling. Jack's question definitely surprises Rose. She said, "I think you're very rude. You shouldn't be asking me this." These Rose's utterances clearly intend that Rose does not like about Jack's question and she also does not want to answer it. Furthermore, Rose states that Jack is a rude person because he wants to know the other's privacy. This statement is assertive illocutionary

act. Rose uses the act of asserting to emphasize the truth of expressed proposition. It also indicates that Rose wants to inform Jack that he asked an impolite question toward her.

(44) Jack: "It's a simple question. Do you love the guy or not?"

(45) Rose: "This is not a suitable conversation."

1. Locutionary Act : The utterance refers to Jack's question toward Rose.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is an assertive because Rose uses asserting utterances. Rose intends to show her dislike toward Jack's question. She does not want to answer it at all.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Jack understands what Rose means in her response. However, Jack really wants to know about Rose truly answer.

Feeling unsatisfied, Jack keeps asking Rose to answer his question. Once again, Jack asks with the same question. Meanwhile, Rose constantly does not want to give Jack an answer. Instead, she asserts a statement to Jack, "This is not a suitable conversation" In this utterance Rose intends to finish or to change the topic of the conversation between Jack and her. She does not want Jack to know about her feeling. Rose uses an assertive illocutionary act with the purpose to express clearly the truth of proposition. In this case, Rose emphasizes the truth by saying an utterance (45). It is related with Searle's theory (cited in Leech, 1983:105) who says that representatives are those kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not.

(46) Jack: "Can't you just answer the question?"

(47) Rose: "This is absurd. You don't know me and I don't know you, and we are not having this conversation. You are rude and uncouth, and... I'm leaving now. Jack...Mr.Dawson, it's been a pleasure. And now I have to thank you."

1. Locutionary Act : The utterance refers to Jack's question toward Rose.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is an assertive because Rose uses the act of asserting. Rose intends to show her dislike toward Jack's question. Rose also wants to stop his conversation with Jack.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Jack stops to ask Rose the same questions. He realizes that Rose becomes angry

with him.

The next utterances are “*This is absurd. You don’t know me and I don’t know you, and we are not having this conversation. You are rude and uncouth, and...I’m leaving now. Jack...Mr.Dawson, it’s been a pleasure. And now I have to thank you*”. Rose’s intention is to say that Jack’s question is absurd since he is a new comer in her life. Jack does not need to know about Rose’s privacy, especially about her feeling of love. Then, Rose intends to end their conversation and to leave Jack alone. Rose utters her utterances with standard intonation. It means that although she feels angry to Jack, she keeps her attitude to be a calm woman. As an aristocrat, she wants to keep the politeness. Rose realizes that it is only the habit of a rabble that cannot control his/her emotional. Coates (1998:4) states that people of different age, gender, social class, and ethnic group speak differently. Some linguists suggested that women use more standard form than men because they are more aware about their social status than men. It means that men do not use standard form to show their social class and it seems that they do not care about their social status when they speak. Some utterances uttered by Rose above show that she uses assertive illocutionary act. The purpose of this act is to emphasize the truth of expressed proposition.

(52) Jack: “I thought you were leaving.”

(53) Rose: “*I am. You’re so annoying! Wait, I don’t have to leave. This is my part of the ship. You leave.*”

1. Locutionary Act : This utterance refers to the place where Rose is standing.
2. Illocutionary Act : This utterance belongs to assertive because it is an act of claiming. She intends to chase away Jack from the place where they are standing.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Jack smiles to Rose, but however, he does not want to leave that place.

This conversation is happened on the boat deck of Titanic ship which is belonged to the area of the first class passenger. By this reason, Rose claims it by saying the utterance above (53). Claiming is an act of asserting that something is the case. Yule (1996:53) states that assertive are those kinds of speech acts that state what speaker believes to be the case or not. Based on that theory, a claiming statement is included to assertive illocutionary act. Related to the movie, Rose believes that the part of the ship belongs to her. She does not need to leave that place, but Jack has to leave it.

(57) Rose: “*Well, these are rather good. They’re, uuh... They’re very good, actually. Jack, this is exquisite work.*”

(58) Jack: “They didn’t like them in old Paris.”

1. Locutionary Act : This utterance refers to Jack’s album of painting which makes Rose feel amazed.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is an act of praising. Rose praises Jack because of his exquisite works. This act belongs to expressive because Rose represents the psychological expression toward Jack. She feels amazed of Jack’s paintings.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Jack only smiles to hear that praising statement. He knows that Rose has the same taste as him in the case of painting

In the dialogue above, Rose utters an act of praising. She uses this act in order to show the psychological expression. The utterance is represented to state what Rose really feels. According to Yule (1996:53), expressive are those kind of speech acts that state what speaker feels. This is a proof that Rose expresses an expressive in this movie.

(59) Rose: “Paris? You do get around, for a poor...well, uh..uh..a person of limited means.”

(60) Jack: “*A poor guy. You can say it.*”

1. Locutionary Act : This utterance refers to Rose’s statement before.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is assertive it is a kind of concluding. Jack tells a conclusion in order to make a clear statement about Rose’s utterance before.
3. Perlocutionary Act : The effect of this utterance is Rose feels comfortable with Jack. She can tell anything in informal way without thinks any rules as she usually does as an aristocrat.

In that utterance, Jack expresses a concluding statement to show his reaction about Rose’s utterances before. Jack concludes that it is fine if Rose tells him directly as *a poor guy* not *person of limited*. Jack wants to have informal conversation with Rose. Concluding form is used to get the speaker to take a decision. Related to the theory, Jack’s utterance is an assertive because he states what he believes to be the case or not.

(67) Rose: “*Well, you have a gift, Jack. You do. You see people.*”

(68) Jack: “I see you.”

1. Locutionary Act : This utterance refers to Jack's album of painting which makes Rose feel amazed.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is an act of praising. Rose praises Jack because of his exquisite works. This act belongs to expressive because Rose represents the psychological expression toward Jack. She feels amazed of Jack's paintings.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Jack feels happy because Rose likes his work. It makes him tell the truth that he can understand the others' feeling, including Rose's feeling.

Jack's amazing works is really attracted Rose. Jack does not only take the draw, but also tries to understand the real life stories of the models he used. It makes Rose think that Jack is a sensitive and attentive man. It also makes her praise Jack for the second time. Related to the theory, Rose's utterance above (67) is expressive illocutionary act because she represents her psychological expression.

3. Context of scene 3:

1. Addresser and Addressee: Jack and Rose.
2. Setting: on a deck promenade, at sunset.
3. Context of situation: Rose starts to believe that Jack is a nice guy, so she feels comfortable and becomes closer with Jack. At that time, they take a walk on a deck promenade of Titanic to enjoy the sunset. They are sharing their experiences and having fun each other. They are also telling about their dreams and everything they want to do in the future.

(73) Rose: "Say we'll go there sometime to that pier, even if we only just talk about it."

(74) Jack: "No, we'll do it. We'll drink cheap beer. Ride on the roller coaster and we'll throw up. Then we'll ride horses on the beach, right in the surf, but like a real cowboy. Not that side-saddle stuff."

1. Locutionary Act : This utterance refers to Jack.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is an act of requesting. It belongs to directive because Rose actually asks Jack to do something for her.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Jack promises to guide Rose to the places where she wants to go.

From the utterance above, it can be seen that Rose uses an act of requesting to make Jack states a promise. She uses this act in order to express what she wants to say. Searle (cited in Leech, 1983:105) states that directive is the type of illocutionary act that the speaker's purpose is to get the hearer to do something. Based on that theory, Rose's utterance above (73) is a directive.

4. Context of scene 4:

1. Addresser and Addressee: Jack and Rose.
2. Setting: in a dining saloon, at night.
3. Context of situation: Not long after Jack and Rose had fun on the deck promenade before, Ruth Dewitt Bukater, Rose's mother and her friends find them. Rose introduces Jack to her mom, but it seems that her mother does not like him. With a big worry, Rose who realizes that situation asks her mom to prepare for a dinner. Rose also asks Jack for join it. At night, Jack tends to fulfill Rose's invitation. He comes to a dining saloon, where Rose and the other aristocrats are having dinner. Jack does an adaption as well as he can although Cal and Ruth tend to tease him. At the end of the dinner, as usual, the other men will have a brandy time in smoking room. One of the men invites Jack to join them, but he refuses it. Jack says that he will be better to go back in his room.

(89) Rose: "Jack, must you go?"

(90) Jack: "Time for me to row with the other slaves. Good night, Rose."

1. Locutionary Act : Rose's utterance above refers to the situation that makes him to go back to his room.
2. Illocutionary Act : It is an act of parting. Jack intends to tell Rose that he should go back to his room in the third class passenger. He shows his thought indirectly. However, the act of parting belongs to expressive because it represents the psychological expression.
3. Perlocutionary Act : Rose permits Jack to go. Actually, Rose thinks that it is a best moment to go with Jack and to see the activities in the third class passenger. Later on, she does it with Jack.

In this dialogue, Jack expresses his purpose to go back to the third class passenger. He utters his feeling indirectly because he wants to make a joke with Rose. By making this joke, Jack expects Rose will permit him to go. The act of representing the psychological expression is expressive illocutionary act. As Yule (1996:53) argued that expressive are those kinds of speech acts to state what the speaker feels. It is done by Jack by uttering his feeling.

5. Context of scene 5:

1. Addresser and Addressee: Jack and Rose.
 2. Setting: in the third class general room, at night.
 3. Context of situation: Not long after Jack and Rose had fun time on the deck promenade before, Ruth Dewitt Bukater, Rose's mother and her friends find them. Rose introduces Jack to her mom, but it seems that her mother does not like him. With a big worry, Rose who realizes that situation asks her mom to prepare for a dinner. Rose also asks Jack for join it. At night, Jack tends to fulfill Rose's invitation. He comes to a dining saloon, where Rose and the other aristocrats are having dinner. Jack does an adaption as well as he can although Cal and Ruth tend to tease him. At the end of the dinner, as usual, the other men will have a brandy time in smoking room. One of the men invites Jack to join them, but he refuses it. Jack says that he will be better to go back in his room.

Before leave Rose, Jack gives her a note. Rose opens and reads it. It is written in the note that Rose needs to meet Jack. As soon as possible, Rose meets him. Then, Jack offers her to attend the real party in the third class general room. When got the room, Rose really enjoys the party. She feels amazed by the dance and everything that done by people there. They do everything happily. Jack asks her to dance and shows her the way to drink beer. Without any doubt, Rose does it. She drinks up a glass of beer.

(99) Jack: "You alright?"

(100) Rose: "I haven't done that in years!"

1. Locutionary Act : Rose's utterance above refers to the situation that makes her happy.

2. Illocutionary Act : It is an act expressing the feeling of like. Rose intends to express her happiness to people there, especially Jack. This act belongs to expressive because it represents the psychological expression.

3. Perlocutionary Act : Jack feels worry to see Rose really enjoys the party in the third class passenger. She is never seen that happy before.

In this utterance, Rose's intention is to express her happiness since she has never done a party of poor people in recent years. She expresses her feeling directly that she really enjoys the party. The act of representing the psychological expression is expressive illocutionary act. As Yule (1996:53) argued that expressive are those kinds of speech acts to state what the speaker feels.

In order to make a concise explanation, table 4.2 below is given. It contains Illocutionary acts occurred in scene 1 to scene 5.

Table 4.2 The Illocutionary Acts in Scene 1-5

Types	Performative Verbs	Utterances	Purposes
Assertive	Informing	58,90	To make the hearer know something
	Stating	11	To express clearly the truth of proposition
	Asserting	43,45,47	To express firmly the truth of proposition
	Concluding	7,60	To take a decision
Directive	Claiming	53	To state a fact
	Requesting	2,32,73	To ask the hearer to do something
Commissive	Threatening	4	To state firmly and clearly about something (forcefulness)
	Showing apology	20	To express sorry to someone
	Thanking	33	To express gratitude to someone
Expressive	Praising	57,67	To express the psychological attitude towards the situation
	Parting	90	The act of leaving
	Expression of likeness	100	The act of expressing likeness

Conclusion

It is found in the research that Jack and Rose tend to use almost all types of illocutionary act. They use assertive which is figured by statements of stating, asserting, concluding, claiming. Both Jack and Rose mostly use the performative verb stating. They prefer stating something calmly rather than affirming. It means that they want to speak in polite way. The second illocutionary act is directive. It comprises requesting. Jack and Rose mostly use the performative verb requesting rather than commanding. It means that they tend to avoid impoliteness in asking his/her partner to do an action. Next is commissive which comprises threatening. After that, the usage of expressive illocutionary act is also analyzed in their utterances. It comprises thanking, praising, showing apology and parting. The last illocutionary act found in Jack and Rose's conversation is declarative. It is applied in Rose's utterance when she uttered a declaring engagement to Jack. Those five types of illocutionary act in their utterances mean that they have

communicative purposes to deliver to the viewers of Titanic movie.

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