

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS REFLECTED
IN *TITANIC* MOVIE**

A Thesis

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Rahma Fitriyani

04 985 035



**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT-FACULTY OF LETTERS
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY
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ABSTRAK

Didalam skripsi ini, penulis membahas tipe-tipe tindak ujaran ilokusi yang ditemukan pada ujaran-ujaran yang digunakan oleh para pemain dan juga menemukan tindak ujaran ilokusi yang paling dominan dipakai oleh pemain di film *Titanic*.

Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik rekam dan kemudian membuat transkrip dari setiap ujaran para pemain dalam bentuk percakapan. Data yang dikumpulkan sebanyak 15 data yang didalamnya terkandung tipe-tipe ujaran ilokusi. Setelah itu data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode padan pragmatik. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori tentang tindak ujaran ilokusi yang merupakan bagian dari teori tindak tutur yang diajukan oleh Scarle

Dari 15 data yang dianalisis, ditemukan 4 dari 5 tipe tindak ujaran ilokusi yaitu *ekspresif*, *direktif*, *komisif*, dan *representatif*. Tipe tindak ujaran ilokusi yang paling dominan dipakai oleh pemain adalah *ekspresif*. Ini disebabkan oleh keadaan dan kondisi didalam kapal sehingga para pemain mengekspresikan suasana hati mereka dengan berbagai ujaran.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Movie is categorized as a kind of literary work because it is a kind of drama which contains dialogues among the characters. Therefore, communication takes an important part in movie. According to Knapp (1972: 5), there are two types of communication; verbal communication and nonverbal communication. "Verbal communication is the way of communicating message by using words as element. Nonverbal one is the way of communicating message by using gesture, body movement, eye contact, facial expression, or general appearance as the elements". These two kinds of communication are commonly combined when people communicate to each other in which occur speech acts.

Speech acts are included to verbal communication. Basically, the word "Speech act" consists of two parts i.e. **speech** and **act**. Speech refers to the utterances and the act is an action. It means when speech act occurs, the utterance and the action combine and produces the meaning. According to Austin (1969: 12), there are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is act of saying something. In other words, the speaker only informs something to the hearer. Illocutionary act is an act of doing refers to the intention of the speaker while speaking. Perlocutionary act is act of affecting the effect what the speaker says on the hearer.

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Searle is the student of Austin who continues the theories of speech act. In Levinson, 1983:240, Searle states that there are five types of illocutionary act, they are: 1) Representatives (asserting, concluding, etc), 2) Directives (requesting, questioning), 3) Commissive (promising, threatening, and offering), 4) Expressives (thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating), 5) Declarations (excommunicating, declaring, christening, firing).

When the speaker says something, it means that there are illocutionary acts in his/her utterances. Illocutionary acts are making a statement, offer, promise, etc. In other words, Wijana (1996:8) states that "illocutionary act is the act of doing something such as asking, ordering, suggesting, promising, advising, requesting, warning, greeting, reminding, informing, stating, and commanding".

One of popular movies in America entitled "*Titanic*" is a true story of a passenger ship called Titanic colliding with an iceberg. This movie begins with old woman named Rose DeWitt Bukator tells the story to her granddaughter about her life set in April 10th 1912, on a ship called Titanic when young Rose boards the departing ship with the upper-class passengers and her mother, Ruth DeWitt Bukater, and her fiancé, Caledon Cal Hockley. Meanwhile, a drifter and artist named Jack Dawson and his best friend Fabrizio De Rossi win third-class tickets to the ship in a game. And she explains the whole story from departure until the death of Titanic on its first and last voyage April 15th, 1912 at 2:20 in the morning.

Based on explanation above, the writer finds that in "*Titanic*" movie's the characters, they use many kinds of verbal and nonverbal communication. It is caused by sank of the ship shown in the movie. Here, the writer only focuses to analyze the types of

illocutionary act that performed by utterances. Illocutionary act of characters' utterances are supported by facial expressions. This is one of the reasons why the writer chooses "*Titanic*" movie to be the source of the data analyzed.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the description above, the writer just formulates two main problems in order to focus on the study as follows:

1. What are the types of illocutionary act of characters' utterances found in "*Titanic*" movie?
2. What is the dominant type of illocutionary acts used by characters in "*Titanic*" movie?

1.3 The Objectives of the Research

Generally, the objective of this research is to describe phenomena of illocutionary acts reflected in "*Titanic*" movie. Specifically the research, the writer classifies the types of illocutionary acts and finds the dominant type of illocutionary acts performed by the characters in *Titanic* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Research

In this research, the data are taken from a popular movie in America entitled "*Titanic*". The analysis is specifically focused on the types of Illocutionary act of characters' utterances in the movie. There are five types of illocutionary act as proposed by Searle (In Levinson 1983:240): representative, directive, commissive, expressive and

declaration. In other words, illocutionary acts is the act of doing something such as: asking, ordering, requesting, stating, etc. Furthermore, the writer also finds the dominant type of illocutionary acts performed by the characters.

1.5 Methods of the Research

Several procedures are followed in this research. They are collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis.

Data are taken from a popular movie in America entitled "*Titanic*". It is a true story of a passenger ship called Titanic collided an iceberg. The data in this research are collected by applying observational method. In process of collecting the data, the writer watches the program, records utterances, and takes some notes. Furthermore, the writer heard it several times and made the transcription in the form of conversation.

In analyzing the data, the writer uses pragmatic identity method. It means that the data as the object of the research are analyzed based on character's utterances as the factor influencing the linguistic data (Sudaryanto, 1993: 15). The analysis is begun from analyzing speech events in every scene of the movie. These speech events occurring in every scene would give the perspective of what types of illocutionary act from characters. Furthermore, the writer selects utterances to classify into types based on Searle's theory of types of illocutionary acts. After that, the writer finds the dominant type of illocutionary acts performed by the characters.

At the end, the findings of this research are presented by using informal method. It means the writer uses verbal statement technique (Sudaryanto, 1993). Here, the writer

groups the conversation by cutting them in one certain event and describing analysis with explanatory sentences. She also presents the result by employing tables.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, it is found that there are four types of illocutionary act in "*titanic*" movie. The dominant type occurs is expressive, followed by directive, commissive, and the least form used is representative.

Finally, among four types of illocutionary act, the type of expressive dominantly occurs in all data caused by the condition of *Titanic* is commit the characters express her/his feeling through utterance or expression. Based on Searle's theory, the writer finds out that the occurrence of directive is mostly dominant. However, in comprehending the utterance, context must be included in the analysis because the hearer can not get the meaning without involving the context of the utterance itself.

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