

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter describes the analysis of the data and followed by the findings. There are four statements of the problem that must be answered in this chapter. They are; (1) the illocutionary acts of Rose's utterances in *Titanic*; (2) the intended meanings of Rose's utterances; (3) the way Rose uses the illocutionary acts; and (4) the reasons Rose uses the illocutionary acts. The researcher analyzes ten Rose's utterances which are taken from the movie. Rose Dewitt Bukater is the main character of the movie, *Titanic*. Her utterances that are analyzed during her conversations with other main characters give influence towards her life, especially about her love. They are Jack and Cal. Jack is her true love based on this movie, while Cal is her fiancée.

The researcher describes the context of each conversation including setting, the addressor and addressee, and also the event before analyzing the illocutionary acts. Then, she describes each Rose's utterance that has been chosen in the selection of the data with the context of situation to find out her intended meaning. Here, the influence of Rose's happiness and sadness are described. Then, Rose's happiness and sadness are classified into five sub-topics. Her happiness can be found in the two sub-topics, "Rose's Spirit to Live Freely" and "Rose's Joy to be with Jack". Her sadness can be found in the three sub-topics. They are "Rose's Despair towards her Own Life", "Rose's Misery to be with Cal", and "Rose's Confusion about her Choice". Besides that, her utterances are classified into each type of illocutionary

acts proposed by Searle. After that, the types of sentence are used to answer how Rose uses illocutionary acts in her utterances.

4.1 Rose's Despair towards Her Own Life

The topic of dialogue 1, 2, and 9 is Rose's despair towards her own life. Those three dialogues that are described in this topic. Those three dialogues are the conversations between Rose and Jack. The conversations are found in dialogue 1, 2, and 9.

4.1.1 Dialogue 1

Jack : *"Don't do it."*

Rose : *"Stay back! Don't come any closer!" (Jack sees the tears tracks on her cheeks in the faint glow from the stern running lights)*

In the context of situation in dialogue 1, this is the first time Jack talked to Rose. This happened at the base of the stern flagpole where Rose stood there and tried to commit suicide. She tried to jump into the ocean from the ship to end her life. When she tried to jump into the ocean, Jack, the other main character came and tried to stop her. He said *Don't do it*. Based on the description of the situational context, Rose as the main character can be seen in the condition of despair and loses her hope. This can be seen through the way to commit suicide by trying to jump into the ocean. It is true that this case seen on Huron's view (2011) that sadness is a negative affective state characterized by low physiological arousal. The symptom of Rose's sadness is reducing engagement in the world as her action of trying to end her life has been shown. She seemed in the condition of despair.

The locutionary act of Rose's utterance is *Stay Back!* The direct illocutionary act can be seen clearly from the lexical meaning of this phrasal verb,

Stay Back! which means Rose's instruction to Jack not to move and stay in his place. He should stay away from her. He tries to come closer to Rose in order to stop her not to commit suicide by saying *Don't do that*. Then, Rose responds by saying *Stay back*. She responds Jack's order by also using an order. Because of this reason, she orders Jack to stay back. Therefore, this statement can be classified into directives type of illocutionary acts. This utterance shows ordering. The intended meaning of Rose is to tell Jack not to be disturbed. The way she performs directives type of illocutionary act is through imperative sentence. By using imperative sentence, it makes the hearer understands more clearly with what the speaker says. So, Rose says *Stay Back* as the way to order Jack. A short imperative sentence is chosen to demonstrate her dislike to the intruder like Jack.

Based on the context, the reason why Rose performs directive type of illocutionary act is she does not want to be disturbed. She instructs Jack to stay back. She probably hopes that he will not interfere her privacy. She expects to be successful in her intention to commit suicide.

4.1.2 Dialogue 2

Jack : *"No you won't."*

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

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

In the context of situation in dialogue 2, Rose was the addressor and Jack was still the addressee. This still happened in the same place as in dialogue 1. This conversation still occurred at the base of the stern flagpole where Rose stood there and tried to end her life. Jack still tried to persuade her to accept his help although Rose did not want to be helped. Then, he tried to prove that the water in the ocean

was so cold. So, he threw his cigarette into the ocean. He said that Rose would never do that by saying, *No you won't*. His utterance then was replied by Rose by saying *What do you mean, no I want? Don't presume to tell me what I will and will not do* which means that Jack should not assume what she will do or not do. Because the situation happened in dialogue 2 is the same as in dialogue 1, this can be said that Rose is still in the bad situation. Then, according to the description of the situational context, Rose also can be seen in the condition of despair and loses hope. This condition can be classified into psychology state of sadness. As Huron's view (2011: 148), sadness is a negative affective state characterized by low physiological arousal, this theory seems to show Rose's condition of physiological arousal. The symptom of her sadness is reducing engagement in the world by trying to end her life.

In dialogue 3, the locutionary act of Rose's utterance is *You don't know me*. In fact, Jack does not know who Rose is. Moreover, everyone who is at the same situation, he/she will probably do the same as Jack does to Rose. Jack's utterance, *No you won't* makes Rose feels mad, then she replies, *what do you mean, no I want?* Her response then followed by an utterance, *You don't know me*. In her last utterance, *You don't know me*, this shows her dislike. She uses pronoun *You* to call Jack about her intention. She uses negative sentence *You don't know me* to show a refusal to Jack's utterance in the way Jack persuades her that she will not do it. Based on that reason, Rose's utterance, *You don't know me* can be identified as expressives type of illocutionary act. This shows an expression of dislike. The intended meaning she wants to say is to make him sure that she will do it. She will kill herself by jumping into the deep ocean. So, it seems that she wants to be alone

and not to be interfered by Jack. The way she performs the illocutionary act is in declarative sentence. She states the utterance *You don't know me* which is a simple statement to make Jack realizes that she does not really like him.

Rose has a reason when uttering, *You don't know me*. She feels mad to Jack because he underestimates Rose by saying that she will never do that. This shows Jack's hesitation towards her. She wants to prove Jack that she is brave to do it.

4.1.3 Dialogue 9

Rose : *"I'm so cold."*

Jack : *"Listen Rose. You're gonna get out of here ... you're gonna go on and you're gonna make a lot of babies and you're gonna watch them grow. You're gonna die an old, an old lady, warm in her bed. Not here. Not this night. Not like this. Do you understand me?"*

Rose : *"I can't feel my body"*

The context of situation in dialogue 9 happened between Rose and Jack. This occurred in the Ocean after the ship, *Titanic* had sunk into the deep ocean. They were in a very bad situation life, between life and death. In this dialogue, Rose seemed that she could not survive. Then, Jack kept giving her more spirit. He told her that he had to go out of that situation, went on, made a lot of babies, watched them grow, died and old, and warmed in her bed. He described about Rose's future if she was still alive. He insisted that Rose must stay alive to continue her life. Jack gave support to Rose but she felt so desperate and seemed to give up. However, she understood the truth that there would not be any boats. So, based on the description of the context of situation and setting, it can be concluded that Rose in a state of being sad. She understands there is no hope for her and Jack to survive make her sad. As Huron's view (2011:148), sadness is a negative affective state characterized by low physiological arousal. Her sadness can be seen in the way she speaks to Jack. She knows the reality of impossibility being survived in this tragedy. She feels

desperate to see that she cannot live together with Jack happily ever after in the real life.

The locutionary act of Rose's utterance in dialogue 9 is *I can't feel my body*. This is like an expression of pain. Therefore, this utterance can be classified into expressives type of illocutionary act. As Yule's view (1996:53), expressives is a kind of speech act that describes or states the feeling of the speaker. It can be statement of like, dislike, pleasure, sorrow, or pain. In Rose's utterance, it clearly describes her pain. Based on the situational context that has been described, she says that she cannot feel her body. This indicates that she is in a serious cold and almost gets hypothermia. She wants to give a sign to Jack that this coldness will finally kill her. Then, the intended meaning of her utterance can be clarified to show that she has given up and cannot survive anymore in this terrible situation. Perhaps, she also wants to describe her feeling pain and desperate. The way she performs the illocutionary act is in declarative sentence. She states that she is in the situation of being very cold so it is impossible to survive.

The reason why she utters *I can't feel my body* is to show her pain to Jack. She wants Jack understand that she cannot survive in this situation. She feels very cold so that she even cannot feel her body. This means she is going to die soon or later as the other passengers have suffered.

4.2 Rose's Spirit to Live Freely

The topic is Rose's spirit to live freely. There are three dialogues that are described in this topic. Those three dialogues are the conversations between Rose and Jack. The conversations are found in dialogue 4, 5, and 10.

4.2.1 Dialogue 4

(Rose and Jack looks at the dusk sky.)

Rose : “*Why can’t I be like you Jack? Just head out for the horizon whenever I feel like it.*” *(turning to Jack with a grim smile)* “*Say we’ll go there, sometimes... to that pier... even if we only ever just talk about it*

Jack : “*All right, we’re going. We’ll drink cheap beer and go on the rollercoaster until we throw up and we’ll ride horses on the beach... right in the surf... but you have to ride like a cowboy, none of that side-saddle stuff.*”

The conversation in dialogue 4 happened between Rose and Jack at the deck of the ship. This happened when they had a short talk. This was the second chance they met after the first meeting in bad situation when Rose was trying to end her life. Here, they had small talk to share about their live. They shared about their secret live, like Rose’s fiancée or Jack’s life in Paris. So, based on the situational context, this can be said that Rose is in a happy situation. She seems happy to talk to Jack. Before, she is always under her mother’s control. Therefore, because of their talk, Jack makes her happier to share her desire to be a free woman without the control of her mother. Veenhoven (2006:3) mentions the concept of happiness from the meaning of the word “happiness” has similarity with “quality of life” or “well-being”. So, based on Veenhoven’s view, it can be said that Rose feels happy with Jack because she has a good time to talk with Jack.

In dialogue 4, the locutionary act is *Why can’t I be like you Jack?* Saying the utterance, *Why can’t I be like you Jack?* she feels regret about her life why she cannot do everything like Jack. Probably, she envies to Jack about his beautiful life because he can do everything he wants. This condition makes she feels envy to Jack. Based on the analysis previously that showing Rose’s feeling of regret, her utterance can be classified into expressives type of illocutionary act. This shows

regretting. It is true according to Yule's view (1996:53), expressives is a kind of speech act which describes or states the feeling of the speaker. The intended meaning Rose wants to state is to persuade Jack to teach her to be a free person like him. She wants to know how to be free, how to be a person as she wants, and how not to control by others. The way she performs illocutionary act is in interrogative sentence that means a kind of asking information. Actually, she is not only asking information to Jack but she wants to show her regret that she cannot be free like Jack.

The reason why Rose says *Why can't I be like you Jack?* is she wants Jack to teach her how to live freely and how to enjoy her life. Another reason is probably she wants Jack to share about his lives. She always lives under her mother's rule. So, she needs to know more about other people's opinion how to make their life happier.

4.2.2 Dialogue 5

Jack : *"Sure. If you like."*
 Rose : *"Teach me to ride like a man." (a grin smile)*
 Jack : *"Chew tobacco like a man."*

The context of situation that happened in dialogue 5 is similar to dialogue 4. This conversation happened at the deck of the ship. Jack and Rose seemed more interested to share their lives, especially Rose who really wants to know Jack's life. Rose's happiness can be seen in her face. She smiles when talking to Jack. According to Veenhoven (2006:3), the concept of happiness from the meaning of the word "happiness" has similarity with "quality of life" or "well-being". Here, in dialogue 5, when Rose is talking to Jack, she seems to have a well-being condition

or it can be said that she has a quality time with Jack. So, the conversation in dialogue 5 shows Rose's happy moment or her spirit to continue her life freely.

The locutionary act in dialogue 5 is *Teach me to ride like a man*. The direct illocutionary act can be seen in the meaning of the word *teach me* that means a request of somebody to show her how to do something so that they can do it themselves. She orders Jack to teach her to ride like a man. So, it can be classified into directives type of illocutionary acts. This shows a request. As Searle (1979:13) states that when people perform directives, they try to ask and suggest the hearer modestly to do something. The intended meaning Rose wants to show is a request to Jack to tell her how to be free like a man. Thus, based on the previous analysis, the way she performs illocutionary act is in imperative sentence. She orders Jack to teach her to do something new, something that seems impossible to do by a high class woman like her.

The reason why Rose performs illocutionary can be seen in the previous analysis and the context. She wanted to learn how to be free as she was always controlled by her mother to decide her life, like, choosing the man who would be her husband. In the story, she became Cal's fiancée. Cal was a man who had been chosen by her mother. She never loved Cal.

4.2.3 Dialogue 10

- Jack : *"You must do me this honor... You must promise me that you'll survive... that you won't give up... no matter what happens... no matter what how hopeless... promise me now Rose, and never let go of that promise."*
- Rose : *"I promise"*
- Jack : *"Never let go."*

The conversation in dialogue 10 happened in Atlantic Ocean between Jack and Rose. Jack kept giving support to Rose even though Rose knew that the miracle was impossible. In this conversation, Jack asked her to promise that she would survive and stay alive. Jack persuaded Rose no matter what happened, no matter what how hopeless, she must keep her promise to stay alive. Based on the context of situation, Rose is in a happy situation. It can be seen in the way Rose replied Jack's support by saying *I promise*. Thus, in Rose's utterance that exists in dialogue 10, the spirit to survive and to stay alive seems to appear. Based on Veenhoven's view (2006:3), the concept of happiness from the meaning of the word "happiness" has similarity with "quality of life" or "well-being". This is clear that in this conversation, Rose is in the good quality of life because she has spirit of life from Jack's support.

In dialogue 10, the locutionary act is *I promise*. Rose's utterance is easily be classified into commissives type of illocutionary act. According to Searle (1979:14), the point of this class of illocutionary act is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. This can be seen from Rose's utterance that she promises to Jack that she will survive. A promise means to tell somebody that she/he will definitely do or not do something. So, her utterance is classified into commissives type. When Jack asks Rose to keep the promise, Rose answers *I promise*. She will keep her promise to be alive. Rose's intended meaning is to make sure Jack that she will remember him anytime and anywhere, forever in her life even though they cannot be together as one. So, the illocutionary act of this utterance is promising. The way she utters *I promise* is through declarative sentence. She states that she promises to Jack to do as he wants no matter happens.

Rose has reason why she says *I promise*. Her main reason is Jack. She does not want to make Jack sad. She has to make Jack sure that she will do his request. She wants to make Jack proud of her and happy in this bad moment. So, based on the previous analysis, Rose's main reason saying *I promise* is to make Jack happy.

4.3 Rose's Misery to be with Cal

The topic in this sub topic is Rose's misery to be with Cal. There are two conversations in this topic. They are dialogue 6 and 7. The conversation happened between Rose and Cal.

4.3.1 Dialogue 6

Cal : *"I had hoped you would come to me last night."*

Rose : *"I was tired"*

Cal : *"Yes. Your exertions below decks were no doubt exhausting."*
(*Rose is stiffening.*)

In dialogue 6, the conversation happened between Rose and Cal. This conversation happened in Rose and Cal's suite. In this situation, they had a short talk about what Rose did with Jack in the third class general room. Rose's behavior made Cal felt angry. They had a talk about something happened in the previous night where Rose could not accompany Cal in dinner. When Cal asked Rose the reason why she did not come to him last night, she just said that she was tired. In fact, she did not want to accompany Cal, then she preferred to spend the night with Jack in the third class general room. Following the reason, it can be concluded that Rose is in a state of being sad and depressed. According to Huron (2011:148), sadness is a negative affective state characterized by low physiological arousal. The

symptom of Rose's sadness and depression is seen when she loses her appetite during breakfast. Thus, the situation where Rose is with Cal always makes her sad because she never loves him.

The locutionary act in dialogue 6 is *I was tired*. Based on the situational context, in her utterance, Rose performs the illocutionary type of representatives. This can be seen in the way she says about her condition. This shows informing. By saying *I was tired*, she tries to give reason to Cal why she cannot be with him. Actually, Rose lies to him. She hides the fact that she is not tired. This may show her boredom to talk to Cal. The intended meaning of Rose's utterance not only inform Cal that she is tired but she intends to say that she feels bored with him and uncomfortable with him. Then, the way she performs illocutionary act is in declarative sentence. She describes to Cal that the reason is tired but in fact, she does not want to talk to Cal.

The reason why Rose says *I was tired* is because she hates to be with Cal all the time. Based on the true story of *Titanic* movie, she was forced by her mother to accept Cal as her fiancée because he was very rich and able to pay back her father's debt. She was afraid to make her. Thus, it can be concluded that the reason why she performs the illocutionary acts is her boredom to be with Cal because she does not love him.

4.3.2 Dialogue 7

Cal : "*You will never behave like that again Rose! Do you understand?*"
 Rose : "*I'm not one of your mill foremen who you can command! I'm your fiancée*"

The conversation in dialogue 7 still happened in Rose's and Cal's private suite. This happened between Rose and Cal. Here, Cal had a worse argument with

Rose. The bad situation between Rose and Cal still appeared. He ordered Rose to behave as a good woman because he knew that she lied. She lied that she was tired, but actually she had fun with Jack together. Thus, based on the previous description of the situational context, it can be said that Rose is in a sad situation. She feels depressed when she is with Cal who always controls and orders her how to behave. According to Huron (2011:148), sadness is a negative affective state characterized by low physiological arousal. The symptom of Rose's sadness and depression is seen in the way she yells at Cal and states she was not one of his mill foremen that he could command. She is his fiancée.

In dialogue 7, the locutionary act is *I'm your fiancée*. Rose says that he is Cal's fiancée so he should not be rude to her. Before stating, *I'm your fiancée*, she feels annoyed and angry to Cal because he orders her as one of his foremen that can be commanded as he wants. So, she states that she is his fiancée and not his mill foreman. As people Therefore, she should be treated well. Based on the description, Rose's utterance *I'm your fiancée* can be classified into representatives type of illocutionary act. This shows an asserting. Before stating the locutionary act *I'm your fiancée*, she describes the reason how Cal should behave. The intended meaning Rose wants to perform is not only asserting that she is his fiancée but also telling Cal how to behave to his fiancée not to be so rude. The way she performs illocutionary act is in declarative sentence. She declares her position as Cal's fiancée.

Rose has reason why she utters *I'm your fiancée*. The reason is she feels annoyed because of Cal's attitude in treating her. In fact, in the story, Cal had a reasonable motive why he behaved in that way to Rose. He felt jealous because she

preferred to be with other man, Jack than with him. Rose's lie also added his anger. In conclusion, the reason why Rose performs illocutionary act is she feels annoyed and angry because of Cal's previous pressure and utterance.

4.4 Rose's Joy to be with Jack

The topic in this sub chapter is Rose's joy to be with Jack. There is only one dialogue that will be analyzed. The dialogue is in dialogue 8 happened between Rose and Jack.

Dialogue 8

Rose : *"It's getting quiet"*

Jack : *"It's just going to take a couple of minutes to get the boat organized. I don't know about you, but I intend to write a strongly worded letter to the White Star Line about all this."*

Rose : *"I love you Jack"* (Jack takes her hand.)

The context in dialogue 8 happened in the middle of Atlantic Ocean after the ship, *Titanic* sank. The conversation happened between Rose and Jack. They hoped to survive in this bad situation. Here, Jack kept supporting Rose that they would stay alive. The situation in the middle of Atlantic Ocean was full of fear. She felt that most of people could not survive and they had died because of hypothermia. They had waited too long for the boats to be back. She looked desperate but Jack kept giving her support that she must survive. He said to Rose that he would write a letter to the White Star Line about all this. Jack's utterance really touched her heart. She felt happy to see a man who really loved her. Then, she directly said *I love you Jack*. So, based on that previous description, it can be said that Rose is in

the situation of being happy. She is happy to be with Jack even though she is in the situation of death and life. Based on Veenhoven's view (2006:3), the concept of happiness is from the meaning of the word "happiness" has similarity with "quality of life" or "well-being". It is clear that when Rose is with Jack, she is in a happy moment to have quality of life.

The locutionary act in dialogue 8 is *I love you Jack*. Based on the description of situational context, Rose's utterance is identified as expressive type of illocutionary act because she expresses her love to Jack. This shows an expression of love. Because of Jack's love, she says *I love you Jack* which means that she has a very strong feelings of love to Jack. The intended meaning Rose wants to perform through her utterance is not only to express her love but to show Jack that she will survive. The way she performs illocutionary acts can be seen in the way she uses declarative sentence. She says her love to Jack in order to express her strong feeling.

There is a reason why she performs the illocutionary act. Based on the context, she wants to show Jack that they can live together after that bad situation is over. They love each other and nobody can stop them to be together. That is why Rose utters *I love you Jack*. She intends to ensure Jack that she has found her true love, Jack.

4.5 Rose's Confusion about Her Choice

The topic in this sub chapter is Rose's confusion about her choice. It can be seen in dialogue 3. The dialogue happened between Rose and Jack.

Dialogue 3

- Jack : “*It would hurt. I’m not saying it wouldn’t. Tell you the truth. I’m a lot more concerned about the water being so cold.*” (She looks down. The reality factor of what she is doing is sinking in.)
- Rose : “*How cold?*”
- Jack : “*Freezing. Maybe a couple degrees over.*”

The conversation in dialogue 3 happened when they met at the first time. This conversation happened between Rose and Jack. In this situational context, Rose tried to end her life. She wanted to jump to the ocean to end her sadness. However, in this dialogue, Jack tried to persuade her not to end her life by showing his involvement. He told Rose that he would do the same thing as Rose. Jack always tried to stop her action. It was shown when he started unlacing his left shoe and followed by the other shoe. He wanted to show Rose that he had involved in her plan. So, based on the previous description of situational context, Rose is in the sad moment. She feels despair to continue her life. She feels that nobody loves her even though she has mother and fiancée. According to Huron (2011:148), sadness is a negative affective state characterized by low physiological arousal. The symptom of sadness include reducing physical activity, slumped posture, changing appetite, reducing the verbal activity, increasing sleep, reducing curiosity or engagement in the world, and rumination. In this conversation, it can be seen that the symptom why Rose is said in the situation of sad moment is her way to reduce any engagement in the world.

In dialogue 3, the locutionary act is *How cold?* Based on the context of situation, when Jack persuades her not to end her life, Rose felt doubt so she asks *How cold?* This shows her anxious about what is going to happen to her in that ocean if she really does her plan to kill herself. Therefore, her utterance, *How cold?* can be classified into illocutionary act of expressives type. This shows an

expression of hesitation. According to Searle's view (1979), the illocutionary act of this class is to express the psychological state in a particular condition sincerely about a state of affairs. The intended meaning Rose performs in her utterance is to influence Jack to help her by showing her hesitation and to be cared by Jack. The way she performs illocutionary act is in interrogative sentence. She asks a question about the cold water to Jack. She wants to ensure herself that this would not hurt like Jack has said.

The reason why Rose says the locutionary act is probably she wants to be helped and cared by Jack. There must be a serious problem if a person decides to end her/his life. This also happens to Rose. In the story, she felt desperate because she was forced to marry a man that she did not love. She wanted to find her true love. Thus, she tried to end her life. When she met Jack, it makes her feeling becomes better.

4.6 Findings

After analyzing ten dialogues that contain Rose's utterance, the researcher presents tables as findings of the analysis. This shows Rose's locutionary act, type of illocutionary act, and the way of Rose performs illocutionary acts.

No	Locutionary Act	Illocutionary Act Types	The way Rose used	Reason
1.	<i>Stay Back!</i>	Directives	Imperative	Rose does not want to be disturbed by Jack.
2.	<i>You don't know me.</i>	Expressives	Declarative	Rose feels mad at Jack.

3.	<i>How cold?</i>	Expressives	Interrogative	Rose wants to be helped and cared by Jack.
4.	<i>Why can't I be like you Jack?</i>	Expressives	Interrogative	Rose wants to be taught by Jack how to live freely and how to enjoy her life.
5.	<i>Teach me to ride like a man.</i>	Directives	Imperative	Rose wants to learn how to be free as she is always controlled by her mother to decide her life
6.	<i>I was tired</i>	Representatives	Declarative	Rose feels weary to be with Cal all the time.
7.	<i>I'm your fiancée</i>	Representatives	Declarative	Rose feels annoyed because of Cal's demeanor in treating her
8.	<i>I love you Jack</i>	Expressives	Declarative	Rose wants to show Jack that they can live together after that bad situation is over
9.	<i>I can't feel my body</i>	Expressives	Declarative	Rose wants Jack understand that she

				cannot survive in this situation.
10.	<i>I promise</i>	Commissives	Declarative	Rose wants to make Jack happy.

Table 4.6.1 Illocutionary Acts' Classification

The number of each type of illocutionary acts and the number of the way Rose uses to perform illocutionary acts are shown in table 4.6.2 as follows:

No	Illocutionary Acts Type	Total	No	The way Rose used	Total
1.	Declarations	0	1.	Declarative	6
2.	Representatives	2	2.	Imperative	2
3.	Expressives	5	3.	Interrogative	2
4.	Directives	2			
5.	Commissives	1			

Table 4.5.2 Total Number of Illocutionary Acts' Classification