

**A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON COHERENCE FOUND IN
“TITANIC” MOVIE**

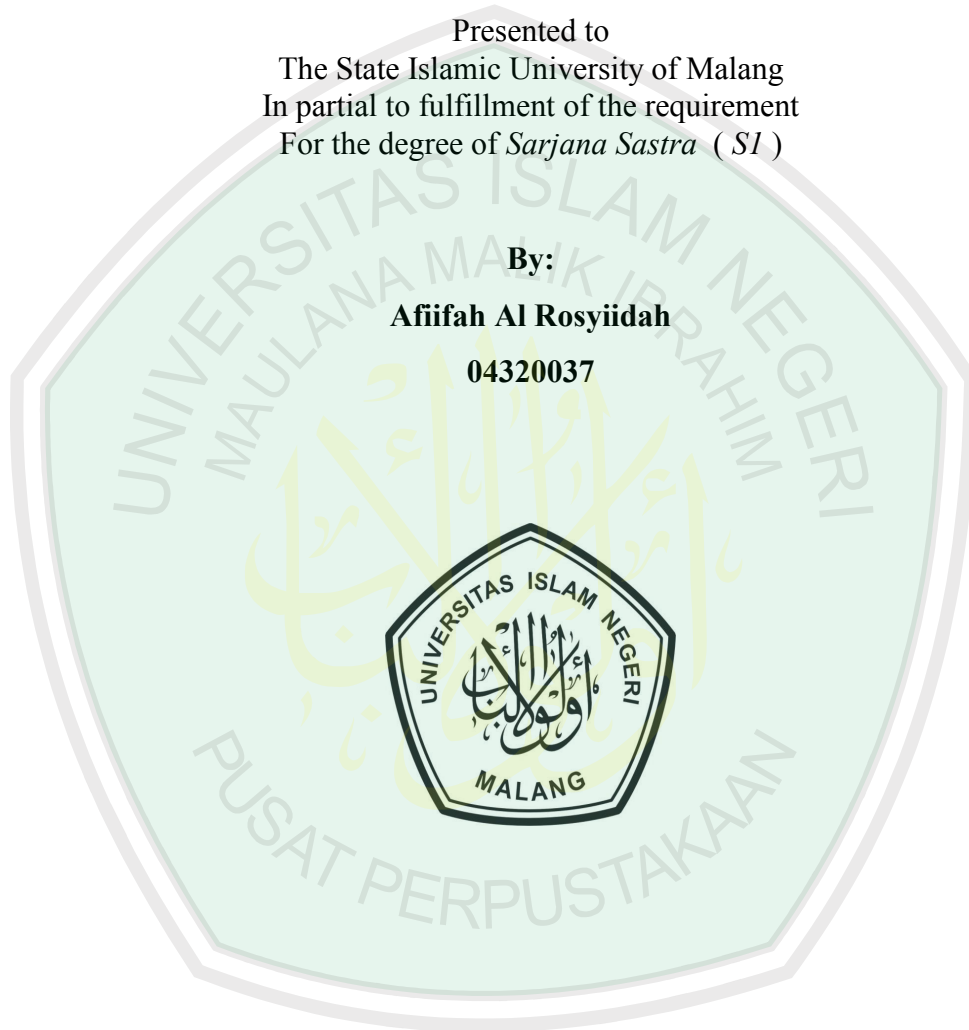
THESIS

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2008

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This is to certify that the thesis of Afiifah Al Rosyidah entitled “**A Discourse Analysis on Coherence Found in “TITANIC” Movie**” has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of examiners as one of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English letters and Language Department.

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MOTTO

ناسللا ظفدي فن اسذ لا اقملاس

“THE SAFETY OF HUMAN BEING DEPENDS ON THEIR WAY OF
COMMUNICATION”

(Arabic Wise Words)

DEDICATION

This is my great and unforgettable moment to create this thesis, this is dedicated to:

My beloved Father and Mother,

Drs. Ali Badaruddin, S.H., M.Hum and Mei Suhandayani

For your endless great loves, cares, sacrifices, advices and prays.

May Allah blesses you. Aamiin....

My beloved brother and sister

Fauzi El Azhari and Neni Qurrota A'yun

Thanks for your supports and spirits

All my teachers and lectures

For your valuable knowledge and experiences

Thank for all you have done

My big families in Madiun and Ponorogo

Thanks for everything

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Finally I truly realize that this thesis still needs the constructive criticism and suggestion from the reader in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be useful for the reader, especially the students of English Letter and Language department.

Malang, 18th September 2008

Afiifah Al Rosyidah

ABSTRACT

Al Rosyidah, Afiifah. 2008. *A Discourse Analysis On Coherence Found in "TITANIC" movie*

Advisor : Hj. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.

Key Word : Discourse, Coherence, "TITANIC" Movie.

Coherence is the connection of the elements of the message that will only produce one particular interpretation. It has an important role to make the effective communication without any misunderstanding. Therefore, this research is important to be conducted.

The analysis of this research focuses on coherence of the "TITANIC" movie. It identifies the ways of reaching coherence that uttered by the main characters in "TITANIC" movie, they are Rose and Jack. The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative. The data were collected from the utterances of Rose and Jack stated in "TITANIC" movie. They were analyzed through the observation done by the researcher herself. The theory that is used is Brown and Yule's theory (1983) about coherence especially on the ways of reaching coherence.

The result of the data analysis shows that all of the ways of reaching coherence that are used in the dialogues between Rose and Jack, they are the principle of analogy, the principle of local interpretation, inference, and 9 features of context, namely addressor and addressee, topic, setting, channel, code, message-form, event, key, and purpose. Moreover, there are three data which completely use all of the ways reaching coherence, they are datum (37): "I think you are very rude. You shouldn't asking me this.", datum (41): "This is absurd.

You don't know me and I don't know you. We are not having this conversation at all. You are rude, ungood, and persecute, and I am leaving know, Jack...Mr. Dowson, It is been pleasure. Now, I should thank you and now I have thank you.", datum (47) : "Huh...I am... You are so annoying... Wait.....I don't have to leave. This is my part of ship. You leave...."

Based on the findings of the research, it is suggested that the the discourse analysis lecturers give the material about coherence especially on features of context on key, it can be applied on other texts or objects, it occurs because key seldom to be used in "TITANIC" movie. Moreover, for the linguistics students are expected to learn coherence by watching "TITANIC" movie because it has the good application on coherence. Finally, by this research, it is expected that the next researchers who are interested in analyzing "TITANIC" movie to use other perspectives.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents introduction that consists of research background, research problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and definition of key term.

1.1. Research Background

Arabic wise words say:

نأسللا ظفدي ف ناسن لإا تملاس

It means that the safety of human being depends on how they can communicate well. If they can do it, of course every person will appreciate them. In order to get good communication, we should use the right words. Moreover, this case is also said in the Holy Qur'an:

اديدس لاوق اولوقو مللا اوقتا اونما ني نلا اهدايد

"O you who believe! Be careful of (your duty to) Allah and speak the right word." (Al-Ahzab:70)

Lexically, this verse means that Allah asks us to speak by using the right word, including the way of communication, grammar, meaning and also the connection of each sentences or utterances on the text.

Using connection on the text is required on doing communication with others to avoid any misunderstanding, so what we mean in our communication become understandable. Doing communication without any misunderstanding means that speaking by using the right words. From this reason, we can conclude that we need to give attention on studying connection of sentences or utterances. One of the study which concerns about the connection of sentences or utterances is coherence. Therefore, doing research on coherence is very important.

Coherence is a part of discourse analysis studied in Linguistics.

Discourse analysis is a study of language in use either in written or spoken form (Stubbs, 1983; Brown and Yule, 1983; Cook, 1989). The examples of spoken discourse are debate, conversation, lesson, and interview. While,

the examples of written discourse are newspaper, advertisement, students' writing assignment and movie script.

Coherence according to Halliday and Hasan (1976) is created by the linguistic features, which implies that there must be some linguistic properties of the text that contribute to coherence. Furthermore, they states that there are two types of cohesion that contribute to this coherence, one being grammatical cohesion and the other being lexical cohesion. In conclusion, they argue that reaching coherence is based on the apparent factors in the text, such as cohesion devices. While, according to Brown and Yule (1983:224), the assumption of coherence will only produce one particular interpretation in which the elements of the message are seen to be connected, with or without overt linguistic connections between those elements. The most important thing in interpreting coherence is the reader's or hearer's effort to arrive at the writer's or speaker's intended meaning in producing a linguistic message. Moreover, they argue that there are some ways in order to arrive at the writer's or speaker's intended meaning in producing linguistic message. They are: the principle of analogy, local interpretation, general features of context, and inference.

Movie is a media for studying language includes English language. It consists of many dialogues uttered by the characters. This research chooses one of movie entitled "TITANIC".

"TITANIC" movie is a great movie. It is one of masterpiece in movie industry. This is the disaster romance movie directed, written, produced and edited by James Cameron about the sinking of Titanic ship. Moreover, it also tells about the forbidden love story between Rose and Jack who board this ship. This research uses "TITANIC" movie because it has dialogues that there is no overt link between the utterances, however; the characters can do the dialogue in coherent way. The example is as in the dialogue between Rose and Jack, as follows;

Rose: "Don't be absurd. You'll be killed."

Jack: "I'm a good swimmer"

From this dialogue, we do not find the overt link between these utterances, but some of us understand what they mean, so how do we get coherence on this dialogue? From this problem, it seems to be interesting to analyze coherence in "TITANIC" movie.

Some previous researchs about coherence are Sugiyanti and Roifah's research. Sugiyanti (2001) in her thesis entitled *An Analysis of Coherence Devices Used in the Students' Compositions of the English Department, Gajayana University* focused her study on identifying coherent paragraph in the student's compositions through coherence devices and identifying errors made by the students in using coherence devices. While, Amiroatul Roifah (2008) in her research entitled *Quality of The Discourse Developed By The Participants of "Java Overland English Debate 2007"* focused her study on coherent, cohesive and intertextuality of the discourse developed

by the participants of "Java Overland English Debate 2007". She used descriptive qualitative method. After identifying some previous researchs, this research focuses on the ways of reaching coherence and which utterances use all of the ways of reaching coherence in "TITANIC" movie for completing the findings of previous researchs.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that coherence is a connection from one sentence or utterance to the next sentence or utterance with or without overt links. In addition, coherence has the important role to make the effective communication without any misunderstanding.

Therefore, this research is conducted under the title A

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON COHERENCE FOUND IN "TITANIC" MOVIE.

1.2. Research Problems

Based on the description of the research background above, the research problem is formulated as "How is coherence applied in "TITANIC" movie?" In order to get the description of this problem, the research questions are formulated as follow:

1. What are the ways of making coherence in the "TITANIC" movie?
2. Which utterances use all of the ways of reaching coherence in "TITANIC" movie?

1.3. Objective of the Research

This research has aim to describe how coherence is applied in the script of “TITANIC” movie, to get this description, it uses the following aims:

- a. To identify the ways of reaching coherence in “TITANIC” movie.
- b. To identify the utterances use all of the ways of reaching coherence in “TITANIC” movie.

1.4. Scope and Limitation of the Research

The scope of this research is a discourse analysis especially on coherence. This research focuses on analyzing the utterances that have coherence uttered between the main characters; they are Jack and Rose when they are in the deck before the climax happened as the focus of the story.

This research will use the ways of analyzing coherence by using Brown and Yule’s theory (1983), according to them, some of ways in interpreting the speaker’s or writer’s intended meaning in order to make the coherence communication are the principle of analogy, local interpretation, features of context, and inference. On another hand, this research does not analyze about unity and cohesion.

1.5. Significance of the Research

The results of this research are expected to be useful for Discourse studies especially on how to analyze coherence on the movie.

Besides, practically, the results of this research are expected to be useful for:

a. The English students

They are expected to be able to recognize coherence on the utterances of dialogues.

b. The English lectures

The results of the research are expected to be a contribution or additional empirical data for teaching Discourse subject.

c. The next researchers who are interested in doing the similar research

The results of this research can be a reference to comprehend more about coherence theory.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

a. Discourse Analysis: The study of how human uses language in communication either in spoken or written.

b. Coherence: a connection from one sentence or utterance to the next sentence or utterance with or without overt links.

c. "TITANIC" movie: The disaster romance movie released in 1997 which is directed, written, produced and edited by James Cameron about the sinking of Titanic ship. It also tells about the forbidden love story between Rose and Jack who board this ship.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theoretical framework and review. The theoretical framework consists of the discussions of discourse analysis, coherence, and the production and synopsis of “TITANIC” movie. Besides, the theoretical review is previous study.

2.1. Discourse Analysis

Recently, the study about discourse runs rapidly since discourse is important due to it devotes with language in use and language learning. To get more understanding about discourse, here, the definitions of discourse analysis according to some linguists are presented.

Pay attention to the following example:

Nirwan : Where will you go?

Ipung : Well, let's say you might have thought you had something from before but you haven't got it anymore.

Nirwan : I'm going to follow you.

Ipung : I feel angry today.

Nirwan : No.

From the examples above, it can be seen that those examples are grammatically unexceptional, but apparently odd. Moreover, Ipung's utterances are noticeably break rules especially on the production of discourse's connection. From these, it can be concluded as stated by Coulthard (1977:7) that discourse analysis not enough if it is defined as the utterances or sentences that are well-formed grammatically.

Coulthard's opinion is completed by Schiffrin, she (1987:20) defines discourse in two ways; first is a particular unit of language (above the sentence), or we can say that it can be discussed as a structure. Second is a particular focus (on language use). In addition, we can say that it can be discussed based on its function. Both of these definitions reflect the difference between formalist and functionalist paradigms.

This opinion is also supported by Renkema (1993:1) who states that studying discourse means that doing investigation of the relationship between form and function. To explain what the meaning of relationship between form and function is, she gives the following example of a fragment of verbal communication.

Umar : Ce, there's a peterpan playing tonight.
 Cece : Actually, I have to study.
 Umar : Too bad.
 Cece : Yes, I'm sorry
 Umar : Well, I guess I don't need to ask you if want me to pick you up.

In the example above, Umar's first utterance is in the form of a statement that there is a good movie playing that night. The function of this statement is an invitation to Cece. Cece knows that Umar's statement is meant to be an invitation. However; Cece responds with a statement in turn expressing a need to study that evening. Cece's response counts as a refusal of the invitation.

Another linguist namely Stubbs tends to define discourse based on its function. He (1983:1) defines discourse analysis as the study that attempts in

organization of language above the sentence or above the clause, and even the larger linguistics units, such as conversational exchanges or written texts.

Although actually he states that discourse analysis is very ambiguous, but he emphasizes that discourse concerns with language in use in social contexts especially in the interaction between the speakers. In addition, he states that discourse can be in the form of written or spoken.

Brown and Yule (1983: ix) supports this opinion, he states that discourse analysis examines how human use language to communicate, in particular, it examines how addressers construct linguistics messages for addressees and how addressees work on linguistics messages in order to interpret them.

Cook has similar opinion with Stubbs' and Brown and Yule's opinion, he also tends to define discourse based on its use, he (1989: 6) states that discourse is included in the kind of language that is used to communicate something and make it to be coherent, so it can make the communication to be understandable. Furthermore, he also states that basically discourse is divided into spoken and written discourse. The examples of spoken discourse are debate, conversation, lessons, and interviews. While, the examples of written discourse are newspaper, advertisement, students' writing assignment and movie script. In conclusion, the term of discourse analysis in his opinion is the study of language in use for communication either in spoken or written.

From the theories that explained by some linguists above, we can conclude that discourse analysis is the study on how human uses language in

communication either in spoken or written form. The following explains about one of part of discourse analysis namely coherence.

2.2. Coherence

Interest in coherence research has grown in the past several years and there have been many disciplines done in this field. Coherence in discourse analysis can be studied in many disciplines, including Linguistics, Philology, Computer science, and Academic writing. In this discussion, of course, we will focus on the definition of coherence in linguistics.

Linguistics studies of coherence became popular with the publication of Halliday and Hasan's *Cohesion in English* (1976). They give the term of “texture” for the kind of text property that is commonly referred to as “coherence”. According to these researchers (1976:2) coherence or texture is created by the linguistics features, which implies that there must be some linguistics property of the text that contributes to coherence. Furthermore, they states that there are two types of cohesion that contribute to this coherence, one being grammatical cohesion and the other being lexical cohesion. In conclusion, they argue that reaching coherence is based on the apparent factors in the text, such as cohesion devices.

While, there are some linguists that disagree about Halliday and Hasan’s opinion above. They are Guy Cook (1989), Renkema (1993), Stubbs (1983), Schiffrin (1994), and Brown and Yule (1983).

Guy Cook (1989: 3-4) argues that the quality of being meaningful and unified is known as coherence. It is quality which is clearly necessary for communication and therefore for foreign language learning, but it can not be explained by focusing on the internal grammar of sentences. Here the following example:

I have a sister. Afgan is the populer singer in Indonesia. Translator is not same as interpreter. They sing the songs beautifully.

While, Renkema (1993: 35) has the similar view on interpreting coherence, she describes coherence as a connection, which is brought about by something outside the text. Furthermore, she (1993:40) describes that coherence is a connection between successive sentences which is not apparent in text elements. The example of sentences without a conjunction as below;

Emi is not going to school today. She is sick.

The link between these sentences relies on knowledge that being sick can be the cause of absence from school. On the basis of this knowledge, it is possible to make connection between these two sentences. So, in another word, she describes coherence as understanding the text using our knowledge of the world.

Stubbs (1983:147) completes that opinion by arguing that in order to achieve the coherence of discourse, we do not only gives attention to surface lexical and syntactic cohesion, and logical propositional development, however; we also need to have multiple theories on analyzing coherence, such as the theory of speech acts, indirect speech acts, the context-dependence of

illocutionary force, and the sequential consequences (predictive power) of certain speech acts.

Schiffrin (1994: 417) emphasizes the opinions above, she states that coherence can not be understood if attention is limited just to linguistics form and meaning. She argues that there are some theories of achieving coherence, they are;

- a. How discourse analysts go beyond language, what they add to language to communicate maxims which allow speakers to express intentions beyond hearers to recognize those intentions.
- b. Speech act, theorists propose multiple mapping relationships- and rules-linking utterances into sequences, and linking what is said to what is meant and done.
- c. Interactional Sociolinguistics proposes that the process of conveying meaning requires speaker and hearer to share underlying interpretive schemata whose relevance for the interpretation of a particular message is signaled through the use of specific verbal and nonverbal devices.

While, according to Brown and Yule (1983:224-225) the assumption of coherence will only produce one particular interpretation in which the elements of the message are seen to be connected, with or without overt linguistic connections between those elements. This following example could be interpreted as an advertisement by someone looking for an boarding house;

VIP room/month/ac/tv/refrigerator/lux&comfort room
Ronggolawe 12/Singosari, 65143

From that example, we know that there is nothing in the literal message to discourage such an interpretation. There are several things in the reader which lead him to avoid this interpretation. The most important of these is the reader's or hearer's effort to arrive at the writer's or speaker's intended meaning in producing a linguistic message. Moreover, they argue that there are some ways in order to arrive at the writer's or speaker's intended meaning in producing linguistic message. They are: the principle of analogy, local interpretation, features of context, and inference. These elements will get the further explanation.

2.2.1. The principle of analogy

Brown and Yule (1983: 64) states that the principle of analogy will provide a reasonably secure framework for interpretation for the hearer and for the analyst most of time. Most of time, things will indeed conform to our expectations.

For the deeper understanding about the principle of analogy, here the following example:

Eka : "Hi, It's a long time not to see you, where will you go?"

Rahma: " Eeh.I will go to Tuban. How about you? Where will you go?"

Eka : " I will go to Jakarta by "Permata" train. But, why doesn't it come yet?"

Rahma: " It seems to be late again".

The experience shows that “Permata” train often be late, not only once or twice, but more than that. Another example of principle of analogy:

It will be examination day. All of the students must study hard. If they do not study hard, they will not do the test well. It causes them getting bad.

Based on the example above, we can assume those events because of the similar events that happened before. Therefore, it also can be concluded that principle of analogy is as the things will tend to be as they were before.

2.2.2. The principle of local interpretation

According to Brown and Yule (1983: 59), the principle of local interpretation instructs the hearer/speaker not to construct a context any larger than he/she needs to arrive at an interpretation. Furthermore, they give the following example to make the definition to be clearer;

Ani hears Dina says “Shut the door!”. Ani looks towards the nearest door available for being shut (if that door is shut, she may well say “It’s shut”, rather than consider what other doors are potentially available for being shut)

This principle depends on the hearer’s/reader’s ability to utilize his/her knowledge of the world and his/her past experience of similar events in interpreting the language which he encounters. These possible for the hearer/reader to judge what the purpose of an utterance might be.

2.2.3. Features of context

Hymes in Brown and Yule (1983: 38) states that the features of context are:

2.2.3.1. Addressor and addressee

Addressor is the speaker or writer who produces the utterance. While, the addressee is the hearer or reader who is the recipient of the utterance. Knowledge of the addressor in a given communication even makes it possible for the analyst to imagine what that particular person is likely to say.

Both addressor and addressee are included in participant. The important thing that we must know from participant is the background of knowledge (social and culture). After knowing this, we will be easy to interpret the speaker's utterance. It is the following example:

I will get consultation on Tuesday

Everyone will have different interpretation after hearing that utterance, it can be clear when we know who is the speaker, for example; if the speaker is lecturer, that utterance will be interpreted as “the process of discussing the student's thesis, while, if the speaker is doctor, it can be interpreted as “getting solution of the patient's disease”.

Furthermore, Rani, Arifin & Martutik (2004:191) states that the addressee is very important on interpreting the addressee's intended meaning, here is the following example:

Your hair is beautiful

From the example above, it has different intended meaning when it is said to young girl and old woman. It will be interpreted as admiration when it is said to young girl, on the other hand, it will be interpreted as lowness when it is said to old woman.

2.2.3.2. Topic

It will be easy for the addressee to interpret the addressor's utterance by understanding the topic. Rani, Arifin, & Martutik (2004: 192) give the example that the addressee will interpret the word "morphology" as the study of word formation" if the topic that is talk is about Linguistics.

2.2.3.3. Setting

It is about where the event is situated in place and time, and also relates with the physical relations of the interactants with respect to posture and gesture and facial expression.

2.2.3.4. Channel

It relates with how is contact between the participants in the even being maintained. It can be by spoken form and if it is far, it can be by speech, writing, signing, smoke signals.

Rani, Arifin, & Martutik (2004: 194) argue that the choose of channel depends on some factors, they are to whom we speak, in what situation (near or far), it can be done in spoken and written form.

2.2.3.5. Code

It relates with what language, or dialect or style of language is being used. It seems be odd when we use formal language in bargaining the goods in the market, on another hand, it seems to be unusual when we use non-formal language in giving sermon.

2.2.3.6. Message-form

It relates with what form is intended (chat, debate, sermon, fairy-tale, sonnet, love-letter, etc). Rani, Arifin & Martutik (2004: 194) give example that in giving information about Mathematics is different with giving information about Linguistics or History.

2.2.3.7. Event

It relates with the nature of communicative event within which a genre may be embedded. Rani, Arifin, & Martutik (2004: 195) give examples, such as: speech, conversation, conference, and assembly.

2.2.3.8. Key

It relates with something which involves evaluation, for example: was it a good sermon, bad explanation, etc.

2.2.3.9. Purpose

It is about what did the participants intend should come about as a result of the communication event.

These features of context should not appear together in one utterance. However; it can be just one feature that appear in one utterance. (Rani, Arifin, & Martutik, 2004: 195).

2.2.4. Inference

In Brown and Yule's opinion (1983: 256), inference is used to describe the process which the reader (hearer) must go through to get from the literal meaning of what is written (said) to what the writer (speaker) intended to convey. Here the following example:

- 1.a. It's so hot. I need a drink
- 1.b. Please give me a drink

The utterance (1.a) does not mean (1.b). However; when the hearer receives the utterance (1.a), he/she must infer that the speaker intended it to convey (1.b).

Furthermore, they state that inferential process described as forming a "bridging assumption". For example:

- 2.a. Nita brought some brownies cake
- 2.b. The brownies cake are delicious
- 3.a. Nita brought some schools supplies in her bag
- 3.b. The brownies cakes are delicious

The bridging assumption required between 2.a. and 3.b. that is shown in 4.c.

- 4.c. The schools supplies mentioned include brownies cakes

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the inference is making conclusion or the process of interpretation depends on the situation and the context of conversation.

After the discussion about discourse analysis and coherence above, the following will explain about the object of this research, it is "TITANIC" movie.

2.3. "TITANIC" movie

It was a phenomenal movie in twentieth century, exactly in 1997. It was a masterpiece in the movie industry since it reached for the most Academy Award nominations, at 14. Moreover, it became the highest-grossing movie of all time.

To get the deeper information about "TITANIC" movie, the following will be explained about the production and the synopsis of "TITANIC" movie that cited from <http://en.wikipedia.org/> that accessed on 1st of April 2008.

2.3.1. The production of "TITANIC" movie

"TITANIC" movie is a disaster romance movie that released in 1997. It was directed, written, produced and edited by James Cameron. It told about the sinking of Titanic Ship. It featuring Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet as Jack Dawson and Rose Dewitt Bukater, these main characters and the central love story are fictional, but some supporting characters (such as the members of the ships' crew) are based on real historical figures. This movie also starring by Billy Zane as Caledon "Cal" Nathan Hockley, Frances Fisher

as Ruth DeWitt Bukater, Victor Garber as Thomas Andrews, Jr., Gloria Stuart as the 100-year old Rose Calvert, and many others.

This movie was both a critical and commercial success. It won 11 from 14 nominations, including the Academy Award for Best Picture, and became the highest-grossing movie for all time. This success will not reach without the work hard on the production process on this movie.

The production of the movie began in 1995, when Cameron shot footage of the real wreck of the Titanic ship. He was fascinated by shipwrecks including, Titanic ship. In this movie, he described the sinking of the Titanic ship as "like a great novel that really happened". However; over time he felt that the event had become a mere morality tale and described making the film as putting the audience in an experience of living history, so he also described a love story as the most engaging part of a story. This is the love story between Jack and Rose who had their love blossom and eventually destroyed. After enjoying this story, the audience would be very sad.

In addition, he created a modern framing of the romance with an elderly Rose, making the history clear and awful. The treasure hunter Brock Lovett is meant to represent those who never connected with the human element of the tragedy. Cameron wanted to honor the people who died during the sinking, and he spent six months fully researching what happened, creating a timeline of all the *Titanic's* crew and passengers.

After that, he met with 20th Century Fox, and convinced them to make a film based on the publicity produced by shooting the wreck itself and organized a dive to the wreck of the *Titanic* over two years. The crew shot in the Atlantic Ocean twelve times in 1995, shooting during eleven of those occasions, and actually spent more time with the ship than its passengers. Afterwards, Cameron began writing a screenplay. While, Harland and Wolff, the RMS *Titanic*'s builders, opened their private archives to the crew, sharing blueprints that were thought lost. Shooting took place at the *Akademik Mstislav Keldysh* for the modern scenes, and a reconstruction of the ship was built at *Playas de Rosarito*. Cameron also used scale models and computer-generated imagery to recreate the sinking of the ship. Eventually, "TITANIC" movie became the most expensive film yet made in unadjusted dollars, costing approximately US\$ 200 million with funding from *Paramount Pictures* and 20th Century Fox.

2.3.2. The synopsis of "TITANIC" movie

In 1996, the hunter of treasure namely Brock Lovett leads his team on doing expedition about the wreck of the *Titanic* ship, they intend to search for a necklace which is set with a valuable blue diamond called the Heart of the Ocean. They discover a picture of a nude young woman who just wearing the Heart of the Ocean, dated the day the *Titanic* sank. News of this picture on television attracts the attention of the 101-year-old woman in question, Rose Dawson Calvert, who informs Lovett that she is the nude woman in the

picture. She and her granddaughter Lizzy visit Lovett on his ship, and she recalls her memories as 17-year-old Rose DeWitt Bukater aboard the *Titanic* to the team who are rather skeptical to her.

In 1912, young Rose boards the departing ship with the VVIP class passengers, her mother, Ruth DeWitt Bukater, and her fiancé, Caledon Hockley. Also on the board is Margaret "Molly" Brown, who makes the acquaintance of Rose's party. Because she is distraught and frustrated with her engagement to Cal and her controlled life, Rose tries to commit suicide by jumping from the stern, but a drifter and artist namely Jack Dawson, who has won his ticket on the ship from a poker game, intervenes. Initially Cal, his friends and the sailors, overhearing Rose's screams, they believe the penniless Jack attempted to rape her. She explains that Jack saved her life, she covers up her suicide attempt by explaining she slipped after trying to see the propellers. Jack emphasizes her "white lie" to everyone present, but privately, Hockley's manservant, former police officer Spicer Lovejoy, expresses his skepticism to Jack. Jack and Rose strike up a tentative friendship as she thanks him for his emphasis, and he shares stories about his adventures traveling and sketching; their bond deepens when they leave VVIP class formal dinner for a much livelier gathering in Economic class' passengers. Knowing that Jack and Rose have the deeper friendship, he forbids Rose to meet Jack again. Rose's mother also commands her to give up Jack and save her engagement to Cal in order to ensure their financial

welfare. Eventually, Jack confronts Rose alone, but she tends to ignore their growing affection because of her engagement and responsibilities.

However, after witnessing a woman encouraging her seven-year-old daughter to behave like a "proper lady" at tea, Rose later changes her mind and decides to offer her heart to Jack in a forbidden romance. As a sign of her affection, she asks him to sketch her nude only wearing the Heart of the Ocean, which is the engagement present from Cal. She also decides that when they arrive at New York, she will leave the ship with Jack. They then witness the ship's collision with an iceberg, which critically damages it.

Meanwhile, Cal discovers Rose's nude drawing and her taunting note in his property box. He has planning in order to make against to Jack by framing-up that Jack has stolen the Heart of Ocean and bribes the master-at-arms to handcuff and lock Jack in his office. Although Rose is at first indecisive, she later runs away from Cal, risking her chances of getting on a lifeboat with her mother, in order to find and free Jack. Rose tries to free Jack with a fire axe, and finds that the Economic class' passengers are trapped below decks. Because of frustration, Jack breaks through a gate, allowing Rose and others to make their way to the boat deck.

Although Jack and Cal are enemies, both of them want Rose to be safe, so they try to persuade Rose to board a lifeboat. But after realizing that she cannot leave Jack, Rose jumps back on the ship and reunites with Jack in the

ship's first class staircase. Infuriated, Cal takes Lovejoy's pistol and chases Jack and Rose down the decks and into the first class dining saloon. After running out of ammunition, he angrily shouts at them saying that he hopes "they enjoy their time together" and realizes that he has unintentionally left the diamond in the pocket of an overcoat that Rose is wearing. Hockley returns to the boat deck and gets aboard lifeboat A by pretending to look after an abandoned child. This is one of only two lifeboats remaining on the ship.

Although Jack and Rose manage to avoid Cal's fury, they find that the lifeboats are gone. With no other options, they decide to head aft and stay on the ship for as long as possible before it sinks completely. Eventually, the ship breaks in half and begins its final descent, washing everyone into the freezing Atlantic waters. Jack and Rose are separated under the water but shortly reunite. Meanwhile, in Lifeboat 6, Molly Brown tries to go convince Quartermaster Robert Hitchens to go back and rescue people, as there is plenty of room, but he refuses, knowing that there is not enough room for all of them and that all the boats will be swamped. Jack tries to grab hold of a wall paneling, and gets Rose to lie on it. While lying on the wall paneling, Jack makes Rose promise that, whatever happens, she must get out alive. When Fifth Officer Harold Lowe returns with an empty Lifeboat 14 to rescue several people from the water, Rose tries to wake Jack, but then realizes that he has died in the freezing water. Upon this realization, she begins to lose

hope and wants to stay there to die with Jack, but remembers her promise. She does her best to call out to Lowe, but she is hoarse and he does not hear her and rows away. Still remembering her promise to "get out alive", Rose tries to unclasp Jack's frozen hand from her own, letting his body disappear into the sea. Throwing herself into the water, Rose takes a whistle from a dead Chief Officer Henry Wilde and blows it, and is heard. She is pulled to safety, joining the five other survivors from the water, and is taken on board the rescue ship RMS *Carpathia*.

On the *Carpathia*'s deck, Rose notices Cal coming down searching for her desperately; when he turns in her direction, she turns away and avoids being seen by him thanks to a blanket wrapped around her. This is the last time she ever sees Hockley. After arriving in New York City, Rose registers her name as Rose Dawson and presumably starts a life on her own. Through the elderly Rose, we learn that Cal went on to marry another woman, and later committed suicide as a result of business losses in the great depression. After completing her story to the team (who now look at her with sympathy and awe), the elderly Rose goes alone to the stern of Lovett's ship. After she steps onto the railing, it is revealed that she still has the Heart of the Ocean in her possession. She then drops the diamond into the water, sending it to join the remains of the single most important event of her life. She keeps every promise she had made to Jack, and do everything they ever talked about doing.

That is the synopsis of "TITANIC" movie, in addition, in the end of the story, there is a message to the audiences whether Rose is only dreaming or if it is truly a vision of Rose reuniting with her lover in the afterlife. After discussing the elements of "TITANIC" movie above, the last discussion in this chapter is about the previous research that has relation with this research.

2.4. Previous study

Some previous researches about coherence are Sugiyanti and Amiroh's researches. Sugiyanti (2001) in her thesis entitled *An Analysis of Coherence Devices Used in the Students' Compositions of the English Department, Gajayana University* focused her study on identifying coherent paragraph in the student's compositions through coherence devices and identifying errors made by the students in using coherence devices. She used descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken randomly from 32 students' composition in the sixth semester of 1996/1997 Academic year. While her ways of analyzing the data used the following steps; first, identifying the data by giving the letter A,B, up to T. Second, identifying coherence devices within and between paragraphs. Finally, describing errors found within and between paragraphs using coherence devices according to the theories. Her findings were the students used coherence devices such as logical order, repetition of key word and phrase, parallelism, pronoun reference and transition signal as connector within and between ideas within paragraph. While coherence devices that are found between paragraphs are transition

signal, pronoun reference, and repetition of key word and phrase. It is also found that some errors of coherence devices. The first was transition signal which were (1) form of signal was still influenced by Indonesian in form, (2) punctuation, (3) a cause statement without an effect statement, and (4) the position of transition signals. The second was parallelism which the elements joined by a conjunction were not similar in grammatical construction. The third was pronoun reference which the arrangement of the sentences was puzzling jump.

While, Amiroatul Roifah (2008) in her research entitled *Quality of The Discourse Developed By The Participants of "Java Overland English Debate 2007"* focused her study on coherent, cohesive and intertextuality of the discourse developed by the participants of "Java Overland English Debate 2007". She used descriptive qualitative method. Her way of collecting data was by recording all of the debate. Then the data analyzed by using the following steps: transcribing the data into paper and followed by managing the data. Then, finding the data which one is coherent, cohesive and how about the intertextuality. Finally, the findings were summarized and finished by making conclusion. The finding stated that the quality of the discourse developed by the participants of "Java Overland English Debate 2007" has fulfilled all of the criteria of good discourse. Most of them can produce sentences in well construction. The strength of that discourse is in the intertextuality. All of the participants have a good knowledge about the topic.

Their reasons or arguments are relevant with other text and that is right base on reality. Then in the coherence, each statement is interpretable and has relation with other statements. Then the weakness of that discourse is on the cohesiveness. The participants often make mistake in making sentences, either in the grammatically or in using cohesive devices or coherence, they seldom make mistakes.

After identifying some related researchs above, this research focuses on what are the ways of reaching coherence and which utterances those completely use all of the ways of reaching coherence on the utterances between the main characters; Rose and Jack in "TITANIC" movie.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method used in this research that consists of research design, data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

The research design of this research is descriptive qualitative. It is descriptive one because it aims to describe the data obtained as they are

found in the field. This research is considered as qualitative because it analyzes the utterances between Rose and Jack stated in “TITANIC” movie.

This design is chosen because it is intended to describe the coherence that is applied in “TITANIC” movie, especially on the utterances between Rose and Jack, the main characters in this movie.

3.2. Data Sources

The data of this research are the coherence utterances between Jack and Rose when they are in the scene deck before the climax as the focus of the story in the “TITANIC” movie. Here, the data source is the utterances in “TITANIC” movie.

3.3. Research Instrument

Research instrument is very important to obtain the result of this research. It is a set of methods which is used to collect the data. In this research, the researcher is the main instrument in obtaining and analyzing the data.

3.4. Data Collection

The processes of data collection of this research are as following. First, finding out the “TITANIC” movie from internet, especially on the website <http://www.imsdb.com/scripts/Titanic.html>. Second, comparing the utterances in the script with the movie. Third, selecting the utterances uttered by the main characters. Fourth, searching the

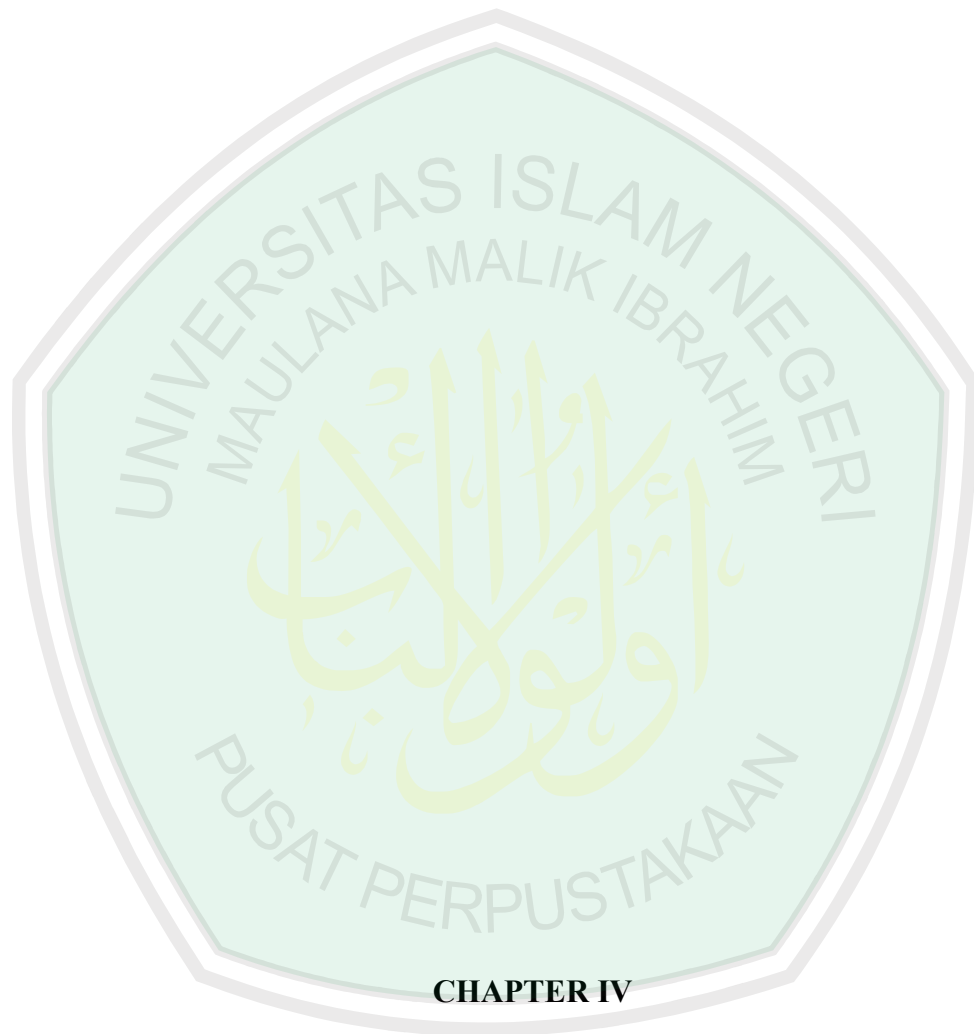
coherence on the utterances uttered between them. Finally, listing all the coherence of utterances between the main characters found in “TITANIC” movie.

3.5.Data Analysis

The data are analyzed using the following steps. First, displaying the data obtained from the data source. Second, identifying and describing the ways of making coherence on the utterances between Jack and Rose. Third, identifying the utterances those completely use all of the ways of reaching coherence. Finally, making conclusion as the result of the analysis on coherence.

3.6.Triangulation

This research uses the movie of “TITANIC” to cross check the validity of data. The dialogues uttered between the main characters; Rose and Jack that stated in the script of “TITANIC” movie are crossed check with the dialogues between the main characters; Rose and Jack uttered in the “TITANIC” movie. Moreover, this research used other readers to check the analysis. The informant chosen is Discourse Analysis lecturer, Mr. Drs. Nur Salam, M.Pd. to cross check the data classification to obtain the valid result of this research.



RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter reports the finding of the analysis based on the formulated research questions as stated in chapter I. The finding is then continued to further discussion of the coherence on the utterances of “TITANIC” movie.

4.1. Finding

The arrangement of the data is based on the scene of the dialogues uttered by Rose and Jack.

4.1.1. Scene I (on the poop deck at night)

Rose: Stay back! Don't come any closer! (1)
 Jack : Come on. Just give me your hand and I'll get over. (2)
 Rose: No! Stay where you are. I mean it. I'll let go. (3)
 Jack : No you won't. (4)
 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. (5)
 Jack : You would have done it already. (6)
 Rose: You're distracting me. Go away. (7)
 Jack : I can't. I'm involved now. If you let go I have to jump in after you. (8)
 Rose: Don't be absurd. You'll be killed. (9)
 Jack : I'm a good swimmer. (10)
 Rose: The fall alone would kill you. (11)
 Jack : It would hurt. I'm not saying it wouldn't. To be truth I'm a lot more concerned about the water being so cold. (12)
 Rose: How cold? (13)
 Jack : Freezing. Maybe a couple degrees over. Ever been to Wisconsin? (14)
 Rose: What? (15)
 Jack : Well they have some of the coldest winters around, and I grew up there, near Chippewa Falls. Once when I was a kid me and my father were ice-fishing out on Lake Wissota... ice-fishing's where— (16)
 Rose: I know what ice fishing is! (17)
 Jack : Sorry. Just... you look like kind of an indoor girl. Anyway, I went through some thin ice and I'm tellin' ya, water that cold... like that right down there... it hits you like a thousand knives all over your body. You can't breath, you can't think... least not about anything but the pain.
 Which is why I'm not looking forward to jumping in after you. But like I said, I don't see a choice. I guess I'm kinda hoping you'll come back over the rail and get me off the hook here. (18)
 Rose: You're crazy. (19)
 Jack : That's what everybody says. But with all due respect, I'm not the one hanging off the back of a ship. Come on. Give me your hand. You don't want to do this. (20)
 Rose: Oh.. (21)
 Jack : I'm Jack Dawson. (22)

Rose: Rose Willevichel. (23)

Jack : Having got you, I will write it down! Come on! (24)

From the data presentation above, the data are analyzed by using Brown and Yule's theory (1983) who state that there are four ways of reaching coherence, they are the principle of analogy, the principle of local interpretation, features of context including addressor and addressee, topic, setting, channel, code, message form, event, key and purpose. They are explained as follows;

Datum 1 : “ Stay back! Don't come any closer!”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose assumes that Jack will help him by saying the prohibition. Her assumption is based on the event before

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make context any larger about where Jack should stay. Of course what she means is the place in front of her in the deck where they are at that time, not another place.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because it is uttered to the addressee who wants to help her, not to kill her, so Rose does not want the addressee come close to her.

3.2. Setting

It is used because it is said when Jack wants to help her, in other hand, she does not want to be helped.

3.3. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.4. Code

It is used because it happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because it is in the form of prohibition. Rose prohibits Jack not to come closer to help her.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is used because Rose says this in order to make him not to help her

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that Jack will help him.

Datum 2 : “Come on. Just give me your hand and I’ll get over”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Jack doesn't want Rose to do suicide, so he wants to cancel her intention .

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about what he means of the utterance “come on”, he asks Rose not to jump into the ocean, on the other hand, he does not ask her to go anywhere

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is said to the addressee who wants to jump into the ocean, so the interpretation of this utterance is the the addressor wants to help the addressee.

3.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about jumping into the ocean that will be done by Rose

3.3. Setting

It is used because Jack says this when he knows that Rose wants to commit suicide by jumping into the ocean, so he persuades her to cancel her intention

3.4. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of persuading. Jack asks Rose not to jump and come to him, then he persuades her to give her hands for helping her

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because Jack says it after knowing that Rose will jump into the ocean, it is said in order to make Rose cancels her intention

4. Inference

It is used because Jack concludes that Rose does not want to be helped, so he persuades her not to commit suicide.

Datum 3 : “No! Stay where you are. I mean it. I'll let go.”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose assumes that if there is someone says like Jack' saying, it means that he/she will help her cancels her intention to jump into ocean, this assumption is based on the event before

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not the context any larger about the place where Jack should stay.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose knows that her addressee wants to help him from suicide, so she asks him to stay on his place

3.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about jumping into ocean that will be done by Rose

3.3 .Setting

It is used because Rose says this when knows that Jack wants to help her.

3.4. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of ordering. Rose orders Jack to stay in his place.

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6. Purpose

It is used because Rose says this in order to make him not to help her

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that Jack will help him

Datum 4:” No you won't”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Jack assumes that Rose did not have any braveness to jump into ocean, he thinks that if Rose really wants to jump in, she will do it as soon as possible, this assumption is based on the event before

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about what is done by Rose, what he means is jumping into the ocean that will be done by Rose.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Jack knows that his addressee is afraid to do suicide, so he says this

3.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about jumping into the ocean that will be done by Rose

3.3. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of prediction. Jack predicts Rose will not jump into ocean because she seems afraid to do it.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is used because Jack says this in order to make Rose not to jump into ocean

4. Inference

Jack concludes that Rose will not be brave to jump into the ocean

Datum 5: “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.”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose assumes that Jack does not know well about her.

In her opinion, he should not be included in her problem, therefore, she feels angry about it. It is as the event before if there is someone who includes in other's person problem, it will make them angry

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about the sentence “what do you mean no I won't?”, what she means is asking about Jack's utterance before

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose assumes that her addressee is foreign person, so she disagrees if a foreign person knows about her

3.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about Rose won't to jump into ocean.

3.3. Setting

It is said when Rose was angry due to Jack's attitude that is too involved in her problem

3.4. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of prohibition. Rose prohibits Jack not to be involved in her privacy

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because Rose says this in order to make Jack not to be involved in her privacy

4. Inference

It is used because Rose makes conclusion that she and Jack don't know each other yet, so she disagrees when Jack knows more about her.

Datum 6: "Well, You would have done it already."

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Jack assumes that Rose did not have any braveness to jump into the ocean. Although he does not know Rose yet, he can think that if Rose really wants to jump in, she will do it as soon as possible, this assumption is based on the event before.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about something that would have been done by Rose, what he means is jumping into the ocean.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Jack knows that his addressee is afraid to commit suicide

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about jumping into the ocean that will be done by Rose

3.3. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving reason. Jack gives reason why Rose will not jump into ocean.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is said in order to make Rose cancels her intention to jump into the ocean

4. Inference

It is used because Jack concludes that Rose does not have any braveness to commit suicide

Datum 7: “You're distracting me. Go away.”

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose assumes that when there is a person who wants to cancel her intention, it means that this person only disturbs her. It is based on the experience before.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about what is something that distracts her intention, it is because Jack's prohibition

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose assumes that Jack distracts her, so she asks him out

3.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is the same, it is about jumping into the ocean that will be done by Rose

3.3. Setting

It said when Rose is angry due to Jack's attitude that is too involved in her problem

3.4. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of ordering. Rose orders Jack to go from that place

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because Rose says this in order to ask Jack go from that place

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that Jack distracts her because he forbids her to jump into the ocean

Datum 8: “ I can't. I'm involved now. If you let go I have to jump in after you.”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Jack assumes that he has a responsibility to cancel Rose's intention to suicide. So, he does not want to go when Rose asks him to go

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make context any larger to argue his opinion that he does not want to go because he has been involved in Rose's problem, not in another problem

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Jack says this to the addressee who wants to jump into the ocean in order to make her cancels her intention

3.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about Rose's problem

3.3. Setting

It is used because Jack says this utterance when Rose wants to jump into the ocean, he wants to persuade her not to jump into ocean, so he says this.

3.4. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of refusing order. Jack refuses to go from that place because he is involved in Rose's problem

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because Jack says this utterance in order to make Rose not to jump into the ocean

4. Inference

It is used because Jack concludes that he is included in Rose's problem after knowing that Rose wants to suicide, it becomes Jack's responsibility to help her

Datum 9: “Don't be absurd. You'll be killed.”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because as the event before, Rose assumes that if there is someone who jumps into the ocean, he/she will be killed

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about the caution of dead. It is jumping into the ocean after her

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose says this to the addressee that has strong desire to jump in after her

3.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about jumping into the ocean

3.3. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving information.

Rose gives information about the result of jumping into the ocean

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is used because Rose says this in order to ask Jack not to cancel her intention

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that Jack really will jump after her if she really jumps into ocean

Datum 10: "I'm a good swimmer."

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of analogy

It is used because as the event before, Jack assumes that the person who can swim well, he/she will not be dead easily when jumping into ocean because he/she can try to swim.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not the context any larger about why he will be killed, it is because jumping into the ocean, not another caution.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Jack says this as the addressor that wants to cancel Rose's intention, in the other hand, it is not said to inform that he is a good athlete that can swim well

3.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about jumping into the ocean

3.3. Setting

It is used because this utterance is said when Jack wants to cancel Rose's intention to jump into ocean.

3.4. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving information. Jack gives information that he can swim well, so he will not to be killed easily.

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because Jack says this in order to cancel Rose's intention to jump into the ocean

4. Inference

It is used because Jack infers that the good swimmer will not be killed easily in the ocean.

Datum 11: "The fall alone would kill you."

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of analogy

It is used because as the event before that if there is someone who does not want the other persons do something, one of the way is by giving him/her information about the result of doing that.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about the word "fall", what she means is fall into ocean, not fall from other places

3. Features of context

3.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about jumping into the ocean

3.2. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving information. Rose gives the information about the result of jumping into the ocean.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is used because Rose says this utterance in order to make Jack cancels his intention to jump into ocean after her

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes her utterances before that falling alone will kill Jack

Datum 12: “It would hurt. I'm not saying it wouldn't. To be truth I'm a lot more concerned about the water being so cold”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because as the event before that if there is someone who disagrees about something, he is still on his argument.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the word “it”, what he means is falling/jumping into the ocean

3. Features of context

3.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the ocean water

3.2. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving information.

Jack informs that he knows more about the ocean water.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is used because Jack says this utterance in order to make Rose cancels his intention to jump into ocean

4. Inference

It is used because Jack concludes that they will be killed if they jump into ocean, it is because the ocean water is so cold.

Datum 13 : “How cold?”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

As the event before that if there is someone who does not have clear understanding about some information, he/she will ask it more

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make context any larger about the water that is told by Jack, she can understand that the water meant is ocean

3. Features of context

3.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the cold water of the ocean

3.2. Setting

It is used because it is said when Rose wants to jump into the ocean, she wants to know first how cold the water of ocean is.

3.3. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of asking information. Rose wants to know how cold the water is.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is used because Rose says this in order to know how cold the ocean water

Datum 14 : “Freezing. Maybe a couple degrees over. You ever have been to Wisconsin?”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if there is someone who asks something to him/her, he/she of course will give the more explanation

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make context any larger about how cold the water that is meant by Rose.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

Jack says this to the addressee who wants to jump into the ocean, so he informs this to make Rose be afraid and cancels her intention to jump into the ocean

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the cold water of the ocean

3.3. Setting

It is used because it is said when Rose wants to know more about the ocean water and it is as the chance to make Rose cancels her intention to jump into the ocean.

3.4. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving information. Jack answers Rose's question about how cold the water is.

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because this utterance is said in order to make Rose be afraid to jump into the ocean

Datum 15: "What?"

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if there is someone who does not have clear understanding about some information, he/she will ask it more.

2. Features of context

2.1. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

2.2. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.3. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of asking someone to repeat information. Rose does not catch Jack's explanation before, so she asks him to repeat it again.

2.4.Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

2.5. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to get the clear information about Wisconsin

Datum 16: “Well they have some of the coldest winters around, and I grew up there, near Chippewa Falls. Once when I was a kid me and my father were ice-fishing out on Lake Wissota... ice-fishing's where—“

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if there is someone who does not understand yet about the addressor's saying, the addressor will explain it more.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the word "they", what he means is Wisconsin, not the other place. Moreover, he also does not make the context any larger about Chippewa Falls, it is the name of place where he grows up

3. Features of context

3.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the cold water of the ocean

3.2. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving information.

Jack answers Rose question about Wisconsin

3.5.Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6. Purpose

It is used because Jack says this in order to give the deeper information about Wisconsin and make Rose cancels her intention to jump into the ocean

4. Inference

It is because Jack infers that Rose does not know about Wisconsin yet, so he explains more about it.

Datum 17: "I know what ice fishing is!"

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if there is someone who seems like insults him/her, he/she will keep her/himself

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make context any larger to inform that she knows about ice fishing

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose says this to the addressee that disparages her, so she tries to defend herself

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is the cold water of the ocean

3.3. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of defense. Rose defends herself when Jack disparages her.

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is said in order to make Jack not to disparage her.

4. Inference

It is used because Rose infers that Jack thinks that she does not know about ice fishing, so she defends herself.

Datum 18 : “Sorry. Just... you look like kind of an indoor girl. Anyway, I went through some thin ice and I'm tellin' ya, water that cold... like that right down there... it hits you like a thousand knives all over your body. You can't breath, you can't think... least not about anything but the pain.

Which is why I'm not looking forward to jumping in after you. But like I said, I don't have a choice. I guess I'm kinda hoping you'll come back over the rail and get me off the hook here”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if there is someone who feels angry because of the speaker's utterance, she/he will ask apology

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about “an indoor girl”, what he means is the girl that never goes anywhere, so she gets less information about the world.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because this utterance is said when the addressee is rather angry, so he tries to make her relax.

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is the cold water of the ocean

3.3. Setting

It is used because it is said when Rose feels angry because of his utterance.

3.4. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of asking apology. Jack asks apology to Rose because she seems angry when she is said as an indoor girl.

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

Jack has purpose by saying this utterance, he wants to make Rose not to be angry and cancels her intention to jump into the ocean

4. Inference

It used because Jack concludes that Rose is angry after he said that Rose is an indoor girl

Datum 19: “You're crazy.”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose thinks that only the crazy person who wants to jump into the ocean after there is someone who does not know him before. It is based on the event before.

2. Features of context

2.1. Addressee and addressor

Rose says this to the addressee that gives her the difficult choice, so she says this in anger.

2.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about Jack's intention to help Rose after jumping into the ocean

2.3. Setting

It is used because it is said when Jack still wants to help her, even he will jump into ocean after her

2.4. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

2.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of cursing. She is annoyed with Jack because he is still in his opinion.

2.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to explore her annoyance to Jack because he wants to be involved in her problem

4. Inference

Rose concludes that Jack will do the absurd thing, so she slanders him

Datum 20: "That's what everybody says. But with all due respectness, I'm not the one hanging off the back of a ship. Come on. Give me your hand. You don't want to do this"

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the word "that", what he means is the utterance that is said by Rose before

2. Features of context

2.1. Addressee and addressor

Jack says this to the addressee who wants to jump into the ocean, so he is not angry that he is called by crazy man, moreover, it is because the addressee is the beautiful girl.

2.2. Topic

It is used because they have the same topic, it is about the way in order to make Rose cancels her intention.

2.3. Setting

It is used because it is said when he wants to make Rose cancels his intention to jump into the ocean.

2.4. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

2.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of of persuading. Jack persuades Rose to cancel her intention to jump into the ocean.

2.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

2.8. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to make Rose cancels her intention to jump into the ocean

3. Inference

It is said because Jack concludes that Rose will not commit suicide

Datum 21:” Oh...”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose can accept Jack’s opinion, she only says “oh” as the sign that she agrees with Jack’s saying. It is based on event before that saying agreement can use “yes”, “oh”, or others.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about Jack’s utterance before who says that Rose will not commit suicide

3. Features of context

3.1. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.2. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.3. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of agreement. She agrees with Jack's utterance

3.4. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

4. Inference

It is used because Rose infers that the jumping into the ocean is not the best way for the solution of her problem.

Datum 22: “: I'm Jack Dawson”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because as the event before that if someone meets at the first time with another person, she/he will do introduction

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about Rose's utterance before, Jack thinks that Rose agrees with him

3. Features of context

3.1. Setting

It is used when Jack wants to introduce himself to Rose

3.2. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of introduction. Jack introduces himself to Rose by saying his name.

3.5. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6. Purpose

It is said because Jack still has purpose to make Rose forgets with her intention to jump into the ocean by beginning to introduce himself.

4. Inference

Jack infers that Rose will not commit suicide, so he uses this opportunity to introduce himself.

Datum 23: “Rose Willevichel”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

As the event before, if there is someone who introduce herself/himself, the addressee will give response to introduce herself/himself, too.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger that Jack says his name in order to introduce himself, so she also introduces herself.

3. Features of context

3.1. Topic

It is said because it has the same topic, it is about introducing herself after Jack do it

3.2. Setting

It is said when Rose introduces herself

3.3. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of introduction. Jack introduces himself to Rose by saying his name.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is said because Rose also introduces herself in order to appreciate Jack and also to know who Jack is.

4. Inference

Rose infers that Jack also wants to know her, so she introduces herself.

Datum 24:” Having got you, I will write it down! Come on”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the word “it”, what he means is the introduction with Rose

2. Features of context

2.1. Addressee and addressor

It is said because this utterance is as admiration because it is said to Rose as addressee who is beautiful.

2.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about introduction

2.3. Setting

It is used because it is said when Rose’s desire to jump into ocean is decrease. So, he asks Rose to go from that place as soon as possible.

2.4. Channel

It uses channel of spoken form, it is because Rose and Jack communicate in near distance

2.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of admiration. Jack admires that getting introduction with Rose is the great thing in his life so he will write it down

2.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

2.8. Purpose

It is used because Jack says this in order to admire Rose and also make her forgets with her intention to jump into the ocean.

4.1.2. Scene II ((on the boat deck at day)

Jack: It would be on fifteen since my old dead. And I have no any brother and sister close in my country. I have to go back.

So, you can just call me waving in the wind.

Well, Rose.....for all time we walk around the deck and hear my story, I think your aim is not talk to me, is it?

Rose: Mr. Dawson, I.... **(25)**

Jack : Jack **(26)**

Rose: Jack?

- I want to thank you for what you did. Not just for.....for pulling me back. But for your discretion. (27)
- Jack: You're welcome (28)
- Rose: Look, I know what you must be thinking! Poor little rich girl. What does she know about misery? (29)
- Jack: No, It is not, what I was thinking. What I was thinking was... what could have happened to hurt this girl so much she thought she had no way out. (30)
- Rose: Well.....It was everything, my whole world and its people. My life has been arranged, so I can't do anything. (31)
- Jack: Gawd look at that thing! You would have gone straight to the bottom.(32)
- Rose: 500 invitations have gone out...All of Philadelphia's officers will attend. I imagine, standing among the crowded and screaming.....but there is no one who looks up. (33)
- Jack: Do you love him? (34)
- Rose: Pardon me? (35)
- Jack: Do you love him? (36)
- Rose: I think you are very rude. You shouldn't asking me this. (37)
- Jack: This is simple question. Do you love that guy or not? (38)
- Rose: This is not a suitable conversation. (39)
- Jack: Why you can't answer that question? (40)
- Rose: This is absurd. You don't know me and I don't know you. We are not having this conversation at all. You are rude, ungood, and persecute, and I am leaving know, Jack...Mr. Dowson, It is been pleasure. Now, I should thank you and now I have thank you (41)
- Jack: And you even insulted me (42)
- Rose: Well, you deserve it (43)
- Jack: Right (44)
- Rose: Right (45)
- Jack: I thought you truly leave it (46)
- Rose: Huh...I am...
You are so annoying...
Wait.....I don't have to leave. This is my part of ship. You leave....(47)
- Jack: Ho..ho..ho..Well..Well..Well... Now, who is being rude?(48)
- Rose: Haah.....What's the stupid thing you carry around? Are you artist?
It's rather good. The very good actions Jack, these are quite good!
Really, they are. (49)
- Jack: Well, they didn't think to much of them in Paree (50)
- Rose: Paris? (51)
- Jack: Yes (52)
- Rose: Well, the person is limited me (53)
- Jack: You can say that (54)

Rose: And these were drawn from life? (55)

Jack: That's one of the great things about Paris. Lots of girls willing take their clothes off. (56)

Rose: You liked this woman? You used them several times (57)

Jack: Wait...She had beautiful hands. You see? (58)

Rose: I think you must had a love affair with her (59)

Jack: No, no...Just her hands. She was unlucky prostitute. See? (60)

Rose: Oh....(61)

Jack: She has good sense of humor

See this lady,. Every night, she always sits in the bar with all of her jewelry, waiting for her loose love (62)

Rose: Well, you have a gift, Jack. You do. You see people (63)

Jack: I see you. (64)

Rose: And....? (65)

Jack: You wouldn't to jump (66)

Datum 25 : “Mr. Dawson, I....”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose calls Jack by using “Mr. Dawson” because it is as the event before that if speak to the person that we do not know before, we will appreciate him by using the call of “Mister”, moreover, because Rose is aristocrat, she is used to call everyone by using “Mr.,Miss,Mrs.”

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about her aim that want to be told to Jack. The aim that she means is saying thanks to Jack

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose assumes that her addressee is foreign person, so she appreciates him by calling him “Mr. Dawson”.

3.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about what is the aim of Rose’s coming to him

3.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.3. Code

This datum uses the code of formal language, Rose calls Jack by “Mr.Dawson”, she uses this because she is used to call someone in formally

3.4. Message-form

It is used because it is in the form of giving information, Rose wants to inform her intention to meet Jack.

3.5. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to say her aim to meet Jack.

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that she has an opportunity to deliver her aim to meet Jack.

Datum 26: “Jack”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if someone wants to be close with other person, he/she should call the nickname.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make context any larger than the name “Jack” that he says is his name, not another “Jack”

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is said because Jack wants to be closer with the addressee, so he asks her to call by his nickname “Jack”

3.2. Setting

It is used because this utterance is said in informal conversation, so Jack prefers to be called by using his nickname.

3.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of ordering, Jack orders her to call him by using his nickname.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6. Purpose

It is used because in order to make their friendship closer

4. Inference

It is used because Jack concludes that it seems enjoyable when Rose calls him by using his nickname.

Datum 27 : “Jack? I want to thank you for what you did. Not just for.....for pulling me back. But for your discretion”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose feels strange with that nickname because she is not used to call anyone by using his/her nickname, so as the event before that if there is someone who is strange about something, she will ask this.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about something that has been done by Jack, what has been done by Jack is helping her

3. Features of context

3.1. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.2. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.3. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving thank, Rose gives her thanks to Jack for his help.

3.4. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6. Purpose

It is used because Rose says her thanks to Jack

Datum 28: "You're welcome"

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is like the event before, when there is someone who says thank you, the addressor will give response respectfully by saying “you are welcome”, “it is okay”, or another utterance.

2. Features of context

2.1. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about Jack’s help to her

2.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

2.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of accepting thank. Jack accepts Rose’s thank to him.

2.5. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

Datum 29: “Look, I know what you must be thinking! Poor little rich girl.

What does she know about misery?”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose assumes that Jack has a thought that she has many problems, it is because she will do suicide. So, as the event before that if there is someone who wants to suicide, it is because she/he has many problems

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about something that happened on her. She feels that her life is arranged.

3. Features of context

3.1. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.2. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.3. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of assumption. Rose assumes that Jack has a thought about her.

3.4. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.5. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to know about what is thought by Jack

Datum 30: “No, It is not what I was thinking. What I was thinking was... what could have happened to hurt this girl so much she though she had no way out”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Jack clarifies that Rose’s assumption is not true. It is as the event before that if there is someone who gives wrong assumption, she/he will clarify.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about Rose’s intended meaning

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because he knows that the addressee is getting the problem, so he asks her to share about her problem

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about what is thought by Jack

3.3. Setting

It is said when Jack knows that Rose in the sad situation, she seems to share her problem. So, Jack wants to make her happy again.

3.4. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of denial. Jack denies Rose's assumption.

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because this utterance is said in order to tell the truth about her thought.

4. Inference

It is used because Jack infers that Rose thinks that he has bad assumption to Rose, so he explains the clear explanation about what he thinks.

Datum 31 “Well.....It was everything, my whole world and its people. My life has been arranged, so I can’t do anything.”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if there is someone who gives opportunity for another person to share his/her problem, of course, he/she will use it well.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about her problem that should be told to Jack

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose assumes that the addressee is the person that can be trusted, so she wants to tell her problem to him.

3.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about sharing Rose’s problem.

3.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of sharing problem, she shares her problem to Jack

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is used because Rose says this in order to share about her problem to Jack

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that she can share to Jack about her problem

Datum 32: “Gawd look at that thing! You would have gone straight to the bottom.”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Jack understands that Rose has been engaged by looking/knowing the ring that Rose uses. He can assume it because it is as the event before that if there is a girl who uses ring in her ring finger, it means that she has been engaged

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the thing that he talks. The thing that he means is Rose's ring

3. Features of context

3.1. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about Rose's problem

3.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of remembering something. Jack remembers Rose on the jumping into the ocean that would be done by her some days ago.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

4. Inference

It is used because Jack concludes that Rose has been engaged by knowing the wedding ring that is used by Rose

Datum 33: “500 invitations has gone out...All of Philadelphia’s officers will attend I imagine, standing among the crowded and screaming.....but there is no anyone who looks up.”

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about the wedding that she tells, it is her wedding, not the other’s wedding.

2. Features of context

2.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose assumes that the addressee is the person that can be trusted, so she wants to tell her problem to him

2.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about Rose’s problem

2.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

2.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of sharing problem, she shares her problem to Jack.

2.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

2.7. Purpose

It is used because Rose says this in order to ask Jack not to cancel her intention

Datum 34: “Do you love him?.”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Jack assumes that from Rose’s explanation, she does not love her fiance, it is based on the event before that if there is a girl who sad by the time her marriage day, it seems that that girl does not love her fiance

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the man that he asks to Rose, he is Cal, Rose’s fiancé.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Jack assumes that his addressee does not love her fiancè, so he asks this for the clear information

3.2. Topic

It is used because the topic is same, it is about Rose's problem

3.3. Setting

It is used because it is said when he knows that actually Rose is forced to be engaged with Cal

3.4. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.5.Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of asking question. Jack wants to know more about Rose's problem, so he asks the question to Rose

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because Jack says this in order to get the clear information about Rose's problem

4. Inference

It is used because Jack concludes that Rose does not love her fiancé because she feels sad when she tells about her engagement.

Datum 35: "Pardon me?"

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of analogy

It is used because as the event before that if there is someone who does not understand yet about the question, she/he will ask it more.

2. Features of context

2.1. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

2.2. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other.

2.2. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of asking question. Rose does not get clear understanding about Jack's question, so she asks for getting the clear information.

2.3. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is used because this utterance is said in order to ask Jack to repeat his question

Datum 36: "Do you love him?"

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of analogy

It is used because Jack repeats his question, it is as the event before that if there is someone who does not understand yet about his question, he will repeat it more.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the man that he asks to Rose, he is Cal, Rose's fiancé.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Jack assumes that the addressee is not happy to tell her fiancé, so it looks like the addressee doesn't love him

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has same topic, it is about Rose's problem

3.3. Setting

It is used because it is said when he knows that actually Rose is forced to be engaged with Cal

3.4. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of repeating question. Jack still wants to know more about Rose's problem, so he asks the question to Rose

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to get the clear information about Rose's problem

4. Inference

Jack concludes that Rose does not love her fiancé because she feels sad when she tells about her engagement.

Datum 37 : “I think you are very rude. You shouldn't asking me this”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose assumes that Jack's question is rude to be uttered, as the event before that this question is included in interference on her privacy, so it is thought as the rude question

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about the question that is asked by Jack. It is Jack's question before that asks Rose whether she loves Cal or not.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose assumes that Jack is foreign person, so she does not want Jack asks about her privacy

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about Rose's privacy

3.3. Setting

It is used because it is said when Rose feels that Jack too involves in her problem. So, she says that Jack is very rude

3.4. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of disagreement. Rose disagree with Jack's question

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Key

This utterance involves the evaluation about how Jack's attitude is, from their conversation, Rose evaluates that Jack is rude man.

3.9. Purpose

It is used because this utterance is said in order to criticizes Jack

4. Inference

Rose concludes that Jack too much know about her privacy, so in her opinion, it is very rude when Jack asks about her privacy.

Datum 38: “This is a simple question. Do you love that guy or not?”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Jack assumes that his question is simple question, so it can be answered easily.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the question that she asked, the question he means is “does Rose love her fiancé?”, not another question

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Jack assumes that his addressee does not love her fiancé, so he asks this for the clear information.

3.2. Setting

It is used because it is said when he knows that actually Rose is forced to be engaged with Cal.

3.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of repeating question. Jack really wants to know more about Rose's problem, so he asks this question again

3.5. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6. Key

It is used because the utterance involves how question that asked by Jack, in Jack's opinion it is simple question

3.7. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to get the clear information about Rose's problem

4. Inference

Jack concludes that Rose does not love her fiancé because she feels sad when she tells about her engagement

Datum 39: "This is not a suitable conversation"

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because as Rose assumption that the rude question is not appropriate to be discussed.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because as Rose does not make the context any larger about the topic that they are talked at this time

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose assumes that Jack is foreign person, so she does not want Jack know more about her privacy.

3.2. Setting

It is used because it is when Rose feels that Jack too involves in her problem. So, she says that their conversation is not suitable to be talked.

3.3. Channel

It is used because it is both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of disagreement. Rose disagree with the topic of their conversation.

3.6.Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Key

It is used because this utterance involves the evaluation about the conversation, in Rose's opinion, their conversation is not suitable.

3.8.Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to say that she dislikes Jack knows about her privacy

4. Inference

Rose concludes that Jack's question is about her privacy, so it is inappropriate to be talked

Datum 40: "Why you can't answer that question?"

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Jack understands that Rose does not want to answer his question by saying the utterance before, it is based on the event before that if there is someone who is difficult to give answer, it means that she/he does not want to answer this.

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the topic that they are talked at this time

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

Jack thinks at first that the addressee wants to share all of her problem on her privacy, so he asks this to her.

3.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of asking reason. Jack asks the reason why Rose can not ask his question.

3.5.Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6. Purpose

It is used because Jack says this in order to ask the reason from Rose

4. Inference

It is used because Jack concludes that Rose does not want to give answer about his question.

Datum 41: “This is absurd. You don’t know me and I don’t know you. We are not having this conversation at all. You are rude, ungood, and persecute, and I am leaving know, Jack.

Mr. Dowson, It is been pleasure. Now, I should thank you and now I have thank you.”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose assumes that Jack’s question influences her privacy even they are not know each other yet, so as the event before, it is absurd/rude to be interference in another person’s privacy

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about the topic that they are talked at this time

3. Features of context

3.1. Adresse and addressor

It is used because Rose assumes that Jack is foreign person, so she does not want Jack asks about her privacy

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about Rose’s privacy

3.3. Setting

It is used because it is said when Jack forces Rose to answer his question about Rose's privacy.

3.4. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of clarification and insulting. Rose clarifies that she and Jack do not know each other, they should not talk about Rose's privacy, moreover, she also insults Jack.

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Key

It is used because this utterance involves the evaluation about how their conversation is and about how Jack's attitude is, Rose evaluates that their conversation is absurd and Jack is rude, ungood, and persecute man

3.9. Purpose

It is said in order to ask Jack not to influence her privacy

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that she and Jack do not know each other, so in her opinion, Jack should not know about her privacy

Datum 42 : “And you even insulted me”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Jack assumes that Rose insults him since she calls him as the bad boy, as the event before that if there is someone who says like Rose’s utterance, it means that this person insults the hearer

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the Rose’s utterance before.

3. Features of context

3.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is Rose’s attitude to Jack

3.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of dislike. He dislikes to be said that he is rude, ungood and persecute man.

3.5. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6. Purpose

It is said in order to say his feeling that he dislike to be said as the bad man

4. Inference

It is used because Jack concludes that Rose insults him by saying that he is rude, ungood and also persecute man.

Datum 43: “Well, you deserve it”

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose assumes that the person who asks about rude question, he deserves to be insulted

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about the word “it”, it is the bad characteristics that she says to Jack

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

Rose assumes that Jack is foreign person, so she does not want Jack asks her privacy

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic. It is about Rose's attitude to Jack

3.3. Setting

It is used because it is said when Jack forces her to answer his question on her privacy, so she says that Jack deserves to be insulted.

3.4. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of insulting, she says to Jack that she deserves to be insulted.

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to say her feeling of anger

4. Inference

It is said because Rose infers that Jack does not like to be insulted, however she is annoyed with him, so she says this utterance.

Datum 44: “Right”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about something that he agreed, it is Rose’s saying that he deserves to be insulted, not another saying.

2. Features of context

2.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about Rose’s attitude to Jack

2.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

2.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of decision. He decides to make their talk not to be quarrel, so he receives what is said by Rose

2.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

Datum 45:” Right.”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if someone who agrees with his/her addressor, he/she will say “right, yes, allright.”

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about what is agreed by Jack, it is about the bad characters that she says to Jack

3. Features of context

3.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the agreement of Jack

3.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of agreement. Rose agrees with Jack decision to finish their talk.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

Datum 46: “: I thought you truly leave it”

It is reached by using:

1. Features of context

1.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other.

1.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

1.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

1.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of making allusion. Jack alludes Rose to go from that place

1.5.Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

1.6. Purpose

It is said because this utterance is said in order to remember Rose that she should go from that place

Datum 47: “: Huh...I am...You are so annoying... Wait.....I don’t have to leave. This is my part of ship. You leave....”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose is rather angry since she is asked to go out in her part of ship by Jack. Then, she asks Jack to go out. It is as the event before that if there is someone who is asked to go from her/his place, she/he will be angry

2. The principle of local interpretation

Rose does not make the context any larger that she must leave the place where they have conversation, not another place.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose says this because she is annoyed with him.

3.2. Topic

It is said because it has the same topic, it is about Jack’s attitude

3.3. Setting

It is said when Jack is very annoying for him, he asks Rose to leave her part of ship

3.4. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

3.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of being annoyed. She is annoyed to Jack who asks her to go from her part of ship.

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Key

It is used because this utterance involves the evaluation about how Jack's attitude is, Rose evaluates that Jack is also annoying man

3.9. Purpose

It is said because in order to say her feeling of annoyance

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that Jack is annoying man due to his annoying attitude

Datum 48:” Ho..ho..ho..Well..Well. Well... Now, who is being rude”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the rude person in their conversation, it is the person who is rude on his/her talks, not rude in his/her action.

2. Features of context

2.1. Addressee and addressor

It is said because Jack alludes the addressee, he does it because the addressee is woman, moreover, he still appreciates the woman

2.2. Topic

It is said because it has the same topic. It is about Rose's attitude

2.3. Setting

It is used because it is said when Rose also do rude attitude, so he also alludes her on this case.

2.4. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance

2.5. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of making allusion. Jack alludes that actually not only him that is rude, but also Rose

2.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

2.8.Key

It is used because this utterance involves the evaluation about how Rose's attitude is, Jack alludes that Rose is also rude

2.9. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to say his feeling of annoyance

Datum 49: "Haah.....What's the stupid thing you carry around? Are you artist?It's rather good. The very good actions....Jack, these are quite good! Really, they are."

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because as the event before that if there is someone who can not answer the question because she/he is teased, she/he can't answer any words, sometimes he/she just says "haah or huuuh"

2. Features of context

2.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose asks to the addressee whether he is an artist or not because her drawings are good

2.2. Setting

It is used because this utterance is said when she knows that Jack has many good pictures

2.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

2.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other.

2.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of asking question and admiration. Rose asks him whether he is an artist or not, moreover, she also admires Jack's drawing.

2.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

2.7. Key

It is used because this utterance involves evaluation about Jack's drawings. Rose evaluates that Jack's drawing are very good

2.8. Purpose

It is used in order to reduce her anger, even to admire Jack's picture

3. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that Jack is artist, it is because he brings some good pictures

Datum 50: "Well, they didn't think to much of them in Paree"

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make context any larger about the persons in the picture. They are Paris people.

2. Features of context

2.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about about the girl on the picture drawn by Jack.

2.2. Setting

It is used because it is said when Rose knows and sees his drawings.

2.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

2.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving information. Jack gives information about the girls in Paris.

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to give more information to Rose

Datum 51 : “Paris?”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if there is someone who does not understand yet about the addressor's utterance, he/she will ask it more for the clear information

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make context any larger about Paris, it is the city in Europe continent.

3. Features of context

3.1. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

3.2. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.3. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of asking the clear information. Rose asks the clear information whether is this Paris city or not

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to ask the clear information

Datum 52: "Yes"

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if there is someone who agrees with his/her addressor, he/she will say "yes, right, alright"

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make context any larger about Paris, it is the city in Europe continent.

3. Features of context

3.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the Paris city in Europe continent.

3.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

3.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of answering question. Jack answers that this is Paris city.

3.5. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to give the clear information

Datum 53: “Well, the person is limited me”

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of analogy

It is used because as the event before that if there is someone who does not know yet about someone/something that is unusual for him/her, he/she feels strange with this

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make context any larger about the person that she means in the picture that comes from Paris

3. Features of context

3.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the girl on the picture drawn by Jack

3.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

3.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of expressing feeling of strange. She utters her feeling of strange about the girls in Jack's drawing.

3.5. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6.Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to say her feeling of strange

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that the persons in Jack's picture are very different with her surrounding, so she has limited knowledge about them.

Datum 54: "You can say that"

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because as the event before that if her/his addressee does not know yet about his/her strange object in his/her picture, of course he/she will not make it as a problem

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make context any larger about the word "that", it is Rose's utterance before

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Jack understands that the addressee comes from appreciated family, so she feels strange with the nude girl that is drawn.

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the girl on the picture drawn by Jack

3.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving permission. Jack permits Rose to have strange feeling to the girls on the picture

3.5.Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.6. Purpose

It is used because Jack says this in order to permit Rose says her assumption

4. Inference

It is used because Jack concludes that it can be said by the aristocrat family like Rose because she never do like this, so it is strange for her

Datum 55: “And these were drawn from life?”

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about the word “these”, what she means is Jack’s picture

2. Features of context

2.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the girl on the picture drawn by Jack

2.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack’s talent on drawing.

2.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of asking information. She asks more information about Jack's picture.

2.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

2.7. Purpose

It is said in order to ask the clear information

Datum 56 : “That’s one of the great things about Paris. Lots of girls willing take their clothes off”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if there is someone who still does not know more about something, the addressor will explain it more

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make context any larger about something that happened for the Paris people that he drawn

3. Features of context

3.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the girl on the picture drawn by Jack

3.2. Setting

It is used because it is said when Rose feels strange and needs more information about the girl in the picture

3.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving information. Jack gives more informations about Paris.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is said in order to give more information to Rose

4. Inference

It is used because Jack understands about Rose's surprise about the girl in Paris, so he gives more explanation about this

Datum 57: "You liked this woman? You used them several times"

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose assumes that Jack loves that girl, it is because the girl is not drawn commonly, the girl is nude, so Rose assumes that Jack has love affair with that girl

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about the woman that she says. What she means is the women on Jack's picture

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is because Rose assumes that the addressee (Jack) has love affair with the girl in the picture because she wants to be drawn nudely by Jack.

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic. It is about the girl on the picture drawn by Jack

3.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of asking the truth. She asks Jack whether he likes the woman on his picture or not.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to ask the clear information

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that Jack likes the woman in the picture because she wants to be drawn nudely

Datum 58: “Wait...She had beautiful hands. You see?”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because as the event before that if there is someone who hears false assumption about him/her, he/she will give the true explanation about him/her

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make context any larger about the girl that is meant by Rose, she is drawn because she has beautiful hands

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is because Jack does not want to be taught negatively by Rose, the woman that he likes, so he explains the truth about that girl.

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic. It is about the girl on the picture that has beautiful hands drawn by Jack

3.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving reason. Jacks gives the reason why she draws the girl on his picture.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use coversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7.Key

It is used because it involves the evaluation about how the woman's hand is, Jack evaluates that the woman's hand is beautiful.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to give clarification about his feeling to the woman on the picture

4. Inference

It is used because Jack infers that Rose needs an explanation about the reason why he draws the girl on his picture

Datum 59: "I think you must had a love affair with her"

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because Rose assumes that Jack has love affair with the girl in the picture because the girl wants to be drawn nudely, it means that Jack has affair with that girl

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make the context any larger about the woman that she talks, it is the woman in Jack's picture.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is because Rose still does not trust Jack because she assumes that the girl that is drawn nudely is not common, surely, in her opinion he has love affair with the girl in the picture.

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic. It is about the girl on the picture that has beautiful hands drawn by Jack

3.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of unbelievable. She does not believe with Jack's reason.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to get the clear information

4. Inference

It is because Rose concludes that Jack likes the woman in the picture because she wants to be drawn nudely

Datum 60: “No, no...Just her hands. She was unlucky prostitute. See?”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of analogy

It is used because as the event before that if there is someone who hears false assumption about him/her, he/she will give the true explanation about him/her

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the woman that he talks, she is the woman on his picture.

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is because Jack does not want to be taught negatively by Rose, the woman that he likes, so he explains the truth about that girl

3.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic. It is about the girl on the picture that has beautiful hands drawn by Jack.

3.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of telling the truth. He really tells the truth that he draws that girl because of her hands

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to give the clarification

4. Inference

It is because Jack concludes that Rose has bad assumptions about him, so he gives the reason why he draws that girl.

Datum 61: “ Oh.....”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of local interpretation

It is used because it is as the event before that if there is someone who gets clear information and agrees with this, she/he will say “oh...,mm...,yup”

2. Features of context

2.1. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the girl on the picture that has beautiful hands drawn by Jack

2.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack’s talent on drawing.

2.3. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of agreement. Rose agrees with Jack’s reason.

2.5. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

4. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that Jack really does not love the girl on his picture.

Datum 62:” She has good sense of humor. See this lady,. Every night, she always sit in the bar with all of her jewelry, waiting for her loose love”

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make the context any larger about the woman that he talks, she is the woman on his picture

2. Features of context

2.1. Addressee and addressor

Jack does not want to be taught negatively by Rose, the woman that he likes, so he explains the truth about that girl.

2.2. Topic

It is used because it has the same topic, it is about the girl on the picture that has beautiful hands drawn by Jack

2.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack’s talent on drawing.

2.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of strengthening his reason about why he draws the girl on the picture.

2.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

2.7. Purpose

It is used because it is in order to give clarification and also to ignore Rose's attention to the picture before.

3. Inference

It is used because Jack concludes that Rose has bad assumptions about him, so he gives the reason why he draws that girl.

Datum 63: "Well, you have a gift, Jack. You do. You see people"

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of analogy

It is used because it is as the event before that if there is someone who is proud of his/her addressee, he/she will give admiration

2. The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make context any larger about the gift that is owned by Jack, it is the skill on drawing

3. Features of context

3.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Rose admires her addressee due to his talent, he can draw well.

3.2. Setting

It is said when she knows that Jack can draw well

3.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

3.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

3.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of giving admiration. Rose admires to Jack that he has a talent on drawings.

3.6. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.7. Key

It is because it involves the evaluation about Jack's picture. Rose evaluates that Jack's pictures are good, so she says that he has a gift in the form of drawing's skill.

3.8. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to admire Jack's skill

4. Inference

It is because Rose concludes that Jack is full talent person in drawing. It can be seen from his artistic drawing.

Datum 64: "I see you."

It is reached by using:

1. The principle of local interpretation

It is because Jack does not make the context any larger about this utterance, what he means is the event when they meet at the first time

2. Features of context

2.1. Addressee and addressor

It is used because Jack says this to his addressee as the special person that also have ever been met by him.

2.2. Topic

It is said because it has the same topic, it is about the event on their first meeting

2.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

2.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.5. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of remembering an event. Jack remembers about the event on their first meeting

3.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

3.8. Purpose

It is said because it is in order to remember their first meeting

4. Inference

It is used because Jack says that the people that he sees including Rose.

Datum 65:” Rose does not make context any larger about the event when they meet at the first time”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Rose does not make context any larger about the event when they meet at the first time

2. Features of context

2.1. Topic

It is said because it has the same topic. It is about the event on their first meeting.

2.2. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack's talent on drawing.

2.3. Code

It is used because it happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.4. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of remembering an event. Jack remembers about the event on their first meeting.

2.5. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

2.6. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to remember their first meeting.

3. Inference

It is used because Rose concludes that Jack memorizes their first meeting, so she asks him to continue his impression on their first meeting.

Datum 66:” You wouldn’t to jump”

It is reached by using:

1.The principle of local interpretation

It is used because Jack does not make context any larger about the event when they meet at the first time

2. Features of context

2.1. Addressee and addressor

Jack says this because he knows that his addressee will not jump into the ocean at their first meeting

2.2. Topic

It is said because it has the same topic. It is about the event on their first meeting.

2.3. Channel

It is used because both of Rose and Jack use spoken form on doing communication, it is because they are in near distance, moreover, this utterance uses the medium of picture to explain Jack’s talent on drawing.

2.4. Code

It is used because it is happened in informal situation, so Jack and Rose also use the informal language to talk to each other

2.6. Message-form

It is used because this utterance is in the form of remembering an event.

Jack remembers about the event on their first meeting.

2.7. Event

It is used because it is taken place in the event of conversation, both of them use conversation, so their communication can run well.

2.8. Purpose

It is used because it is said in order to remember their first meeting.

3. Inference

It is used because Jack infers that Rose also memorizes their first meeting and asks him to continue his impression on their first meeting

4.2. Discussion

After obtaining the data and analyzing them based on the ways of reaching coherence, in this section, this research discusses the whole data to answer the problem proposed in previous chapter.

The question on how is coherence used in the script of “TITANIC” movie is discussed by two focuses. Firstly, by analyzing what ways of reaching coherence are stated in the script of “TITANIC” movie. Secondly, by identifying the utterances those completely involve all of ways of reaching coherence in the script of “TITANIC” movie.

According to Brown and Yule (1983: 225) there are 4 ways of reaching coherence, they are: the principle of analogy, the principle of local interpretation, features of context and inference.

The first way of reaching coherence is the principle of analogy. It is the things that will tend to be as they were before (1983: 67). Almost all of the data analyzed use the principle of analogy as one of the way of reaching coherence. It is found that all of scenes use the principle of analogy as one of the way of reaching coherence. Based on the previous findings, this way is used in scene I (On the poop deck at night), it is used in datum (1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6), (7),(8),(9), (10),(11),(12),(13),(14),(15),(16),(17),(18),(19),(21),(22),(23). Moreover, this way is also used in scene II (On the boat deck at day), it is used in the datum (25), (26), (27), (28), (29),(30),(31),(32),(34), (35),(36),(37), (38), (39),(40),(41),(42),(43), (45),(47),(49),(51),(52),(53),(54),(56),(57),(58),(59),(60),(61), and (63).

The second way of reaching coherence is the principle of local interpretation. By using this way, the hearer/speaker hopefully not to construct a context any larger than he/she needs to arrive at an interpretation (Brown and Yule, 1983: 59). Based on the previous findings, this way is used in scene I (On the poop deck at night), it is used in the datum (1),(2),(3), (4),(5), (6), (7), (8),(9), (10),(11),(12),(13),(14),(16),(17),(18),(19),(20),(21)and (24). Moreover, this way is also used in scene II (On the boat deck at day), it is used in the datum (25), (26), (27),(29),(30),(31),(32),(33),(34),(36), (37),(38),(39),(40), (41),(42),(43),(44),

(45),(47),(48),(50),(51),(52),(53),(54),(55),(56),(57),(58),(59),(60),(62),(63),(64),(65), and (66).

The third way of reaching coherence is feature of context. According to Hymes as stated in Brown and Yule (1983: 38), there are 9 features of context, they are addressee and addressor, topic, setting, channel, code, message-form, event, key, and purpose.

On the feature of context especially on addressee and addressor, based on the previous finding, this way is used in scene I (On the poop deck at night), it is used in the datum (1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7),(9),(10),(14), (17),(18),(19),(20), (21) and (24). This way is also used in scene II (On the boat deck at day), it is used in the datum (25),(26),(30),(31),(33),(34),(36), (37),(38),(39),(40), (41), (43),(46),(47),(48),(49),(54),(57),(58),(59),(60),(62),(63),(64), and (66).

On the feature of context especially on topic, based on the previous findings, this way is used in scene I (On the poop deck at night), it is used in the datum (2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7),(8),(9),(10),(11),(12),(13),(14),(16), (17),(18), (19), (20),(21),(24) and (24). This way is also used in scene II (On the boat deck at day), it is used in the datum (25),(28),(30),(31), (32),(33),(34), (36), (37), (41), (42), (43), (44),(45),(47),(48),(50),(52),(53),(54),(55), (56),(57), (58),(59), (60), (61),(62),(64),(65), and (66).

On the features of context especially on setting, based on the previous findings, this way is used in scene I (On the poop deck at night), it is used in the datum (1),(2),(3),(5),(7),(13),(14),(17),(18),(19),(20), (22) and (24). This way is

also used in scene II (On the boat deck at day), it is used in the datum (26),(30),(34),(36),(37),(38),(39),(41),(43),(47),(48),(49),(50),(56), and (63).

On the features of context especially on channel, code, message form, and event are used in all of the data from datum (1) up to datum (66) either in scene I (On the poop deck at night) and scene II (On the boat deck at night).

On the features of context especially on key, based on the previous findings, this way is not used in scene I (On the poop deck at night), it is because the utterances in this scene does not involve evaluation about something. While, this way is used in scene II (On the boat deck at night), it used in the datum (37),(38),(39),(41),(47),(48),(49), and (63).

On the features of context especially on purpose, based on the previous findings, this way is used in scene I (On the poop deck at night), it is used in the datum (1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7),(8),(9),(10),(11),(12),(13), (14),(15), (16), (17), (18),(19),(20),(22),(23), and (24). This way is also used in scene II (On the boat deck at day), it is used in the datum (25),(26),(27),(29), (30),(31),(33),(34), (35), (36),(37),(38),(39),(40),(41),(42),(43),(46),(47),(48),(49),(50),(51),(52),(53),(54), (55),(56),(57),(58),(59),(60),(62),(63),(64),(65), and (66).

The fourth way of reaching coherence is inference. According to Brown and Yule (1983: 256) inference is used to describe the process which the reader (hearer) must go through to get from the literal meaning of what is written (said) to what the writer (speaker) intended to convey. Based on the data found, this way is used in scene I (On the poop deck at night), it is used in the datum

(1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6), (7),(8), (9), (10),(11),(12),(16),(17),(18), (19), (20), (21),(22), and (23). This way is also used in scene II (On the boat deck at day), it is used in the datum (25),(26),(29),(30),(31),(32),(34), (36),(37), (38),(39),(40), (41),(42),(43),(47),(49),(53),(54),(56),(57),(58), (59),(60),(61), (62),(63),(64),(65), and (66).

Furthermore, from all the explanations above, it can be known that the data those completely use all of the ways of reaching coherence are; datum (37): “I think you are very rude. You shouldn’t asking me this.”, datum (41): “This is absurd. You don’t know me and I don’t know you. We are not having this conversation at all. You are rude, ungood, and persecute, and I am leaving know, Jack...Mr. Dowson, It is been pleasure. Now, I should thank you and now I have thank you.”, and datum (47) : “Huh...I am...You are so annoying...Wait.....I don’t have to leave. This is my part of ship. You leave....

After two points are answered, as the conclusion of discussion above, coherence is the connection of the elements of the message that will only produce one particular interpretation with or without overt linguistic connections between those elements. Moreover, there are four ways of reaching coherence that are used in “TITANIC” movie, they are the principle of analogy, the principle of local interpretation, inference and 9 features of context, addressor and addressee, topic, setting, channel, code, message-form, event, key, and purpose. The data those completely use all of the ways of reaching coherence are datum (37), (41), and (47).



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding and discussion, the conclusion and suggestion of the research is as the following:

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the research question and discussion of the data presentation, the following conclusion can be described dealing with the coherence in “TITANIC” movie.

There are four ways of reaching coherence on the dialogues between Rose and Jack, they are: the principle of analogy, the principle of local interpretation, inference and 9 features of context, namely addressor and addressee, topic, setting, channel, code, message-form, event, key, and purpose.

There are three utterances that completely use all of the ways of reaching coherence. First, "I think you are very rude. You shouldn't asking me this." (datum 37). Second, "This is absurd. You don't know me and I don't know you. We are not having this conversation at all. You are rude, ungood, and persecute, and I am leaving know, Jack...Mr. Dowson, It is been pleasure. Now, I should thank you and now I have thank you." (datum 41). The last, "Huh...I am...You are so annoying..... Wait.....I don't have to leave. This is my part of ship. You leave....(Datum 47)

5.2. Suggestion

After analyzing the coherence in "TITANIC" movie, the suggestions are directed toward the next researcher, the discourse analysis lecturer and the reader;

5.2.1. To the next researcher

Based on the result of this research in the analysis of coherence, it can be suggested that this research can be discussed from other topics by the next researcher, for instance using other perspectives of "TITANIC" movie.

5.2.2. To the discourse analysis lecturer

Key is seldom used in "TITANIC" movie, so it is expected that the discourse analysis lecturers give the material about coherence especially on features of context on key, it can be applied on other texts or objects.

5.2.3. To the audiences

Based on this research, because "TITANIC" movie has a good application on coherence, so the reader especially the linguistics students are expected to learn coherence by watching this movie.

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