

From that case, the writer can explain that situational context interprets the background knowledge about who, whom, what, when, where, how in social scene. Therefore it is suitable to analyze speech acts and the writer needs to know the background knowledge of the utterances. Such as, who is speaking to whom, when, where, and what talking about. Hymes (1964) in Brown and Yule (1983: 38) that sets about specifying the features of context which may be relevant to the identification of a type of speech event. So, the writer takes theory of Hymes (1964) to analyze them.

Hymes (1974) in Elham, Alireza, and Farhad's Journal (Vol 2, 2012: 29) also proposed that these speech events have components that should be taken into account to produce a satisfactory description of any particular speech event. He offers the mnemonic device of SPEAKING grid as a heuristic for the various factors he deems to be relevant. Such factors are 'setting', 'participants', 'ends', 'act sequences', 'key', 'instrumentalities', and 'genre'. This set of components is referred to as the 'speaking grid' and its purpose is to help the analysts to put their analysis in some kinds.

Hymes (1964) states in Brown and Yule (1983:37) that the role of context in interpretation as, on the one hand, limiting the range of possible interpretations and, on the other, as supporting the intended interpretation. Thus Hymes (1964) sets about specifying the features of context which may be relevant to the identification of speech event.

this classification is more specific and detail than other classifications. But, actually Austin and Searle have same presumption that human wants to reach objectives in using language.

2.2 Review of Previous Study

Previously, there are several researches about illocutionary acts. The writer has read first is Isanna A. Muskananfolo (2009) in Faculty of Letters Petra Christian University university Surabaya. The title is Analysis of illocutionary acts in “Victory Speech” and “Inaugural Speech” of Barack Obama. This study was a descriptive qualitative study on illocutionary acts of speeches delivered by Barack Obama, “Victory Speech” and “Inaugural Speech”. The writer wanted to know the classifications of illocutionary acts occurring the utterances in the speeches of Barack Obama, the frequency occurred of each classification in the speeches. In analyzing “Victory Speech” and Inaugural Speech”, the writer used Austin’s theory of speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts of Searle (1976). The findings showed that the five classifications of Illocutionary Acts with different frequencies used in both two speeches. Furthermore, it was revealed that the every classification was occurred in “Victory Speech” and “Inaugural Speech”, they are Representatives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives and Declarations. Finally, it was discovered that Obama in his speeches used several acts of each classification to transmit his message to the audiences, mainly in the way to assert the fact, tell his belief, promise some future actions, invite the audiences and declare something. The differences of Muskananfolo’s study

(2009) with this study are the object, the problems of the study and the result. Muskananfolo uses speech (Barack Obama), while this study uses movie (Akeelah and The Bee). Then the problems of the study, Muskananfolo takes the types and frequent of illocutionary acts, while this study takes the types of illocutionary acts and the context of illocutionary acts. In the result of the study, Muskananfolo has found the all of types of illocutionary acts, but in this study has found four of five types of illocutionary acts (directive, assertive, expressive and declarations).

The second is Liana salim (2006) in Faculty of Letters Petra Christian University Surabaya. The title is *The Study of Illocutionary Acts in 'Bed Cover' Program of DJ FM Radio presented by Julian*. Liana wants to analyze the illocutionary act types and most dominant types from presenter's speech. The writer chooses the theory of illocutionary act types categorizes by Searle to analyze the illocutionary acts type of the utterance in the data. The methodology of this study is descriptive approach to analyze the data. The analysis shows that the data have representative (29 of the data (36.7%)), directive (30 of the data (38%)), expressive (24 of the data (24%)), and commissive (one of the data (1.3%)) types of illocutionary acts, and directive is the most dominant type in the data. The differences of Liana's study (2006) with this study are the object, the problems of the study and the research method. Liana (2006) uses program of DJ FM Radio (Julian), while this study uses movie (Akeelah and The Bee). Then the problems of the study, Liana (2006) takes the types and most dominant of illocutionary acts, while this

study takes the types of illocutionary acts and the context of illocutionary acts. In the result of the study, Liana (2006) has used directive approach to analyze her study, while this study uses qualitative approach.

From the thesis above, the writer gets inspiration to her study. She wants to analyze “Akeelah and The bee” movie in linguistics study with using illocutionary acts theory. In this study, the writer takes theory of Searle (1979). She also chooses the types and the context of illocutionary acts as the problem of the study to make different from previous study and give useful for the students majoring in linguistic. So the writer in this study analyzes about illocutionary acts used by a main character in “Akeelah and the Bee” Movie by Dough Atchison.