CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the writer presents two points. The first point of this chapter is data findings and the second point is discussions. In the data findings there is table of types of illocutionary acts that is appeared on Akeelah's utterances. From the data findings, the writer interprets illocutionary acts and context of illocutionary acts. She analyzes based on illocutionary acts theory that recasted by Searle's theory (1979) from Austin. There are five; assertives, directives, commisives, expressives, and declarations. In the last, the writer provides the interpretation of the context based on the features of Hymes (1964) that appeared in Akeelah's illocutionary acts which are the participant, setting, event, and topic.

4.1 Data Findings

In this point, the writer provides the table of types of illocutionary acts. In the table contains some examples of Akeelah's utterances of illocutionary acts on dialogues. Before, the writer has found many utterances of illocutionary acts types used by Akeelah as a main character in *Akeelah and The Bee* movie. So, she takes some the data finding as a samples. This table makes the writer easier to interpret the types and the context of illocutionary acts that is appeared on Akeelah's utterances.

Table 4.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Freq		ocutionary	Some Example of Utterances on Dialogue	Frag
	Acts			
50	Directive	Ask	1. Dr. Larabee: "New words get added to the dictionary every year. Look, I didn't get to the national bee until I was 14 years old. I had no help. I had no training. I had nothing. By the time I got to the third round, I was out. You have an opportunity to win this thing. Akeelah: "But all we've done for eight months is study words. Why can't we take a break, go to a movie, to a	F-23
		<u>/</u> }	basketball game? Why can't we have fun?" Dr. Larabee: "I told you, Denise, you can have fun after the bee." Akeelah: "Who's Denise?" Dr. Larabee: "What?"	
			2. Woman: "It's the suffix that would trip up most people. They would tend to spell it T-1-O-U-S, or C-1-O-U-S." Akeelah: "Is it derived from the Latin word argilla, meaning clay?"	F-28
			Man: "That's correct." Akeelah: "A-R-G-l-L-L-ACan l start over?"	
			Woman: "You may. But you cannot change the letters you've already spelled." Keelah: "A-R-G-l-L-L-A-C-E-O-U-S, argillaceous." Woman: "That's correct."	
		Request	3. Mrs. Anderson: "Hey. Baby, what are you still doing up? Akeelah: "I've gotta learn more words. You gonna come see me in the district bee this Saturday?" Mrs. Anderson: "What, is that at your school?"	F-10
			4. Man: "Psalmody." Akeelah: "Definition please." Man: "Psalmody means the	F-19

				practiceor art of of singing in psalms." Akeelah: "P-S-A- L-M-O-D-Y, psalmody." Man: "That's correct."	
		Order	5.	Man : "We're down to 11 spellers. The top 10 qualify for the Southern California regional finals. In the next round" (baby crying) if you miss a word do not leave the stageas you may have an opportunity to compete for any remaining places." Akeelah: "Kiana, get that baby out of here."	F-11
	1	/	6.	Kiana: "And baby, you should know that you ain't" Akeelah: "Here it is, here it is. Stop stopstopstop."	F-15
18	Assertive	Affirm		Akeelah's friend: "everybody say you a brainiac." Akeelah : "I ain't no brainiac." Dr. Larabee : "Do me a favor, leave the ghetto talk outside, all right? Akeelah : "Ghetto talk? I don't talk ghetto."	F-9
			9.	Georgia: "Cause people want to see you do good." Akeelah: "You know what? Georgia, you're my best friend. And you always tell me l can do things even when l think l can't. But l gotta tell you something. If you want to be a flight attendant, you first gotta ride on a plane." Georgia: "I will someday."	F-26
		Believe	10.	Dr. Larabee: "Ever since you found out there was such a thing as the national spelling bee you've seen yourself holding up that trophy, but if you can't say it, you can't win it. So say it." Akeelah: "I want to win."	F-16

	Dr. Larabee: "Say it louder please." Akeelah: "I want to win." Dr. Larabee: "You want to win what?" Akeelah: "I want to win the national spelling bee!" Dr. Larabee: "Good. Good."	
Complain	11. Mrs. Anderson: "You don't be taking a bus to Woodland Hills by yourself." Akeelah: "There's nobody around to take me." Mrs. Anderson: "That's 'cause I work." Akeelah: "That's what you said on the weekend. All the other kids have their parents at the district bee." Mrs. Anderson: "Maybe the other kids have parents who got more time on their hands. Look, I'm not having another child of mine disappearing at all hours. So if this spelling thing means sneaking off to the suburbs by yourself, I'm calling it all off. Akeelah: "We can't call it off! I'm going to the regional bee.	F-13
Inform	12. Mrs. Anderson: "What you got there?" Akeelah: "Homework. You know, the regional bee is coming up soon and I was wondering if you might want" Mrs. Anderson: "Is that gonna happen in Beverly Hills too?"	F-17
Predict	13. Mrs. Anderson: "You must want this thing pretty bad because you ain't never lied to me before in your life. So maybe you can tell me what you think a good punishment would be for what you did." Akeelah: "I guess I gotta miss the bee." Mrs. Anderson: "But that don't just punish you."	F-20
Report	14. Mrs. Anderson: "Akeelah, what's wrong?" Akeelah: "I don't want to do the bee no more." Mrs. Anderson: "You don't want to do	F-24

		the bee? Why not?" Akeelah: "Dr. Larabee don't want to coach me no more, Georgia don't want to hang out with me and all these people are expecting me to win. And it's just too hard, Mama. I want it all to stop." Mrs. Anderson: "Baby, you worked so."	
	Suggest	15. Dr. Larabee: "You should be very well prepared then." Akeelah: "You know, Dr. Larabee, when I was a little girlmy daddy died. I used to cry all the time. But thenI found something that helped. Dr. Larabee: "What was that?" Akeelah: "I spelled over and over again. And I'd feel better. Maybe when you're thinking of heryou can try spelling. It might help."	F-25
12 Exp	ressive Apologize	16. Mrs. Anderson: "You want to tell me what the heck is going on here? Because I never signed a consent form. Akeelah: "I signed Daddy's name." Mrs. Anderson: "You did what?! How do you think I felt when Javier's mother calls me to see if I need a ride to USC? I don't know who she is or what she's talking about. Akeelah: "I'm sorry, Mama. I just wanted to do the bee.	F-20
	Pardon	17. Dr. Larabee: "You can leave now." Akeelah: "Excuse me?" Dr. Larabee: "I said you can leave."	F-9
	Praise	18. Dr. larabee: "Come in, come in." Akeelah: "That's a very pretty lady. ls she your wife?"	F-14
	Thank	19. Mrs. Anderson: "She still got time to get	F-20

			back up on that stage?" Mr. Welch: "If we move very quickly, yes." Mrs. Anderson: "Well, I guess you'd better get a move on." Mr. Welch: "We haven't much time. Come on, come on." Akeelah: "Thank you, Mama." Mrs. Anderson: "All right."	
4	Commissive	Offer	20. Akeelah: "Well, um me and some of the other kids are hanging out in my room, drinking soda pop and watching movies. We thought maybe he'd like to come over." Dylan's father: "I'm sorry, but tomorrow is the spelling bee."	F-27
		Promise	21. Akeelah: "Any more. I promise. I was wondering if you might reconsider coaching me for the state bee. Cause I need a coach. Bad." Dr. Larabee: "Badly. You need a coach badly. Come in."	F-14
			22. Dr. Larabee: "You just sit down and you study them." Akeelah: "Dr. Larabee, I swear, I promise. I won't miss any more sessions and I'll do whatever you say. You can't stop coaching me now. Dr. Larabee: "I told Mr. Welch I'd get you through the regionals and I've done that	F-23
		Swear	23. Dr. Larabee: "You just sit down and you study them." Akeelah: "Dr. Larabee, I swear, I promise. I won't miss any more sessions and I'll do whatever you say. You can't stop coaching me now. Dr. Larabee: "I told Mr. Welch I'd get you through the regionals and I've done that."	F-23

^{*}NB: Freq is frequency and Frag is fragment

4.1.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts on Akeelah's Utterances.

In this section, the writer analyzes the data of utterances on dialogue based on the Searle's theory of illocutionary acts (1979:12) which are five types in illocutionary acts. The writer finds four types of illocutionary act types in her analysis. They are directives, assertives, expressives and commissives.

4.1.1.1 Directives

Directive acts mostly appear on Akeelah's utterances as main character in Akeelah and The Bee Movie. Directive, the illocutionary point of these consists in the fact that they are attempted by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. The verbs are advise, ask, beg, bid, demand, forbid, order, recommend, and request.

Data 1 in fragment 23

Dr. Larabee : "New words get added to the dictionary

> every year. Look, I didn't get to the national bee until I was 14 years old. 1 had no help. I had no training. I had nothing. By the time I got to the third round, I was out. You have

opportunity to win this thing.

:"But all we've done for eight months is Akeelah

> study words. Why can't we take a break, go to a movie, to a basketball game? Why can't we have fun?"

Dr. Larabee : "I told you, Denise, you can have fun

after the bee."

: "Who's Denise?" Akeelah

Dr. Larabee : "What?" From this dialogues above, contain three utterances of illocutionary acts. In the first and second utterances are same on this dialogues, Akeelah feels tired and boring at that time. For a while, she wants to relax and have fun "Why can't we take a break, go to a movie, to a basketball game? Why can't we have fun?". Akeelah asks Dr. Larabee's reason about a few free time for her. Directive used by Akeelah because she attempts to Dr. Larabee does something. Akeelah wants Dr. Larabee answers her question. Her directive acts is 'ask'. She asks to Dr. Larabee with using "why can't" in first sentence and question mark (?) in last sentence. Therefore Dr. Larabee answers her question.

Then in the third utterance on this dialogues, Akeelah feels surprised with Dr. Larabee's statement. He calls her with name "Denis". Therefore she is curious with asking "Who's Denise?". Akeelah asks about Denise. Directive used by Akeelah because she attempts to Dr. Larabee does something. Her directive acts is 'ask'. She asks to Dr. Larabee with using 'W-question, it is "who is" and there is question mark (?). Dr. Larabee does not answer her question, even he gives her question back. The next example on the dialogues use directive act.

Data 2 in fragment 28

Woman (ketie): "It's the suffix that would trip up most

people. They would tend to spell it T-l-

O-U-S, or C-l-O-U-S."

Akeelah : "Is it derived from the Latin word

argilla, meaning clay?"

Man : "That's correct."

Akeelah : "A-R-G-l-L-L-A...Can l start over?"
Woman : "You may. But you cannot change the

letters you've already spelled."

Keelah :"A-R-G-l-L-L-A-C-E-O-U-S,

argillaceous."

Woman : "That's correct."

In those dialogues, there are two utterances that includes in illocutionary acts. The first utterances, Akeelah feels confuse and doubt from question that given by judge. Then she asks to judges "Is it derived from the Latin word argilla, meaning clay?". She asks just to make sure her answer is right, therefore she uses directive acts in order to the judge answers her question and gives next clues of the question. Directive acts used by Akeelah is 'ask'. She uses 'yes/no question' or interrogative sentence (is it) and question mark (?) to asks it.

In the second utterance, Akeelah finds and knows the right answer, but she tries to answer with her memory. She wants to replay her right answer with asking "A-R-G-l-L-L-A...Can l start over?". She hopes that she gets permit to replay her answer, so she uses **directive acts** to judge do something for her. She attempts in order to her desire is filled

by the judge. Directive acts used is 'ask'. She uses 'yes/no question' or interrogative sentence (Can l) and question mark (?) in the last sentence. Thus the next samples in directive acts,

Data 3 in fragment 10

Mrs. Anderson : "Hey. Baby, what are you still doing

up?

Akeelah : "I've gotta learn more words. You

gonna come see me in the district

bee this Saturday?"

Mrs. Anderson : "What, is that at your school?"

In the dialogue above, when Akeelah studies to memorize the words, her mother asks and Akeelah answers "Tve gotta learn more words. You gonna come see me in the district bee this Saturday?" Akeelah says like that, in hope her mother to support her with coming and accompanying him in the spelling bee, but she is doubt with her mother's decision. She uses directive act that is the speaker's wish for the hearer to do something. Akeelah says "you gonna" slowly that describes her wish to her mother politely. But her mother cannot accompany her and come in the contest. She uses directive verb is 'request' because she wants her mother supports her. Here, there is question mark (?) that indicate her doubt in saying. The next example,

Data 4 in fragment 19

Man : "Psalmody."

Akeelah: "Definition please."

Man : "Psalmody means the practice.....or art of of

singing in psalms."

Akeelah: "P-S-A- L-M-O-D-Y, psalmody."

Man : "That's correct."

In the dialogue, Akeelah does not know what the word means, so she says slowly "Definition please". She wants the judge gives her a definition to make her easily in answering word. She uses **directive act** that describes her desire for the judge do something. Akeelah's illocutionary acts is 'request' because she wants to know the meaning of the word. There is another example Akeelah's utterance.

Data 5 in fragment 11

Man : "We're down to 11 spellers. The top 10 qualify for the Southern California regional finals. In the next round..." (baby crying) if

finals. In the next round..." (baby crying) if you miss a word do not leave the stage......as you may have an opportunity to compete for any remaining places."

compete for any remaining places."

Akeelah : "Kiana, get that baby out of here."

Akeelah says "Kiana, get that baby out of here.", when the judge announces to the audience while Kiana's baby cries. Then Akeelah wants to Kiana's baby goes out from the hall. Akeelah uses **directive act**. Directive act is the speaker's desire the hearer to do something. The verb used by akeelah is 'order' because she wants Kiana carries Kiana's

baby out from the hall in order the baby does not make annoying. Akeelah says loudly and strees the word "get that baby out". The next another example in Akeelah's utterances.

Data 6 in fragment 15

Kiana : "And baby, you should know that you

Akeelah: "Here it is, here it is. Stop stop stop."

In this dialogue, Akeelah wants to Kiana stops their car because they have arrived in the Javier house who invites Akeelah in his party. Akeelah says "Here it is, here it is. Stop stopstopstop." Akeelah uses directive act that use verb 'order' because Akeelah orders Kiana to stop their car that pass in front of Javier's house. Akeelah replays loudly and stress the word "Stop stop stop stop."

4.1.1.2 Assertives

Assertives, the point or purpose of the members of assertive class is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. The verbs are; affirm, allege, announce, believe, boast, complain, conclude, forecast, inform, insist, predict, report, state, and suggest.

Data 7 in fragment 3

Akeelah's friend: "everybody say you a brainiac."

Akeelah : "I ain't no brainiac."

From Akeelah utterance, "I ain't no brainiac." Akeelah wants to truth state about her. She uses assertive act to make clear her statement. Assertive describes that the speaker states truth for hearers do something. Akeelah uses "affirm" because she wants to make clarification about her friends' saying in order to they do not disturb her with their saying. Akeelah says loudly with stressing word "ain't no". The next example in Akeelah's utterances.

Data 8 in fragment 9

Dr. Larabee: "Do me a favor, leave the ghetto talk

outside, all right?

Akeelah : "Ghetto talk? I don't talk ghetto."

In the dialogue above, Akeelah feels shock when Dr. Larabee calls her speech with impolite word because of her speech style. Then she clarifies with says "I don't talk ghetto." Akeelah uses assertive in this utterance in order to Dr. Larabee does not talk her with impolite word. her assertive includes "affirm" because she wants to clarify that she does not talk 'getho' to Dr. Larabee, in order to Dr. Larabee does not called her speech with impolite word.

Akeelah says loudly. Another example of illocutionary acts in Akeelah's utterances.

Data 9 in fragment 26

Georgia: "Cause people want to see you do good. I want to see you do good."

Akeelah: "You know what? **Georgia, you're my best friend.** And you always tell me 1 can do
things even when 1 think 1 can't. But 1 gotta
tell you something. If you want to be a flight
attendant, you first gotta ride on a plane."

Georgia: "I will someday."

In the dialogue above, Akeelah does not want to lose her best friend because of her business. Then she makes believes with says "Georgia, you're my best friend." Akeelah uses assertive in this utterance in order to Georgia to understand her. She does not want Georgia gets misunderstanding. Her assertive includes "affirm" because she wants to clarify and make belief that her friends is Georgia in order to Georgia believes and forgives her. Akeelah wants that Georgia accompanies her in the National Spelling bee. Akeelah says loudly with stressing words. Another example of illocutionary acts in Akeelah's utterances.

Data 10 in fragment 16

Dr. Larabee: "Ever since you found out there was such a thing as the national spelling bee you've seen yourself holding up that

trophy, but if you can't say it, you can't

win it. So say it."

Akeelah : "**I want to win.**"
Dr. Larabee : "Say it louder please."

Akeelah : "I want to win."

Dr. Larabee: "You want to win what?"

Akeelah : "I want to win the national spelling

bee!"

Dr. Larabee : "Good. Good."

In this dialogue, there are three utterances that includes in **assertive** because she commits about the truth. Akeelah's utterances is included *'believe'* because she stresses in word "win". Its mean that she wants to win and she believes that she will be the winner. She says like that in order to Dr. Larabee believes and feels proud to Akeelah. In the next example of assertive.

Data 11 in fragment 13

Mrs. Anderson: "You don't be taking a bus to

Woodland Hills by yourself."

Akeelah : "There's nobody around to take

me."

Mrs. Anderson: "That's 'cause I work."

Akeelah : "That's what you said on the

weekend. All the other kids have their parents at the district bee."

Mrs. Anderson: "Maybe the other kids have parents

who got more time on their hands. Look, I'm not having another child of mine disappearing at all hours. So if this spelling thing means sneaking off to the suburbs by yourself, I'm calling

it all off.

Akeelah : "We can't call it off! I'm going to the

regional bee."

In the dialogues above, there are two utterances of Akeelah which they are included in assertive. Assertive is kinds of illocutionary act that the speaker commits about the truth. They included in assertive, because Akeelah's utterances express the real what she feels to her mother. Her assertives are included in 'complain' because she wants her mother knows how her feeling when she does not get care from her mother and makes aware her mother about her. She says loudly and stressing words "There's nobody" and "All the other kids have their parents". In the next dialogues is example of assertive.

Data 12 in fragment 17

Mrs. Anderson: "What you got there?"

Akeelah : "Homework. You know, the regional

bee is coming up soon and I was

wondering if you might want...."

Mrs. Anderson: "Is that gonna happen in Beverly Hills

too?"

When Akeelah goes to home, the mother asks her and she answers the question. Then she says ".......You know, the regional bee is coming up soon......", she means that she gives information to her mother in order to her mother knows about her success in the spelling bee and she wants to her mother accompanies her as her other friends. Therefore she uses illocutionary acts is **assertive** which is 'inform'. She

stresses in the words "you know". The next example of assertive in Akeelah utterances.

Data 13 in fragment 20

Mrs. Anderson: "You must want this thing pretty

bad because you ain't never lied to me before in your life. So maybe you can tell me what you think a good punishment would be for what you

did."

Akeelah : "**I guess I gotta miss the bee.**" Mrs. Anderson : "But that don't just punish you."

From Akeelah utterance above, it shows that **assertive** because it commits about truth. This utterances are classified as *'predict'* because Akeelah says *"I guess....."* She is confident if she will be the winner of the spelling bee. She likes that, in order to her mother believes and allows her to continue the contest. Then finally, her mother allows her to continue the contest. Akeelah says slowly and politely when she says it to her mother. The stressing words is "guess". Another example in assertive of Akeelah.

Data 14 in fragment 24

Mrs. Anderson: "Akeelah, what's wrong?"

Akeelah : "I don't want to do the bee no more."

Mrs. Anderson : "You don't want to do the bee? Why

not?"

Akeelah : "Dr. Larabee don't want to coach

me no more, Georgia don't want to hang out with me and all these people are expecting me to win. And

it's just too hard, Mama. I want it all to stop."

Mrs. Anderson: "Baby, you worked so."

When Akeelah's mother asks to Akeelah about her reason, Akeelah answers "Dr. Larabee don't want to coach me no more, Georgia don't want to hang out with me and all these people are expecting me to win. And it's just too hard, Mama. I want it all to stop." She does not want her mother to order her and continue the spelling bee again. Her utterances is assertive that classifies as "report" because Akeelah reports to her mother that Dr. Larabee does not wants to coach her again, while Georgia doesn't want to hang out with her again. She hopes that her mother knows about her problem and helps her to solve the problem. Assertive is the speaker commits about truth to the hearer. She says slowly and she cries. This is another example.

Data 15 in fragment 25

Dr. Larabee: "You should be very well prepared

then."

Akeelah : "You know, Dr. Larabee, when I was a

little girl...my daddy died. I used to cry all the time. But then...I found something that

helped.

Dr. Larabee : "What was that?"

Akeelah : "I spelled-- over and over again. And I'd

feel better. Maybe when you're thinking of her...you can try spelling.lt might

help."

Akeelah talks about herself in the past time to Dr. Larabee. She shares her past story to Dr. Larabee. She wants to help Dr. Larabee because she knows that Dr. Larabee is remembering his past story and says "I spelled-- over and over again. And I'd feel better. Maybe when you're thinking of her...you can try spelling. It might help." Assertive used by Akeelah because she commits about truth to Dr. Larabee. Her assertive includes 'suggest' because she gives suggestion to Dr. Larabee with saying "Maybe and It might help." She wants to help and solve the Dr. Larabee's problem. She says slowly and politely when talks with Dr. Larabee.

4.1.1.3 Expressives

Expressives, illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The verbs are; apologize, appreciate, blame, commiserate, condole, congratulation, pardon, praise, thank and welcome.

Data 16 in fragment 20

Mrs. Anderson: "You want to tell me what the heck is

going on here? Because I never signed

a consent form.

Akeelah : "I signed Daddy's name."

Mrs. Anderson: "You did what?! How do you think I

felt when Javier's mother calls me to

47

see if I need a ride to USC? I don't

know who she is or what she's talking

about.

Akeelah : "I'm sorry, Mama. 1 just wanted to

do the bee.

During the contest takes place, her mother stops

akeelah a while. Her mother asks clarification to Akeelah

because her mother never allows her to follow this contest.

Then akeelah says sorry because she has signed the license

by herself with copying her father's sign. In the Akeelah's

utterance there is word "sorry". 'Sorry' is kind of expressive

because it expresses the speaker's thougt and feeling in order

to the hearer does something. This utterances includes in

'apologize'. The next example that used illocutionary acts.

Data 17 in fragment 9

Dr. Larabee: "You can leave now."

Akeelah : "Excuse me?"

Dr. Larabee: "I said you can leave."

Here, Akeelah is surprised when Dr. Larabee orders her

to leave him although she does not make a noise. She does

not know what Dr. Larabee means. She says "Excuse me?"

to know the reason. This utterances uses illocutionary acts

which expressive because she expresses her thought and her

feeling to say like that. This utterances is classified as

'pardon' because she wants to Dr. Larabee replays what his saying politely. In this sentence there is question mark (?).

Data 18 in fragment 14

Dr. larabee: "Come in, come in."

Akeelah : "That's a very pretty lady. Is she your

wife?"

When Akeelah comes in the Dr. Larabee's room, there is his wife's photo. Akeelah says "That's a very pretty lady...." This utterances is **expressive** because she expresses what she feels and she looks. This utterances includes in 'praise' because she uses words phrase "very pretty lady" in order to Dr. Larabee feels happy. The next example is dialogue between Akeelah and her mother.

Data 19 in fragment 15

Mrs. Anderson: "She still got time to get back up on

that stage?"

Mr. Welch : "If we move very quickly, yes."

Mrs. Anderson: "Well, I guess you'd better get a move

on."

Mr. Welch : "We haven't much time. Come on,

come on."

Akeelah : "Thank you, Mama."

Mrs. Anderson: "All right."

Akeelah is allowed by her mother to continue the spelling bee contest. Then she says "thank you, mama." Akeelas's utterance is included in illocutionary acts that **expressive** because she expresses her happiness for her

mother. Akeelah uses word "thank" so it is classified as 'thank' in expressive. Akeelah says softly and hugs her mother. The next example in dialogue between Akeelah and Javier.

4.1.1.4 Commisives

Commissives, illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of actions. The verbs are; offer, promise, swear, threat, volunteer and vow.

Data 20 in fragment 27

Akeelah

: "Well, um... me and some of the other kids are hanging out in my room, drinking soda pop and watching movies. We thought maybe he'd like to come over."

Dylan's father: "I'm sorry, but tomorrow is the spelling bee."

Data 21 in fragment 14

Akeelah : "Any... more. I promise. I was

wondering if you might reconsider coaching me for the state bee. Cause I

need a coach. Bad."

Dr. Larabee : "Badly. You need a coach badly. Come

in."

After Akeelah makes clarification about her problem to

Dr. Larabee, she says "Any... more. I promise. I was

wondering if you might reconsider coaching me for the state

bee. Cause I need a coach. Bad." She hopes that Dr. Larabee

believes and wants to be her coach. Akeelah's utterance has

shown that it is 'promise' because she uses word "promise".

'Promise' is included in commissive of illocutionary acts

because it commits Akeelah to some future actions. There is

another example on Akeelah utterance.

Data 22 in fragment 23

Dr. Larabee : "You just sit down and you study them."

Akeelah : "Dr. Larabee, I swear, I promise. I won't

miss any more sessions and l'll do whatever you say. You can't stop coaching

me now.

Dr. Larabee: "I told Mr. Welch I'd get you through the

regionals and I've done that."

Akeelah feels guilty to Dr. Larabee. Because of her

mistake makes Dr. Larabee does not be her coach again.

Akeelah says "..........I promise..." in order to Dr. Larabee

gives her change, but he is not. This utterance is 'promise'

because it is shown clearly that she uses word "promise". 'Promise' is kind of commissive acts. This is **commissive** act because it does Akeelah to some future actions. Then the last, there is the data as example of expressive.

Data 23 in fragment 23

Dr. Larabee : "You just sit down and you study

them."

Akeelah : "Dr. Larabee, I swear, I promise. I

won't miss any more sessions and l'll do whatever you say. You can't stop

coaching me now.

Dr. Larabee : "I told Mr. Welch I'd get you through

the regionals and I've done that."

Because of Akeelah's mistake, Dr. Larabee does not be her coach. Before she promises to him, she says "Dr. Larabee, I swear, I promise. I won't miss any more sessions and I'll do whatever you say. You can't stop coaching me now." She wants to make Dr. Larabee accepts her again with using 'swear' on her utterances. She wants to Dr. Larabee believes her. Although she says swear even promise, Dr. Larebee still does not want to be her coach. She will do everything for Dr. Larabee. This utterance is included in commissive because it commits Akeelah to some future actions.

From explanation above present that there are four types of illocutionary acts used by main character in

"Akeelah and The Bee" Movie by Doug Atchison based on Searle (1979). They are directive, assertive, expressive, and commissive. For the next explanation about context of the illocutionary acts used by main character.

4.1.2 The Context of Illocutionary Acts Appeared on Akeelah's Utterences as The Main Character of "Akeelah and the Bee" Movie

Context is important for knowing the topic an utterances. The utterances do not always have same meaning in different context. Therefore context is used to interpret the sentence. In the section, the writer interprets the data of utterances based on Hymes' theory (1964). She describes the context of illocutionary acts from some samples of illocutionary acts. She analyzes the context of illocutionary acts used by Akeelah as the main character in *Akeelah and the Bee* movie. Based on Hymes' theory of context (1964), the writer uses four features to intending meaning of the utterances. They are the participants, the settings, the events and the topic. In the participants, there are addressor, addressee, and audience. The addressor is the speaker, the addressee is the hearer and Audience is overhearers in the dialogue. After that, the setting is a time and a place where dialogue takes place. Then the event is something that happens. The last, the topic is the subject or what the talking about.

Data 1 in fragment 23 (Directives, Ask)

Dr. Larabee : "New words get added to the dictionary every

year. Look, I didn't get to the national bee until I was 14 years old. I had no help. I had no training. I had nothing. By the time I got to the third round, I was out. You have an opportunity

to win this thing.

Akeelah : "But all we've done for eight months is study

words. Why can't we take a break, go to a movie, to a basketball game? Why can't we

have fun?"

Dr. Larabee : "I told you, Denise, you can have fun after the

bee."

Akeelah : "Who's Denise?"

Dr. Larabee : "What?"

From the dialogue above, it shows the participants are Akeelah as the addressor and Dr. Larabee as Addressee. The setting of the dialogue is in the Dr. Larabee's office especially at Dr. Larabee's house, at the afternoon. The event happens when Akeelah comes to Dr. Larabee's office at his house. After Akeelah cannot spell the word that is given by Dr. Larabee. Dr. Larabee thinks that Akeelah forgets the words and be arrogant after she becomes the winner. But Akeelah gives proof to Dr. Larabee with using the difficult words. Dr. Larabee orders her to learn more again, but Akeelah needs a rest or free time. Therefore she asks to Dr. Larabee about her free time. Then Dr. Larabee gives understanding to Akeelah with calling her name 'Denish'. Akeelah gets surprise with that name. Akeelah asks that name to Dr. Larabee in order to he wants to give the reason and the information about Denish. Akeelah feels worry with Dr. Larabee's condition. The topic are free time and Denish.

Data 2 in fragment 28 (Directives, request)

Woman (ketie) : "It's the suffix that would trip up most people.

They would tend to spell it T-l-O-U-S, or C-l-O-

U-S."

Akeelah : "Is it derived from the Latin word argilla,

meaning clay?"

Man : "That's correct."

Akeelah : "A-R-G-l-L-L-A...Can l start over?"

Woman : "You may. But you cannot change the letters

you've already spelled."

Keelah : "A-R-G-l-L-L-A-C-E-O-U-S, argillaceous."

Woman : "That's correct."

In the second dialogue, the participants are the addressor is Akeelah, the addressee is the juries (woman and man) and the audiences are all of the Spelling Bee audiences and contestants. The event happens on the stage, in the hall of regional spelling bee, at the afternoon. During the national spelling bee takes a place, Akeelah needs clues to spell the words. She requests to the jury about that clues politely until the contest finished. The topic is the word from the jury.

Data 3 in fragment 10 (Directives, request)

Mrs. Anderson : "Hey. Baby, what are you still doing up?

Akeelah : "I've gotta learn more words. You gonna

come see me in the district bee this

Saturday?"

Mrs. Anderson : "What, is that at your school?"

In the dialogue above, the event happens in the Akeelah's bed room at the night. When Akeelah learns the words, her mother comes to Akeelah's bedroom. Her mother asks what she does. Then Akeelah answers it. Akeelah says to her mother that she joins the district bee and she wants her mother to attend to the contest. She hopes with

requesting to her mother. The participants are Akeelah as the addressor and her mother as the addressee. The topic is district bee contest.

Data 4 in fragment 19 (Directives, request)

Man : "Psalmody."

Akeelah : "**Definition please.**"

Man : "Psalmody means the practice.....or art of of

singing in psalms."

Akeelah : "P-S-A- L-M-O-D-Y, psalmody."

Man : "That's correct."

From the dialogue above, there are participants are Akeelah as the addressor, man (jury) as the addressee and the audiences of the contest as audience. The setting is on the stage, in the hall of regional spelling bee (Southern California), at the afternoon. The event occurs when the regional spelling bee takes a place, Akeelah gets a turn to spell word 'Psalmody'. Akeelah knows this word, but she needs a clue to strengthen her memory. She requests to the jury to give definition of that word. The topic is the definition of word.

Data 5 in fragment 11 (Directives, order)

Man : "We're down to 11 spellers. The top 10 qualify for the Southern California regional finals. In the next round..." (baby crying) if you miss a word do not leave the stage......as you may have an opportunity

to compete for any remaining places."

Akeelah: "Kiana, get that baby out of here."

When the jury gives information for participants, Kiana's baby whimpers. But the jury still continues to read the information. Kiana's

56

baby cries loudly. Akeelah is furious with her. Then Akeelah orders

her to carry her baby out from the hall of the contest. After that, the

contest is continued. Kiana watches the contest from out. The next

another example in Akeelah's utterances. The topic is Kiana's baby.

Those event occurs on the stage of district bee, at the afternoon. The

participants are the addressor is Akeelah, the addressee is Kiana, and

the audience is the audiences of the contest and contestants.

Data 6 in fragment 15 (Directives, order)

Kiana : "And baby, you should know that you ain't..."

Akeelah: "Here it is, here it is. Stop stop stop."

In this dialogue, the event occurs on the road actually in the car,

in front of Javier's house, at the afternoon. The participant are

Akeelah as addressor, Kiana as addressee and Georgia as the

audience. Akeelah is invited by Javier in the party at his house before.

Akeelah is carried up by Kiana and Georgia. When they passes in

front of Javier's house, Akeelah orders Kiana stops their car loudly.

The topic is Javier's party. The next example below.

Data 7 in fragment 3 (Assertives, affirm)

Akeelah's friend: "everybody say you a brainiac."

Akeelah : "I ain't no brainiac."

From the dialogue above, the participants are Akeelah as the

speaker and the hearers are two Akeelah's friends. The event occurs in

the yard of the school, at the afternoon. When she takes a rest, her

naughty friends comes her. They give Akeelah bad attitude. They berate and insult Akeelah loudly. They order Akeelah to do their homework. Akeelah is called brainiac by her naughty friends, but Akeelah doesn't want to do their homework and affirm that she is not as they called. Then they hit Akeelah. Mr. Welch and Dr. Larabee pass and know what they do. Akeelah's naughty friends go away and Mr. Welch orders Akeelah to meet him in his office. The topic is Bad utterance of Akeelah's friends.

Data 8 in fragment 9 (Assertives, affirm)

Dr. Larabee : "Do me a favor, leave the ghetto talk outside, all

right?

Akeelah : "Ghetto talk? I don't talk ghetto."

In the dialogue above, the participants are Dr. Larabee as the addressee, Akeelah as the addressor. They talk in the Dr. Larabee's garden, at the morning. The event happens when Akeelah comes to Dr. Larabee, she is not opened the door by Dr. Larabee because she is late. Dr. Larabee doesn't want the student was late. Then Akeelah asks about Dr. Larabee's activities to change a subject of their speaking. Dr. Larabee thinks that Akeelah has bad attitude in her speech. So, he is called her speech with 'ghetto' word. She is shock. Therefore, she asks to ensure the word. The topic is the impolite word. There is another example.

Data 9 in fragment 26 (Assertives, affirm)

Georgia: "Cause people want to see you do good. I want to see

you do good."

Akeelah: "You know what? Georgia, you're my best friend.

And you always tell me I can do things even when I think I can't. But I gotta tell you something. If you want to be a flight attendant, you first gotta ride on a

plane."

Georgia: "I will someday."

From dialogue above, the participants are Georgia as addressee and Akeelah as addressor. The setting is in the Georgia's house, at the afternoon. The event happens when Akeelah comes to Georgia's house. Akeelah tries to make understanding to Georgia. She doesn't want Georgia misunderstanding with her. She wants Georgia understands what Akeelah means. She makes belief to Georgia that she is her best friend. Akeelah makes Georgia realizes who her best friend. The topic is Akeelah's best friend. Another example of the context of illocutionary acts in Akeelah's utterances.

Data 10 in fragment 16 (Assertives, believe)

Dr. Larabee : "Ever since you found out there was such a

> thing as the national spelling bee you've seen yourself holding up that trophy, but if you can't

say it, you can't win it. So say it."

: "I want to win." Akeelah

: "Say it louder please." Dr. Larabee Akeelah : "I want to win."

Dr. Larabee : "You want to win what?"

: "I want to win the national spelling bee!" Akeelah

Dr. Larabee : "Good. Good."

The participants in the dialogue are Akeelah as the addressor and the addressee is Dr. Larabee. The event occurs in the Dr.

Larabee's office, at the afternoon. Akeelah comes back to Dr. Larabee house to learn the words again. She is burdened with heavy books. She is not able to learn them. She is not confident to be a winner of national spelling bee. Dr. Larabee improves her spirit with saying and replay "I want to win the national spelling bee!" because of it, Akeelah is more confident and spirit again. She believes that she will be the winner. The topic is the national spelling bee.

Data 11 in fragment 13 (Assertives, complain)

Mrs. Anderson: "You don't be taking a bus to Woodland Hills

by yourself."

Akeelah : "There's nobody around to take me."

Mrs. Anderson: "That's 'cause I work."

Akeelah : "That's what you said on the weekend. All

the other kids have their parents at the

district bee."

Mrs. Anderson: "Maybe the other kids have parents who got

more time on their hands. Look, I'm not having another child of mine disappearing at all hours. So if this spelling thing means sneaking off to the suburbs by yourself. I'm calling it all off

the suburbs by yourself, I'm calling it all off.

Akeelah : "We can't call it off! I'm going to the regional

bee."

The event of the dialogue is in the living room, at the evening. After Akeelah comes from Woodland Hills, her mother waits her coming at home. Akeelah's mother is very angry when she knows Akeelah from Woodland Hills alone by bus. Her mother doesn't want Akeelah goes alone. But, there is nobody at home. Therefore she complains to her mother in order to her mother stops her grumble and

she is aware that Akeelah needs her with care. The topic is the district bee.

Data 12 in fragment 17 (Assertives, inform)

Mrs. Anderson : "What you got there?"

Akeelah : "Homework. You know, the regional bee is

coming up soon and I was wondering if you

might want...."

Mrs. Anderson: "Is that gonna happen in Beverly Hills too?"

The participants in the dialogue are Mrs. Anderson or Akeelah's mother as the addressee and Akeelah as the addressor. The event happens in the family room, at the evening. Akeelah arrives at home after she learns words with Dr. Larabee. Akeelah is shock when her mother asks where her from. Then she answers the mother's question and gives information about regional bee. She does like that, in order to her mother wants to accompany her in the regional spelling bee. She wants to get supports from her mother like her other friends. The topic is regional spelling bee. The next example is the dialogue below

Data 13 in fragment 20 (Assertives, predict)

Mrs. Anderson : "You must want this thing pretty bad because

you ain't never lied to me before in your life. So maybe you can tell me what you think a good punishment would be for what you did."

Akeelah : "I guess I gotta miss the bee."

Mrs. Anderson : "But that don't just punish you."

From the dialogue above, the participants are Akeelah as the addressor and Mrs. Anderson as the addressee. The event happens when Akeelah's mother comes to the contest. Her mother is very

angry with Akeelah because Akeelah has not obey her mother's saying to not join the contest. When Akeelah is asked by her mother about her punishment, she tries to make belief her mother that she predicts she will be the winner. She will do everything to do the punishment from her mother in order to her mother permits her to continue the contest. It occurs in the outdoor of hall in the regional spelling bee (Southern California), at the afternoon. The topic is spelling bee.

Data 14 in fragment 24 (Assertives, report)

Mrs. Anderson: "Akeelah, what's wrong?"

: "I don't want to do the bee no more." Akeelah

Mrs. Anderson : "You don't want to do the bee? Why not?"

: "Dr. Larabee don't want to coach me no Akeelah more, Georgia don't want to hang out with me and all these people are expecting me to

win. And it's just too hard, Mama. I want it

all to stop."

Mrs. Anderson : "Baby, you worked so."

When Akeelah's family watched TV, interviewing about Akeelah was shown on TV. Her family calls Akeelah, but Akeelah doesn't like it. Because of it, Dr. Larabee doesn't wants to be her coach again. Then she runs in her bedroom. Her mother feels that there is strange in Akeelah's act. Her mother tries to talk with Akeelah. Then Akeelah reports to her mother about her problem with Dr. Larabee. She reports that Dr. Larabee doesn't want to be her coach again. Her mother shocks and makes calm Akeelah. Akeelah hopes her mother helps and solves her problem. The topic is Dr. Larabee's decision. The dialogue happens in the Akeelah's bed room, at night.

The participants shown clearly that the addressor is Akeelah and the addressee is Mrs. Anderson as her mother.

Data 15 in fragment 25 (Assertives, suggest)

Dr. Larabee: "You should be very well prepared then."

Akeelah : "You know, Dr. Larabee, when I was a little

girl...my daddy died. I used to cry all the time. But

then...I found something that helped.

Dr. Larabee: "What was that?"

Akeelah : "I spelled-- over and over again. And I'd feel

better. Maybe when you're thinking of her...you

can try spelling.lt might help."

From the dialogue above, there are participants. The addressor is Akeelah and the addressee is Dr. Larabee. They are talking about the past story. The event occurs in the garden of Dr. Larabee's house, at the morning. When Akeelah looks the jump rope that there are word 'D' and 'L', she remembers names 'Denish' and 'Larabee'. Then she goes to Dr. Larabee house. She tries to retell her past story and inform what she did in the past time to Dr. Larabee in order to he wants to retell his past story too.

Data 16 in fragment 20 (Expressives, Sorry)

Mrs. Anderson: "You want to tell me what the heck is going

on here? Because 1 never signed a consent

form.

Akeelah : "I signed Daddy's name."

Mrs. Anderson : "You did what?! How do you think I felt

when Javier's mother calls me to see if I need a ride to USC? I don't know who she is or what

she's talking about.

63

Akeelah : "I'm sorry, Mama. 1 just wanted to do the

In the dialogue above, the participants is Akeelah as addressor,

her mother or Mrs. Anderson as addressee and Mr. Welch and Dr.

Larabee as audiences. The event happens in the outdoor of hall in the

regional spelling bee (Southern California), at the afternoon. While

Akeelah is trying to spell the word, her mother comes in the hall. Her

mother asks to Mr. Welch to order Akeelah stops and gets off from the

stage. After Akeelah spells the word, she gets off from stage for the

time being. They go out from the hall. Akeelah meets her mother. She

explains to the mother. She has signed the contest license with

copying her father's sign. She expresses her mistake with apologizing

to her mother. The topic is the sign of license. The next example is the

dialogue below.

Data 17 in fragment 9 (Expressives, pardon)

Dr. Larabee: "You can leave now."

Akeelah

: "Excuse me?"

Dr. Larabee: "I said you can leave."

The dialogue above occurs in the Dr. Larabee's garden, at the

morning, the participants are Akeelah as the addressor and Dr,

Larabee as the addressee. The event happens when Akeelah comes to

Dr. Larabee's garden. According to Dr. Larabee that her speech acts is

bad, so he wants to Akeelah goes out or leaves him. Akeelah is shock

and asks to Dr. Larabee replays his saying with saying "Excuses

me?". She only clears the Dr. Larabee's saying. The topic is Akeelah's utterance. There is next example of the context.

Data 18 in fragment 14 (Expressives, praise)

Dr. larabee: "Come in, come in."

Akeelah: "That's a very pretty lady. ls she your wife?"

From the dialogue above, the setting of the event is in the office of Dr. Larabee's house, at the morning. The participants are Akeelah as the addressee and Dr. Larabee as the addressee. The event happens when Akeelah is in the office, she looks the photo of Dr. Larabee's wife. She says that his wife is very pretty. She praises his wife's photo in order to Dr. Larabee is happy with her. The topic is the photo of Dr. Larabee's wife.

Data 19 in fragment 15 (Expressives, thank)

Mrs. Anderson: "She still got time to get back up on that

stage?"

Mr. Welch : "If we move very quickly, yes."

Mrs. Anderson : "Well, I guess you'd better get a move on."
Mr. Welch : "We haven't much time. Come on, come on."

Akeelah : "Thank you, Mama."

Mrs. Anderson : "All right."

The setting of the dialogue above in the outdoor of hall in the regional spelling bee (Southern California), at the afternoon. The participants are Mr. Anderson as the addressee, Akeelah as the Addressor, Mr. Welch and Dr. Larabee as the audiences. The event happens, when Akeelah is ordered to explanation about her mistake which give father's sign in the contest license to her mother. After she

makes her mother believes, her mother permits her to continue the contest. She expresses her happiness with saying 'thank' and hugging her mother. The topic is spelling bee.

Data 20 in fragment 27 (Commissives, offer)

Akeelah : "Well, um... me and some of the other kids

are hanging out in my room, drinking soda pop and watching movies. We thought

maybe he'd like to come over."

Dylan's father : "I'm sorry, but tomorrow is the spelling bee."

The participants in dialogue above are the addressee is Daylan's father and the addressor is Akeelah. The setting of the dialogue is in the hotel, especially in front of Daylan's room, at the night. The events occurs when Akeelah comes to Daylan's room. Akeelah knocks the door and the Daylan's father opens the door. Daylan's father forbids Akeelah to meet Daylan. Akeelah delivers the meaning of her coming to Daylan's father. She offers to Daylan to join in her party with other friends. She hopes Daylan's father delivers her message to Daylan, but he has forbidden Daylan to join in her party. Before Akeelah goes out from Daylan's room, she gives a bottle of soft drink for Daylan by Daylan's father. The topic is the Akeelah's party.

Data 21 in fragment 14 (Commissives, promise)

Akeelah : "Any... more. I promise. I was wondering if

you might reconsider coaching me for the state

bee. Cause I need a coach. Bad."

Dr. Larabee : "Badly. You need a coach badly. Come in."

From the dialogue above, the setting is in the Dr. Larabee's house, at the morning. The participants are Akeelah as the addressor and Dr. Larabee as the addressee. The event occurs when Akeelah comes to Dr. Larabee's house. She comes and spells many words to proof to Dr. Larabee. Akeelah hopes Dr. Larabee forgives her. She promises to Dr. Larabee in order to he wants to be her coach. She will do whatever for Dr. Larabee. The topic is Coach of state bee. There is another example on Akeelah utterance.

Data 22 and 23 in fragment 23 (Commisives, swear and promise)

Dr. Larabee : "You just sit down and you study them."

Akeelah : "Dr. Larabee, I swear, I promise. I won't miss

any more sessions and I'll do whatever you

say. You can't stop coaching me now.

Dr. Larabee : "I told Mr. Welch I'd get you through the

regionals and I've done that."

From the dialogue above, there are same the participant, setting, event and topic. The participant are Akeelah as the addressor and the addressee is Dr. Larabee. The event happens in the Dr. Larabee's office, at Dr. Larabee's house, at the afternoon. When akeelah comes to Dr. Larabee's office after she wins the regional bee. Dr. Larabee thinks Akeelah will be arrogant with her winning. He decides to not teach Akeelah again. He orders to Akeelah learns alone without him with giving Akeelah 5000 words. Akeelah cannot learn the words without Dr. Larabee. Even she swears and promises to do everything that Dr. Larabee commands. She says like that in order to Dr. Larabe

can be her coach again, but Dr. Larabee still decides his decision. The topic is Dr. Larabee's decision.

4.2 Discussions

The illocutionary acts in this movie that can be found are directives, assertives, expressives and commissives based on Searle's theory (1979). The most dominant of illocutionary acts types is directives which are used by the main character. From the data, the writer finds directives are 50 data. They are used by the main character in the form of 'ask' which has 40 data, in the form of 'request' which has 7 data, and in the form of 'order' which has 3 data. Then assertives are the second dominant which has 18 data. They are used by the main character in the form of 'affirm' which has 4 data, in the form of 'believe' which has 3 data, in the form of 'complain' which has 3 data, in the form of 'inform' which has 3 data, in the form of 'report' which has 3 data, in the form of 'predict' which has 1 datum and in the form of 'suggest' which has 1 datum. Thus, Expressives are the third dominant which has 12 data. They are used by the main character which has 5 data in the form of 'apologize', in the form of 'pardon' which has 2 data, 4 data in the form of 'thank', and 1 datum in the form of 'praise'. Then the last type is commissives which have 4 data. It is used by the main character in the form of 'promise' which has 2 data, in the form of 'swear' which has 1 datum and 1 datum in form of 'offer'.

Akeelah as the main character who dominant uses directives types because her role in this movie as a participant of spelling bee contest. She uses directives types if she feels doubt or did not know about her answer. She asks the judges as the hearer to do something. Then, in this data is not found declarations types because the character of Akeelah in this movie.

Thus, this movie can be analyzed with context of situation based on Hymes' theory (1964). The context of the illocutionary acts that can be found in this movie are the participant, the setting, the event and the topic. All of the types of illocutionary acts contain the context of situation. So in every utterances has a context. Here, the context can identify the meaning of Akeelah's utterances. Therefore the writer knows the intended meaning of the Akeelah utterances, then she knows the topic what the speaker and hearer talking about.

This study is not the first research in the world. Many previous study had analyzed with same scope of theory, but this writer tries to different this study with previous study. The first previous study is Isanna A. Muskananfola (2009), the title is Analysis of illocutionary acts in "Victory Speech" and "Inaugural Speech" of Barrack Obama. The writer wanted to know the classifications of illocutionary acts occurring the utterances in the speeches of Barrack 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). Furthermore, it was revealed that the every classification was occurred in "Victory Speech" and "Inaugural Speech", they are Representatives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives

and Declarations. The second is Liana Salim (2009) 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 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 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.

This study is different with the previous study. For the first and second previous with this thesis are same theory about illocutionary but different purposes in identifying the data. The first and the second previous study, Issanna (2009) and Liana (2009) just identify the types and the frequently of the illocutionary acts types. They have not taken the context in their analysis. So the present study is different with the previous study. The writer analyzes and describes the types of illocutionary acts then interprets them in the context with using theory of Searle (1979) and Hymes (1964).

The writer can conclude that majority the types of illocutionary acts used by the main character is directive. The main character often used 'ask' in her utterances. Then the important to know the context of illocutionary acts with the participants, the setting, the events and the topic.

The writer applies this phenomenon in her life. In her society usually uses the Illocutionary acts in their comunication. They deliver their utterences whether use good speech or not. In their utterances there are context. As we know that Allah commands us to deliver our speech with good and polite spoken.

As in the holly qur'an, surah Al Ahzab [33]ayat 70:

"You who have believed, fear Allah and speak words of appropriate justice." (Al Ahzab: 70).

From the words in bold that Allah commands human to speak honestly. According to Hamka (1987: 274) in Dr. H. Sofyan Sauri, M.Pd. thesis, states that interprets the word *qaulansadida* based on the context of the verse in this surah, the phrase means that right saying which arises from the clean heart, because speech is an overview of what is in the heart. People who says words that can hurt the others, indicates the people has a bad soul. Besides that Rahmat (1994:77) interprets the meaning of *qaulansadida* in the sense of conversation true, honest, straight, not arrogant and not convoluted. Therefore the writer invites the reader to use good and polite spoken in our speaking.