CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the method of the research. They are research design, data and data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used qualitative approach to find out the illocutionary acts used by main character in “Akeelah and the Bee” Movie, by Doug Atchison. The qualitative approach was used because it analyzed the data descriptively based on Searle’s theory of Illocutionary acts of Speech Act and the context of illocutionary acts. Qualitative research was done by describing the phenomenon that found out in the data, then was continued with general conclusion. It was concluded from state of Litosseliti (2010:52) that qualitative research is concerned with structures and patterns. It was designed to help the researcher understands people, social and cultural context which they live. The writer used this approach because she analyzed Akeelah’s utterences as the data source, and the data are words, phrases, clauses or sentence from the main character in this movie, not as counting the data.
3.2 Data and Data Sources

The data sources of this study was taken from movie transcript in Akeelah and the Bee by Doug Atchison. This movie was published in 2006. This study was focused on types of illocutionary acts used by the main character who was Akeelah in the transcript of movie entitled “Akeelah and the Bee” by Doug Atchison. Meanwhile, the data was the words, utterances, or sentences produced by Akeelah which reflect five types of illocutionary acts.

3.3 Instruments

In this study, the writer used herself as the main research instrument. The research instrument who actively and directly participates in data collection and data analysis. The writer used the references to help in her research. Besides that the writer used laptop as media of observation.

3.4 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer used these following steps. Firstly, the writer prepared the transcript of the movie. She got the script from her friend on October 22th, 2014. Then the second, the writer transcribed the movie on October 25th until October 26th, 2014. The third, the writer marked Akeelah’s utterances because she analyzed Akelah’s utterances as the main character. Fourth, the writer segmented the dialogue in the transcript. The last, the writer filtered the Akeelah’s utterances which contained the types of
Illocutionary acts by Searle (1979). She underlined the words, phrases, clauses, utterances or expressions by Akeelah. If she did not find words in the verb of illocutionary acts, she used Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID) which explain that to indicate an illocutionary act was not only verbs and punctuation words, but also it can by intonation, mode, stress and etc.

The techniques in collecting the data are:

1. Preparing the script from friend.
2. Transcribing the movie.
3. Marking Akeelah’s utterances.
4. Segmenting the dialogue.
5. Filtering the Akeelah’s utterances which contained of illocutionary acts by Searle’s theory.

3.5 Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the writer did some steps to analyze the data. First, the writer identified the data based on the types of illocutionary acts by Searle (1979). The second, the writer categorized Akeelah’s utterances with using the table of observation sheet to make her easier in classifying types of illocutionary acts. The third, the writer determined the frequency of the types of Illocutionary act that appeared in Akeelah’s utterances. The fourth, the writer analyzed the types of illocutionary acts used by Searle (1979). And the last, the writer concluded the types of illocutionary acts that contained of
context based on Hymes (1964). In summary, there were some steps of the data analysis:

1. Identifying the data based on the types of illocutionary acts by Searle (1979).
2. Categorizing the utterances by using an observation sheet.
3. Determining the frequency for each type of illocutionary acts.
5. Concluding the Akeelah’s utterances that contained illocutionary acts and context of illocutionary acts based on Hymes (1964).