

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter begins with the discussion of the research design. It is followed by the discussion of object of the research, method of collecting and analyzing data. For the method of collecting and analyzing data, this research also explains the technique and steps. There also has the method of presenting research result, which the researcher applied to present the research result.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Considering its role in determining how research is observed, the research design is undeniably one of the most crucial aspects of research. In this research, the researcher conducted descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is implemented to explore the unmeasured phenomena or issues of population in society (Creswell, 2013, p. 56). This research indeed related to social phenomena because it examined directive acts as one of the pragmatics phenomena. In addition, qualitative research purposes to detail basic understanding of the issue (Creswell, 2013, p.56). Therefore, this research aimed at providing broader comprehension regarding the selected phenomena.

Furthermore, the researcher collected data by doing observation. Qualitative research collects data by interviewing, examining documents, and observing behavior (Creswell, 2013, p. 54). As stated above, this research conducted the descriptive qualitative research. It was chosen to be the research design because this research presented the social phenomena in descriptive way. In reference to the theories, the theory of directive acts types developed by Searle (1979) was

applied to answer the first research question. Also, the theory of directive acts forms theorized Kreidler (1998) was used to answer the second research question.

### **3.2 Object of the Research**

Besides research design, object of the research is also a crucial aspect of research. In this research, directive acts was taken to be the object of this research. This research analyzed the types and forms of directive acts in “Get Out” movie. The directive acts types were identified through utterances that characters conveyed to direct other characters to do the intended actions. As for the forms of directive acts, those were found out after the utterances of directive acts had been identified. It was done by seeing how the characters performed the directive acts in utterances. Briefly, the researcher focused on utterances of all characters that showed directive acts.

### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

Observational method was adopted to collect the data of this research. Observational method refers to the method that requires the observation of the use of language (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 203). It implies that the method needs the researcher to collect the data by observing the data source. Because the researcher took the “Get Out” movie, the researcher observed the movie in order to get the data. The observation was done by requiring the researcher to watch the movie, listen to the utterance, and read the script. Thus, the method was selected as it required the use of human sense in collecting data.

Regarding the technique, this research implemented non-participatory technique. The data were collected through this technique without the researcher's

involvement to be a speaker or an interlocutor. Non-participatory technique does not need the involvement of participant in the process of communication (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 204). In other words, this research did not require the researcher to participate in the conversation between the characters in the movie. Briefly, observational method and non-participatory technique were applied.

In addition to the method and technique, some steps were followed to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher watched the “Get Out” movie for several times. Secondly, the researcher found the raw data by listening over and over to the utterances that the characters uttered in the movie. The researcher listened over and over to help the researcher to get the raw data that came in the form of utterances. Thirdly, the researcher did the observation by watching and listening to the movie in order to collect the phenomena that show directive acts in general. Finally, the researcher made the utterances that were observed as the phenomena of directive acts became bold.

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

The analysis was done by applying the pragmatic identity method. The method was conducted because the data of this research are utterances. Context, speaker, and interlocutor as pragmatics elements were identified to reveal the unstated meaning of utterances. The determiner of pragmatic identity method is a listener and the method is applicable if the utterance can cause a certain reaction from the listener (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 17). Relating to the data of this research, the data were utterances of directive acts that the characters produced to direct

other characters. Thus, pragmatic identity method is applicable to be the method of this research.

As for the technique, pragmatic competence- in equalizing was applied. The researcher used the technique in order to analyze the collected data. Pragmatic competence- in equalizing is used to equalize data with relevant theory (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 31). In other words, the process of analyzing data was done by equalizing the data of directive acts in “Get Out” movie with the theory discovered by Searle (1979) and Kreidler (1998). Accordingly, the mentioned analysis method and technique were used in data analysis.

Data analysis was done by following several steps. The researcher first identified by interpreting context of the utterances that had been bolded as the collected data. The interpretation of context was done in order to get the implied meaning of the utterances, which later became the data that would be equalized with the theories. Secondly, the researcher equalized the data with the theory of the directive acts types developed by Searle (1979) to answer the first research question. Besides, the data were equalized with the theory of directive acts forms proposed by Kreidler (1998) to answer the second research question. In the final, the research result displayed the directive acts types and forms performed in “Get Out” movie.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result**

Having done analyzing the data, the researcher then presented research result. This research took the informal method for the purpose of presenting the research result. It was taken because the researcher descriptively presented the

research result by involving words and sentences. The informal method is defined as method of presenting the research result through words (Sudaryanto, 2015, p.41). Thus, the researcher elaborated the research result by describing through words. The choice of the informal method purposed to make readers can straightforwardly get the thorough understanding of the selected topic.