

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is certainly one of the most significant aspects of research. This research used qualitative research. According to Creswell (2013), qualitative research is conducted by a researcher as a certain phenomenon needs to be clarified in detail way. Qualitative research is a type of research that discusses social phenomena. Taking social phenomenon, looking for utterance meaning, and providing a detailed understanding become the main thing of qualitative (Leavy, 2017). Moreover, Taylor et al., (2016, p.7) claimed that the data in qualitative research used observable behavior and people's own written or spoken words as its primary sources of data. Therefore, this research applied the qualitative objective to gather the data from the spoken utterances found in the movie. Those utterances help the researcher to analyze the data based on the context of utterances in the form of written words.

The data in this research was collected from utterances, therefore only words and sentences that included. Relating to research result, the result came with words because it was explained descriptively. This research aimed to elaborate the acts of commissive and functions of commissive illocutionary speech acts in “Aftermath” movie. Hence, the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) was adopted to analyze the acts of commissive and theory of Leech (1983) was taken to analyze the functions of commissive illocutionary speech act.

3.2 Object of the Research

Object of the research is also the important part of every research. This research aimed to discover the acts of commissive and functions of commissive acts. The theories of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and Leech (1983) were taken to analyze the acts and functions of commissive. This research focused on analyzing all characters' utterances in "Aftermath" movie. This movie refers to horror, thriller, mystery genre. It was directed by Peter Winther, starring Ashley Greene and Shawn Ashmore. The movie was released on August 2021. This movie tells the story of a husband and wife who decided to move into a luxury house that has been a site of murder-suicide. Therefore, various troubling events reveal the grim history of the house. The characters' utterances were used to identify the acts of commissive. After identifying the acts of commissive, the functions of commissive were discovered. Therefore, the "Aftermath" movie was chosen as data source due to existence of commissive acts utterances produced by all characters.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Data collection is the first step in the process of obtaining the data. The data in this research were taken from utterances because it is pragmatics research. Moreover, the data were collected through the application of observational method. As outlined by Sudaryanto (2015), observational method is used to gather the data by capturing and observing human activity and behavior via the use of language. In this research, the researcher observed the context and utterances of commissive acts. The observational method theorized by Creswell and Poth

(2018, p.232) was also employed. They determined that observational method is a way of taking notes on the phenomena in its natural environment using the researcher's five senses namely sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste.

The researcher provided data in the form of conversational text to identify and analyze raw data. As stated by Sugiyono (2013, p.224), the data collection is a crucial step in the research process as it can produce the standard data. Thereby, the researcher would not be able to get the standard data if does not have knowledge of data collection techniques. According to Neuman (2014, p.139), researchers may encounter a feeling of being swamped with a substantial volume of information during the process of conducting the research. Hence, the note taking technique is necessary to find the data. Taylor et al., (2016, p.170) declared that note-taking technique is used during process of data transcription by way of coding and analyzing.

Following the earlier discussions, the researcher applied certain steps when employing the observational method in this research. Initially, the researcher took part in watching the movie to capture the contexts through the sight sense. Subsequently, the researcher perceptively listened to the utterances through the hearing sense. Further, the researcher noted the movie script from start to finish. During such activity, the note-taking technique was adopted. Furthermore, the researcher highlighted and classified the utterances based on the acts and functions of the commissive illocutionary speech act. Thus, the coloring was applied to highlight the data. Lastly, a sense of taste was required to fully grasp the context and experience the situation in the movie.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

This research used pragmatic identity method to analyze the data. It was used because data analysis had the involvement of speaker, hearer, and context. This pragmatic identity method was used to analyze data if an utterance can produce the reaction from the hearer (Sudaryanto, 2015). This pragmatic identity method was relevant to this research because the researcher focused on analyzing the implied meaning based on the context and utterances produced by the speaker and the hearer. Besides, the researcher also used pragmatic competence in equalizing technique to analyze the collected data. Sudaryanto (2015, p.31) expressed that pragmatic competence in equalizing technique equalizes data with the related theory. Hence, the process of analyzing data was completed by equalizing the data of commissive acts in “Aftermath” movie with the theory proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and Leech (1983)

Before starting the analysis, the researcher applied coloring to highlight the data found. In order to highlight the acts of commissive, the researcher colored orange to symbolize commit, dark green to symbolize promise, light blue to symbolize threaten, purple to symbolize swear, chocolate to symbolize accept, grey to symbolize consent, red to symbolize refuse, olive green to symbolize offer, dark blue to symbolize bid, pink to symbolize assure, and dark teal to symbolize bet. Moreover, the researcher wrote down the functions of commissive and colored them such as; red to symbolize competitive, pink to symbolize convivial, teal to symbolize collaborative, and bright green to symbolize conflictive.

After determining the acts and functions, the researcher analyzed the context of the dialogue, which was describing the history of the events that led up to the utterances. After providing the context, the researcher cited a brief dialogue derived from the gathered data. Subsequently, the researcher equalized the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) in order to examine the acts of the commissive and equalize the theory of Leech (1983) in order to investigate the functions of commissive acts.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

After analyzing the data, the last step of this research went to presenting research result. The informal method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015) was employed in this research. According to Sudaryanto (2015, p.241), informal method involves words in presenting the research result. The researcher analyzed the research result within words to make it easier in analyzing the data found. Furthermore, the results of the analysis were presented descriptively. Thereby, the results of this research were presented with words in order to give clear explanation to the readers.