

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study employed a descriptive qualitative research method. Creswell & Creswell (2018) qualitative research was a strategy for studying and comprehending the relevance of individuals or groups in relation to a human problem. Litosseliti (2010) the data in qualitative methods were words and utterances, whereas data in quantitative methods were numerical. Meanwhile, Marshall & Rossman (2006) emphasized that the qualitative method of analysis involved describing, classifying, or generalizing. Taylor et al (2015) the result of a qualitative method study was a descriptive narrative essay.

The data for this research were utterances from the movie. The approach to analyzing data involved sorting and classifying. Finally, the result was written down. As a result, a qualitative method was employed in this research.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of the study focus was on expressive acts, with a special emphasis on their type and function. Theories from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) were utilized to examine the various types of expressive acts. While theories from Norrick (1978) were employed to analyze the function of expressive acts in this study, the "Luckiest Girl Alive" movie was employed as a data source. The Luckiest Girl Alive movie was a mystery thriller film directed by Mike Barker from a screenplay by Jessica Knoll, informed by her 2015 novel of the same name. The Luckiest Girl Alive movie had occupied the ranks of topping the Netflix Top 10 Film Chart globally. The film was adapted from the best-selling novel of the same

name by Jessica Knoll. It had been first published on May 12, 2015, by Simon & Schuster in the United States, and Pan Macmillan in Australia, and was written in the first-person narrative.

Furthermore, the movie, which was released in select cinemas on September 30, 2022, before its streaming release on October 7, 2022, by Netflix, had an intriguing backstory. This movie took place in New York and had a rating of 6.4. The series, an adaptation of a 2015 book of the same name, was released on Netflix on Friday. Although the book was fiction, it was also partially informed by the author Jessica Knoll's personal experience—a fact that the public did not learn until a year after the book's release. Its ending had changed, but the powerful core of the story persisted. The series, starring Mila Kunis, Finn Wittrock, Scoot McNairy, Chiara Aurelia, Justine Lupe, Thomas Barbusca, Jennifer Beals, and Connie Britton, was a crime drama genre film with a duration of 113 minutes. Because of the attractiveness of the movie, it was adapted in the United States of America and Australia under the title "Tiffany Fanelli," but this series consisted of only one episode. Therefore, the researcher's interest was employed on the speaker's speech that conveyed expressive movements.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

This study utilized an observational method following the methodology proposed by (Sudaryanto, 2015). Moreover, a non-participatory approach was adopted, ensuring the researcher did not engage as a participant but rather employed on meticulously capturing every spoken word during the movie.

Furthermore, to aid in collecting the data, the researcher took several steps. The first step involved watching and listening to the speech in the film or its transcripts while employing a technique known as sorting, which entailed selecting and analyzing utterances relevant to the research topic. The second step involved gathering information from spoken words or discussions, identifying and categorizing relevant issues. The final step involved examining the existing data and presenting it in clearer formats.

In addition, the researcher also use sampling to collecting the data. According to Creswell & Creswell (2018) sampling is a technique in which the researcher selects a sample based on certain criteria relevant to the research objectives. This is done to ensure that the selected sample can actually provide rich and relevant information for the study being conducted. Creswell emphasises that with purposive sampling, researchers can reduce the collection of redundant or irrelevant data. This means that only data that is truly necessary and significant to the research is collected, thus minimising redundancy. The main purpose of purposive sampling according to Creswell is to emphasise that with purposive sampling, researchers can reduce the collection of redundant or irrelevant data. This means that only data that is truly necessary and significant to the research is collected, thus minimising redundancy. Creswell (2018) outlines a purposeful sampling strategy in qualitative research that begins with defining the study's purpose and objectives to determine the characteristics needed in participants. Researchers then select an appropriate sampling strategy, such as maximum variation, homogeneous, or criterion sampling, to ensure a diverse or specific participant group. Next, they identify and recruit participants based on the

established criteria, addressing ethical considerations during this process. Data is then collected through various qualitative methods like interviews or observations, ensuring a sample size that allows for data saturation. Finally, researchers remain flexible, reviewing and adjusting the sampling approach as necessary based on initial findings and emerging themes, thus ensuring meaningful and relevant data collection. Before data collection can begin, the researcher must complete the following steps: The researcher will watch the movie "Light Years". After watching the movie, the researcher will identify and taking note the data required for analysis, and then group the data into each category and function based on the research question, the last the researcher take data randomly for each category analyze it.

3.4 Method of Analysis Data

This study utilized utterances as its primary data, which had been identified through a specific methodological approach. The research employed employed Sudaryanto (2015) referential identity approach to systematically analyze these data. The transcript of the movie "Luckiest Girl Alive" contained various expressive actions that prompted the researcher to explore and interpret them. During the analysis of these expressive acts, the researcher applied the theory proposed by (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985), which aided in identifying and understanding the intentions behind the expressive acts depicted in the movie "Luckiest Girl Alive." The pragmatic identity approach was employed to analyze the data within their contextual meanings. The initial step involved identifying dialogues recognized as expressive acts informed by the speaker's utterances. This process was grounded in Searle and Vanderveken theoretical framework, which categorized different expressive acts and their functions within the movie.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

The study progressed through the systematic analysis of data and culminated in the presentation of findings as the final phase of the methodology. . Sudaryanto (2015) posited that articulating the study's findings could be perceived as an informal approach (p. 261). In this study, the informal technique advocated by . Sudaryanto (2015) was adopted. As a result, the outcomes were conveyed using descriptive language, aiming to enhance comprehension of the selected topic among readers.