

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research design, research object, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In research, there are two significant research designs that the researcher usually uses: quantitative and qualitative. Hollis (1994 as cited in Cropley, 2019), the qualitative approach seeks to *understand* phenomena, whereas the quantitative approach seeks to *explain* them. Paltridge and Phakiti (2015) also state that quantitative researchers use numerical or statistical analysis to analyse their data. Unlike quantitative, qualitative, according to Paltridge and Phakiti (2015), typically seeks to make sense of language, language learning or use in context, or social phenomenon as it occurs in *natural settings* such as social and classroom settings.

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative research design. According to Holliday (2015, as cited in Paltridge and Phakiti, 2015), qualitative research aims to get to the bottom of what is happening in all aspects of social behaviour. The purpose or the aim of using qualitative in this research is to understand the illocutionary act used by the main character more deeply.

3.2 Research Object

In this research, the object that the researcher used as a source for the data is a novel by Rick Riordan entitled "*The Lost Hero*", which is based on Greek

and Roman mythology. This novel was published by Disney-Hyperion Books. The data was in the form of utterances in the conversation between the main character and the other character, and the description and identification of the data were based on Searle's speech act classification.

3.3 Data Collection

The data collected in this study was obtained from Jason Grace's utterances in the novel "*The Lost Hero*".

3.3.1 Instrument

The researcher planned to use content analysis as a research method. Research using qualitative content analysis focuses on the characteristics of language as communication with attention to the content or contextual meaning of the text (Budd, Thorp, & Donohew, 1967; Lindkvist, 1981; McTavish & Pirro, 1990; Tesch, 1990, as cited in Hsieh and Shannon, 2005). The researcher planned to use content analysis because this research tries to analyse the content of the text in the novel itself. Furthermore, the researcher planned to highlight the utterances between Jason Grace and the other characters to specify the illocutionary acts that Jason Grace uses in the novel.

3.3.2 Procedures

Data were collected from Jason Grace's utterances from Rick Riordan's novel entitled "*The Lost Hero*". The data collection procedure is outlined as follows:

- First of all, the researcher read "*The Lost Hero*" novel to get familiar with Jason Grace's conversation with two other main characters.
- Second, the researcher writes about Jason Grace's conversation with other characters in the novel.
- Third, the researcher separates the illocutionary act utterances based on John R. Searle's classification and also writes down the context based on Jason Grace's conversation with other characters.
- Fourth, the researcher skimmed Jason Grace's conversation to ensure there was no missed conversation.

3.4 Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher used the descriptive technique to identify types of illocutionary acts with the most dominant use by Jason Grace in the novel with the following procedure:

Table 3.1 illocutionary acts utterances Jason used in "*The Lost Hero*" novel.

no	Jason utterances	Context behind utterances	Classification

The table with Jason's utterances represents Jason's utterances in the novel. The context behind utterances shows the condition that Jason experiences in the novel. The classification column specified for which type of illocutionary act Jason is used in the novel based on John R. Searle's classification.

The data from the novel "*The Lost Hero*" is analysed in the following steps.

- First, identify which illocutionary act Jason Grace used in the novel.
- Second, Jason Grace's utterances are classified based on the context of the conversation and John R. Searle's illocutionary act classification.
- Third, the researcher concluded out of the data analysis.

