

REQUEST STRATEGIES USED IN CRASH MOVIE



PUBLICATION ARTICLE

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

by:

AZIZAH ANIS SULISTYOWATI
A 320090151

**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

2013



UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Sekretariat: Jl.A.Yani Tromol Pos I, Pabelan, Kartasura, Surakarta 57102
Telp. (0271) 717417, 719483 (Hunting), Fax. (0271) 715448
Website: <http://www.ums.ac.id>, E-mail: ums@ums.ac.id

Surat Persetujuan Artikel Publikasi Ilmiah

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini pembimbing skripsi/tugas akhir:

Nama : Drs. Agus Wijayanto, MA, Ph.D (Pembimbing I)

NIP/NIK : 978

Nama : Dra. Siti Zuhriah Arianti, M.Hum. (Pembimbing II)

NIP/NIK : 225

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi (tugasakhir) dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Azizah Anis Sulistyowati

NIM : A320090151

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : **REQUEST STRATEGIES USED IN CRASH MOVIE**

Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.

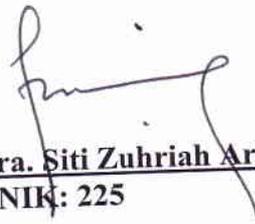
Demikian persetujuan dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Surakarta, 15 Juli 2013

Pembimbing I

Pembimbing II


Drs. Agus Wijayanto, M.A., Ph.D
NIK: 978


Dra. Siti Zuhriah Arianti, M.Hum.
NIK: 225

APPROVAL

REQUEST STRATEGIES USED IN CRASH MOVIE

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

Proposed by:

AZIZAH ANIS SULISTYOWATI
A320090151

Approved by

First Consultant


Agus Wijayanto, Drs., M.A., Ph.D.
NIK. 978

Second Consultant


Dra. Siti Zuhriah, M. Hum.
NIK. 225

REQUEST STRATEGIES USED IN CRASH MOVIE

Azizah Anis Sulistyowati

(A320090151)

Drs. Agus Wijayanto, M.A., Ph.D

Dra. Siti Zuhriah, M.Hum

*Department of English Education, School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta*

Email: anis.azizah27@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to describe the types of request strategies and to clarify the pragmalinguistics forms of request strategies used in Crash Movie. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher uses Crash Movie as the data source. The data of this research are conversation in Crash Movie. The researcher employs documentation as the method of collecting data with the techniques: watching, identifying, classifying, coding, and categorizing the data. In analyzing the data, the writer describes the type of request strategy and pragmalinguistics form of request in Crash Movie by Trosborg (1995). The result of this research shows that there are eight request strategies from the sixty one data found in Crash Movie. They are Hints (1,64%), Ability willingness and permission (18,03%), suggestory formulae (4,92%), wishes (4,92%), desires/needs (9,84%), obligation and necessity (3,82%), performative (1,64%), and imperative (55,74%). The pragmalinguistics form of strategies namely syntactic downgrader, lexical/phrasal downgrader, upgrader, and preparator.

Keyword: Request Strategy, Pragmalinguistics Form of Request.

A. Introduction

Request is where a speaker commanding to hearer to do something that speaker wants. According to Trosborg (1995: 187) request is an illocutionary act whereby a speaker (requester) conveys to a hearer (requestee) that he/she wants the requestee to perform an act which is for the benefit of the speaker. In the same vein, other linguists states that request is act of politely asking for something (Manser, 1995: 352). According to Trosborg (1995: 187), there are three types of request: the request as an impositive act, the request as a face-threatening act, and the request as distinguished from other impositive speech act. Trosborg (1995: 192) classifies four categories and eight strategies, they are: 1) indirect request: hints, 2) conventionally indirect (hearer-oriented condition): ability/willingness/permission and suggestory formulae, 3) conventionally indirect (speaker-based conditions): wishes and desired/needs, and 4) direct request: obligation, performatives and imperatives. According to Trosborg (1995: 209) there are two pragmalinguistics form of request, they are 1) internal modification (Syntactic downgrader, Lexical/phrasal downgraders, upgraders), 2) External modification (preparators, disarmer, sweeteners, supportive reason, cost minimizing, promise of a rewards). Many previous studies about request were found by the writer. For example request used in Knight and Day Action Movie (Widatiningrum, 2008), in New Moon Movie (Suryani, 2012), in Harry Potter Movie (Sarwoningsih, 2008), in Spiderman 1 (Budiyanto, 2008), in Glass House Novel (Irawati, 2009). This research also investigate request in the Crash Movie, the differences between this research and the previous research are the writer used script of movie and *Crash Movie* script as the data source. This research is using Trosborg's theory but the previous researches are using Tsui's theory. Thereby, many study about request that done and the writer not found the research about request in Crash movie so the writer interest to do research about request in Crash movie. This study is to fill in the gap of pragmatic study. The research is important because it is to study about what is request, and what the types of request are.

In this research, the writer researches utterance of the actress about request strategy and pragmalinguistics form of request in *Crash* Movie. The writer uses theory from Trosborg (1995: 192). Based on the research background, the writer concludes the problems statements in this research. They are What are the types of request strategies used in *Crash* Movie? And What are the pragmalinguistics forms of request strategies used in *Crash* Movie?. The objectives of study of this research is to describe the types of request strategies used in *Crash* Movie and to clarify the pragmalinguistics forms of request strategies used in *Crash* Movie.

B. Literary Review

According to Trosborg (1995: 187) argues that Request is an illocutionary act whereby a speaker (requester) conveys to a hearer (requestee) that he/she wants the requestee to perform an act which is for the benefit of the speaker. In the same mood, other linguist state that request is act of politely asking for something (Manser, 1995: 352). According to Trosborg (1995: 192), there are four categories and eight strategies of request strategies, they are hints, ability willingness and permission, suggestory formulae, wishes, desires/needs, obligation and necessity, performative, imperative.

Hint is the speaker does not want to state his impostive intent explicitly or uses hinting strategy. Ability willingness and permission is the speaker says her aims to the hearer alluding explicitly. The requester makes the hearer doing what the speaker wants. Suggestory formulae is the speaker does not question any specific hearer-based condition, but the speaker more press to the cooperation with the hearer to do the speaker's request. Wishes is when the speaker speaks, the speaker only just focuses in the speaker's condition. So, it makes the hearer desires become the main point in the interaction. Desires/needs is when the speaker speaks, she only just focuses in the speaker's condition. So, it makes the hearer desires become the main point in the interaction. Obligation and necessity is the speaker exerts the hearer to do what the speaker want by the speaker own power. Performative is directly,

the speaker asks the hearer to do what the speaker wants by impolite. Imperative is the speaker commands the hearer to do something and it should be obeyed by the hearer because the speaker has power over the hearer.

There are two pragmalinguistics form of Request based on Trosborg (209: 1995), they are internal and external modification. There are three types of internal modification, they are 1) syntactic downgraders (question, past tense/negotiation, tag question, conditional clause, embedding, ing-form, modals). 2) lexical/phrasal downgraders (politeness marker, consultative device, downtoner, understatement, hedge, hesitator, interpersonal marker). 3) upgrader (adverbial intensifier, commitment upgrader, lexical intensification).

There are some types of syntactic downgraders, they are question is the requester asks the hearer to do something and the requester assumes that the hearer can and willing to do something for her. The speaker uses question type to more polite the request. Past tense is the inclusion of past tense and/or negation further downtones the expectations to the fulfilment of the request. Tag question is the requester can appeal to the hearer's consent by adding a tag question to a (fairly) direct request, thereby softening the impact considerably. Conditional clause is the requester can distance hi/her request further from reality by adding a conditional clause. Embedding is the requester can pre-face his/her request with a clause in which the request is embedded (hence 'embedding clause') conveying his/her attitude to the request. Ing-form is by selecting the continuous aspect, instead of the simple present/past tense, the requester emphasizes the meaning expressed by the embedding clause. Modal is A modal verb can be used to convey tentativeness.

There are some types of lexical/phrasal downgrader, they are Politeness marker is in order to signal politeness the requester can add elements of deference to the request. Consultative device is consulting the hearer is another way of asking for the hearer consent. Ritualized formulae of the kind *would you mind*, as well as other expressions can be used. Downtoner is a

number of modal sentence adverbials and modal particles can be used to downtone the impositive force of the request. Typical modifiers are *just, simply, perhaps, possibly, rather, etc.* Understatement is a way of decreasing the imposition forced on the hearer is to understate or in some way minimize some aspects of the desire act. Hedge is by hedging the propositional content the requester can be intentionally vague about certain aspects of the act to be carried out, thereby giving the requestee the option of specifying it him/herself. A “hedge” is a particle, word or phrase that modifies the degree of membership of a predicate of a noun phrase in a set. Adverbial like *kind of, sort of, somehow, and so on, more or less, etc.* Hesitator is by hesitating before uttering a request the requester can convey to the requestee that he/she has certain qualms about asking him/her about the matter. Interpersonal marker is some expressions have as their sole function on the role of establishing and maintaining a good and amiable interpersonal relationship. Phrase such as *you know, you see, I mean, etc.* referred to as *cajolers*, help to attract the hearer’s attention, interest, understanding, etc. and by using appealers, such as *right?, okay?, etc.*

There are some types of upgrader, they are adverbial intensifier is the requester’s choice of lexical items reveals his/her attitude. The speaker gives negative impact for the hearer by using curse words. It caused the hearer feels threatened and do the request as soon as possible. Commitment upgrader is The requester can add a sentence modifier that increases his/her commitment towards the proposition like *I’m sure, I’m certain, I’m positive, it’s obvious, surely, certainly, positively, obviously, unfortunately, etc.* Lexical intensification is the requester’s choice of lexical items reveals his/her attitude. The speaker gives negative impact for the hearer by using curse words. It caused the hearer feels threatened and do the request as soon as possible.

There are six type of external modification, they are 1) preparators is It’s important in the first place that the requester prepares his/her request carefully. Disarmer is in order to “soften” the requestee’s attitude and make

him/her favourably disposed towards the requester, the latter can make use of disarming statements. Sweeteners is if you want somebody to do something for you, a possible strategy is to flatter the requestee accordingly. Supportive reason is it is important that the requester gives his/her specific reasons for making the request. Cost minimizing is in order to persuade the requestee to comply, the requester can point to factors that will minimize any possible costs to the requestee. Promise of a reward is the requester can offer the requestee a reward in order to make the request more attractive to him/her and thus increase the possibility of compliance.

C. Research Method

The type of research is descriptive research, because to describe the type of request strategies and to clarify the pragmalinguistic of request used in *Crash* movie. Descriptive research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe "what exists" with respect to variables or conditions in a situation. The methods involved range from the survey which describes the status quo, the correlation study which investigates the relationship between variables, to developmental studies which seek to determine changes over time.

The objects of the research are types of request strategies and pragmalinguistics of request used in *Crash* Movie viewed from pragmatics theory.

The data of the research are conversation in *Crash* Movie that contain of request. And the data source of this research is scripts that be found on *Crash* Movie. In collecting data, the writer uses the documentation and observation method. The writer does the following procedures: Watching the movie, Identifying request form in *Crash* movie script, Classifying request strategy in *Crash* movie script, Coding the data of *Crash* movie script, Categorizing the script into several parts based on its categorize.

The writer uses pragmatic theory to analyze the data of meaning of request strategies used in *Crash* Movie scripts. The writer conducts the data analyze with the following procedure: Analysis the types of request strategy

using Trosborg's theory (1995) and Describing the pragmalinguistics form of request strategy using Trosborg's theory (1995).

D. Research Finding and Discussion

This chapter discusses the result of the research in order to answer the problem statements. This chapter analyzed request strategist based on Trosborg (1995) consisting of eight strategies there are hints, ability, willingness and permission, suggestory formulae, wishes, desires/needs, obligation and necessity, performatives, imperatives.

1. Type of request strategy

a. Hints

CR/ DATA 1/ HT

Graham : Mom? Mom ... **it's cold.** Come on.

Her eyes flutter open but don't find him before they close again.

Graham picks her up in his arms, carries her into...

Louise : did you find your brother?

Graham : no, Ma.

Louise : I was doing good. I was doing real good.

The request strategy of Graham utterance: **It's cold.** It is categorized as hints because the speaker does not want to state his impostive intent explicitly or uses hinting strategy. In this case, Graham asks Louise to go inside her apartment. Graham hinting her by saying *it's cold*.

b. Ability, Willingness, Permission

CR/DATA 2/PM

Ria (to Kim Lee) : see, I stop when I see a long line of cars stopped in front of me. Maybe you see over steering wheel, you blake, too!

Motorcycle cop : ma'am

Kim Lee : crazy Mexican! I call immigration on you! Look you do my car!

Ria (to Cop) : **officer, can you please write in your report how shocked I am to be hit by an Asian driver?**

The request strategy of Ria utterance: **officer, can you please write in your report how shocked I am to be hit by an Asian driver?**It is categorized as permission because the speaker says her

aims to the hearer alluding explicitly. She makes the hearer doing what the speaker wants. In this situation, Ria asks Motor Cop to write a report that she shocks when Kim Lee hit her car. She requests him by saying *officer, can you please write in your report how shocked I am to be hit by an Asian driver?*

c. Suggestory Formulae

CR/DATA 13/SF

Jean : I want the locks changed again in the morning.
Rick : you want, **why don't you just go lie down?** Have you checked on James?
Jean : of course I've checked him every five minutes since we've been home, don't patronize me! I want the locks changed again in the morning!

The request strategy of Rick utterance: **why don't you just go lie down?**. It is categorized as suggestory formulae because the speaker does not question any specific hearer-based condition, but he more press to the cooperation with the hearer to do the speaker's request. In this case, Rick suggests Jean to go lie down because he afraid if his partner hear that they speak. He says *why don't you just go lie down?* to suggest her.

d. Wishes

CR/DATA 16/WS

Dorri : go wait in the car, dad!
Dirk : now, Get out!
Farhad (to Dirk) : your ignorant man!
Dirk : yeah, I'm ignorant? You are liberating my country and I'm flying 747s into your mud huts and incinerating your friends? Get the fuck out!
Farhad : no, you the fuck out!
Farhad : no, don't touch me! He cheats me!
Dirk : Andy, now.
Sec. guard : let's go.

Farhad storms out and the security follow him. Dorri looks the salesman dead in the eyes.

Dorri : **you can give me the gun or give me back the money. And I'm really hoping for the money.**

Dirk : what kind of ammunition do you want?
Dorri : whatever fits.

The request strategy of Dorri utterance: **you can give me the gun or give me back the money. And I'm really hoping for the money.** It is categorized as wish because when the speaker speaks, she only just focuses in her condition. So, it makes her desires become the main point in the interaction. In this case, Dorri asks Dirk to give a gun for her or she wants her money back. But she more hopes the money than the gun. He says *I'm really hoping for the money* to asks him to back her money.

e. Desires/Need

CR/DATA 19/DN

Ryan : I keep telling you he's in pain. He can't sleep.
Shaniqua : Mr. Ryan, your father has been to the clinic three times in the last month. He's being treated for a urinary tract infection that is by no means an emergency. If you have any more questions about your HMO plan, why don't you make an appointment to come in between ten to four, Monday through Friday.
Ryan : what does my father do about sleeping tonight?
Shaniqua : I don't know. I'm not a doctor.

Ryan : **I want talk to your supervisor.**

Shaniqua : I am my supervisor.
Ryan : what's your name?
Shaniqua : Shaniqua Johnson.

The request strategy of Ryan utterance: **I want talk to your supervisor.** It is categorized as wish because when the speaker speaks, he only just focuses in his condition. So, it makes his desires become the main point in the interaction. Ryan says *I want talk to your supervisor* to request Shaniqua to give Supervisor's name of the clinic.

f. Obligation and Necessity

CR/DATA 25/ON

Farhad : have respect for your father. Give me the gun!
Dorri : here. Now you can shoot anybody you want.

Farhad : Dorri, that man could have killed your mother. You think I should let crazy people do what they want to us?

Shereen : Farhad, it won't close.

you should be at work.

The request strategy of Shereen utterance: **you should be at work.** It is categorized as obligation and necessity because the speaker exerts the hearer to do what the speaker want by her own power. In this case, Shereen requests to her daughter to work. She exerts her by saying *you should be at work.*

g. Performatives

CR/DATA 27/PM

Shaniqua : it's time for you to go.

Ryan : I'm saying this because I'm hoping that I'm wrong about you. I'm hoping that someone like yourself, someone who may have been given a helping hand, might have a little compassion for someone in a similar situation.

Shaniqua picks up her phone and speaks into the intercom.

Shaniqua : Carol, I need security in my office.

Ryan : you don't like me, that's fine. I'm a prick. My father doesn't deserve to suffer like this. He was a janitor, struggled his whole life, saved enough to start his own company. Twenty three employees, all of them black. Paid them equal wages when no one else was doing that. For thirty years he worked side with those men, sweeping and carrying garbage.

The burly security guard appears at the door. she motions for him not interrupt.

Ryan : then the city council decides to give minority-owned companies preference in city contracts. And overnight, my father loses everything. His business, his home, his wife, everything; and not once does he blame your people.

I'm not asking you to help me. **I'm asking that you do small thing for a man who lost everything so that people like yourself could reap the benefits.** And do you know what it's gonna cost you? Nothing. Just a flick of your pen.

Shaniqua : your father sounds like a good man. And if he'd come in here today I probably would have approved this request. But he didn't come in, you did. And for his sake, it's a real shame.

(to security) get him the hell outta of my office.

The request strategy of Ryan utterance: **I'm asking that you do small thing for a man who lost everything so that people like**

yourself could reap the benefits. It is categorized as performative because directly, the speaker asks the hearer to do what the speaker wants by impolite. In this case, Ryan asks Shaniqua to help his father who gets sick. He asks her saying by *I'm asking that you do small thing for a man who lost everything so that people like yourself could reap the benefits* to help his father.

h. Imperative

CR/DATA 28/IP

Graham : we're always behind this metal and glass. I think we miss that touch so much, that we crash into each other just so we can feel something.

Motorcycle cop : you guys okay?

Ria : I think he hit his head.

Graham : you don't think that's true?

Motorcycle cop : **stay in your car!**

The request strategy of Motorcycle Cop utterance: **stay in your car!** It is categorized as imperative because the speaker commands the hearer to do something and it should be obeyed by the hearer because he has power over the hearer. A motorcycle cop asks Graham and Ria to stay in their car by saying *stay in your car!* Because he won't they make new problem again.

There were found some request strategies type that was used in *Crash Movie's* script. They are Hints have 1 data (1,64%), Ability willingness and permission have 11 data (18,03%), suggestory formulae have 3 data (4,92%), wishes have 3 data (4,92%), desires/needs have 6 data (9,84%), obligation and necessity have 2 data (3,82%), performative have 1 data (1,64%), and imperative have 34 data (55,74%). So the total of the whole data found in *Crash Movie* are sixty one data (100%).

2. Pragmalinguistic form of request

This chapter discusses the result of the research in order to answer the problem statements. This chapter analyzed pragmalinguistics form of request based on Trosborg (1995) consisting of four type there are

syntactic downgraders, lexical/phrasal downgraders, upgrader, and preparators.

a. Syntactic Downgraders

CR/DATA 2/QN

Ria (to Kim Lee) : see, I stop when I see a long line of cars stopped in front of me. Maybe you see over steering wheel, you blake, too!

Motorcycle cop : ma'am

Kim Lee : crazy Mexican! I call immigration on you! Look you do my car!

Ria (to Cop) : **officer, can you please write in your report how shocked I am to be hit by an Asian driver?**

The pragmalinguistic form of the request utterance: **officer, can you please write in your report how shocked I am to be hit by an Asian driver?** Has syntactic downgrader. It is a question type because the requester asks the hearer to do something and the requester assumes that the hearer can and willing to do something for her. She uses question type to more polite her request.

b. Lexical/phrasal downgraders

CR/DATA 5/PK

Ryan : stop moving. Lady, I'm not gonna fucking hurt you! Okay, okay.

Christine : please, don't touch me. Don't, don't.

Ryan : I'm not gonna touch you. But there's nobody else here yet. And that's gasoline there. We need to get you outta here right away, okay?

Christine : oh my, oh my, oh my, oh my God.

Ryan : okay, I need to reach across your lap. **Can I do that, please?**

Christine : yeah, yeah.

Ryan : thanks.

The pragmalinguistic form of the request utterance: **Can I do that, please?** has lexical/phrasal downgraders. It is politeness marker type because the requester uses *please* to make his request more polite.

c. Upgraders

CR/DATA 7/LI

Christine : your mother fucking pig!

Cameron : Christine, just stop talking!

Ryan : that's quite a mouth you have. Of course you know that.

Christine : fuck you! That's what this is all about, isn't it? You thought you saw a white woman blowing a black man. That drove your cracker ass crazy?

Cameron : will you just shut your **fucking** mouth?

Ryan : I'd listen to your husband, ma'am.

The pragmalinguistic form of the request utterance: will you just shut your **fucking** mouth? has lexical/phrasal downgraders. It is lexical intensification type because the requester's choice of lexical items reveals his/her attitude. The speaker gives negative impact for the hearer by using curse words. It caused the hearer feels threatened and do the request as soon as possible.

d. Preparators

CR/DATA 8/PS

Kim Lee : I thought you were dead. I called every hospital.

Choi : it's okay. I'm okay. Thank you for finding me.

Will you do something for me?

Kim Lee : anything.

Choi : go to the locker.

The pragmalinguistic form of the request utterance: **Will you do something for me?** has preparators. It is preparing the speech act type because the requester preparing an utterance as a prelude of his request. So, the hearer can anticipate of the request before. In this case, Choi requests Kim Lee's willingness before he asks her to do something.

There were found pragmalinguistics form of strategies namely syntactic downgrader have 9 data (14,75%), lexical/phrasal downgrader have 19 data (31,15%), upgrader have 7 data (11,48%), and preparator have 3 (4,92%). So the total of the whole data found in *Crash* Movie are thirty eight data (62, 30%).

E. Conclusion

This sub chapter discusses about the conclusion of this research, based on the findings and discussions. This sub chapter would answers two questions of problem statement. (1) What are types of request strategies used in *Crash Movie*? (2) What are the pragmalinguistics forms of request strategies used in *Crash Movie*? The following was the answer of problem statement:

1. Some request strategies were used in *Crash Movie's* script. Chart 1 shows that imperative was the most frequent strategy used by the characters in *Crash Movie*. The second most frequent was ability willingness and permission, and the third common strategy was desires/needs. Other strategies consists of hints, suggestory formulae, wishes, desires/needs, obligation and necessity, and performative were used relatively low (under 5%). So, from the data it can be concluded that imperative strategies is the mostly used in *Crash Movie*. It is due to the fact that the requester in this movie commonly have power over than the hearer. And the scene of this movie is full of debates, disputes, and hard situation.
2. There were found pragmalinguistics form of strategies. Chart 2 shows that lexical/phrasal downgrader was the most frequent strategy used by the characters in *Crash Movie*. The second most frequent was syntactic downgrader, and the third common strategy was upgrader. Other strategies consists of Preparator were used relatively low (under 10%). So, it can be concluded that the pragmalinguistics form mostly used in *Crash Movie's* script is lexical/phrasal downgraders. The researcher found new phenomenon where there are two form of pragmalinguistics in one utterance and not all the data of request strategy included in pragmalinguistics form. This concludes be that there are many force of request that it is saying in many situation. The speaker used it in standard and non standard situation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Manser, Martin. 1995. *Oxford Learner's Pocket*. Oxford University Press.

Trosborg, Anna. 1995. *Interlanguage Pragmatics: Request, Complains, and Apologies*. Berlin: New York: Mouton De Gruyter.