

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter displays two sections. The first section discusses the findings, which are given in the order specified in chapter one to reflect the structure of the problems. The second section contains the discussions or interpretations of the research findings.

A. Findings

In this section, the findings based on research questions are explained. The research problems are (1) the strategies of request by Trosborg (1995), and (2) the function of request by Brown & Levinson (1987) based on the founding data on nine of the YouTube videos of the EXO channel.

1) The Strategies of Request

The researcher classified those data based on the theory of strategies of request by Trosborg (1995). Trosborg (1995) divided eight categories of requests: hints, ability/willingness, suggestory formulae, wishes, need and demand, statements of obligations, performatives, and imperatives. After classifying the data using the theory of strategies of request by Trosborg (1995), the researcher found eight request strategies in the 97 comments on that YouTube video. There are hints, ability/willingness, suggestory formulae, wishes, need and demand, statements of obligations, performatives, and imperatives.

a. Hints

Hints are the first strategy of request. It is the strategy of requesting hints. This request strategy is used to requester (speaker) to hide the request and not mention it directly in the speech. In particular, this meaning is implicit. The researcher found nine excerpts containing the request expression about hints. Many YouTube users request EXO as they have the channel in their comments. YouTube users frequently ask for comebacks, upload many videos, and implicitly encourage regrouping. The following are examples of strategies for requests taken from the data.

“I couldn't laugh because *I was confused by the audio and subtitles anyway.*” (RSH)

The first example from the data is, “*I was confused by the audio and subtitles anyway.*” (RSH). One of the YouTube videos had no subtitles for foreign hearers. It made it difficult for hearers to understand what was being said. They were categorized as hinting because the speaker wanted to avoid stating their intentions explicitly or using hinting strategies. In this

case, the speaker asked EXO (the hearer) to provide subtitles and make their voices sound clearer by changing the microphone. The hearer said *I was confused by the audio and subtitles anyway.*

“I believe this would be way funnier if they have no script, I appreciate Yeollie for making random funny comments and so yah, turn on your active button when you are with EXO, please, we want to see hyper Soo with EXO too.” (RSH)

The second example from the data is, *“I believe this would be way funnier if they have no script.”* (RSH). The word *they* refer to all of the members of EXO. In the YouTube video, when KAI made a comeback in the first episode, all of the EXO members read too much of the script that their team had provided. Even though it is already entertaining to the speaker, the speaker implicitly requests that EXO limit their use of scripting.

“Been a long time to see them in one frame can't wait to see you guys being together as nine again.” (RSH)

The third example from the data is, *“can't wait to see you guys being together as nine again.”* (RSH). The word *you* refer to all of the members of EXO. In the YouTube video, when they made a reaction to KAI's music video, all of the members of EXO appeared except one that was still in China. In the preceding example, the speaker requests by hoping, implying that the hearer wants to see all of the EXO members in their entirety, meaning nine persons, because EXO has not performed nine of them since 2017. The speaker concealed the reasons for the request.

Here are some more examples of the strategy of requesting hints for insights from the authors' data:

(1) *“Baekhyun freaking out in falsetto I can hardly keep up with the subs because they are out of control but I love it! I've waited for 2 years for ot8 I would've loved Yixing to also be there but it is what it is. I can't wait for their comeback. it's going to be BIG!!! KAI always the jump starter...Congratulations, Jongin! Rover era is a blast.”* (RSH)

(2) *“I love how they were focused. They are so supportive. Can't wait to see all of them doing the challenge. Love seeing them together. MY baby EXO-L heart is so happy.”* (RSH)

(3) *“Happy to see them gathering here. Can't wait for their comeback as a team.”* (RSH)

b. Ability/Willingness

Ability or Willingness is the second strategy of request. This request strategy is an indirect communication approach that refers to the hearer's ability or will to execute the intended action. Request the strategy's willingness to comprehend the respondent's willingness to take the desired action. The researcher found three excerpts containing the request expression about ability or willingness. Likes, compassion, thoughts, and objects are examples of intensification that might be regarded as a requirement for willingness. The following are examples of strategies for requests taken from the data.

“Hhhhhhhhhh *can anyone agree that this group of guys is really what homies mean!* They're just so real to exist as human beings and I really like their honesty!” (RSA)

The first example from the data is, “*Can anyone agree that this group of guys is really what homies mean!*” (RSA). The word *anyone* refers to YouTube users who watch videos on the EXO channel. The context in this data is the hearer's asked anyone that EXO is home. The speaker expressed willingness for other YouTube viewers to agree to his request to acknowledge that EXO is home. In this situation, home is a permanent residence that cannot change our hearts. The speaker in the above case also demonstrates their loyalty to EXO.

“*Can we make this as an ongoing series, whenever the members have their own solo album? Please SM!*” (RSA)

The second example of the data is, “*Can we make this as an ongoing series*” (RSA). The speaker wanted the content that EXO members did when KAI's comeback became sustainable content. In addition, the speaker also expressed their willingness to request that all members also receive content when they make a comeback.

“*Can we have Kai dancing ballet, please?*”

The third example of the data is “*can we have Kai dancing ballet, please?*” (RSA). The speaker, in this context, requests that KAI deliver ballet dancing content to fans. KAI is quite skilled at doing ballet dances, as evidenced by the video.

c. Suggestory Formulae

Suggestory formulae is the third strategy of request. It is the strategy of requesting suggestions. It provides direction on the request's rationale. The speaker makes his request more thoughtful and discourages his engagement as the intervention recipient by presenting it

provocatively. The researcher found two excerpts containing the request expression about suggestory formulae.

“Sehun-ah, it’s nice to see you eat... *probably a full mukbang vlog next?* I’m happy you were able to get some time to relax...” (RSF)

This section's first example of a strategy request is, "*Probably a full mukbang next vlog?*" (RSF). It is categorized as a suggestion formula because the speaker does not question a specific condition based on the speech partner but emphasizes cooperation with the speech partner to fulfill the speaker's request. In this case, the speaker suggests Sehun as the subject of the video to do mukbang, which means eating in large quantities and various kinds, because the speaker see Sehun creating content where Sehun is eating in the video.

“Lmao I love how Kai was over sarcastic to the "panel" the whole time. *It would be nice to keep on making this kind of content* for every member having their solo album.” (RSF)

The second example of a suggestory formulae request is, "*It would be nice to keep on making this kind of content.*" (RSF). It is classified as a suggestory formulae since the speaker does not challenge a specific condition but instead emphasizes cooperation with the other person's speech to accomplish the speaker's suggestion. In this situation, hearers recommended EXO as the subject of the video to create something else similar to Kai's content because the speaker noticed Kai's video was full of sarcasm, which made the video funnier.

d. Wishes

Wish is the fourth strategy of request. It is the strategy of requesting wishes. Wishes are when the speaker speaks and focuses on the speaker's condition. It is often delivered in a respectful manner so that the hearer does not feel obligated to perform the requested activity. The researcher found thirty-one excerpts containing the request expression about wishes. YouTube users often hope EXO to make a comeback soon, given health and lots of good wishes from speakers as their fans. The following are examples of strategies for requests taken from the data.

“I love everything about this video. It is just Sehun in his purest form. Doing things naturally, not trying too hard it is just him being his genuine self. Looking forward for more. Thank you Sehun for showing us this side of yours. This is just so calming and healing to watch. I love you so much Sehun *I hope you are happy and just stay true to yourself.* Keep being your authentic self because we love you for being you!” (RSW)

The first example of a speaker's request strategy is "*I hope you are happy and just stay true to yourself.*" (RSW). It is classified as a request because the speaker is exclusively concerned with the statement when speaking. So that the speaker's desire became the main focus of the interaction, in this situation, the speaker requested that Sehun constantly bring the speaker's happiness. But the speaker hoped Sehun would be happy for himself. The speaker expressed the hope for Sehun to be happy and to remain faithful to himself.

"I love all of them a lot. still, *I wish I could have heard Jongdae talk a little more :(.*"(RSW)

The second example of the speaker's request strategy in this data is "*I wish I could have heard Jongdae talk a little more :(.*" (RSW). It's regarded as a request for hope. After all, the speaker wanted Jongdae to instantly carry out the speaker's direction without an answer in the form of a statement or phrase because the speaker was merely concerned. So, the speaker's desire became the primary focus of the interaction. In this case, the speaker wished that Jongdae had spoken more in the video. The speaker hoped that Jongdae could become more vocal than before.

"*I wish there's an extended version of the say you love me part. I want more!*" (RSW)

The third example of this data is "*I wish there's an extended version of the say you love me part.*" (RSW). The phrase *say you love me* refers to one of the songs in Kai's album. This is classified as a request for hope because the speaker wanted the hearers here, EXO's channel, to immediately carried out the speaker's order without an answer in the form of a sentence or phrase. After all, the speaker only wished to be the main focus of the interaction. In this situation, the speaker requested that the EXO channel provide an extended video of Kai's song, "say you love me." In the video, there was only footage of less than 1 minute, which dissatisfied the speaker, so the speaker hopes that the EXO channel will provide videos with a longer duration.

(1) "I take me 10 time to see it all. So enjoyable. I honestly can't with them sometimes. And also, so happy to see them happy together. *I hope for 9 of them in one place.*" (RSW)

(2) "You really worked so hard for Rover. You had a packed schedule in Japan and filming the MV after arriving is a testament of you work ethic. *I hope more people would be aware of your talent because you deserve it.* Thank you, Kai, for your hard work. (RSW)

(3) “*I hope one day I can sing with him. I’ve been thinking about that for so long. He’s my favorite artist. I love his expressions of his face. He is so amazing and gorgeous man. Congratulations!*” (RSW)

e. Need and Demand

Need and demand is the fifth strategy of request. It is the strategy of requesting need or demand. Demand is heavily taxed, and speakers who employ this strategy tend to be more straightforward. Adding "Please" or other mitigation mechanisms can make this request technique friendlier. The researcher found thirty-two excerpts containing the request expression about need or demand. The following are examples of strategies for requests taken from the data.

“Whoever came up with this idea is a genius. This was hilarious, *please, I need more chaotic EXO variety shows.*” (RSN)

The first example of the speaker's request strategy is “*please, I need more chaotic EXO variety shows.*” (RSN). It's classified as a need because the speaker's whole conversation was centered on his condition. So, the speaker's wants became the main point of the interaction. After viewing EXO members' delight in their videos, the speaker requested EXO to perform at other variety shows. The sentence also contained the word "please," which made the sentence look more polite.

“Seeing Chen smile and being a little loud again is a joy... now *I just need Lay a part of something* and that would be the best comeback a true return of Kings.” (RSN)

The second example of this data is “*I just need Lay a part of something*” (RSN). In the sentence, the speaker mentioned Lay, a member of EXO. It is classified as a need request because when the speaker spoke, the speaker focused only on the condition. Because Lay hadn't been participating in their project in a long time, the speaker wanted Lay to be a part of EXO's content. The speaker wished to Lay to be part of something. *Something* here referred to the content contained in the EXO's channel.

“This is sooo funny, I can't stop myself from laughing... Thank you EXO and *we need more videos like this*” (RSN)

The third example of a need request is “*We need more videos like this.*” (RSN). The word *this* referred to one of the EXO videos doing the horrifying filter challenge. EXO

members look happy using the filter. It is classified as a need since the speaker wanted to see other challenging content that entertained them. In this sentence, also use the word we which refers to EXO fans, namely EXO-L.

(1) “*I always need more of and from KAI.* sometimes I get so sad Kai had a late solo debut because I can't get enough of his work, I keep wanting more and I know an artist like Kai will take all the time in the world to deliver immaculate art. But I'm also happy I got to witness him as a soloist since day one and I will be here, enjoying, appreciating and waiting for a very long time.” (RSN)

(2) “I am drowning with my tears... this damn life is not fair at all; *I need to talk with Kai and other members so much.*” (RSN)

(3) “*We need more of EXO* and these kinds of contents where we can see them playing happily.” (RSN)

f. Statements of Obligations

Statement of obligations is the sixth strategy of request. It is the strategy of requesting obligations. This request strategy uses auxiliary verbs such as have, should, and must to identify utterances as requests. The arrangement would have moral implications. The researcher found two excerpts containing the request expression about statements of obligation. The following are examples of strategies for requests taken from the data.

“It makes me want to cry when I see him working without sleeping, being in cold weather, being filled with thoughts of what might not come out well. But then, is just EXO's essence of *keep working and improving* when they are already the best. Thank you for rover, Jonginie! Thank you for showing us commitment, patience and hard work! You are my daily inspiration. I wish I were more like you!” (RSO)

The first example from the data is “*keep working and improving*” (RSO). This phrase referred to Kai as the subject. This strategy referred to orders that someone must carry out. In this phrase, the speaker told Kai to keep working and improving. And when the hearer reads it, the hearer should immediately carry out the speaker's request.

“After watching this masterpiece What I thought is I have to work harder more than now. *EXO-L, we have to give them best comeback support.* Fighting! Saranghaja.” (RSO)

The second example of the speaker's request strategies from the data is "*EXO-L, we have to give them best comeback support.*" (RSO). The word *we* refer to EXO-L, and the word *them* refers to EXO. This is categorized as a statement of obligations because the speaker requested the fans, i.e., EXO-L, to support EXO best. After that, the hearer must immediately carry out the speaker's request.

g. Performatives

Performative is the seventh strategy of request. It is the strategy of requesting performatives. Using this strategy, performative verbs that indicate the meaning of the request, such as, commanding, ordering, and so on, expressly characterize the utterance as a performative request. Performative comments with the goal of questioning are often direct and authoritative. The researcher found one excerpt containing the request expression about performatives. The following are examples of strategies for requests taken from the data.

"I would have loved to see Chen more screen time... give him his place, don't leave him off camera. they are all part of EXO. thanks for all being together again with Kai." (RSV)

The example from the data is "*I would have loved to see Chen more screen time...*" (RSV). This is a performative sentence because the speaker ordering to the hearer that she wants Chen to get more screen time. In that video, Chen only appears for 3 minutes even though the video is 13 minutes long. The speaker utters the request directly as if ordering the hearer.

h. Imperatives

An imperative is the last strategy of request. It is the strategy of requesting imperatives. The imperative is a speech act that signifies that communication is a command in its purest and most authoritative form. Because the speaker has authority over the audience, hearers must do what the speaker requires. The researcher found 17 excerpts containing the request expression about imperatives. The following are examples of strategies for requests taken from the data.

"Loved this. More EXO teasing each other please! Every member should do this for their solo." (RSI)

The first example from the data is "*More EXO teasing each other, please!*" (RSI). This is classified as an imperative since the speaker ordered EXO to make video content of EXO teasing each other. Furthermore, the speaker instructed in the following sentence that *every*

member should do this! That gave the speaker power over the audience. The word *please* in the statement indicates tenderness.

“I watched it 4 times already and laughed each time. *Now please release 2nd part!*” (RSI)

The second example of the speaker’s request for the data is “*Now please release 2nd part!*” (RSI). This is classified as an imperative because the speaker directed EXO to release the second segment of the video. After all, the uploaded video was divided into many sections. Furthermore, orders issued by the speaker must be fulfilled because the word *now* denotes the current time or as soon as possible. The exclamation mark also states that EXO should release the 2nd part quickly. The use of the word *please* adds to the sentence's genuineness.

“Their fight is so much fun to watch keep it coming please. Also *PLEASE GIVE A FULL VIDEO OF THEM REHEARSING FIRST SNOW!!* We need to hear their vocals” (RSI)

The third example of speaker’s request of the data is “*PLEASE GIVE A FULL VIDEO OF THEM REHEARSING FIRST SNOW!!*” (RSI). First Snow refers to one of EXO's songs. This is imperative since the speaker requested EXO (the hearer) to give the speaker the full video they rehearsed first snow as soon as possible. Using capital letters indicates the speaker's power to the hearers which must be implemented immediately. There is also an exclamation mark in the sentence indicating an irrefutable command. Even so, speakers still use the word *please* to show politeness.

(1) “Okay Sehun, if you are reading this comment. First of all, this content is very random, as you said in your vlog too. I loved the randomness, the spontaneous you are the best kind of you. And then you did something you wanted to do for yourself, you ate what you liked, you visited places you wanted. All seemed so great because you did them for you. All those actions screamed how much "Sehun" was in them. *Please keep this up!* We love to see more of "you" in your content. I will wait for the next episode of this. Lot of love. (RSI)

(2) “Long time no see guys. *We're are looking forward to see you more so please do that often!*” (RSI)

(3) “*EXO World Tour please!* I just want to see them sing and perform on stage live and in-person :(.” (RSI)

The following is a summary table of the request strategies found in this study:

Table 4.1 The Strategies of Request

No	Strategy	Example	Number of cases	Percentage
1.	Need and Demand	Whoever came up with this idea is a genius. This was hilarious, <i>please I need more chaotic EXO variety shows.</i>	32	32,99%
2.	Wishes	I love all of them a lot. still, <i>I wish I could have heard Jongdae talk a little more :(</i>	31	31,96%
3.	Imperatives	Loved this. <i>More EXO teasing each other please.</i> Every member should do this for their solo.	17	17,52%
4.	Hints	I couldn't laugh because <i>I was confused by the audio and subtitles anyway.</i>	9	9,27%
5.	Ability/Willingness	<i>Can we make this as an ongoing series,</i> whenever the members have their own solo album? Please SM!	3	3,1%
6.	Suggestory Formulae	Sehun-ah, it's nice to see you eat... <i>probably a full mukbang vlog next?</i> I'm happy you were able to get some time to relax...	2	2,06%
7.	Statements of Obligations	It makes me want to cry when I see him working without sleeping, being in cold weather, being filled with thoughts of what might not come out well. But then, is just EXO's essence of <i>keep working and improving</i> when they are already the best. Thank you for rover, Jonginie! Thank you for showing us commitment, patience and hard work! You are my daily inspiration. I wish I were more like you!	2	2,06%
8.	Performative	<i>I would have loved to see Chen more screen time...</i> give him his place, don't leave him off camera. they are all part of EXO. thanks for all being together again with Kai.	1	1,04%
		Total	97	100%

2) The Function of Request

The researcher classified those data based on the theory of function of request by Brown & Levinson (1987). Brown and Levinson propose in their renowned 1987 book "Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage" that the primary functions of a request are: to obtain goods or

services, to obtain assistance or cooperation, to express gratitude, and to express solidarity or camaraderie. After analyzing the data, the researcher found four request functions in the 92 comments on that YouTube video. There are to obtain goods or services, to obtain assistance or cooperation, to express gratitude, and to express solidarity or camaraderie.

a. To obtain goods or services

To obtain goods and services is the first function of request. This request function is often used to ask for things we need or want, such as food, drink, or information. The researcher found thirty-one excerpts containing the request function to obtain goods or services. Many YouTube users request EXO as they have the channel in their comments. YouTube users frequently ask for information from EXO's videos. The following are examples of functions for requests taken from the data.

“I hope the management will resolve well. *I just want my KING EXO to come back with full formation, well-deserved promotion, and of course a world tour.*” (RFS)

The first example from the data is, “. *I just want my KING EXO to come back with full formation, well-deserved promotion, and of course a world tour.*” (RFS). This is classified as a function to obtain goods and services because the speaker requested that EXO respond with a complete formation or full members. It shows that EXO (the hearer) fulfills the speaker's request that requires services from EXO, namely, hoping that EXO will get good promotions and start a world concert tour. The speakers must obtain good service from this aspect. The speaker also wanted to ask for details about when they will be making a comeback.

“Their fight is so much fun to watch keep it coming please. Also please give a full video of them rehearsing first snow!! *We need to hear their vocals.*” (RFS)

The second example from the data is, “*We need to hear their vocals.*” (RFS). The word *we* refer to EXO-L. This is classified as a request function to obtain goods and services because EXO-L (the speaker) makes a request for EXO (the hearer) to provide content that presents EXO's vocals. It denotes a request function to provide a service from the hearer to the speaker. The speakers needed to know when the video would be aired since EXO-L wanted to hear EXO's voice.

“Sehun, this is seriously awesome! *Please continue this<3*” (RFS)

The third example from the data is, "*Please continue this.*" (RFS). The word *this* refers to the first content that Sehun made on EXO's channel. This is categorized as a function to obtain goods and services because the speaker asked Sehun to continue the content. It represents a request for the hearer to offer a service to the speaker. The speaker thought the content is very fantastic.

(1) "This is quite healing tho... *I want more of these!*" (RFS).

(2) "Seeing Chen smile and being a little loud again is a joy... now *I just want Lay a part of something and that would be the best comeback a true return of Kings.*" (RFS).

(3) "Lmao I love how Kai was over sarcastic to the "panel" the whole time. *It would be nice to keep on making this kind of content* for every member having their solo album." (RFS).

b. To obtain assistance or cooperation

To obtain assistance or cooperation is the second function of request. This request function is often used to ask for help or cooperation from others, such as when we need someone to hold a door open or collaborate on a project. The researcher found twenty-three excerpts containing the request function to obtain assistance or cooperation. Many YouTube users request EXO as they have the channel in their comments. The following are examples of functions for requests taken from the data.

"I watched it 4 times already and laughed each time. *Now please release 2nd part!*" (RFA)

The first example of speaker's request function is "*Now please release 2nd part!*" (RFA). It is classified as a request function because the speaker wanted EXO to release part 2 of Kai's album promotional video soon. This sentence had a function as a collaboration tool between the speaker and EXO's channel. The speaker felt happy, and EXO also benefited from that content. So, the sentence *Now please release the 2nd part* is included in the function to obtain assistance or cooperation.

"I believe this would be way funnier if they have no script, I appreciate Yeollie for making random funny comments and so yah, turn on your active button when you are with EXO, *please, we want to see hyper Soo with EXO too.*" (RFA)

The second example of the speaker's request function is "*Please, we want to see hyper Soo with EXO too!*" (RFA). The word *Soo* refers to one of EXO's members, Kyungsoo. It is classified as a request function because the speaker wanted to see Kyungsoo active on EXO's

YouTube channel. In the video, Kyungsoo laughed a lot, which made the speaker happy too. It included the cooperation function between Kyungsoo to fulfill speaker requests. Therefore, this sentence was included to obtain assistance or cooperation.

“It’s so nice to see them all together like this! *I hope this is just the start of them performing actively as a group again.* EXO, I miss you so much!” (RFA)

The third example of speaker's request function is “*I hope this is just the start of them performing actively as a group again.*” (RFA). The word *this* refers to EXO's first content after a long hiatus. This is categorized as a request function because the speaker indirectly requested EXO to be active as a group again. The speaker also asked EXO to perform together again after a long hiatus. This request was made possible by requiring cooperation between fans (the speaker) and all EXO members (the hearer). Therefore, this sentence is included to obtain assistance or cooperation.

(1) “*I hope one day I can sing with him.* I’ve been thinking about that for so long. He’s my favorite artist. I love his expressions of his face. He is so amazing and gorgeous man. Congratulations!” (RFA).

(2) “SEHUN without filters and that's the way we, *EXO-Ls, like it! More, more, more please!*” (RFA).

(3) “*Please make more fun content of EXO!* We really miss their chaotic and laugh.” (RFA).

c. To express gratitude

To express gratitude is the third function of the request. This request function often expresses gratitude to others by requesting that they continue to do something they already do. The researcher found thirty-seven excerpts containing the request function to express gratitude. Many YouTube users request EXO as they have the channel in their comments. The following are examples of functions for requests taken from the data.

“Ahhh, I needed this... *thank you so much for always making me feel better on bad days.*” (RFG)

The first example of the speaker's request function in this data is “*Thank you so much for always making me feel better on bad days.*” (RFG). It is classified as a request function because the speaker thanked EXO (the hearer) that their content made the speaker feel better. The

speaker also needed this content when EXO members joke with each other to make the speaker feel even happier. It included a request function to express gratitude.

“I love seeing them together, hope they can have a comeback soon!” (RFG)

The second example of the speaker's request function in this data is *“I love seeing them together, hope they can have a comeback soon!”* (RFG). This is categorized as a request function due to the speaker's immense joy upon witnessing EXO (the hearer) reunite. The speaker also expresses a strong desire for EXO to make a swift comeback. Including this in the request function reflects the speaker's profound gratitude.

“Kai is my infinite inspiration. His artistry deserves to be celebrated all over the world. I'm forever thankful for that heaven sent coincidence which led me 10 years ago to this opportunity to know him. I'm so incredibly proud and happy for him. Please be always happy and healthy, my star.” (RFG)

The third example of the speaker's request function in this data is *“I'm so incredibly proud and happy for him. Please be always happy and healthy, my star.”* (RFG). The word *him* refers to Kai, who is a member of EXO. The sentence contains a feeling of gratitude expressed by the speaker, which contains that the speaker is proud and happy for Kai. The request function for expressing gratitude is further evident in the following sentence, which expresses the speaker's hope for Kai always to experience happiness and good health. The speaker also affectionately refers to Kai as "my star," showcasing the speaker's gratitude.

d. To express solidarity or camaraderie

To express solidarity or camaraderie is the fourth function of request. This request function is often used to build rapport with others by requesting a shared interest or experience. The researcher found one excerpt containing the request function to express solidarity or camaraderie. The following are examples of functions for requests taken from the data.

“Hhhhhhhhhh can anyone agree that this group of guys is really what homies mean! They're just so real to exist as human beings and I really like their honesty!” (RFC)

The first example of speaker's request function in this data is *“can anyone agree that this group of guys is really what homies mean!”* (RFC). The word *anyone* refers to EXO-L as fans of EXO. It is classified as a request function of solidarity because the speaker requested EXO-L to make EXO the most comfortable home or group where they live. It also shows the interest

among fans in EXO as their home. It showed the request function to show a sense of solidarity and camaraderie between EXO's fans.

The following is a summary table of the request function found in this study:

Table 4.2 The Functions of Request

No.	Function	Example	Number of cases	Percentage
1.	To express gratitude	Ahhh, I needed this... <i>thank you so much for always making me feel better on bad days.</i>	37	40,21%
2.	To obtain goods or services	I hope the management will resolve well. <i>I just want my KING EXO to come back with full formation, well-deserved promotion, and of course a world tour.</i>	31	33,69%
3.	To obtain assistance or cooperation	I watched it 4 times already and laughed each time. <i>Now please release 2nd part!?"</i>	23	25%
4.	To express solidarity or camaraderie	Hhhhhhhhhh <i>can anyone agree that this group of guys is really what homies mean! They're just so real to exist as human beings and I really like their honesty!</i>	1	1,1%
Total			92	100%

B. Discussion

This section is divided into two parts, covering request strategy and request function.

1. The Strategies of Request

The results of this study indicate that the researcher found eight request strategies, namely hints, ability/willingness, suggestory formulae, wishes, need and demand, statements of obligations, performatives, and imperatives. The results of this study are in line with the results of research by Sulistyowati (2013), and Husna (2018), who found eight request strategies, namely hints, abilities/willingness, suggestory formulae, wishes, need and demand, statements of obligations, performatives, and imperatives. In general, the results of this study support the research of Sulistyowati (2013), and Husna (2018) because the researchers used the same theoretical framework, namely, the theoretical framework of Trosborg (1995). Trosborg (1995) proposed eight request strategies: hints, ability/willingness, suggestory formulae, wishes, need

and demand, statements of obligations, performatives, and imperatives. Thus, the results of this study support Trosborg's (1995) theory.

However, if you take a deeper look, the results of this study are different from the results of research by Sulistyowati (2013), and Husna (2018). The difference in the results of this study lies in the frequency of the amount of data used. In the research results, Sulistyowati (2013) found 61 request strategies, and Husna (2018) found 55 strategies. Meanwhile, the results of this study found 97 request strategies. The difference in the frequency of the number of requests is possible because of differences in research subjects. The research subjects used by Sulistyowati (2013), and Husna (2018) are films, so their research produces more limited data. Meanwhile, the results of this study use the comments on the EXO YouTube channel so that the selection of data becomes wider.

2. The functions of requests

The results of this study indicate that researchers found four functions of requests. The four functions of requests are to obtain goods or services, to obtain assistance or cooperation, to express gratitude, and to express solidarity or camaraderie. The results of this study support the theory of Brown & Levinson (1987). They put forward four functions of request: to obtain goods or services, to obtain assistance or cooperation, to express gratitude, and to express solidarity or camaraderie. The request function is one of the studies of speech acts that are rarely studied. According to Trosborg (1995), requests have two main functions, namely to core requests or head acts and to peripheral modification devices. According to Trosborg (1995), the core request or head act functions as a request and can stand alone. This function is also used as the ability to express requests indirectly or conventionally. Therefore, the researchers found differences with the results of this study because the functions of Trosborg (1995) were too broad, so they did not match the study results. So far, researchers have yet to write an article regarding the request function. Meanwhile, this research is more focused and direct, so a broader, indirect, or conventional function cannot be found in the results of this study.