Requesting Strategies in The Doorman Movie Using the Trosbrog's Theory (1995)

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ABSTRACT

In conducting this research, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method. This research is qualitative because the data are in the form of words and are analyzed based on the natural setting or context. this research to show the division of request strategy in speech act in the doorman movie. The doorman movie is an action genre movie which mostly from the data obtained is imperative. , the results reveal eight of Trosbrog's (1995) seven types of speech act techniques used by the characters in dialog in the movie entitled "The Doorman". Questioning the imperative strategy type of request speech act has the most data that is 16 data, and the willingness about 7 data and mild request and suggestory formulae, Statement of Obligation, Requesting as a statement of wish, permission and Statement of Speaker Wishes have the fewest data. Furthermore, the imperative strategy is very dominant in this case because the movie that Researcher uses is in the action genre, and what is unique is that the interlocutor after being given an imperative sentence or phrase and willingness and there are several or even indicating that there is no verbal answer but in a non-verbal way or we can say it as action as the answer.

ARTICLE LICENCE

1. Introduction

The problem People needed to communicate with each other every day using conversations. Levinson (1983: 284) says that, conversation as the familiar kind of talk in which two or more participants freely alternate in speaking in which generally occurs outside specific institutional settings. The conversation has occurred when people communicated and interacted between one and each other. The conversational implicature seems to be an everlasting concern in pragmatics for its wide-ranging investigation possibility (Yulianti et al., 2022). In doing communication sometimes people might cause a mistake (Rahman, 2017). Surely when communicating with each other, the speakers tend not to express the meaning of utterance explicitly, it means that the speaker's utterance needs to be further interpreted by people.

Request is one of the kinds of speech act. Request is an utterance that people ask something to someone. Request can be divided into two that are direct request and indirect request. Request falls into the group of directives which according to Searle (1979) is an attempt by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They may be very modest attempts as when the speaker invites the hearer to do it, or they may be very fierce attempts as when the speaker insists that the hearer do it. Request expressions can be found in the script movie. One of the movie's title is The Doorman. The writer chooses The Doorman for her research object because the writer is interested with the story in this movie, and the utterances in this movie are simple and easy to understand, and including kinds of request strategies so it suitable to be an object for this research. In The Doorman, the writer finds many kinds of utterances. One of the major utterances in this movie is request expressions, through the expression of request, the actors can ask something to the other. Request is used by someone to make the other doing something which the people said, furthermore the researcher found mostly imperative technique in this movie because this movie genre is an action. Trosborg (1995) classifies requests into four major categories, involving nine sub-strategies such as; Hints, Questioning Ability/Willingness, Permissions, Suggestory Formulae, Statement of Speaker`s Wishes, Statements of Speaker`s Need and Demand, Statements of Obligations, Performatives, and Imperatives. Related with the using of request expression in this movie.

1.1 Previous Studies

To begin Before this research, there are many previous studies, such by Acheoah (2017) with the title is Searle's Speech Act Theory: An Integrative Appraisal. This research r is an integrative appraisal of Searle's speech act theory. The

nature of speech acts makes them worthy of scholarly attention. Most speech acts are focused and directed as they are encoded by the speaker and decoded by the hearer. They are intended to have a certain point, and they are intended to be understood as such. This investigation explores Lawal's Communicative Model Theory and Acheoah's Pragma-crafting Theory to contend for a vibrant, all-encompassing speech act theory and establish the strengths and weaknesses of Searle's speech act theory. This study finds that: the notions "speaker's intention" and "linguistic convention" mentioned in Searle's speech act theory are loosely used. Context-phenomenon is not extensively discussed in Searle's theory in which speakers' intention is the core. Without a context-sensitive, integrative theoretical framework, the investigation of the contextual nuances which determine the use and interpretation of language remains a futile endeavour. Like Austin's speech act theory, Searle's speech act theory strongly recommends "linguistic conventions" for the performance of speech acts at the expense of a wide range of discourse constraints. Furthermore, Hidayat entitled Speech Acts: Force Behind Words. The study is conducted by through speech acts, the speaker can convey physical action merely through words and phrases. The conveyed utterances are paramount to the actions performed. In regard to the English as a foreign language, there are things to consider. It is easy for the speakers or listeners to determine the intended meaning of utterances if they are spoken in the mother tongue. Factors such as idiomatic expressions and cultural norms are not function as barriers to determine the intended meaning.

1.2 Literature Review

a. Pragmatics

When Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) (Lestari, 2013). This type of research necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organized what they want to say with whom they are talking to, where, when and under what circumstance. Pragmatics is dealing with semantics study whether both of them is a study about meaning. Mey (2001 24) stated that pragmatics is related to the context of society in using their language in communication. While, Yule (2006, 112) clarify that "the study of what speakers mean, or speaker meaning, is called pragmatics". He also stated that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning which analyses the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. So that, from some of these descriptions the researcher is capable of summing up that pragmatics is one of the studies about meaning in language process that used to communicate between societies. It makes the hearers can interfere in understanding or interpret what the speaker intends.

In addition, Leech (1983: 6) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations. Further he explains that 9 pragmatics can be seen as a way to solve problems which can arise, both from the perspective of a speaker and a hearer. For example, from the speaker's point of view, the problem is the planning about how to produce an utterance. On the other hand, from the hearer's point of view, the problem is related to the interpretation, which forces the hearer to be able to interpret the possible reason that makes the speaker saying the utterance. Meanwhile, Mey (1993: 42) considers pragmatics as the study of human language uses' condition, which has a close relationship with the context of society.

b. Speech Acts

Communication has always been a necessity in human life. Through communication, the trade of thought among people, which directly contributes to the development of the quality of life itself, can be performed (Weda, et al., 2021).

The ability to percept utterances in communication can determine the actions followed. Communication can be conveyed through verbal and nonverbal communication. Buck & VanLear (2002) states that there are two types of communication, they are verbal and nonverbal communication. Verbal communication is the way of communicating messages by using words as elements. Nonverbal communication is the way of communicating messages by using gesture, body movements, eye contact, facial expression, or general appearances as the elements (Fairuz, et al., 2022).

Speech act, a variety of verbal communication and also a subdivision of pragmatics, often takes place in verbal and nonverbal communication. Yule (1996) states that speech acts are a study of how the speakers and hearers use language. Bach (1979) explains that an action in verbal communication has message in itself, so the communication is not only about language but also with action. In conclusion speech act is the utterance that occurs and act refers to an action.

c. Requesting Taxonomy by Trosborg (1995)

The Trosborg (1995:192) states that there are a variety of request techniques, such as:

1) Hints

In this type of request, the speaker hides his request and does not make a clear reference to the request in the speech. In certain words, make those meanings implicitly, as described by Fahrurrozi (2015), that by making a statement, the speaker 's request may imply to the listener what he wants. When interpreting commands, it is always important to have intimate knowledge of others, to have basic context information, and to find out certain situational features, etc., there are two kinds of hints that are mild and solid. There are 2 kind of hints, namely Mild and Strong.

2) Questioning Ability/Willingness

If this technique is introduced by the speaker, the question posed by the speaker is supposed to be answered by the listener. It involves a change from questions about the ability or will of the respondent to the requester. It is also up to the listener whether or not the request is made. Intensification, such as likes, compassion, thoughts and objects, can be considered a prerequisite for willingness. In accordance with Trosborg (1995), this is an indirect communication technique that refers to the capacity / will of the listener to take the desired action. Request strategy's willingness to understand the willingness of the respondent to take the desired action.

3) Permissions

Trosborg (1995) states that permission requests can also be used to request the willingness of listeners to respond to requests. This question requires a change in emphasis that is directly disrespectful to the speaker as the subject or object of the operation, rather than to the listener as the agent of action. In addition, requests can be included in expressions of gratitude, desires, etc. on behalf of the applicant.

4) Suggestory Formulae

By using a suggestory formula, the applicant should not feel obligated to question a particular situation dependent on the listener, but instead to give guidance on the argument of the request. Through presenting a demand through a provocative process, the speaker makes his request more deliberate and discourages his own involvement as the beneficiary of the intervention.

5) Statement of Speaker`s Wishes

Desire of the speaker is the control of this technique. It is generally conveyed in a respectful way, so that the listener does not feel compelled to comply with the action requested. For example, "I want you to clean up today." This request is made by reminding the speaker of the wishes (Fahrurrozi, 2015).

6) Statements of Speaker`s Need and Demand

Speakers who use this technique tend to be more straightforward because demand has a high degree of taxation. As a consequence, the listener is required to make the request. Nonetheless, this request technique can be made friendlier by adding "Please" or other mitigation methods (Astiantih, et al., 2017).

7) Statements of Obligations

The speaker uses his authority by using this technique. The use of this technique uses auxiliary verbs such as, have, should, and must, mark statements as requests. The arrangement would have moral responsibilities.

8) Performatives

Through this technique, the use of performative verbs that communicate the intent of the request, such as demanding, asking, ordering, requesting, ordering, etc., specifically describes the expression as a performative request. Performative comments with the intention of questioning are rather straightforward and typically authoritative. The proposal was less respectful than the declaration of duty and need. Nevertheless, if the applicant wants to soften the sentence of that request, it is possible to safeguard the unheard-of power of that argument, it is often referred to as the Hedged performative (Adinda, 2021).

9) Imperatives

The imperative is a type of speech act which directly implies that speech is a command in its unmodified and highly authoritative type. Listeners have to do what the speaker needs, because the speaker has control over the audience. In addition, Elliptical Phrase is another type of imperative, but it uses a type of elliptical phrase.

2. Methodology

In conducting this research, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method. This research is qualitative because the data are in the form of words and are analyzed based on the natural setting or context. Qualitative research is a kind of research in which the data are studied naturally without treatments or the researcher's intervention (Idris et al., 2020). About descriptive research, Allison et al (1996: 14) state, "Descriptive research sets out to seek accurate and adequate descriptions of activities, objects, processes, and persons". The descriptive method applied here deals with the verbal description, not numerical description. It is suitable with the objective of this research, that is, to describe pragmatic phenomena particularly requesting strategy in the conversation of the movie entitled The Doorman.

In The Doorman, the writer would like to find many kinds of utterances in The Doorman movie through the expression of request, the actors can ask something to the other. Request is used by someone to make the other doing something which the people said, furthermore the researcher would like to find what kinds of taxonomy of Trosborg (1995) mostly dominant in this movie because this movie genre is an action. Trosborg (1995) classifies requests into four major categories, involving nine sub-strategies such as; Hints, Questioning Ability/Willingness, Permissions, Suggestory Formulae, Statement of Speaker`s Wishes, Statements of Speaker`s Need and Demand, Statements of Obligations, Performatives, and Imperatives. Related with the using of request expression in this movie.

3. Result and Discussion

This part deals with some findings obtained from all data analyzes. These findings are based on the problem statements of the research. They are covering the request strategies and the implicature in the movie script entitled The Doorman. The researcher analyzes the request expressions by using the theory from Trosborg. There are four types of request that are indirect request, hearer-oriented conditions, speaker-oriented condition and direct request. Indirect request employs the request strategy of hints. Hearer-oriented conditions employ the request strategies of ability/willingness and suggestory formulae. Speaker-oriented conditions employ the request strategies of wishes and desires/need. The last, direct request employs the request strategies of obligation, performatives and imperatives.

Table 1. The Request Expressions

No	Request Expressions	Amount	Percentage
1	Hints	0	
2	Questioning Ability/Willingness	7	
3	Permissions	1	
4	Suggestory Formulae	1	
5	Statement of Speaker`s Wishes	1	
6	Statements of Speaker`s Need and Demand	0	
7	Statements of Obligations	1	
8	Performatives	0	
9	Imperatives	16	

(Statement of Speaker Wishes)

A: Gunnary Sergeant Gorsky

B: Yes ma'am

A: I'm confident my daughter will appreciate some female company

B: Yes ma'am

This context tells of a female government official who asks a female sergeant to accompany her daughter on a business trip. When a female official asked this female sergeant, she used a statement of speaker wishes, namely using a statement sentence to ask for the action desired by the speaker. This strategy does not use question words, whether the heater can or not to do what the speaker wants.

(Permission)

A: **Can I have another piece of candy?**

B: You're gonna get me in trouble

B: yes

In this context, a girl is in a car and is traveling with a female sergeant. This girl asked him for candy using the permission strategy. The characteristic of this strategy is to use modals such as can, could, may ect.

(Imperative)

A: **John, take a lead! Go go!**

B: (Silent)

An imperative is a commanding instruction, be it a sentence or a phrase. In this conversation one of the bodyguards felt in danger so asked his friend to lead the way and quickly left the place. But in this conversation only the speaker speaks, while the hearer does not answer anything and only carries out orders.

(Imperative)

A: **You don't think. Well, do so now? Figure out what to do with them**

B: (Silent)

This is the same concept as the datum above. The context in this conversation is that there is a group of criminals who are looking for a girl and the leader gives instructions to his subordinates to look for a boy and an adult woman. The leader of this criminal immediately gave an order and the response from the hearer was to immediately act on the order without saying anything.

(Imperative)

A: **Max, go to your room now!**

B: Why couldn't you have been the one who died?

This conversation takes place between father and son. this dialogue takes place during dinner together, a father orders his son to enter his room because it has made his sister cry and at that moment his father immediately in a loud voice orders his son to go to his room, the boy replied that why not only his father died at that time, and after saying that, the boy immediately went into his room

(Willingness)

A: **Sweety, why don't you get a sponge and a towel from the kitchen?, I'll help you clean up**

B: (Silent)

When dinner was over, the father asked his son to take a sponge and a rag to clean the dining table. With the intention of something he wants to tell his aunt that his daughter really shouldn't know. And the daughter's response was only to go straight to the kitchen to take her father's order, without a word, she went straight to the kitchen.

(Requesting as a statement of wish)

A: **Focus Max**, You know your way around this building, I don't. I need you

B: (Silent)

In this case, the woman told the boy to focus on showing her a shortcut so that the boy immediately carried out the woman's orders without an answer in the form of a sentence or a phrase.

(Statement of Obligation)

A: **Keep drilling! That's an order!**

B: Ok

This strategy refers to an order that must be carried out by someone. Like the conversation above, where a leader of criminals tells his subordinates to drill and use the phrase Keep drilling! That's an order! And at that moment the hearer answered it with one jug and immediately carried out the speaker's request.

(Suggestion Formulae)

A: **You should've taken a day off**

B: (Silent)

In this context a criminal tells the doorman to better take a day off and not to interfere in the criminal's personal affairs thus saying that he should just take the day off. And the doorman didn't say anything and just stared at the villain as he walked away.

4. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions, the results reveal eight of Trosbrog's (1995) seven types of speech act techniques used by the characters in dialog in the of the movie entitled "The Doorman". Questioning the imperative strategy type of request speech act has the most data that is 16 data, and the willingness about 7 data and mild request and suggest formulae, Statement of Obligation, requesting as a statement of wish, permission and Statement of Speaker Wishes have the fewest data. Furthermore, the imperative strategy is very dominant in this case because the movie that Researcher uses is in the action genre, and what is unique is that the interlocutor after being given an imperative sentence or phrase and willingness and there are several or even indicating that there is no verbal answer but in a non-verbal way or we can say it as action as the answer.

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