

A STUDY ON REQUESTING SPEECH ACTS IN DREAMWORKS PICTURES' FILM *NEED FOR SPEED*

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ABSTRACT

One of the branches of linguistics is Pragmatics. In pragmatics we can learn about speech acts. This research analyzed requesting of speech act in the *Need For Speed* movie by DreamWorks Pictures. The writers use qualitative methods of description and use theories from Trosborg's and supported by other theories to find the speech act of request expressed by each character in the *Need For Speed* movie. The scope of this study is focused on the strategies of requests found in the script of the *Need For Speed* movie. The purpose of this research is to reveal requesting of speech act along with the strategies of requesting by each character in the *Need For Speed* movie. The results showed that there are sixteen strategies of requests that have been classified into four imperatives, eight statements of needed and wishes, three statements of hearer and demand, and one obligation or willingness.

Keywords: pragmatics, requests, strategies of requests, speech acts.

INTRODUCTION

Language is crucial for human communication, enabling the exchange of ideas and feelings. Linguistics, particularly pragmatics, delves into the study of language use and its impact on meaning. Pragmatics, as defined by Paul R Kroeger, explores aspects of meaning derived from the way words and sentences are used.

Speech acts, actions performed through utterances, play a significant role in communication. These acts, such as requests, apologies, or compliments, are labeled based on the speaker's communicative intention. Understanding speech acts is vital for effective communication, as speakers expect listeners to recognize the intended function.

Requesting speech acts, like asking, greeting, or offering, are commonplace in daily communication. Various factors, such as social status and familiarity, influence the dynamics of requesting behaviors among participants. For instance, in the movie *Need For Speed*, a character named Dino employs a requesting speech act when asking Tobey to build a car, offering a quarter of the car's value as compensation. The research focuses on analyzing requesting speech acts in

the *Need For Speed* movie, exploring how characters employ language to convey requests and the implications of their communication.

There are already some researches that discussed request speech acts, but for the *Need For Speed* movie, there was no research found. In this research, the writers uses two researchers as references.

The first research from Yogyakarta State University is entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Act of Requests Expressed by The Characters in Office Space* by Mochamad Rifki. This study focuses on the speech act of request found in *Office Space* movie. The data are classified by using Trosborg's theory of request to find out the types of requests and the strategies for making requests. As a result, the research aims to investigate two important points of the objectives i.e types of requests and strategies of making requests uttered by the characters in *Office Space* movie.

The second research is entitled *The Use of Request Expression in The Film Princess Diaries* by Sri Sulasi. She used Yule's (1996) and Trosborg's (1995) theories. The purpose of this research is to describe the types of requests found in the film entitled "Princes Dairies", and to describe the responses to the request in *Princes Dairies* film. The result of this study showed that there are five types namely: request for action, request for permission, offer, invitation, and proposal. She uses a qualitative approach. The final result of this study showed the most requested by using direct requests in the form of performative and imperative, followed by ability/ willingness/ permission.

From the research above, this research is different from other research above. The research above is different between this research in the data and the topic discussion. The writers only focus on the strategies of requesting speech acts by each character in the *Need For Speed* movie. This research has similarities to this other research and discusses the speech act categories and the topic of discussion.

To answer the research question, the writers uses pragmatics as the main theory. Pragmatics is one of the linguistics branches that study language. Paul R Kroeger states that "pragmatics is concerned with those aspects of meaning that depend on or derive from the way in which the words and sentences are used (2018; 4)". Learning pragmatics would be helpful for people to understand the utterance that may lead to confusion because pragmatics focuses on the interpreting meaning in which the speaker implies and the hearers infer.

Yule in stated that pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms (1996; 4). In this case, Yule defines pragmatics into four definitions, they are the study of speaker meaning, the study of contextual meaning, the study of how more gets communicated than is said, and the study of the expression of relative distance.

A speech act is an action which is performed via utterances. In English, it is common to give more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. These descriptive terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. In communicating, the speaker must have something to tell on purpose. As you might imagine, speech acts are an important part of communication. Yule states that mostly we do not just produce well-performed utterances with no purpose (1996; 48), but sometimes in delivering utterances, the speaker did not give their purpose straight so the hearer must interpret what the speaker's intention or purpose is in the utterances. Speech acts require not only knowledge of the language but also an appropriate use of that language within a given culture. The speech act is needed to explain what people mean. They actually not only expect a word but also an action.

Speech acts play an important role in daily communication, for example requesting. Requesting speech acts sometimes is used directly or indirectly in daily life. When someone requests something from someone, she or he can express it by uttering requesting, asking, greeting, giving information, complaining, offering, and criticizing. Besides, many factors influence the relationships among the participant's request behaviors, such as social status and familiarity.

Yule classifies speech acts into three related acts. There are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The explanations about the three types of speech are below.

- Locutionary act is the real word that is utterance by the speaker and it contains by speaker's verbalized messages.
- Illocutionary act is a complete speech act or an act of doing something which means a specific purpose with the speaker's intention in mind, such as: requesting, commanding, or promising.
- Perlocutionary act is the effect of the illusion on the hearer, said as the effect on the feelings, thoughts, or actions of the hearer.

According to Yule, there are five classifications of speech acts that work in different ways or contexts (53). Yule classifies them into:

Representatives

Representative is a speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. It includes statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.

Directives

Directives are speech acts that the speaker uses to get someone else to do something. These speech acts include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting.

Commissives

Commissive is a speech act used by speakers to commit themselves to some future actions. It includes promise, threat, refusal, and pledge.

Expressive

Expressive is a speech act that states what the speaker feels. It expresses psychological states and can be the statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.

Declarations

Declaration is a speech act that changes the world via an utterance. The speaker has to have a specific role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately.

From the above five classifications, it can be concluded that the writers used directive analysis. The directive is about using speakers to get others to do something. Directives can be in a form of requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting.

In daily life, requesting act is commonly used to that focuses on asking someone (hearer) to do something or asking him/her for help. Trosborg has divided the requesting speech act according to what the benefit to the speaker and the hearer when they are having conversation (1995;192). The writers focus on Trosborg's theory in the study of the speech act of request, that there are eight strategies, namely: Hints, Hearer's Ability/Willingness, Suggestory Formulae, Statements of Speaker's Wishes and Desires, Statements of Speaker's Need and Demand, Statements of Obligations and Necessities, Performatives, Imperatives. By initiating a request, the speaker believes that the hearer is able to perform an action.

Trosborg states that requests can be divided into two types: Direct Requests and Indirect Requests. The direct request is the last category, direct request means a speaker makes his or her request in an explicit way. The direct request has four strategies: obligation statements, performative, imperatives, and elliptical phrases. Trosborg states that imperatives are the grammatical form directly signaling that the utterance is an order, while in elliptical phrases, a speaker only mentions the desired (1996;202).

Meanwhile, Indirect Requests mean the person who is making a request to others in an implicit way. A person who makes a request indirectly is seen to be diplomatic and tactful. He or she is also perceived more highly than one who makes a direct request. Indirectness displays respect, courtesy, and good breeding, for example, "Mind if I watch?" By saying so, the speaker implicitly wants the hearer to want to join and watch. In this research, researchers wanted to identify the types of requests. To analyze the types of requests, the writers use the theory proposed by Trosborg.

Trosborg states that there are three types of requests based on the direction levels. They are unconventionally indirect requests, conventionally direct requests (hearer-based), and conventionally direct requests (speaker-based) (1996;192).

Unconventionally Indirect Requests

When employing an unconventionally indirect request, the speaker indirectly implies a discrepancy between what he/she said as well as their true intentions because the request itself is not explicitly stated. As a result, the speaker and the hearer are supposed to pay more attention to the situation in which the utterance is produced or usually called a speech event in order to get the point of request. The type of unconventionally indirect request itself can only apply by using hints, for example, "Mind if I watch?" By saying so, the speaker wants to indirectly tell the hearer to join and watch.

Conventionally Indirect Requests (Hearer-Oriented Condition)

Requests which are hearer-oriented simply that the hearer is in a position of control to decide whether or not to comply with the request. Hence, "hearer-oriented" requests are generally more polite than requests formulated on speaker-based conditions. However, by employing this strategy, the requester has already shown that he/she does not take compliance for granted. The hearer is allowed the option of politely refusing by stating that the condition in question, or some other condition, is not fulfilled. In other words, the desired action may well be within the hearer's capacity but he/she is not willing to perform it. Conventionally indirect requests can be applied with the strategy of questioning the hearer's ability and willingness and the strategy of suggestory formulae, for example, "Can you tidy up the garage soon?" In this example, the speaker asks about the hearer's willingness to clean the garage. In this case, the hearer is in the position of whether the request should be complied or not.

Conventionally Indirect Request (Speaker-Based Condition)

Speaker-based queries convey that the speaker is making their own wishes of the listener in order to carry out the desired action. By putting the speaker's interests ahead of the listener's, the request becomes more direct in its demand. The speaker's intention can be expressed politely as a wish or more directly as a request. On behalf of the enquirer, the listener who does not respond cooperatively is obliged to act contrary to the wishes and desires of the speaker. This makes it harder for the listener to say no. The indirect requirement type is applied with the speaker's statement strategy "wants and desires" and the speaker's statement strategy "needs and demands", e.g. "I want you to fix my car." In this type of request, the speaker's desire is at the center of the interaction. Therefore, the request sounds more direct and blunt.

According to Trosborg, there are eight strategies of request (1996;192). They will be presented as follows:

Hints

In this strategy, the speaker can leave out the desired action altogether. The speaker does not explicitly mention the desired action to the hearer. Hence, the hearer must figure out for him/herself about the speaker's wishes.

Hearer's Ability/Willingness

The strategy is the condition of ability/willingness that refers to the hearer's capacity to perform the desired action and asking whether the hearer is willing to do something or has only an objection to doing something. The speaker addresses the hearer as the agent of the action and usually used terms "will you... or would you (like) and can/may I...".

Suggestory Formulae

When employing a suggestory formula, the requester does not feel obliged to question any particular hearer-based condition, rather he/she tests the hearer's cooperativeness in general by inquiring whether any conditions exist might prevent the hearer from carrying out the action specified by the proposition. By presenting a request by means of suggestory formulae, the speaker makes his/her request more tentative and plays down his/her own interest as a beneficiary of the action, for example, "How about lending me some of your books?" In this example, the speaker gives a suggestion to the hearer. However, it contains a request. In this case, the speaker wants the hearer to lend him/her some books which is not mention directly. Another example is the sentence "Why don't you sweep the floor?" By giving a suggestion to the hearer, the speaker actually wants the hearer to sweep the floor in an implicit way.

Statements of Speaker's Wishes and Desires

This strategy focuses on the speaker. In other words, the speaker makes a statement of request based on his/her wishes or desires. This strategy is more polite because using the term 'I would like you to.....'

Statements of Speaker's Need and Demand

This strategy is less polite because the speaker directly gives a request to the hearer. It makes the hearer perform an act to the speaker's needs or demands. These expressions like want... (I want...) 'or need (I need...)' in making the request.

Statements of Obligations and Necessities

This strategy states that the hearer is under the obligation to do a desired action. In addition, the hearer must be obliged to do what the speaker wants or requests. This strategy usually uses terms like 'should' and 'ought to', 'have to', or 'must'.

Performatives

This strategy is very direct usually authoritative when the speaker gives a request to the hearer. The speaker can convey a request simply by using a performative verb. It is such a 'ask', 'request', 'order' demand, and command.

Imperatives

This strategy is the grammatical form directly showing the utterances in an order. It is very authoritative and the speaker's request must be obeyed by the hearer. This strategy also has power to the hearer, for example, order from parents to their children, from the teacher to pupils.

METHOD

Data Collection

The researchers collected documents to make an in-depth learning process and interpretation from the researchers. This technique of collecting data was visual analysis. According to Vanderstoep and Johnston, visual analysis is a method which is used to interpret the data from media such as TV programs and movies (2009;189).

Researchers collect data from the Need For Speed movie by using the following sequence:

1. Watching the Need For Speed movie as the primary source of data form from the beginning until the end.
2. Retrieving the script as the secondary source of data from https://www.scripts.com/script/need_for_speed_14640
3. Reading and checking the accuracy between the Need For Speed movie and the script to make it easy to analyze.
4. Identifying the statement in the movie with the support of the script which is in accordance with the objectives of this study.
5. Collecting data found in the Need For Speed movie, and compiling several strategies of requesting speech acts by characters in the Need For Speed movie.

Data Analysis

The researchers start to solve the problem by defining and analyzing the strategies of requests which are Hints, the Hearer's Ability/Willingness, Suggestory Formulae, Statements of Speaker's Wishes and Desires, Statements of Speaker's Needs and Demand, Statements of Obligations and Necessities, Performatives, Imperatives. That is used by Trosborg. After all the data were collected then the writers drew a conclusion in how are the strategies of requests in the Need For Speed movie.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Imperative

This strategy is the grammatical form directly showing the utterances in an order. It is very authoritative and the speaker's request must be obeyed by the hearer. The utterance by the speaker is spoken as it is a non-negotiable order. However, the hearer's action to which responding to the utterance is very much under the hearer's discretion.

In this movie, the writers find several sentences that are said by some characters that include imperatives sentences. The following are the data found by the writers.

Data 1

Data 1 is spoken by Benny at 05:08. This conversation is stated by Benny when he is at the Mt.Kisco race area and talking with Pete. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Benny is Imperative.

Table 1

Benny's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Benny: Pete, proceed, please .	Imperative	05:08

In the conversation between Benny & Pete there is a sentence in the form of Imperatives. Benny performs the act of requesting to Pete when Benny speaks to Pete and he expresses a sentence of request that is "Pete, proceed, **please**." In the sentence expressed by Benny, there is the word please which indicates the sentence order. In the sentence expressed by Benny, the sentence must be obeyed by the interlocutor or Pete because the utterance by the speaker spoken is a non-negotiable order.

Data 2

Table 2

Benny's Conversation Script

Data 2 is spoken by Benny at 10:40. This conversation is stated by Benny when he is on the plane and monitoring the race road. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Benny is Imperative.

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Benny: Okay, gentlemen, please be advised, I got <u>traffic</u> ahead.	Imperative	10:40

In the conversation between Benny & his friends there is a sentence in the form of Imperatives. Benny performs the act of requesting to his friends when Benny speaks via voicemail to his friends and he expressed a sentence of request that is “Okay, gentlemen, **please** be advised, I got traffic ahead.” In the sentence expressed by Benny, there is the word please which indicates the sentence order. In the sentence expressed by Benny, the sentence must be obeyed by the interlocutor or his friends because the utterance by the speaker spoken is a non-negotiable order.

Data 3

Data 3 is spoken by Officer Lejeune at 1:13:16. This conversation is stated by Officer Lejeune when he is at the supermarket to order a coffee. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Officer Lejeune is Imperative.

Table 3

Benny's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Officer Lejeune: Large coffee, please .	Imperative	1:13:16

In the conversation between Officer Lejeune & Store cashier there is a sentence in the form of Imperatives. Officer Lejeune performs the act of requesting to the Store cashier when Officer Lejeune directs speech Store cashier and he expressed a sentence of request that is “Large coffee, **please**”. In the sentence expressed by Officer Lejeune, there is the word please which indicates the sentence order. In the sentence expressed by Officer Lejeune, the sentence must be obeyed by the interlocutor or Store cashier because the utterance by the speaker spoken is a non-negotiable order.

Data 4

Data 4 is spoken by Benny at 1:40:36. This conversation is stated by Benny when he is in prison and wanted to borrow an iPad from the guard who was there. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Benny is Imperative.

Table 4



Benny's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Benny: I can borrow? Please?	Imperative	1:40:36

In the conversation between Benny & the guard there is a sentence in the form of Imperatives. Benny performs the act of requesting to the guard when Benny directs speech to the guard and he expressed a sentence of request that is "I can borrow? **Please?**" In the sentence expressed by Benny, there is the word please which indicates the sentence order. In the sentence expressed by Benny, the sentence must be obeyed by the interlocutor or the guard because the utterance by the speaker spoken is a non-negotiable order.

2. Statements of Speaker's Need and Demand

This strategy is less polite because the speaker directly gives a request to the hearer. It makes the hearer perform an act to the speaker's needs or demands. In addition, the utterances spoken by the speaker are expressed in favor for the speaker's needs and demands as the priority.

In this movie, the writers find several sentences that are said by some characters that include Statements of the Speaker's Needs and Demands sentences. The following are the data found by the writers.

Data 5

Data 5 is spoken by Dino at 16:32. This conversation is stated by Dino in the garage when he is talking to Tobey and his friends about the car they are to solve. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Dino is a Statement of the Speaker's Needs and Demands.

Table 5

Dino's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Dino: I have a very <u>special</u> car that <u>needs</u> to be finished.	Statements of Speaker's Need and Demand	16:32

In the conversation between Dino, Tobey, and his friends there is a sentence in the form of statements of the speaker's needs and demands. Dino performs the act of requesting to Tobey

and his friends when Dino speaking to Tobey and his friends and he expressed a sentence of request that is “I have a very special car that **needs** to be finished.” In the sentence expressed by Dino, there is the word need which indicates the sentence as the speaker’s need or demand which this strategy is less polite because the speaker directly gives a request to the hearer. With this makes the hearer perform an act to the speaker’s needs or demands. In the sentence expressed by Dino, the sentence is not necessarily adhered to by the interlocutor or Tobey and his friends because the utterances spoken by the speaker are expressed in favor for the speaker’s needs and demands as the priority.

Data 6

Data 6 is spoken by Tobey at 38:12. This conversation is stated by Tobey over a mobile phone when he is talking to Mr. Ingram regarding the car he needs for the race De Leon. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Tobey is a Statement of the Speaker’s Needs and Demands.

Table 6
Tobey’s Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Tobey: I need to borrow your Mustang to race De Leon.	Statements of Speaker’s Need and Demand	38:12

In the conversation between Tobey and Mr. Ingram there is a sentence in the form of statements of the speaker’s needs and demands. Tobey performs the act of requesting to Mr. Ingram when Tobey speaks to Mr. Ingram and he expressed a sentence of request that is “I **need** to borrow your Mustang to race De Leon”. In the sentence expressed by Tobey, there is the word need which indicates the sentence as the speaker’s need or demand which this strategy is less polite because the speaker directly gives a request to the hearer. With this makes the hearer perform an act to the speaker’s needs or demands. In the sentence expressed by Tobey, the sentence is not necessarily adhered to by the interlocutor or Mr. Ingram because the utterances spoken by the speaker are expressed in favor for the speaker’s needs and demands as the priority.

Data 7

Data 7 is spoken by Benny at 38:51. This conversation is stated by Benny as he picks Tobey up from prison and talks to him if this thing works, we’re gonna need that head start. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Benny is a Statement of the Speaker’s Needs and Demands.

Table 7

Benny's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Benny: If this thing works, we're gonna need that head start.	Statements of Speaker's Need and Demand	38:51

In the conversation between Benny and Tobey there is a sentence in the form of statements of the speaker's needs and demands. Benny performs the act of requesting to Tobey when Benny speaking to Tobey and he expressed a sentence of request that is "If this thing works, we're gonna **need** that head start." In the sentence expressed by Benny, there is the word need which indicates the sentence as the speaker's need or demand which this strategy is less polite because the speaker directly gives a request to the hearer. With this makes the hearer perform an act to the speaker's needs or demands. In the sentence expressed by Benny, the sentence is not necessarily adhered to by the interlocutor or Tobey because the utterances spoken by the speaker are expressed in favor for the speaker's needs and demands as the priority.

Data 8

Data 8 is spoken by Julia at 41:16. This conversation is stated by Julia upon her arrival at the workshop to deliver the Mustang car Tobey needed for the race. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Julia is a Statement of the Speaker's Needs and Demands.

Table 8

Julia's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Julia: You need a right-seater.	Statements of Speaker's Need and Demand	41:16

In the conversation between Julia and Tobey there is a sentence in the form of statements of the speaker's needs and demands. Julia performs the act of requesting to Tobey when Julia speaks to Tobey and she expressed a sentence of request that is "You **need** a right-seater. And Ingram is not going to leave this car in the hands of an ex-con who is about to leave the state and break parole." In the sentence expressed by Julia, there is the word need which indicates the sentence

as the speaker's need or demand which this strategy is less polite because the speaker directly gives a request to the hearer. With this makes the hearer perform an act to the speaker's needs or demands. In the sentence expressed by Julia, the sentence is not necessarily adhered to by the interlocutor or Tobey because the utterances spoken by the speaker are expressed in favor for the speaker's needs and demands as the priority.

Data 9

Data 9 is spoken by Female Dispatch 1 at 59:48. This conversation is stated by Female Dispatch 1 for all units. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Female Dispatch 1 is a Statement of the Speaker's Needs and Demands.

Table 9

Female Dispatch'es Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Female Dispatch 1: Need to contact State for air support.	Statements of Speaker's Need and Demand	59:48

In the conversation Female Dispatch 1 there is a sentence in the form of statements of the speaker's needs and demands. Female Dispatch 1 performs the act of requesting to all units when Female Dispatch 1 speaks to all units and she expressed a sentence of request that is "All units, please be advised, silver Mustang has last seen on 375. **Need** to contact State for air support." In the sentence expressed by Female Dispatch 1, there is the word need which indicates the sentence as the speaker's need or demand which this strategy is less polite because the speaker directly gives a request to the hearer. With this makes the hearer perform an act to the speaker's needs or demands. In the sentence expressed by Female Dispatch 1, the sentence is not necessarily adhered to by the interlocutor or all units because the utterances spoken by the speaker are expressed in favor for the speaker's needs and demands as the priority.

Data 10

Data 10 is spoken by Female Dispatch 2 at 59:53. This conversation is stated by Female Dispatch 2 continuing the report of the status of Female Dispatch 1 for immediate officer assistance. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Female Dispatch 2 is a Statement of the Speaker's Needs and Demands.

Table 10

Female Dispatch's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Female Dispatch 2: Needed for immediate officer assistance.	Statements of Speaker's Need and Demand	59:53

In the conversation Female Dispatch 2 there is a sentence in the form of statements of the speaker's needs and demands. Female Dispatch 2 performs the act of requesting to all units when Female Dispatch 2 continues the report of the status of Female Dispatch 1 to all units and she expressed a sentence of request that is "**Needed** for immediate officer assistance." In the sentence expressed by Female Dispatch 2, there is the word need which indicates the sentence as the speaker's need or demand which this strategy is less polite because the speaker directly gives a request to the hearer. With this makes the hearer perform an act to the speaker's needs or demands. In the sentence expressed by Female Dispatch 2, the sentence is not necessarily adhered to by the interlocutor or all units because the utterances spoken by the speaker are expressed in favor for the speaker's needs and demands as the priority.

Data 11

Data 11 is spoken by Julia at 1:28:45. This conversation is stated by Julia when she is in the car with Tobey and talking to him. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Julia is a Statement of the Speaker's Needs and Demands.

Table 11

Julia's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Julia: You need to forget about it.	Statements of Speaker's Need and Demand	1:28:45

In the conversation between Julia and Tobey there is a sentence in the form of statements of the speaker's needs and demands. Julia performs the act of requesting to Tobey when Julia speaks to Tobey and she expressed a sentence of request that is "You ran into him, didn't you? You **need** to forget about it." In the sentence expressed by Julia, there is the word need which indicates the sentence as the speaker's need or demand which this strategy is less polite because the speaker directly gives a request to the hearer. With this makes the hearer perform an act to the speaker's

needs or demands. In the sentence expressed by Julia, the sentence is not necessarily adhered to by the interlocutor or Tobey because the utterances spoken by the speaker are expressed in favor for the speaker's needs and demands as the priority.

Data 12

Table 12

Julia's Conversation Script

Data 12 is spoken by Julia at 1:28:48. This conversation is stated by Julia when she is in the car with Tobey and talking to him. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Julia is a Statement of the Speaker's Needs and Demands.

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Julia: You need to let it go.	Statements of Speaker's Need and Demand	1:28:48

In the conversation between Julia and Tobey there is a sentence in the form of statements of the speaker's needs and demands. Julia performs the act of requesting to Tobey when Julia speaking to Tobey and she expressed a sentence of request that is "You **need** to let it go." In the sentence expressed by Julia, there is the word need which indicates the sentence as the speaker's need or demand which this strategy is less polite because the speaker directly gives a request to the hearer. With this makes the hearer perform an act to the speaker's needs or demands. In the sentence expressed by Julia, the sentence is not necessarily adhered to by the interlocutor or Tobey because the utterances spoken by the speaker are expressed in favor for the speaker's needs and demands as the priority.

3. Statements of Obligations and Necessities

This strategy states that the hearer is under the obligation to do a desired action. In addition, the hearer must be obliged to do what the speaker wants or requests.

In this movie, the writers find several sentences that are said by some characters that include Statements of Obligations and Necessities sentences. The following are the data found by the writers.

Data 13

Data 13 is spoken by Investor at 48:38. This conversation is stated by the Investor while at a restaurant with Dino to discuss the real commitment that would be agreed upon in the De Leon race. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by the Investor is a Statement of Obligations and Necessities.

Table 13

Investor's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Investor: Okay, but you have to win this secret De Leon again.	Statements of Obligations and Necessities	48:38

In the conversation between Investor and Dino there is a sentence in the form of statements of obligations and necessities. Investor performs the act of requesting to Dino when Investor speaking to Dino and he expressed a sentence of request that is "Okay, but you **have to** win this secret De Leon again." In the sentence expressed by Investor, there is the word have to which indicates the statement of obligations and necessities this strategy states that the hearer is under the obligation to do a desired action, In addition, the hearer must be obliged to do what the speaker wants or requests. In the sentence expressed by Investor, the sentence must be obeyed by the interlocutor or Dino.

Data 14

Data 14 is spoken by Tobey at 1:00:33. This conversation is stated by Tobey through a voicemail addressed to Finn and Joe while in the car to switch plans B. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Tobey is a Statement of Obligations and Necessities.

Table 14

Tobey's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Tobey: No choice, we're gonna have to make up that time.	Statements of Obligations and Necessities	1:00:33

In the conversation between Tobey, Finn, and Joe there is a sentence in the form of statements of obligations and necessities. Tobey performs the act of requesting to Finn and Joe when Tobey speaking to Finn and Joe and he expressed a sentence of request that is "No choice, we're gonna **have to** make up that time." In the sentence expressed by Tobey, there is the word have to which indicates the statement of obligations and necessities this strategy states that the hearer is under the obligation to do a desired action, In addition, the hearer must be obliged to do what the speaker

wants or requests. In the sentence expressed by Tobey, the sentence must be obeyed by the interlocutor or Finn and Joe.

Data 15

Data 15 is spoken by Monarch at 1:10:05. This conversation is stated by Monarch through voicemail to everyone. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Monarch is a Statement of Obligations and Necessities.

Table 15
Benny's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Monarch: But if you want Dino Brewster's Lamborghini, you're gonna have to chase down that Mustang to get it.	Statements of Obligations and Necessities	1:10:05

In the conversation Monarch through voicemail to everyone there is a sentence in the form of statements of obligations and necessities. Monarch performs the act of requesting to everyone when Monarch speaks to everyone and he expressed a sentence of request that is "But if you want Dino Brewster's Lamborghini, you're gonna **have to** chase down that Mustang to get it." In the sentence expressed by Monarch, there is the word have to which indicates the statement of obligations and necessities this strategy states that the hearer is under the obligation to do a desired action, In addition, the hearer must be obliged to do what the speaker wants or requests. In the sentence expressed by Monarch, the sentence must be obeyed by the interlocutor or everyone.

4. Hearer's Ability/Willingness

The strategy is the condition of ability/willingness that refers to the hearer's capacity to perform the desired action and asking whether the hearer is willing to do something or has only objection to doing something. However, it depends on the condition of the hearer's ability/willingness to perform the desired action the speaker's and the speaker's request could be not necessarily adhered to by the hearer.

In this movie, the writers find several sentences that are said by some characters that include Hearer's Ability/Willingness sentences. The following are the data found by the writers.

Data 16

Data 16 is spoken by Benny at 1:21:50. This conversation is stated by Benny to the assistant pilot who is inside the Apache helicopter he is flying. The writers conclude that the type of sentence stated by Benny is Hearer's Ability/Willingness.

Table 16

Benny's Conversation Script

No	Utterances	Types	Minute
1	Benny: Sir, will you relax? Okay?	Hearer's Ability/Willingness	1:21:50

In the conversation between Benny and Assistant Pilot, there is a sentence in the form of statements of the hearer's ability/willingness. Benny performs the act of requesting Assistant Pilot when Benny speaks to Assistant Pilot and expressed a sentence of request that is "Sir, **will** you relax? Okay?" In the sentence expressed by Benny, there is the word **will** which indicates the statement of the hearer's ability/willingness. The strategy states that the condition of ability/willingness that refers to the hearer's capacity to perform the desired action and asks whether the hearer is willing to do something or has only an objection to doing something because the speaker addresses the hearer as the agent of the action.

CONCLUSION

Determining the strategy of request can help a hearer understand the sentence spoken by each character in the *Need For Speed* movie. By understanding the sentence based on the request strategy the hearer can determine the action in answering the sentence using the strategy of the word request. The writers applied the theory that is commonly used by many researchers which is by Trosborg. He argues that there are eight strategies of request. However, the writers only focus on four strategies of request because they effect the meaning of utterances the most that often come out in the movie. The strategies of requesting are Imperative, Statements of Speaker's Need and Demand, Statements of Obligations and Necessities, and Hearer's Ability/Willingness.

The writers have concluded that analyzing the request strategy has helped in understanding the utterances spoken by each character in *Need For Speed* movie by DreamWorks Pictures as the primary data in this research. It turns out that by understanding the meaning and the request strategy in the utterances, the writers become understanding more of the action or answer that responds to the speaker/character in the movie. How utterances are a command or

how they are a request. By applying Trosborg's theory, the writers better understand the importance of understanding the request strategy used by a speaker.

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