

REQUEST TYPES OF CHARACTERS' UTTERANCES WITHIN "TO ALL THE BOYS: ALWAYS AND FOREVER" MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this descriptive qualitative research was to reveal request types in movie characters' utterances. 2021 American teen rom-com movie entitled "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" was used as the data source. All data of this research were obtained from the movie characters' request utterances. Observational method and note-taking technique were used to do the data collection. Data were analyzed by using a pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence-in equalizing technique. In revealing the types, theory of request types discovered by Tsui (1989) was applied. For the research result, five request types were found and those types appeared in 62 data. Specifically, request for action had 23 data, offer and invitation showed eight data for each type, propose was found to have 12 data, and request for permission got 11 data. The result also revealed that request for action was the most commonly conveyed type. This is considering the characters conveyed lots of request utterances to influence the hearers to get requested actions done for the speakers' benefits.

Keywords: pragmatics, illocutionary acts, request, speech acts

1. INTRODUCTION

Expressing emotions, delivering utterances, and requesting a communication partner are all done with language. The use of language is necessary for language users to convey all intended messages clearly. Language enables a speaker to convey utterances to a hearer as communication partner

(Tami & Ambalegin, 2020). Every utterance involves hidden meaning and the meaning is expected to be understood by a hearer. In revealing the hidden meaning, it requires the understanding of pragmatics. The study that examines speaker meaning or things intended by a speaker is

pragmatics (Yule, 2014). Hence, language users need to understand pragmatics for understanding language users' intentions. Pragmatics phenomena appear in utterances that have pragmatics elements as the thing that reveal contextual meaning.

Social media has the production of utterances that its users said to communicate with one another. The media also influences everyday life since it provides many benefits in addition to communicating. One of the social media platforms is YouTube where registered users are allowed to upload and watch videos. The involvement of speaker, hearer, and context are the signals of pragmatics phenomena in YouTube video. Relating to the phenomenon, it was found in "Re-inviting Desserts from Former MasterChef Winner's" on "MasterChef World" YouTube channel. The publication date of the video was on August 11th, 2022 and the video got the judges to challenge the top five contestants to recook the desserts made by each previous Master Chef Canada winner in the final. The contestants were also challenged to cook different desserts by using the same ingredients. The conversation and analysis of the pragmatics phenomenon are as follows.

Previously, Alvin as the judge called Andy because his dishes would be tasted by three judges. After being tasted, the dishes made by Andy got a bad comment from Claudio. The judge criticized the texture, which was similar to baby food. To determine the winner of the challenge, a judge named Michael contacted Christopher.

Michael (S) : "**Please bring up your dessert and your pallet cleanser.**"

Christopher (H) : [Walking to the judges by also bringing dishes] (05:29-05:34)

The conversation above took place at the Master Chef Canada studio. It featured Michael as the speaker, Christopher became the hearer, and there also had two other judges and contestants. In the utterance, the speaker requested the hearer to bring dessert and a pallet cleanser. Action requested by the speaker was found to benefit the speaker considering the speaker had to know about the hearer's dishes taste. It infers that the speaker requested the hearer to do an action that benefitted him. Regarding pragmatics phenomenon, the utterance has a request phenomenon in the type of request for action. Tsui (1989) defined request for action as the type that presents when a speaker influences an interlocutor to do an action and the requested action is delivered for the speaker's sake. Due to this, the speaker applied a request in the type of request for action.

Besides social media, society also gets influenced from movies and televisions in everyday life. Description of a phenomenon in movie is trustworthy and its meaning can be revealed through a deep analysis of the contents and formal features in the images (Flick, 2009). This infers that movie is suitable to be data source of research, which aims at investigating meaning. In this research, the researchers investigated "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" movie. The inclusion of pragmatics elements and implied meaning in the movie made the

pragmatics phenomena exist. Furthermore, this movie is also interesting to be analyzed because it portrays Lara Jean Condor, who enters a new chapter after graduating from senior high school. Lara Jean faces college, family, love, and future problems that require her to make the best decision. One of the utterances is discussed in the following paragraph.

Lara and her family arrived at the place that had lots of key locks. They came to the place to find the key lock, which had their late mother's handwriting on it. Lara, Margot, Kitty, and Dr. Covey were attempting to find the key lock by looking at the photo that showed her mother and the key lock. Finally, Lara got the lock key and her family members came to see the thing they had been looking for.

Covey (S) : "Hey let me get a picture of you in the exact same spot."

Margot (H) : "No, Daddy. You have to be in it too." (00:07:20-00:07:24)

Covey involved as the speaker and Margot as the hearer. They finally found the key lock written by Covey's wife years ago. This made them all hug each other and read the handwriting. Because the hearer and her sisters were in excitement, the speaker desired to take picture of them. The speaker also held a camera and was ready to photograph his daughters in the same spot. The speaker produced the utterance above to get permission to do the desired action. The speaker wanted to take picture of them in the same spot as her mother did during their trip last time. Through the utterance, the speaker did the realization of the request because the action could be rejected by the hearer.

The speaker requested by asking for permission whether or not the action could be accomplished. In agreement with Tsui (1989), asking for permission is a request that a speaker says to be permitted to do an expected action. This reveals that the request for permission was realized in the utterance.

Some previous researchers have examined request types. In this part, this research took two research to be the comparison and reference. The research conducted by Isna and Sari (2017) discovered the types of request found in utterances of characters. The data source of their research was "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets" novel. All request utterances were the data of the research. Furthermore, the researchers also determined the appropriateness of teaching EFL/ESL for Indonesia junior high school students. The theory of Tsui (1989) about types of the request was adopted to analyze the collected data. Findings found out there were 110 utterances of request uttered by the characters in the data source.

Exploring the request types in different rating movies was the aim of Amelia and Firdaus (2018)'s research. Their research took two movies that showed differences about rating. Different ratings of movies were chosen to reveal the language in use differences heard by children and adults. The selected movies were rated as general audiences and parental guidance suggested. The identification of request types was done by employing theory from Tsui (1989). The findings confirmed that there had no difference in the types between the two movies. Both of the movies used

the same five types, namely offer, proposal, request for action, request for permission, and invitation. Request for action was found as the most frequent type.

Previous and present research showed similarities and dissimilarities. For the similarities, the researchers investigated types of request and took Tsui (1989)'s theory. In light of the dissimilarities, it was found in the selection of data source. This present research chose "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" to be data source as it has the request phenomena and has not been analyzed on the same topic. The dissimilarity also appeared in the way of analyzing data. The analysis of this research did not only find out the types, but the researchers also described ways applied by the speakers. The context of each conversation was also described because context determines implied meaning. By providing detailed analysis, the researchers expect to give a clear understanding of request realization from the movie. The researchers also hope this research can help language users to distinguish each request type and use the appropriate type while requesting. Accordingly, this research aimed at revealing request types of utterances of "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" movie.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Request

Request is directive acts type that a speaker performs to ask a hearer to do an action. As clarified by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), request is possible to be refused and accepted by a hearer. This mentions that action requested by a speaker can get a

rejection and acceptance. Cruse (2011) emphasized that requesting is one of the acts performed by a speaker while the speaker is speaking. Tsui (1989) defined request as the type addressed to a hearer to do an action by depending on the interlocutor's desire whether or not the desired action will be carried out. Furthermore, a speaker desires the hearer to realize the requested action while requesting (Huang, 2007; Martinez, 2013). The definition confirms that request is applied when there has an intended action that requires a hearer's help.

2.1.1 Request Types

Tsui (1989) divided request types into five types, namely offer, request for permission, invitation, request for action, and propose. Definition and example of each type is provided below.

A. Offer

Request of offer is performed to offer help to the speaker's communication partner. Offer refers to the type of offering a particular action to be realized or rejected by an interlocutor (Tsui, 1989). In addition, this type will benefit the hearer as the one that gets help. Considering the utterance of offer contains help, it will further get gratitude from a hearer.

B. Request for Permission

This type is said to get permission from a hearer. Tsui (1989) declared that asking for permission is a request that a speaker says to be permitted to do an expected action. Furthermore, a speaker that performs request for permission will get benefit by being permitted. Getting permission means that the speaker has got the desired thing.

C. Invitation

Invitation refers to request type that is produced to invite a hearer. Tsui (1989) argued that a speaker conveys invitation to get an interlocutor to do a certain action in which the interlocutor is invited. Regarding the benefit, this type is good for the hearer and both speaker and hearer. Invitation benefits the speaker if the speaker really wants the hearer to do so. Also, the hearer can get the benefit when the hearer expects to be invited.

D. Request for Action

A speaker uses request for action if there has a requested action. The action intended by a speaker is beneficial for the speaker himself. Tsui (1989) defined request for action as the type that presents when a speaker influences an interlocutor to do an action and the requested action is delivered for speaker's sake. This indicates that an utterance that has requested action is classified as request for action.

E. Propose

The type of propose is applied when a speaker requests by suggesting a hearer. Positive suggestion has a high possibility to be realized by a hearer. Request of propose is declared to request in form of suggestion and this benefits the interlocutor or both parties (Tsui, 1989). Interlocutor gets the benefit as long as the intended action relates to the speaker. As for the hearer, it can benefit the hearer if the intended action is good for the hearer.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive qualitative research was employed in this research. The

researchers revealed request types in "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" movie. Words were used to analyze data and present the research result. Thus, investigating social phenomenon and descriptive explanation for the analysis and research result presentation are the reasons for adopting descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research has observable behavior and descriptive data from written or oral communication as the characteristics (Taylor et al., 2016). This research did all processes in line with the characteristics of descriptive qualitative.

For the data collection method, the researchers applied observational method. The observation was carried out by watching the movie and listening to utterances. For the technique, the researchers took the note-taking technique of Sudaryanto (2015). The data were collected by taking note of all utterances that were observed to have request phenomena. Several steps were done to collect data. First step got the researchers to watch "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" movie directed by Fimognari (2021). Secondly, the researchers wrote down the conversations that had the phenomena, which speakers uttered to request hearers. The researchers also noted the name of the speaker, hearer, and duration of each conversation. Lastly, request utterances from the collected conversations were marked as bold and those were processed for the data analysis.

Analyzing the data was done by implementing pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence- in equalizing technique. The data analysis

method and technique were from the same expert as the data collection. This research analyzed data by doing identification towards the context in which the collected utterances were produced. The identification served to get the data that would be equalized with the main theory carried out by Tsui (1989). There were some steps in analyzing data. The first step required the researchers to interpret the context and find out the speaker and hearer of the collected data. Secondly, data were equalized with the applied theory by looking at the characteristics of each data. Lastly, the result of this research showed the request types in "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" movie.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

This research confirmed that all request types were applied by the characters of "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" movie. 62 utterances of request were found to be conveyed in the data source. Furthermore, there were eight data appeared in offer, 11 data were in request for permission, invitation had eight data, request for action showed 23 data, and the type of propose was produced in 12 data. For the dominant type, it belonged to request for action as it got the highest number of data. The type became the dominant type as the speakers frequently requested the hearers to do requested action for the speakers' benefit. As presented below, there has a table that consists of the frequency of each request type. The frequency and total amount were revealed from all collected data.

Table 1. Frequency of request types in "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" movie

No.	Request types	Frequency
1.	Offer	8
2.	Request for Permission	11
3.	Invitation	8
4.	Request for Action	23
5.	Propose	12
Total amount		62

4.2 Discussion

From 62 data, this research took 15 data to be discussed in the following discussion. The researchers reduced the data into 15 data analysis to avoid redundancy. Data were reduced by not discussing data that have similar characteristics. In the discussion below, it discusses three data from request for permission as in data 2, 6, and 11, four data of request for action as discussed in data 1, 4, 7, and 10, three data for propose as in data 3, 12, and 14, invitation was analyzed in three data as in data 5, 9, and 13, and two data of offer were discussed in data 8 and 15. Additionally, all data were naturally presented based on duration from the beginning until the end of the movie. The discussions of request types found in "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" movie are as below.

Data 1

The yellow key lock was finally found among other locks. However, Covey's permission to take a photo of his daughter was refused. It is because Covey's daughters also wanted him to be in the photo. This led Kitty to talk to a stranger that stood in front of them.

Kitty (S) : "Hi. Oh! Uh, **could you take a picture?**"

Dae (H) : "Ah" (00:07:31-00:07:35)

This conversation was delivered in the garden that had lots of key locks. Kitty

as the speaker delivered the utterance to Dae while holding a camera. The speaker talked to the hearer because the hearer was around them. The speaker and her sisters did not let her father to take a photo without having her father to be in it. **By delivering the utterance, the speaker firstly greeted him because it was their first meeting. The speaker then asked him to take a picture and the camera was given to him once the speaker got acceptance.** The utterance was conveyed to get an action done and the desired action was for the speaker's benefit. In regard to the analysis, it reveals the type of **request for action** was applied by the speaker.

Data 2

Lara, her family, and Covey's girlfriend were back from Korea. At that time, they came out of the car driven by their driver. Then, Covey was unloading his girlfriend's thing that was brought for the trip.

Covey (S) : "I want you to go on in without me."

Trina (H) : "It's one bag. I got it, honey."

Covey (S) : "**Let me help you with the bags.**" (00:08:36-00:08:40)

Trina (H) : [Laughing]

This conversation set at Covey's house yard. Covey became the speaker and Trina was the hearer. The speaker helped his girlfriend to unload thing, even though the hearer did not want him to do so. It is considering the hearer only brought one luggage. However, the speaker still wanted to help her by directly unloading it. **From the utterance, the speaker wanted the hearer to permit him to help the hearer.** The speaker helped the hearer for the speaker's benefit because the

speaker desired to do the action. The hearer was expected to give permission after hearing the utterance. For this reason, it demonstrates the use of **request for permission** in the utterance.

Data 3

After getting her luggage unloaded from the car, Trina was going to leave Lara and Kitty. At that time, Lara and her sister were also would enter their house.

Trina (S) : "Bye ladies."

Lara (H) : "Bye Tri."

Trina (S) : "**Get some rest.**"

(00:08:40-00:08:45)

Trina featured as the speaker and got Lara to be the hearer. They had arrived at their house's yard and were going to enter their own house. As the speaker's boyfriend wanted to accompany her to go back, the speaker informed the hearer. **Then, the speaker produced the utterance above to request the hearer as the speaker was going to leave her and her sister.** The speaker desired to have them to get some rest after having a trip to Korea. The speaker suggested the hearer to do so and it would benefit both parties. In reference to the analysis, it confirms that the speaker uttered **request in propose** type.

Data 4

Lara and Peter were complaining about how weird their relationship was. They did not have any specific song, anniversary, and both of them even did not remember how they met for the first time.

Lara (S) : "Okay, **so tell me how did we meet?**"

Peter (H) : "No! You don't deserve to know." (00:12:05-00:12:08)

Lara was the speaker and Peter featured as the hearer. Both of them were sitting on the couch of the speaker's house and discussing their relationship. While complaining, they made a joke and laughed so loud. By saying the utterance, the speaker expected the hearer to do a particular action in which the speaker wanted him to tell about the way they met. **The speaker intended to get the action accomplished for the speaker's benefit as she tested the hearer's knowledge.** Seeing that the speaker requested the hearer, it highlights that the speaker did the realization of request. For the type, the request appears in the type of **request for action** because the speaker wanted him to do an action.

Data 5

Lara, Lucas, and Molly had just arrived at their school. They saw a performance, which got lots of audiences in front of the school. Then, they cheerfully walked closer and Molly approached the dancer.

Dancer (S) : "Molly Marshall, **will you go to prom with me?**"

Molly (H) : Yes, of course. Yes."
 (00:15:20-00:15:25)

The speaker was a dancer, who was dancing as a team with the other dancers. Molly became the hearer that got an invitation from the man. They were in the schoolyard and there were lots of students. In the utterance, the speaker influenced the hearer to come to prom with him. The speaker wanted her to come together with him as his partner and it got the speaker to request her through an umbrella-themed dance. The utterance was conveyed after the speaker had done dancing. Action desired by the speaker had benefit for both parties and the

hearer herself. Because the hearer accepted and felt happy about the invitation, it infers both parties got benefits. The analysis sums up that **invitation** was stated in the utterance.

Data 6

Kitty, Lara, Trina, and Covey were having dinner at Kitty's house. At that moment, Covey left them for a while in the kitchen and there of them were discussing Covey and Trina's wedding.

Kitty (S) : "**Can I be one of your bride maids?**"

Lara (H) : "Kitty, you can't just ask that."

Kitty (S) : "Why?"

Trina (H) : "Yes. You can. I would be honored to have you girls as my bride maids" (00:17:34-00:17:41)

Kitty appeared as the speaker and Trina was the hearer. This set in the dining room as they were having dinner. While eating, Kitty as the speaker talked to the hearer about her wedding with the speaker's father. The speaker used the utterance to request the hearer to let her to do an expected action. Through the utterance, the speaker wanted herself to be allowed to be the bride maid on the hearer's wedding day. As this action was the speaker's desire, the speaker would get the benefit once she was allowed to do so. Based on the analysis, it emphasizes that the speaker realized request in the type of **request for permission** to be permitted.

Data 7

While having dinner, Lara got an e-mail from Stanford University. It led Lara to go to her bedroom and check the e-mail through her laptop. However, the reply showed that her application was rejected.

Kitty (S) : “**Don’t be so dramatic.** All of your safety schools are within a day’s drive from Stanford, tops...”

Lara (H) : “But we had a plan. We were supposed to hold hands while riding bikes and play footsie...”
 (00:19:09-00:19:24)

The conversation above took place in Lara's bedroom. Kitty presented as the speaker, who was talking to Lara as the hearer. At that time, the hearer felt sad because of the rejection from Stanford University. It made the hearer could not get into the same college as her boyfriend. In the utterance, the speaker delivered the utterance to have a requested action accomplished. The speaker wanted her to stop being dramatic as she believed there still had other chances. The speaker used the utterance to get the action done as the realization would benefit her. In regard to the analysis, it highlights the use of **request for action** considering the speaker desired to have the requested action done.

Data 8

Lara previously got a message from Peter. It was about her application to Stanford University. However, a reply from Lara was not the real result gotten from the university. Lara's application got rejected, but the girl unintentionally gave the wrong information.

Lara (S) : “**You mind turning that down?** Cause I really need to tell you...”

Peter (H) : “We can talk about what you want to talk about after we get the pancakes.” (00:23:23-00:23:29)

The conversation was delivered in the yard of Lara’s house. Lara appeared as the speaker while Peter was the hearer. At that moment, the speaker had just

come out of her house after seeing Peter's arrival. The speaker felt surprised by his arrival because he had just texted her to ask whether or not her application got accepted. Through the utterance, the speaker offered the hearer to turn down the song volume and she wanted to clarify the rejection of her application. The realization of the action would benefit the speaker as the person that desired to get the action done by the hearer. The analysis indicates the speaker offered the hearer to do an action by producing **offer**.

Data 9

Peter still did not let Lara to clarify. Instead, the boy wanted her to get pancakes together with him to celebrate the acceptance. Then, Lara was given a hat and asked to get in Peter’s car.

Peter (S) : “On me. **Come on. Let’s go.** Get in the car.”

Lara (H) : “Do I have to wear that hat?” (00:23:30-00:23:33)

The conversation was uttered by Peter to Lara at Lara's house yard. The speaker came to the hearer's house to celebrate her acceptance to Stanford University. It previously got the hearer to ask for the opportunity to clarify that she was not accepted. On the other hand, the speaker interrupted her by uttering the utterance above. Through the utterance, the speaker requested the hearer to come with him to get pancakes and the speaker would let her to clarify there. The speaker invited him by requesting him to get in the car while pulling the hearer softly. The requested action was also found to benefit both parties because the speaker wanted her to go and the hearer would get pancakes for free.

This implies that the speaker used **invitation** to get the action done.

Data 10

Trina went downstairs when Covey prepared to go for working. At that time, Covey was in the kitchen and approaching Trina before leaving the house.

Trina (S) : “Hey, honey. **Don’t forget that we’re seeing caterers tonight at seven.**”

Covey (H) : “I’ll be there.” (00:26:48-00:26:53)

The conversation was declared at the kitchen of Covey as the hearer's house. Trina became the speaker, who came downstairs to talk to the hearer. At that moment, the hearer was preparing before leaving for work. The hearer then was approached by the speaker as the speaker intended to let him to know about their schedule for tonight. By saying the utterance, the speaker requested the hearer to do a requested action in which the speaker wanted him to come to the caterers at seven. They both had to be there as they were preparing for their wedding party. The speaker got the benefit considering the speaker expected the action to be done. In regard to the analysis, it reveals the performance of **request for action** involves in the utterance.

Data 11

After Covey had left the house, Trina asked about Lara’s condition. The girl got confused due to the lie she told to Peter.

Trina (S) : “**Can I make a suggestion?** You only get one senior year of high school and if you spend the whole time worrying about what’s gonna happen with you and

Peter, you’re gonna lose the whole thing...”

Lara (H) : “You know, Tri? This whole stepmom thing suits you.” (00:28:10-00:28:36)

The conversation took place in the living room of Lara's house. Trina appeared as the speaker and Lara was the hearer. The speaker previously worried about the hearer as she seemed so afraid of something. This led the speaker to ask the person, who was lying on couch. The speaker firstly requested to get permission as the speaker desired to suggest for her to deal her problem. Then, the speaker directly gave suggestion seeing that the hearer did not give rejection to her. The speaker suggested the hearer to stop worrying about her relationship to avoid making everything worse and the speaker would get benefit by being permitted. This describes that the **request for permission** was delivered in the utterance.

Data 12

Christine and Lara previously were talking about the good side of not telling Peter about rejection from Stanford University. Lara believed it would be easier for her to tell after she got the acceptance from Berkeley.

Christine (S) : “**You should consider giving Peter a picture of you to put up in his dorm room at Stanford. Ooh you should do a boudoir shoot.**”

Lara (H) : “Chris, no.” (00:30:34-00:30:40)

This conversation was produced at Lara’s house. Lara was the hearer and Christine presented as the speaker. During the conversation, they were packing Lara’s stuff that would be brought to New York. They were also

talking about the hearer's boyfriend as the hearer hid something from him about the rejection from Stanford University. Through the utterance, the speaker requested the hearer in the form of suggestion as the speaker wanted her to give her photo to the hearer's boyfriend. The speaker suggested her to give the photo to be put in his dorm room. As the one that got the suggestion, the hearer would get the benefit by doing the requested action. Therefore, the type of **propose** was conveyed to get the suggested action done.

Data 13

Lara and Christine previously were packing Lara's stuff that would be brought to New York. After having done it, they both came out from the house and lift the luggage into Covey's car.

Covey (S) : "Let's uh, let's go."

Lara (H) : [Talking to Christine]
 (00:31:32-00:31:34)

The conversation took place at Covey's house yard. The speaker was Covey and Lara appeared as the hearer. In the utterance, the speaker requested the hearer to get in the car as the speaker was going to bring them to airport. The hearer would leave the house due to trip she had planned to go with Christine. The hearer was requested to do the action that needed her to go with him. Action expected by the speaker involved benefit for two parties as the speaker wanted to do the action and the hearer got a benefit by being sent to airport. Then, the speaker followed the speaker's lead and got in the car of the speaker. Based on the analysis, it concludes that the speaker applied **invitation** to get the hearer to go somewhere.

Data 14

Lara and Christine earlier lift a heavy luggage to the hotel. They both brought a large luggage for their trip to New York. The heaviness of the thing caused them to find difficulty to bring it to the hotel that they stayed during the holiday.

Lucas (S) : "Lift with your legs, ladies. With your legs."

Lara (H) : [Ignoring Lucas]
 (00:33:32-00:33:35)

The conversation set at the hotel booked by Lara and Christine. Lara involved as the hearer and Lucas became the speaker. The hearer and her friend were sitting on their big luggage as they felt tired of lifting it. Then, the speaker approached the hearer and conveyed the utterance above to her. The speaker used the utterance to request the hearer to do as suggested, which was lifting the luggage with her legs. The speaker wanted her to do the action to not show that they were struggling. In regard to benefit, the action benefited the hearer considering it would help the hearer to easily bring the luggage in. Accordingly, the request type of utterance above is **proposed**.

Data 15

Kavinsky came to visit Peter and Lara on training for college. At that time, Peter and Lara were sitting after taking picture together. Kavinsky also greeted his son, who was with his girlfriend.

Kavinsky (S) : "Let me take you to that steakhouse you love. The place with the big knives."

Peter (H) : "Yeah, Dad. They were big when I was like five."
 (00:53:34-00:53:42)

Kavinsky declared the utterance above in the training place of Peter. The speaker was Peter's father named Kavinsky and Peter became the hearer. In this conversation, the speaker had just arrived and excitedly approached his son. By declaring the utterance, the speaker offered the hearer and Lara a request to go to the hearer's favorite steakhouse together. It is considering that was their first meeting with the hearer's girlfriend. By requesting, the speaker would get the benefit because the speaker intended the action to be realized. The speaker was the one that requested the hearer and the girl. Due to this, it reveals that the speaker performed request of **offer** as the speaker offered a request.

5. CONCLUSION

This research concluded that request realization truly appeared in movie as one of mass media that influences people's life. Characters of "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" movie were revealed to realize the phenomena of request in utterances. This is clearly seen from the production of request utterances by the movie characters while asking for help. Request utterances appeared in five different types, namely request for action, propose, request for permission, offer, and invitation. Total data of request in the movie was 62 data. 23 data appeared in request for action, eight data belonged to invitation, 11 data were uttered in request for permission, propose showed 12 data, and eight data referred to offer. Among all types, request for action became the most prominent type found in the movie. The prominence of the type is due to the speakers' intention to get request

actions accomplished for benefits of the speakers.

Having had conducting this research, there are recommendations given to future researchers. The researchers recommend future researchers to investigate this topic in different media, which also influence everyday life of society. Observing daily utterances in an educational institution is highly recommended to emphasize the importance of performing request in that field. To specify the scope, future researchers can take request utterances in classroom interaction. Future researchers are also recommended to apply other request theories to answer different research questions. In addition, considering pragmatics topics are varied, the combination of other discussions as the second research question is also recommended. This will give a new thing and reveal the request exploration is possible to be combined with other discussions.

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Vol. 3 No. 1 November 2022
eISSN 2747-1926
pISSN 2774-1605

 Science Humanity Journal