CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion that have found in the field, in this research has been done in the movie. Here the research findings to be analyzed and answered the two research problems about the request strategy and pattern employed by the characters in *Divergent* movie subtitles.

A. Data Presentation

This sub-heading presents the findings which derived from research problem in which the first question concerns with the types of request strategies found in *Divergent* movie subtitles based on Blum Kulka's theory of request strategy. The next research question concerned with kind of formal pattern of request strategies delivered by the characters in the *Divergent* movie subtitles.

1. Request Strategy Used by the Characters found in *Divergent* Movie Subtitles

There are nine types request strategies; they are mood derivable, explicit performative, hedged performative, obligation statement, want statement, suggestory formulae, query preparatory, strong hints, and mild hints.

a. Mood Derivable

The researcher found 166 request acts on this strategy. The utterance "get up" is one of the examples of mood derivable. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants that occurs. Those were the data that consist of mood derivable.

Excerpt 1

Tori : **"Get up.** (1) We're going out the back door before a supervisor comes."

Beatrice : *(GET UP FROM SEATED)* "But what was my result?"

Tori : "Come on!"

Beatrice : "What happened?"

Tori : "You're going to tell your family that the serum made you sick"

Description of the context:

This conversation occurred in the Faction Office where Tori was testing Beatrice's aptitude. After finished testing, she asked Beatrice to get up and go out the room. They had to do it rapidly before the supervisor came as the test result might be a danger for Beatrice.

Utterance (1) applies a request act since the speaker asked the listener to do something. Utterance (1) presents the simplest and easiest way in conveying a request in mood derivable strategy. The request started directly with an imperative verb and implicit subject. The listener doesn't need to infer deeper to do what the speaker want.

Excerpt 2

Caleb : "What if she'd been blind or an amputee? Would you have helped her then?"
Beatrice : "I was thinking about helping her."
Caleb : "It's not that hard."
Beatrice : "For you, maybe."
Caleb : **"Just relax, Beatrice** (2). Take a deep breath and trust the test."

Description of the context:

Caleb and Beatrice met with a Faction-less. Caleb helped her to bring her bag. Absolutely Beatrice knew it, but she chose to not help her. Caleb protested to Beatrice why she abandoned a Faction-less even they were Abnegation who always dedicated their live for carrying Faction-less. He knew that her sister did it because she worried about the test. Then he requested her to be more relax and trusted the test.

Utterance (2) consists of request act. The speaker wants the listener to be more relax to face the aptitude test. A proper noun "Beatrice" mentioned in the last request to ensure that the speaker addresses his request to his daughter namely Beatrice. Even the request is conveyed with the explicit subject, it still classified into mood derivable strategy because it started with an imperative verb.

Excerpt 3

Chairman : "Caleb Prior"
Caleb : *(GO FORWARD)*
Chairman : "Erudite."
All Faction : *(GIVING APPLAUSE)*
Chairman : **"Quite, please."** (3)

Description of the context:

The chairman called the test participants one by one. When he called Caleb Prior, a man named Caleb Prior went forward. The chairman let him to choose the faction he will joint to. He chose Erudite as his new faction. When the examiner published Caleb's choosing, the others participant were getting rumble. He asked them to be quite.

In utterance (3), the speaker asks the hearer to keep quite. The strategy of request used by the speaker is included into mood derivable since the request is showing the implicit subject and using imperative form. The usage of "please" shows more polite remember that there are a lot of the hearer there. The hearer aren't need to infer more about the request since the utterance is very clear to be understood.

Excerpt 4
Tris   : "Like flying!"
Chris   : **"Don't forget to pull the brake at the bottom!"** (4)
Tris   : "Okay."
Al   : "You ready?"
Tris   : *(ON THE WAY FLYING)* "Harness is good."
Initiates: "Pull the brake! Pull the brake!"

Description of the context:

Chris reminded her best friend to not forget to pull the brake before she took off. After Tris felt safe and ready to fly, Al pushed her to fly. Tris was enjoying her first experience in flying. It made

her forgot to pull the brake and made her friend shouted at her to pull the break at quickly.

Utterance (4) contains a request act since the speaker wants the listener to keep pulling the brake in her mind. This request starts with a negative auxiliary and imperative verb "don't forget" that has a meaning to convey negative orders. The listener doesn't need to interpret more about the request because the request is very clear.

Excerpt 5
Eric   : "You ready for some real fighting?"
Tris   : "Not even close."
Eric   : **"Frist jumper! (Come) in the ring."** (5)
Tris   : *(ENTER THE RING)*
Eric   : "Last jumper! Time to fight."
Chris : *(ENTER THE RING)*

Description to the context:

Eric saw The Initiates in The Pit when they were in fight training. He looked at Tris, an Initiates came from Abnegation. Realize that Tris did it hardly, he asked Tris and Christ to fight in the ring. They allowed the instructor directly. Eric caused Tris and Christ to fight in order made Tris lost and went out from Dauntless. He worried if "stiff" could survive in there.

Utterance (5) is a request applying mood derivable strategy. There is an ellipsis in the head act since the utterance "in the ring" abandoned a verb "come." Here, the speaker asked the listener to come join with him and start fighting. The listener understands

what the speaker's wants, because the place they were gathering is in The Pit where the Initiates train and fight every day.

Excerpt 6
Tris   : "What's that?"
Four   : "Come on."
(TRIS AND FOUR LOOK AT AL'S CORPS)
Tris   : "Oh my God." *(RUN, CRY)*
Four   : *(RUN AFTER TRIS)* "Tris… Tris!"
Tris   : *(CRY)* **"Leave me alone."** (6)
Four   : *(LEAVE TRIS)*

Description of the context:

Four and Tris were in the Four's room when they heard a noise in the bridge. Then they came to see what happened there. Unexpectedly, Tris's rival, Al, put of death with falling to the Dauntless' hole. One day before this accident, Al tried to kill Tris. He worried if Tris made his ranking went down.

Utterance (6) contains request act since the speaker asks the listener to leave her alone. The strategy used by the speaker is mood derivable where the speaker directly mentions an imperative verb followed by the adverb "alone" like the way the speaker doesn't want the listener to stay with her.

Excerpt 7
Eric   : "You'll be scored on this, so **fight hard."** (7)
Tris   : *(NOODING)*
Eric   : "Go!"
Tris   : *(START FIGHTING)*
Four   : *(SHOUT)* "Don't be scared, stiff!"

Description of the context:

Eric ordered Tris and Christina to fight in The Pit. He told them that their result would be scored. Tris looked too weak as Christina's competitor, but she would do the best to increase her score. Four, her trainer, shouted at her to not be scared.

In utterance (7), the speaker requests to the listener to fight hard. The strategy in requesting used by the speaker is mood derivable. The speaker mentions directly an imperative verb. It clearly understood by the listener without infer further about the request.

Excerpt 8
Jeanine : "Divergents threaten that system."
Tris : "Don't get me wrong."
Jeanine : "There is a certain beauty in your resistance, you defiance of categorization. But it's a beauty we can't afford."
Tris : *(ABANDONED JEANINE)* "Four, it's me. It's me. **Please, Four, look at me** (8). Look at me."

Description of the context:

Tris stole up on the Erudite's office when Jeanine tried to take all faction over her control. She got Four was under the sim. When Jeanine explained about Divergent danger, Tris didn't want to hear her while she prefer to wake Four up.

In utterance (8), the speaker requests the listener to look at her. The strategy used by the speaker is mod derivable as there is a verb in imperative form after exclamation, "please." There is a different between exclamation in the utterance (3) and (8). In utterance (3), the exclamation usage proposed for a lot of people from the

Faction. While in utterance (8), the word "please" uttered by the speaker because the request isn't run well. It happened because the listener is under the sim of Erudite and not about the request isn't clear for him.

Excerpt 9

Four : "Well, Christina. The first lesson you learn from me. **If you wanna survive here is keep your mouth shut** (9). Do you understand me?"
Christina : "Yes."
Four : "Good."

Description of the context:

Four lead at the first time for Initiates when they finished jumping down to the Dauntless' Pit. When he introduced his name, Christina gibed her name like a number four. Listen it, Four gave a first lesson to all Initiates. Especially for Christina, he requested her to keep her mouth during the quarantine.

Utterance (9) contains a request act since the speaker asks the listener to keep her way in talking with the leader. There is a direct verb in the beginning utterance that uses imperative pattern as the sign of mood derivable strategy. The listener doesn't need to interpret the request because the request is too clear to do.

b. Explicit Performative

The indicator of explicit performative is the utterance contained force and there is an explicit subject before the verb. In this study,

the researcher found only 1 data relating to this strategy. Here was the excerpt consisting of explicit performative.

Excerpt 10
Guard : "**I need you to come with me.**" (10) *(KNOCKED AROUND TRIS)*
Tris   : *(TRY TO RUN)*
Jeanine : "Stop."
Guard : *(LET TRIS GO WITH JEANINE)*

Description of the context:

Tris went to meet with her brother, Caleb, in the Erudite's office. Caleb asked Tris to go home immediately since he worried about getting a long debate with Tris. When Tris went home, there were two guards blocked her as she was not an Erudite. Jeanine, Erudite leader, asked the guards to let her go.

There is a request act in utterance (10). The speaker wants the hearer to come with them. The strategy of this request is explicit performative where the illocutionary force of the utterance is explicitly named by the speaker such as "I need you." While the point of request is the speakers want the listener to come with them.

c. Hedged Performative

The researcher found 3 utterances containing hedged performative. The utterance "would you have helped her then?" is one of the examples of this strategy. Those were the data consisting of hedged performative.

Excerpt 11
Caleb   : "What if she'd been blind or an amputee? **Would you have helped her then?**" (11)
Beatrice : "I was thinking about helping her."
Caleb   : "It's not that hard."

Description of the context:

This conversation happened when Beatrice and Caleb on the way to go to aptitude test place. They met with a Faction-less who brought a big luggage. Knew it, Caleb immediately helped her. He requested to Beatrice to help her too but she refused it. He protested about her rejection because it didn't reflected the Abnegation's habit.

In the utterance (11), there is a request act as the speaker want the hearer to do something. The speaker suggests to the hearer to help someone who aren't belonging on their faction. The speaker's request is seemingly like a hedging. The listener easily understands what the speaker's want as the utterance conveyed directly and needed no interpretation.

Excerpt 12
Jeanine : "I think human nature is the enemy. Its human nature to keep secrets, lie, steal. And I wanna eradicate that. That's how we will maintain a stable, peaceful society. **You would help me with that, wouldn't you?**" (12)
Tris   : "Why would I help you?"

Description of the context:

Tris went to the Erudite's office to meet with her brother, Caleb. When she went home, Jeanine asked Tris to follow her in her room.

Jeanine told Tris that there is an unstable condition caused by the human nature. She ask Tris to help her in eradicating them.

There is a request act in the utterance (12) since the speaker asks the hearer to do what her want. The speaker asks and forces the hearer to help the speaker in keeping a peaceful society. Utterance (12) included into hedged performative for there was a force said implicitly by the speaker. This utterance is included into direct strategy. So that, the listener can understand what the speaker's desire.

Excerpt 13
Al   : "Please, can you ever forgive me?"
Tris   : **"If you ever come closer to me again, I will kill you."** (13)
Al   : "Tris…"

Description of the context:

Al made amends to Tris because he tried to kill Tris. When the Initiates in the Pit, he followed Tris in all time until Tris got very angry to him. She asked rudely Al to go away as she had grudge against Al.

Utterance (13) is containing request act. In this utterance, Tris commands Al to stay away from her. The strategy used by Tris is hedged performative because as the request is containing a force. Utterance (13) is embedding *if-clause* as the elements by means of which the speaker in naming the required action. So that if the listener stays with the speaker, she will kill the listener.

d. Obligation Statement

The researcher found 17 utterances contain of obligation statement as the strategy of the speaker delivering requestive act. The utterance "you have to trust yourself" is one of the examples of obligation statement. However, the researcher presents the data only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of obligation statement.

Excerpt 14
Christina   : "Hey."
Tris   : "How you doin'? **Shall we sit there?"** (14)
Christina   : *(NODDING)* "Have you ever seen a hamburger before?"

Description of the context:

Christina met Tris in the Pit for having a meal together with all Initiates. Tris, as an Ex-Abnegation, looked there strangely. She never ate hamburger before. She asked Christ to look for another seat.

Utterance (14) consists of request act. The speaker asks the listener to move on another seat. The strategy used in this utterance is obligation statement because there is an illocutionary point that directly derivable from the semantic meaning of the illocution such as a modal verb "shall." This request is seemingly like an unsure feeling of the speaker, but the listener realizes that the utterance is requesting because the speaker was an Abnegation and not eat

hamburger. This food is common food for all faction, except Abnegation.

Excerpt 15
Caleb   : "Beatrice?"
Beatrice : "What?"
Caleb   : "Tomorrow when we choose… **You have to think of the family.**" (15)
Beatrice : "Yeah."

Description of the context:

Caleb and Beatrice were having a chat in the kitchen after dinner. Beatrice worried about her test announcement tomorrow. Caleb tried to convince her sister. He said to Beatrice to think their faction, Abnegation, but he also memorized that thinking about themselves was important too.

In utterance (15), the speaker asks the listener to do what he says. The speaker suggests to the hearer to not worry about aptitude test. The speaker uses obligation statement as the request strategy since there is a modal verb like "have to" defining as an obligation.

Excerpt 16
Tris : **"You don't have to come with me."** (16)
Four : **"You should go easy."** (17)
Tris : "You took a beating."
Four : "I'm surprised you noticed."

Description of the context:

Tris and Four were being one team against Eric's. They climbed a rainbow to look for a vantage point and steal the flag. When Four followed her to climb up, she noticed that Four didn't have to

follow her too far. She also prohibited Four and let him to go down again since he was afraid of high. Four refused it, he stayed climbing up.

Utterance (16) is containing request act because the speaker wants the listener to not follow her up. Obligation statement is used in this act as there is a modal verb such as "have to" pattern in this state. The speaker uses negative pattern as for let the listener to do the opposite activity, go down, because the listener afraid of the height. In this utterance, the speaker said clearly her wanting. The listener doesn't need to infer more behind this request.

Utterance (17) consists request act where the speaker conveys his wanting for the listener to take it easy. *It* here refers to his following to climb the rainbow. In this request, obligation statement is employed. There is a modal verb like "should" that signify the obligation.

Excerpt 17
Caleb : "Beatrice, **I think you should go."** (18)
Tris : "Faction before blood. Yeah?"
Caleb : *(NODDING)*
Tris : "Got it."

Description of the context:

Tris came into Erudite's office to meet with Caleb. She told her brother about her feeling during the quarantine in Dauntless. Unfortunately, Caleb asked her to go back to Dauntless. He worried about Tris would be driven from the office if they knew that Tris

wasn't an Erudite. Tris remembered about the principle if "Faction before Blood." She went back to Dauntless disappointedly.

Utterance (18) consists of request act for the speaker wants the listener to go back to Dauntless. The strategy used by the speaker is obligation statement because there is a modal verb like "should" signify the obligation. The speaker mentions "I think…" firstly as the element of speaker oriented. The speaker really wants the listener to do what his desire.

Excerpt 18
Four : **"If you want to pass, if you want to avoid discovery, you have to do everything the way a Dauntless would do it."** (19)
Tris : *(NODDING)*

Description of the context:

Four and Tris were kept hand in training to be the real Dauntless. They did it to hide their identity as Divergent. Four gave some advices to Tris and requested her to do all of Dauntless rules in aptitude test.

Utterance (19) is consisting request act since the speaker requests the listener to fulfill his request. The strategy used in utterance (19) is obligation statement. This utterance signify an obligation for there is a modal verb like "have to." This utterance is embedding an *if-clause* as the element by means of which the speaker avoids specification in making a commitment to the illocutionary points. There are two *if* pattern mean there are two

commitments too. So that, the listener could know what she have to do as this request is clearly for her.

e. Want Statement

Want statement is utterance which state the speaker's desire that the hearer carries out the act (Blum Kulka, et al, p. 18). The researcher found 7 utterances contain want statement. The utterance "I want everyone in the Pit" is one of the example of want statement. However, the researcher presents only case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of want statement.

Excerpt 19

Christina   : "Nice one, Al. At least we tell the truth."
Al   : "Erudite can tell the truth because we have the facts."
Four   : "**I don't want to hear about your old factions.** (20) You're Dauntless now."
Tris   : "Were you a transfer, too? Or Dauntless-born?"
Four   : "Are you kidding?"
Tris   : "No."

Description of the context:

Christina, Al, Will, and Tris were getting luch in the Dauntless' Pit. As the "New Dauntless" talked about their old faction. Four, the leader, heard the topic they discussed about. He wanted them to stop discussing about old faction. Knew this, Tris directly asked about Four's old faction but he refused to tell what his faction was.

Utterance (20) is containing request act. The speaker don't want the listeners to talk about their old faction. In this request, the

speaker applies want statement as his strategy. The speaker conveys his unwillingness via the negative pattern such as "I don't want..." This utterance is included into direct strategy as the listener doesn't need to infer more what the speaker want.

Excerpt 20
Eric   : "**I want everyone in The Pit.** (21) 2 minutes."
Initiates   : (*RUNNING TO THE PIT*)

Description of the context:

Eric alarmed the Initiates to wake up early every morning. The Initiates had to gather in the Pit to breakfast. In the first day, Eric shouted from the Pit. All Initiates had to come in the Pit rapidly.

Utterance (21) is consisting of requestive act. The speaker asks the listener to gather in the Pit quickly. This request is belonging to wants statement strategy because there is a modal such "want" which expressing the speaker's intention to convey his desire to the listener. The listeners need no interpretation of this request for it too clear for to be done by the listener.

Excerpt 21
Al   : "Tris, can I talk to you for a second? Listen.
       I just wanted to say that I'm sorry. (22)
       I don't know what's wrong with me. Please, can you forgive me?"
Tris   : "If you ever come closer to me again, I will kill you."

Description of the context:

Al felt jealousy with Tris when his rank went down. Tris got of best of Will and Al. At the midnight, when Tris came in Dauntless, Al and two Initiates tried to kill Tris. The next day, Al conveyed

his wanting to Tris. He asked Tris to forgive him but she denied to give it.

Utterance (22) is consisting requestive act. The speaker wants the listener to forgive him. The strategy used by the speaker in uttering the request is want statement. There is a modal such "wanted" signify the speaker's expression about delivering his desire to the listener.

f. Suggestory Formulae

The researcher found 19 utterances contains suggestory formulae. However, the researcher presents only case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of suggestory formulae.

Excerpt 22
Tris   : "Mom."
Mom   : "Oh, my girl!"
Tris   : "Mom, what are you doing here?"
Mom   : "I knew they'd assign you here… sooner or later. Look at you! God, you're strong and beautiful."
Tris   : "Mom, **you can't be here.**" (23)
Mom   : "I know, but you are in danger."

Description of the context:

This conversation happened between Tris and her mother in Dauntless' camp. When Tris carried the sack into the truck, she saw a light came from her mother. She said to Tris that there was a

trap in Dauntless. Tris reminded her mother that she cannot be in Dauntless' camp as her mother was an Abnegation.

Utterance (23) contains request act. The speaker suggests to the hearer to back home immediately. The strategy used by the speaker is suggestory formulae because there is an implicit request delivered by the speaker for the hearer. The speaker said that the hearer cannot stay in that place means she ask the hearer to back home. While the request is stated indirectly, such the utterance as "you can't be here" is seemingly like a suggestion.

Excerpt 23
Eric   : "**You need to stop?**" (24)
Christina   : *(NODDING)*
Eric   : "Okay. Let me give you a hand."
Christina   : "Thanks."

Description of the context:

This sequence happened in the Pit where Christina practiced fighting with one of her friend. Christina couldn't hold her enemy's attack out then she said that she was done. Eric as Dauntless mentor offered a help to Christina after looking she loose.

Utterance (24) describes the speaker offers the listener about finishing the fight. This request contains a strategy called suggestory formulae since the utterance seemingly like an offer. This request contains a procedure that realizes by reference to contextual precondition. The context is describing the request when the speaker realizes that the listener gave up in her fighting.

Excerpt 24

Eric   : "Someone's gotta go first. **Who's it gonna be?"** (25)
Tris   : "Me."

Description of the context:

Eric led all Initiates to jump in the Dauntless' office. He offered one of them to jump firstly. Unexpectedly, Beatrice settled herself to be the first jumper. It made the others Initiates blame on her because she was an Ex-Abnegation.

Utterance (25) consists of request act. In this utterance, the speaker asks one of Initiates to jump into Dauntless' camp. The strategy used in this utterance is suggestory formulae because utterance (25) seemingly like an offer for all of the listener to be the first jumping. This request can be interpreted from the context. In Dauntless, bravery is needed. When the leader asked them to jump, there must be a first "volunteer" to jump.

Excerpt 25

Eric : "There is no going home to your families, so you'd live factionless."
Tris : "Why didn't we know that?"
Eric : "It's a new rule."
Tris : "A new rule? Somebody should have told us that."
Eric : "Why? Would you have chosen differently? Out of fear? **I mean, if that's the case, you might as well get out now."** (26)

Description of the context:

Eric made all Initiates to stay in The Pit as a compulsory. They allowed to go but they must be factionless. Tris protested about this, then Eric answered lightly if it's a new rule. A new rule must

be complied by all Initiates. If they tried to break it, their allowed to get out.

Utterance (26) is containing request act. In this utterance, the speaker asks all Initiates to obey the rule. The strategy used by the speaker is suggestory formulae because the utterance produced by the speaker is seemingly like a suggestion. This utterance is also embedding *if-clause.* It has a meaning if the new rule is too hard for the listener, she can get out the Dauntless.

Excerpt 26
Eric   : "Two teams. Four and I are captains."
Four   : "**You pick first.**" (27)
Eric   : "Okay. Edward."
Four   : "I'll take the stiff."
Eric   : "Oh. Picking the weak ones so you've got someone to blame when you lose."

Description of the context:

Eric and Four were two leader of Dauntless preparing themselves to lead Dauntless' competition. When they divided the members into two teams, Four let his buddy to choose firstly. Eric chose the strongest Initiates, Edward. Unexpectedly, Four prefer to choose Tris as his member.

There is a requestive act in utterance (27) when the speaker suggests to the listener to choose the member firstly. This request contains the suggestory formulae strategy. The speaker is uttering his request seemingly like a suggestion. Based on the context, this

request can be interpreted since the speaker and listener are choosing a member.

g. Query Preparatory

Query preparatory is utterance containing reference to preparatory conditions as conventionalized in any specific language (Blum Kulka, et al, p. 18). The researcher found 4 utterances that use query preparatory as the strategy to express speaker's request. However, the researcher presents only case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of query preparatory.

Excerpt 27

Al   : "Tris, **can I talk to you for a second?** (28) Listen, I just wanted to say that I'm sorry. I don't know what's wrong with me. **Please, can you forgive me?**" (29)

Tris   : "If you ever come closer to me again, I will kill you."

Description of the context:

This conversation happened in the Dauntless' pit when Al and Tris would get lunch. He asked her apologize and explained why he attacked her last night. Tris didn't want to hear this, she was threatening to kill Al if he came closer to Tris.

There are two request strategy in the conversational above. In utterance (28), the speaker asks the listener to put in a good word for his barratry. The strategy used by the speaker in this request is query preparatory. There is a modal pattern "can I" as the reference to preparatory condition. This utterance contains the aim of the

speaker about his willingness to say sorry and beg a forgiveness from the listener.

In utterance (29), the speaker asks the listener to forgive him one more time. The strategy used by the speaker is also included into query preparatory since in this utterance found modal pattern such as "can you." The differences between utterance (28) and (29) placed in the role of orientation. In utterance (28), "can I", is speaker oriented where "I" is referring back to the speaker self. While in utterance (29), "can you," is hearer oriented because "you" is referring to the listener.

h. Strong Hint

The researcher found 5 utterances that use strong hints as the strategy to express speaker's request. The utterance "This is high enough" is one of the examples of strong hints. However, the researcher presents only case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of strong hint.

Excerpt 28

Tori : **"We're going out the back door before a supervisor comes."** (30)
Beatrice : "But what was my result?"
Tori : "Come on!"
Beatrice : "What happened?"
Tori : **"You're going to tell your family that the serum made you sick."** (31)

Description of the context:

This conversation happened in the test aptitude office. Tori, as the mentor said to Beatrice that they must go back door before a supervisor came. Beatrice was anxious with her test result then she asked her result but Tori refused it. Tori asked Beatrice to go home and just said to her family if the serum made her sick.

In utterance (30), the speaker wants the listener to go back door. This request included into strong hints strategy where the request contains partial reference of request like "we're going out…" by meant to the request that the speaker asks the listener to go out. This request applies the role of speaker and hearer oriented because the speaker mentions "we" refers to herself and the listener.

In utterance (31), the speaker asks the listener to tell the reason why she must go home early. The strategy used by the speaker is strong hints since there is partial reference such as "you're going to tell…" as the request that her wants to ask to the hearer. This request applies the role of hearer oriented for the speaker mentions "you" explicitly as the reference that this request proposed to the listener.

Excerpt 29
Four   : "Hey! You good? You okay?"
Tris   : "Yeah. I'm fine."
Four   : **"This is high enough."** (32)
Tris   : "We need to go higher."

Description of the context:

Four and Tris climbed a rainbow. They look for a vantage point to seek Eric's flag. When they were on the middle, Four saw his position. He aware that he afraid of height. He asked to Tris to stop climbing. Tris refused it and went on climbing.

The utterance (32) contains request act. The speaker wants the hearer to stop climbing. The strategy used in this request is strong hints. There is a partial reference for this request, like in the utterance "this is high enough". It keeps the request to stop climbing because the speaker feels that their climbing is enough. This request applies the role of impersonal oriented because the speaker isn't stress the subject such as "I" or "you." The speaker prefer to select neutral agent to soften the impact of the imposition.

Excerpt 30
Four   : "I think you're lying to me."
Tris   : "Why would I lie to you?"
Four   : "I am gonna ask you one more time. What were your test result?"
Tris   : "Abnegation."
Four   : **"Time for you to go."** (33)

Description of the context:

Four and Tris were in the aptitude test room. After finished testing Tris, Four asked her about her result. She said that she were an Abnegation. Four didn't believe to her easily but he let the Initiates to go out the room immediately.

Utterance (33) contains request act. In this utterance, the speaker lets the listener to go out the room. The speaker prefer to say about the time like an alarm for the listener to leave the room. The strategy used by the speaker is strong hints since there is a partial reference on the request. Utterance (33) means that the time of the test is over, the listener can go back to her friends.

Excerpt 31

Eric : "You ready for some real fighting? Not even close. First jumper! In the ring. **Last jumper! Time to fight**." (34)

Initiates : "How long do we fight for?"

Eric : "Till one of you can't continue. Or one of you concedes. According to the old rules. New rules, no one concedes. You really want to lose 'em on their first fight?"

Description of the context:

This conversation happened in the Pit when all of Initiates trained themselves in fighting. Eric came to monitor them. When he saw Tris and an Initiate who had stronger power then her, Eric called them. He ordered Tris and an Initiate to fight in the ring.

Utterance (34) was a request applied strong hint strategy. The speaker asked the listener to fight but conveyed it with different way. The utterance "time to fight" seemingly like an alarm when the speaker remind the listener if in that time was the period for the listener to fight. The listener could understand what the speaker's want as when the conversation happened, they were together in the pit. Therefore she did what the speaker's desire directly.

i. Mild Hint

The researcher found 8 utterances contain mild hints. The utterance "No. I just do tattoos" is one of the examples of mild hint. However, the researcher presents only case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of mild hint.

Excerpt 32
Tris   : "You remember me, right? I just wondering if I could…"
Tori   : **"No. I just do tattoos."** (35)
Tris   : "Okay."
Tris   : *(LEFT FOR A WHILE AND BACK AGAIN)*
Tris   : *(SHOWING A SKETCH)* **"I'd like this one."** (36)

Description of the context:

This conversation happened in the Dauntless' Pit. After getting dinner, Tris and her friends who would be "New Comers" in Dauntless got tattoos as their sign in this faction. When Tris chose a tattoo pattern, she met with Tori who had being her mentor in aptitude test. She would ask something important to Tori. Tori refused it explicitly. Then Tris used another way to get in touch with her mentor. She said that she want get tattoos and ask Tori to draw it.

There are two request strategy in the utterance above. The first is utterance (35). In this utterance, the speaker refuses to start chatting with the listener. She wants the listener to stop talking about something except making a tattoo. The strategy used by the speaker in conveying her want is included into mild hints. The

speaker doesn't tell explicitly to ask the listener go away. The utterance "I just do tattoos" has no reference to the topic of chatting. This request can be interpreted by looking at the context when the speaker abandoned the listener's greeting while asking her to go away.

The second request act is in the utterance (36). The speaker asks the hearer to draw a tattoo by showing a sketch. The strategy used by the speaker is mild hints since she request the listener by saying "I'd like this one." She doesn't mention the explicit request but based on the context, what speaker means is asking the listener to draw the tattoos like the sketch. Then, this utterance included into indirect request as the listener must infer the request more. The speaker changes her request that means to "please, draw the tattoo like this sketch" with another utterance like "I'd like this one."

Excerpt 33

Eric : "You're gonna stand there while he throw those knives and if I she you flinch, you're out. One thing you will learn here is that orders are not optional."

Tris : "Stop."

Eric : "Anyone can stand in front of a target. It doesn't prove anything."

Tris : *(WALKS TO GO THE TARGET)*

Eric : "Then it should be easy for you to take this place. **Same rules apply."** (37)

Description of the context:

This conversation occurred in The Pit when all Initiates were training to throw the knife. Will failed in throwing all his knives. Eric ordered him to change the target while Four will throw him

with knives too. Tris felt for changing Will to be the target. Eric let Four to start throwing her.

Utterance (37) is containing a requestive act. In this utterance, the speaker orders the listener to throw someone orderly. The strategy used by the speaker is mild hints for it stated the request implicitly. Based on the context, the utterance "same rules apply" refers to the previous activity where the listener must throw the target appropriately.

Excerpt 34
Peter : "You're Andrew Prior's daughter, aren't you? Beatrice."
Tris : **"It's just Tris now."** (38)
Peter : "Tris, I like that. Hmm…"

Description of the context:

Peter read the news about Abnegation when he entered the Initiates room. He asked Tris whether she was Prior's daughter or not. He mentioned the old name of Tris, Beatrice. Tris got very angry when Peter called her with her old name. She asked her to stop calling with that name.

Utterance (38) is consisting of a request act. In this utterance, the speaker asks the listener to stop calling her old name. The strategy used by the speaker is mild hints. The request isn't refer to the request proper. By looking at the context, the utterance "it's just Tris now" is interpretably when the speaker wants the listener to call her with a new name, Tris.

Excerpt 35
Tris   : "Four… Four… Four, it's me. You're in a sim."
Jeanine : **"He can't hear you."** (39)

Description of the context:

This conversation happened in Jeanine's office. Tris found Four when he was under Erudite's control. Jeanine injected a sim in Four's bodies. Realized it, Tris tried to wake him up. Jeanine told her that Four couldn't hear her anymore.

Utterance (39) is consisting request act for the speaker asked the listener to stop wake someone up. The strategy used by the speaker is mild hints as she doesn't state her reques explicitly.. The speaker argues that the listener's effort is useless. It should better for the listener to stop calling and waking someone up because he was under the sim control.

Excerpt 36
Mother   : "Are you nervous?"
Beatrice   : "No."
Mother   : "Were you? For your test?"
Beatrice   : "Mmm-mm. No. I was terrified. But I didn't have any reason to be and neither do you."
Mom   : "That's all you get. **Rules are rules.**" (40)
Beatrice   : *(NODDING)*
Description of the context:

Beatrice and her mother were in the boudoir. Her mother combed her hair and realized that Beatrice felt worry to come in the aptitude test tomorrow. Aptitude test was the one and only test came from ancestral, so that Beatrice had to joint it. Her mother

asked her to focus joining the test because it was the rule, it couldn't be abandoned by all of the Faction.

Utterance (40) is a requestive act that applying mild hints strategy. The speaker seemingly don't asked the listener to do something but she stated briefly if the rules was undisputable. The speaker expressed the request implicitly while she knew that her daughter was the kind and smart girl. The speaker believed that the listener would know what the request behind her statement. It proofed with the listener's nodding as the marker she understood what the speaker's want.

Excerpt 37
Eric : "You feelin' little better?"
Christ : "Yeah, I'm fine."
Eric : *(PUSH CHRIST TO THE BRIDGE WHOLE)*
Christ : "Whoa!"
Eric : "Grab the rail. Or don't. You've got three options. Hang there and I'll forget your cowardice. Fall and die. Or give up. But if you give up, you're out."
Tris : "Come on, Christ."
Eric : **"Time (is up)!"** (41)

Description of the context:

Christ gave up when she was fighting with another Initiate. She admitted briefly of she done in her fighting. Eric saw her and he let Christ to stand up. When they walked in the bridge, Eric pushed her body to the whole of bridge. Then Eric offered three options for her if she would survive in Dauntless. Christ chose to stay grabbing the rail and Eric permitted the Initiates to help her.

Utterance (41) is the requestive act which employing mild hints strategy. The speaker wasn't uttering his desire clearly when he asked the listener to help someone. There is no any reference to proof that utterance (41) is a request if it seen from the semantic form. The speaker's desire can be understood from the context of the conversation. The speaker just said "time" that had a meaning if the time is up so that the listener could start helping her friends.

Excerpt 38
Tris   : "I'm coming."
Christ : "You can't. **Eric says you're done."** (42)
Tris   : "What?"
Christ : "He said you're out."

Description of the context:

Christ went to meet her friend, Tris, when she was recover on her consciousness. Tris was very happy, she prepared to come and joint with the other Initiates again. Christ suggested that she had to get out the Dauntless because Eric, the leader, said that Tris's time was over to survive in there.

Utterance (42) is containing requestive act since the speaker requests the listener to get out from their camp. There is no reference in this request but based on the context the utterance means that the listener has no more chance to stay in their camp because the leader, Eric, had been instructed that the person blew the game must get out.

Excerpt 39
Four : "Now… one final test. **You know what to do**." (43)
Tris : "What?"
Four : "If you want to be Dauntless."
Tris : "No."
Four : "Do it."

Description of the context:

Four and Tris trained on how to be "the real Dauntless". They were Divergent, they must be destroyed if Erudite knew their identity. Four gave some pre-test for Tris before she conducted a Dauntless' test with Erudite in the Pit. Four suggested Tris to do the same ways when they were training together if she would pass the test properly.

There is a requestive act in utterance (43) for the speaker asks the listener to do something. This request applies mild hints strategy where the request has no reference. Based on the context, utterance (43) has an implication that the speaker wants the listener to do the ways they have been trained before the test. The speaker just says "you know what to do" that addressed for the listener to do the ways like the usual Dauntless' ways in passing the test.

After presenting the data, the researcher presented the frequency of request strategy found in *Divergent* movie subtitles. The purpose is to know which strategy often occurred used by the characters. Here was the table presented frequency of request strategy.

Table 4.1 Frequency of Request Strategy Found in Divergent Movie Subtitles

No.	Types of Request Strategy	F	%
1.	Mood Derivable	166	71.86%
2.	Explicit Performative	1	0.44%
3.	Hedged Performative	3	1.30%
4.	Obligation Statement	17	7.35%
5.	Want Statement	7	3.03%
6.	Suggestory Formulae	19	8.23%
7.	Query Preparatory	4	1.73%
8.	Strong Hints	5	2.17%
9.	Mild Hints	9	3.89%
	N	231	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 166 utterances that use mood derivable as the way of speaking states his/her wants. Mood derivable is frequently used by the characters of *Divergent* movie. The second strategy that mostly used by the characters is suggestory formulae. The researcher found 19 utterances containing the way of the characters mention their request.

The researcher found 17 utterances that used obligation statement as the strategy of request in *Divergent* movie. Next, the researcher also found 9 utterances used by the characters for showing their request that classified into mild hint. Then, the researcher found 7 utterances that are used want statement as the request strategy.

For strong hint, the researcher found 5 sentences that are used strong hint as the strategy of conveying request. Then, the researcher found 4 utterances containing request that applying

query preparatory strategy. Next, the researcher found 3 utterances of request that employing hedged performative as the request strategy. The least used strategy found by the researcher is explicit performative that only found on 1 utterance.

2. Sentence Pattern in Request Strategy Found In *Divergent* Movie Subtitles

The ninth strategies of request have the different characteristics in the term of their formal patterns. For example, the patterns in the mood derivable and explicit performative has different mood even they included into the same strategy, direct request strategy. This sub heading presents the findings about kinds of patterns of request on each strategies. The researcher presents all patterns by a single utterance contains request act because it will be analyzed in the pattern over the context.

a. The Pattern of Request in Mood Derivable Strategy

The researcher found 166 utterances classified into mood derivable strategy in *Divergent* movie. The mood of this strategy is belonging to imperative mood that applying positive and negative verbal pattern. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants found. Those are the data consisting of formal pattern in mood derivable strategy.

Utterance (1)
Tris   : "Come on."
Pattern : V

Description:

Utterance (1) consists of a single imperative verb. This utterance

classified into positive verbal sentence indicating the listener have

to go with the speaker.

Utterance (2)
Tris   : "Wait, hold on, Caleb."
Patten : V1, V2, PN

Description:

Utterance (2) consists of two requests. First request describes on

the first verb "wait", then followed with the second verb "hold on".

Those two verbs are positive verbal sentence. There is a proper

name mentioned in the last utterance. Its function is to make sure

that the interlocutor is Caleb.

Utterance (3)
Eric   : "Tell me if this hurts."
Pattern   : V + O + Conj. + N + V

Description:

Utterance (3) begins with an imperative verb "tell" and followed

by an object "me" refers to the speaker. This utterance embedding

if clause that describes a particular thing can or will happen. It

refers to the gun will be hurting the listener.

Utterance (4)
Chairman   : "Quiet, please."
Pattern   : V, Exc.

Description:

Utterance (4) begins with an imperative verb "quite" followed by an exclamation, "please". This exclamation has a function to force and make the request more polite because it addressed to a lot people.

Utterance (5)
Four   : "Don't be scared, stiff."
Pattern : Aux. + V + Adj. + PN

Description:

There is a negative auxiliary verb "don't" in the beginning of utterance (5). This auxiliary verb is indicating negative order. Therefore, the listener must be brave as the indication to do the opposite of scared. The last, there is a proper name to make sure that this request proposed for the person called as "stiff".

Utterance (6)
Andrew Prior : "Don't take too long in here."
Pattern   : Aux. + V + Adv. + Adj. + Prep. + Adv.

Description:

A negative auxiliary verb "don't" comes up in the beginning of the utterance (6). It linked with the verb "take" and double adverbs. The first is adverbial time "too long" and adverbial place "in here". This request indicates that the listener have to go from those place immediately.

b. The Pattern of Request in Explicit Performative Strategy

The researcher found 1 utterance classified into explicit performative applied declarative mood in *Divergent* movie. Here was a datum consisting formal pattern in explicit performative.

Utterance (7)
Guards : "I need you to come with me."
Pattern : S + V + O + Prep. + V + Prep. + O

Description:

In explicit performative, there must be a subject "I" said explicitly. In utterance (7), there are two verbs indicating the speaker's want is firstly "need" and the second one is the verb indicating the speaker's request that has to be done by the listener "come."

c. The Pattern of Request in Hedged Performative Strategy

The researcher found 3 utterances classified into hedged performative in *Divergent* movie. For the formal pattern, the researcher found 2 utterance applying interrogative mood while another is declarative mood. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in hedged performative.

Utterance (8)
Caleb : "Would you have helped her then?"
Pattern : Would + S + Aux. + V + O + Adj.

Description:

Utterance (8) classified into interrogative mood so that it seemingly like an offer. This utterance is embedding the naming of the illocutionary force where there is modal signify the hedged "would."

Utterance (9)
Jeanine: "You would help me with that, wouldn't you?"
Pattern : S + Would + V + O + Prep. + O, Modal + Adv. + S?

Description:

Utterance (9) classified into hedged performative strategy since there is a modal verb "would." In hedged performative, the utterance is embedding the naming of illocutionary force. This utterance included into interrogative mood that applying question tag. The tag here has a function to get agreement on the request.

Utterance (10)
Tris   : "If you ever come closer to me again, I will kill you."
Pattern : Conj + S + Adv. + V + Adv. + Prep. + O + Adv., S + Will + V + O

Description:

Utterance (10) is applied hedged performative as there is a modal verb indicating the illocutionary force like "will." The request is emphasizing on the *if-clause* which has a function to tell someone that if the listener keep closing with the speaker, he would be killed by the speaker.

d. The Pattern of Request in Obligation Statement Strategy

The researcher found 17 utterances classified into obligation statement found in *Divergent* movie. However, the researcher presents the data only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in obligation statement.

Utterance (11)
Caleb   : "I think you should go."
Pattern   : S + V + S + Should + V

Description:

Utterance (11) started with a subject "I" that indicating the request is speaker oriented. In obligation statement, there is an illocutionary point which directly stated by the semantic meaning. The illocutionary point is placed in the modal verb usage like "should."

Utterance (12)
Four   : "You should lie down."
Pattern : S + Should + VP

Description:

Utterance (12) started with a subject "you" which indicating the request is hearer oriented. The speaker obligates the listener to do something since the utterance is containing the semantic meaning of the locution such as "should."

Utterance (13)
Caleb : "You have to fit there."
Pattern : S + have to + Adj. + Adv.

Description:

In utterance (13), there is a subject "you" that has a meaning if the request is oriented to the hearer. In obligation statement, the illocutionary point is directly derivable from the semantic meaning of the locution. Utterance (13) containing the illocutionary point in the modal verb usage such as "have to."

Utterance (14)
Tris : "You don't have to come with me."
Pattern : S + Aux. + Have to + V + Prep. + O

Description:

Utterance (14) included into obligation statement for there is a modal verb "have to." Before modal, there is a negative auxiliary signify that the listener have to do the opposite request. The listener may leave the speaker because joining the speaker isn't a must.

Utterance (15)
Four : "We need to keep moving."
Pattern : S + need + Prep. + VP

Description:

Utterance (15) classified into obligation statement as the utterance is containing the semantic meaning of the locution like the verb "need." This verb is changing the modal verb like "have to" or "should" because the meaning of "need" is same as both modal verb. This verb indicates that the speaker wants the listener

to do something very much. The usage of subject "we" is performing that the request oriented both for the speaker and the listener.

e. The Pattern of Request in Want Statement Strategy

The researcher found 7 utterances classified into want statement found in *Divergent* movie. However, the researcher presents the data only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in want statement.

Utterance (16)
Jeanine: "I want you to choose wisely."
Pattern : S + Want + V + Adv.

Description:

Utterance (16) is containing a modal verb "want" that indicating want statement strategy. There is a subject "I" signify that the speaker were emphasizing the utterance comes from her desire where the listener have to choose the faction wisely.

Utterance (17)
Four   : "I don't wanna go too fast."
Pattern : S + Aux. + Want + V + Adv.

Description:

Utterance (17) classified into want statement strategy because the existence of a modal "want." There is a negative auxiliary

which indicating the speaker's want is the opposite of the verb "go too fast." So that, the listener must do his activity more slowly.

f. The Pattern of Request in Suggestory Formulae Strategy

The researcher found 19 utterances classified into suggestory formulae found in *Divergent* movie. However, the researcher presents the data only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in suggestory formulae.

Utetrance (18)
Four   : "You pick first."
Pattern : S + V + Det.

Description:

Utterance (18) begins with a subject "you" indicating that the request is hearer oriented. The speaker suggested the listener to pick something firstly.

Utterance (19)
Four   : "You don't get to pick again."
Pattern : S + Aux. + V + Adv.

Description:

Utterance (19) is containing a suggestion for the listener to not pick something again. There is a subject "you" indicating that this utterance is hearer oriented. "You" refers to the listener.

Utterance (20)
Caleb   : "Beatrice, do you wanna get the other bags?"
Pattern : PN, Aux. + S + Want + Conj. + V + O?

Description:

Utterance (20) is applying interrogative mood. The speaker wants to make the request softer with emphasizing the request like an offer. A proper noun "Beatrice" mentioned firstly has a function to make sure that the request addressed to the listener whose name Beatrice.

Utterance (21)
Four : "You can pick a new one if you want."
Pattern : S + Modal + V + O + Conj. + S + Modal

Description:

Utterance (21) begins with a subject "you" signify this utterance is hearer oriented. There is an *if-clause* indicating that the speaker offers the listener to pick something new by her desire whether like or not with the old one.

Utterance (22)
Tori : "You can't tell anyone about it."
Pattern : S + Can't + V + O + Prep. + Det.

Description:

Utterance (22) is classified into suggestory formulae that containing a negative modal verb like "can't." The request is signify that the speaker suggests to the listener to do the opposite suggestion that to keep her secret.

Utterance (23)
Eric : "I mean, if that's a case, you might as well as get out now."
Pattern : S + V, if clause, S + might + Adv. + V + Adv.

Description:

Utterance (23) is consisting a suggestion by the speaker for the listener to do something. There is an *if-clause* indicating that the listener may get out when she felt guilty in a bad instruction that make "a case" for her.

Utterance (24)
Four   : "Then it should be easy for you to take his place."
Pattern : Adv. + Pron. + Should + V + Adj. + Prep. + O + V + O

Description:

Utterance (24) is included into suggestory formulae since the request seemingly like a suggestion. There is a modal verb "should" used to show when something is likely or expected. There is an impersonal oriented, using neutral agent, to soften the impact of imposition.

g. The Pattern of Request in Query Preparatory Strategy

The researcher found 4 utterances classified into query preparatory found in *Divergent* movie. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in query preparatory.

Utterance (25)
Al   : "Tris, can I talk to you for a second?"
Pattern   : PN + Modal + S + V + O + Adv. Time

Description:

There is a proper name in the beginning of utterance (25) indicating that the speaker's desire is just want to speak to the

listener whose name, Tris. There is a modal verb like "can" signify that the strategy is belonging to query preparatory. This request is applying speaker oriented since it's including reference to the requestor ('I' the speaker).

Utterance (26)
Al   : "Please, can you ever forgive me?"
Pattern : Exclamation, modal + S + Adv. + V + O?

Description:

Utterance (26) begins with an exclamation 'please' which makes this request more polite. This request is belonging to query preparatory because it contains reference to preparatory condition such inserting a modal "can." There is an exclamation, "please," mentioned for making the request more polite.

h. The Pattern of Request in Strong Hints Strategy

The researcher found 5 utterances classified into strong hints found in *Divergent* movie. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in strong hints.

Utterance (27)
Eric   : "Last jumper. (It is) time to fight."
Pattern   : CN. S + V + N + Conj. + V

Description:

Utterance (27) is classified into strong hint strategy. The utterance contains partial reference to object or elements needed for the implementation of the act. This request isn't seemingly like a

request but prefer to a reminder for the listener. The speaker mentions "time to fight" which is putting the listener in mind of fighting.

Utterance 28
Tori   : "We're going out the back door before a supervisor comes."
Pattern : S + to be + V + Adv. + Conj. + S + V

Description:

In utterance (28), there is almost no signal of requesting act. This utterance starts with a subject 'we' that emphasizes on the speaker and hearer oriented. The request could be seen by analyzing the context.

Utterance (29)
Tori   : "You're going to tell your family that the serum made you sick."
Pattern : S + to be + V + V + O + S + V + O + Adj.

Description:

In utterance (29), the speaker's request marked in the first letter "you" signify that this request is oriented for the listener. The speaker conveys the request like a suggestion while there is no suggestory formulae sign so that this utterance is included into strong hint strategy.

Utterance (30)
Caleb   : "Time for you to go."
Pattern : N + Prep. + S + V

Description:

Utterance (30) is another way that the speaker used to say "go home, please." The speaker emphasized on remembering the listener about the time. There is a subject "you" indicating that the request emphasized the role of the hearer oriented in the speech events.

Utterance (31)
Four   : "This is high enough."
Pattern : N + V (describer) + Adj. + Adv.

Description:

Utterance (31) begins with a noun 'this' that refers to a rainbow where the speaker and the listener climbed up together. The speaker asks the listener to stop climbing with another request. He used an adjective 'high' followed by an adverb 'enough' that indicates a necessary degree is fulfilled.

i. The Pattern of Request in Mild Hints Strategy

The researcher found 9 utterances classified into mild hints found in *Divergent* movie. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in mild hints.

Utterance (32)
Four   : "You know what to do."
Pattern : S + V + Pron. + Conj. + V

Description:

Utterance (32) describes the speaker wants for the listener to do something that they ever did together. The request is marked firstly with the subject 'you' indicating the hearer oriented. This utterance makes no any reference to request proper since it can be interpreted based on the context.

Utterance (33)
Tori   : "No, I just do tattoos."
Pattern : Adv. (negative answer), S + Adv. + V + O

Description:

In utterance (33) there is an adverb used to give negative answers like "no." For further information, there is an explanation begins with a subject "I" signify that the request is speaker oriented where the speaker explicitly describes her job is only doing tattoos, not to having a chat.

Utterance (33)
Eric   : "Same rules apply."
Pattern : N + V

Description:

In utterance (34), the speaker tries to convey another way in requesting 'do the same way as previous rules.' It can be analyzed from its noun "same rules" that means the way to do a certain activity as same as before. There is an impersonal oriented that made this utterance can be interpreted as the request only looked on the context.

Utterance (35)
Tris   : "It's just Tris now."
Pattern : N + Adv. + PN + Adv.

Description:

Utterance (35) indicates the speaker wants to the listener to call her with her new name. The speaker request marked in it adverb "just" that means a force and reminder to call the speaker only with "Tris." There is an impersonal oriented where the speaker reduces in naming of the imposition.

Utterance (36)
Jeanine: "He can't hear you."
Pattern : S + Cannot + V + O

Description:

Utterance (36) is seemingly like an utterance conveyed by someone who will remind else to stop calling at the person. It applies the declarative mood with inserting the negative form of modality "can't." So that, the request isn't belonging to query preparatory but identic to be strong hints strategy.

Utterance (37)
Tris   : "I'd like this (sketch) one."
Pattern : S + V + V + O

Description:

Utterance (37) begins with a subject "I" that signify this request is speaker oriented. The speaker expresses her desire by showing the sketch of a tattoo for the listener. It's another way to simplify the request like "please, make this tattoo in my body."

Utterance (38)
Mother : "Rules are rules."
Pattern : N + V (describer) + N

Description:

Utterance (38) is applying declarative mood without any signal to be a requestive act. The speaker states that the rules is always become the rules. The request mark can be analyzed on its context. The purpose of this request is the speaker hopes that the listener would do everything to obey the rules.

Utterance (39)
Christ : **"Eric says you're done."**
Pattern : S + V + O + V (description) + Adj.

Description:

Utterance (39) applies the declarative mood. The speaker says explicitly if Eric concluded that the listener was have no more change to joint in Dauntless. The utterance makes no reference to the request properly as the request only can be seen by its context.

Utterance (40)
Eric   : "Time (is up)!"
Pattern : N + V (describer) + Adj.

Description:

Utterance (40) is belonging to declarative mood. The speaker conveys the request but seemingly like an alarm that time for somebody working is over. There is an impersonal oriented employing on this request in order to reduce the imposition for the listeners. It can be analyzed only through the context.

After presenting the pattern in request strategy used by the characters in *Divergent* movie subtitles, the researcher presented the frequency of patterns in each strategy. Here was the tables of the frequency:

Table 4.2: Frequency of Formal Patterns in Mood Derivable Strategy

No.	Formal Patterns	*f*	%
1.	Positive verbal	160	96.4%
2.	Negative verbal	6	3.6%
	N	166	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 160 utterances that applying positive verbal pattern. Another pattern is negative verbal pattern that only be found on 6 utterances. In this strategy, dominated with the negative auxiliary like "don't."

Table 4.3: Frequency of Formal Patterns in Explicit Performative Strategy

No.	Formal Patterns	*f*	%
1.	Positive verbal	1	100%
	N	1	100%

For explicit performative, the researcher only found 1 formal pattern applying positive verbal sentence. The sentence included into declarative mood.

Table 4.4: Frequency of Formal Patterns in Hedged Performative Strategy

No.	Formal Patterns	*f*	%
1.	WH-Question	1	33.3%
2.	Question tag	1	33.3%
3.	Positive verbal (embedded if clause)	1	33.3%
	N	3	100%

In hedged performative, the researcher found 2 utterances included into interrogative mood and 1 included into declarative mood. Each of those three utterances applying WH-Question, question tag, and positive verbal pattern. The modality like "would" frequently applied in this strategy.

Table 4.5: Frequency of Formal Patterns in Obligation Statement Strategy

No.	Formal Patterns	*f*	%
1.	Positive verbal	16	94.2%
2.	Negative verbal	1	5.8%
	N	17	100%

The researcher found two kinds of formal patterns in obligation statement strategy. The requests are mostly applying positive verbal pattern for 16 utterances. Another pattern is only found in 1 utterance, negative verbal pattern. The modality mostly used in describing an obligation are should and have to. There are 2 utterances inserting modal "shall" and verb like "need" to signify the request on this strategy.

Table 4.6: Frequency of Formal Patterns in Want Statement Strategy

No.	Formal Patterns	*f*	%
1.	Positive verbal	5	71.4%
2.	Negative verbal	2	28.6%
	N	7	100%

The researcher found two kinds of formal pattern in wants statement strategy. The pattern are consisting of 5 sentences for positive verbal pattern. Another pattern was negative verbal pattern that were applying in 2 utterances. All of the utterances are containing a modal "want" indicating the speakers' intend to express their desire.

Table 4.7: Frequency of Formal Patterns in Suggestory Formulae Strategy

No.	Formal Patterns	*f*	%
1.	Positive verbal	12	63.2%
2.	Negative verbal	7	36.8%
	N	19	100%

In suggestory formulae, the researcher found two kinds of formal pattern. The first pattern mostly used in suggestory formulae is positive verbal pattern that employed on 12 utterances. Another is negative verbal pattern that belonging on 7 utterances. The modality appear in this strategy are "can", "should", "want", and "might."

**Table 4.8: Frequency of Formal Patterns in Query Preparatory
         Strategy**

No.	Formal Patterns	*f*	%
1.	Positive verbal	4	100%
	N	4	100%

The researcher found 4 utterances of request that employing
interrogative mood. The fourth utterances are applying positive
verbal pattern as the. As the indicator of this strategy, there will be
a modal "can" used in all of the utterances. This modal signify the
preparatory condition.

**Table 4.9: Frequency of Formal Patterns in Strong Hints
         Strategy**

No.	Formal Patterns	*f*	%
1.	Positive nominal	3	60%
2.	Positive verbal	2	40%
	N	5	100%

In strong hints, the researcher found 2 kinds of formal pattern.
There are 3 utterances applying positive nominal pattern. Another
pattern is positive verbal sentence that belonging on 2 utterances.
This strategy has variation like nominal pattern because all
utterances containing partial reference to the object needed for the
implementation of the act.

Table 4.10: Frequency of Formal Patterns in Mild Hints Strategy

No.	Formal Patterns	*f*	%
1.	Positive verbal	6	66.7%
2.	Positive nominal	2	22.2%
3.	Negative verbal	1	11.1%
	N	9	100%

The researcher found 3 kinds of formal pattern of request in mild hints strategy. The first pattern mostly used is positive verbal for 6 utterances. The next is positive nominal pattern that applied 2 utterances. The least used pattern is negative verbal that only belonging to 1 utterances. This pattern variation occurred because mild hints strategy has no reference or element to the request proper but the requests are interpretable through the context.

B. Discussion

After analyzing the data, the researcher presented a discussion about findings to clarify the answer of research problem. The first problem proposed in this study is what kind of request strategy found in *Divergent* movie. In this research, the researcher only focused on the utterances that containing request act. The researcher found that are 231 utterances included into requestive act. There were 166 utterances used mood derivable, 19 utterances used suggestory formulae, 17 utterances used obligation statement, 9 utterances used mild hints, 7 utterances used want statement, 5 utterances used strong hints, 4 used query preparatory, 3

utterances used hedged performative, and 1 utterance used explicit performative.

The second problem in this research is how the frequency of each request strategy types is found in *Divergent* movie. The frequency of each request strategy is 71.86% used mood derivable, 0.44% used explicit performative, 1.30 used hedged performative, 7.35% used obligation statement, 3.03% used want statement, 8,23% used suggestory formulae, 1.73% used query preparatory, 2.17% used strong hints, and 3.28% used mild hints.

Nuraini (2014) in her research entitled *The Realization of Request in Conversational Fragments in Movie Entitled Twilight* found the characters in Twilight movie were tend using mood derivable as the strategy in requesting something because the speakers had the same power with the listeners. Then in this research, the researcher also concluded that the characters in Divergent movie mostly used the same strategy in delivering request but then it caused that mood derivable was the most direct strategy used by the characters to convey their request.

The least strategy used in delivering request found in Nuraini's research was hedged performative. In this research, the researcher concluded that explicit performative was the least strategy used by the characters in *Divergent* movie. It caused as this strategy was rarely found in the way of native speakers in requesting something. For example, in borrowing a pen,

native speakers tent to say "I forgot bringing a pen" than borrowing explicitly such as "I am asking you to lend me a pen."

Janochova (2013) whose study about *Indirect Request in Politeness Strategy* presented her study in comparing the theoretical framework related to the indirectness in requesting something which analyzed in the term of politeness. There are two mains conclusion in this study that has relation with the subject used by the researcher. First, the query preparatory pattern like "could you…" and "would you…" are more frequently used by the native speaker in showing his/her politeness. Second, the indirectness in request could be polite strategy only if analyze based on the context.

Xiao-le (2011) in her education journal entitled *The Effect of Explicit and Implicit Instruction of Request Strategies* found that the students prefer to use query preparatory in conveying their request. Query preparatory assumed a much higher than any other strategy because the students were familiar with its patterns. They tent to speak and listen a request same as query preparatory whereas this strategy is rarely used by native speaker like in the characters in *Divergent* movie.

Blum-Kulka (1987) in her journal entitled *Indirectness and Politeness in Request: Same or Different?* presented the discussion about the directness scales of request realization pattern between Hebrew and English. In this research, native speakers of English chose mood derivable as the most direct strategy to convey their wants because there is a transparent asking in this strategy. Moreover, in direct strategy, the listener needs shorter of

inferential process. This strategy is the least polite in requesting as it can make the listener bear bigger imposition.

The researcher also concluded that the characters in *Divergent* movie tend to apply mood derivable in uttering their request since the interlocutors don't need to interpret more about the request. The request in mood derivable is the most transparent, so that the listeners are expected to do what's the speaker want properly. Moreover, this strategy can be employed in the simplest and easiest utterance.

Blum-Kulka (1987) also summarizes that mild hints is a strategy that the most indirectly strategy chose by native speaker because it tends to decrease the imposition but it's occupying in the second number in politeness scale. Native speakers tend to choose query preparatory as the most polite strategy in delivering a request. Moreover, native speaker rated that mild hints is less polite than query preparatory because the length of inferential process. The speaker who applies mild hints demand the listener to infer the request. It makes this strategy is less polite than query preparatory that offer the ability or willingness of requestee to help the requestor.

The researcher also concluded that mild hints is the most indirect strategy in conveying a request. Over the context of politeness, the usage of mild hints occupying in the number four of frequency strategy used by the characters in *Divergent* movie. It's proving that the existence of mild hints

is more applicable than query preparatory which is placed on the seventh rank of strategy frequency. The characters tend to use mild hints than query preparatory since query preparatory classified into conventional way in delivering request and rarely used by the characters.

In this research, the researcher found the reason why the characters in *Divergent* movie tend to use mood derivable as the strategy in delivering the request. It is caused that the speaker hopes the listener should understand and do the request properly. Besides that, mood derivable is the most transparent strategy in requestive act. The researcher also concluded that explicit performative it the least used strategy in *Divergent* movie for it explicitly stating that the speaker wants the listener to do X. Native speakers were rarely applying this strategy because they rarely state a subject ('I' refers to the speaker) in uttering their wants.