

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion. In this chapter, the presentation of finding is in line with the formulated research question. The discussion section will globally be explained after presenting the data based on the Bulm Kulka theoretical framework.

#### **A. Findings**

This sub-heading presents the finding which is derived from research problems in which the first question concerns with types of request strategies found in conversational fragments in movie entitled “Twilight” based on Bulm Kulka’s theory of request strategy. Then, the problem focuses on the frequency of particular types of request strategies found in conversational fragments in “Twilight” movie.

Because there are two stages of finding in this research, the researcher starts reducing some utterances that consist of request strategies which result in the frequency of particular type of request strategies.

##### **1. The Request Strategy Used by the Speakers in Conversational Fragments in Twilight Movie**

Request acts are pre-events acts; they express the speaker’s expectation of the hearer with regards to perspective action, verbal or non-verbal (Bulm Kulka, 1989:11). Holmes (1990) in Ruliaji (2010:5) defines request

strategies as strategies that are available to express request since the speaker always think of the most appropriate way of getting the hearer to do something.

There are nine types of request strategies; they are mood derivable, explicit performative, hedged performative, obligation statement, want statement, suggestory formulae, query preparatory, strong hints, and mild hints. This sub-heading presents request strategies of the request found in the conversational fragments of Twilight movie.

**a. Mood Derivable**

Mood derivable is an utterance in which the grammatical mood of the verb signals illocutionary force (Bulm-Kulka, et al, 1989, p.18). The indicator of mood derivable is the utterance used in imperative form. There will be implicit subject and the utterance starts directly with verb. The utterance “come on” is one of the examples of mood derivable. The researcher found 141 utterances that use mood derivable as the strategy to express speaker’s request. However, the researcher presents the data only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of mood derivable.

- [1] *Jacob* : “*Heard you guys coming all the way down the road.*”  
*Billy* : “*Good to see you.*”  
*Charlie* : “*Bella, you remember Billy Black.*”  
*Bella* : “*Yeah. Wow, you're looking good.*”  
*Billy* : “*Well, I'm still dancing. I'm glad you're finally here. Charlie here hasn't shut up about it since you told him you were coming.*”  
*Charlie* : “*All right, **keep exaggerating** (1). I'll roll you into the mud.*”

*Billy* : “*After I ram you in the ankles.*”  
*Charlie* : “*You want to go?*”  
*Billy* : “*Yeah. **Bring it.***” (2)

**Context:**

Setting and Scene : Dialogue above occurs in front of Bella’s house, where Bella and Charlie welcome Charlie’s friends

Participants : Speaker 1 : Charlie (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)  
Listener : Billy  
Speaker 2 : Billy (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)  
Listener : Charlie

Act Sequence : (1) Charlie asks Billy not to tell Bella about what he had done last time.  
(2) Billy asks Charlie to attack him as a joke.

The utterance (1) and (2) contains request acts since the speaker asks the hearer to do something. In utterance (1) Charlie asks Billy not to tell Bella about what he has done before she came. The strategy used by Charlie is mood derivable because utterances (1) uses verb in imperative form, implicit subject and directly starts with verb. The head act of utterance (1) is ‘keep exaggerating’ which means the speaker asks the listener not to let anyone know about particular thing. The speaker in utterance (1) adds a supportive move that is treatment to make the listener stop his words.

Knowing from the context, utterance (2) contains request acts. Billy as the speaker asks Charlie as the hearer to attack him. The strategy used by the speaker in utterance (2) is mood derivable since the

utterances uses verb in imperative form, uses implicit subject and starts with verb directly. The head act of utterance (2) is 'bring it'. The speaker uses a supportive move 'yeah' as the response to his listener.

- [2] *Eric* : "You're Isabella Swan, the new girl. Hi, I'm Eric, the eyes and ears of this place. Anything you need, tour guide, lunch date, shoulder to cry on?"
- Bella* : "I'm really kind of the more suffer-in-silence type."
- Eric* : "Good headline for your feature. I'm on the paper, and you're news, baby, front page."
- Bella* : "No, I'm not. You... **Please don't have any sort of...**" (3)
- Eric* : "**Chillax.** No feature." (4)
- Bella* : "Okay, thanks."
- Eric* : "Cool?"

#### **Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs at the school corridors, where Eric introduces himself to Bella – the new student of Forks Senior High School.
- Participants : Speaker 1 : Bella (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Eric  
Speaker 2 : Eric (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)
- Act Sequence : (1) Bella asks Eric not to make her as the headline news of school magazine. She convinces Eric that she does not like to be a spotlight.  
 (2) Eric asks Bella to calm down. He promises to Bella that he will not make her as a main character in their headline.

The utterances (3) and (4) are classified into request acts because the speaker wants the hearer to do what he wants. In the utterance (3) the speaker wants the hearer to change another topic for the headline news.

She does not want to be the main topic for the headline news of school magazine. The strategy used in utterance (3) is mood derivable because the utterance uses implicit subject. The speaker tries to refine her utterance by adding supportive move such as “please” to make her utterance more refined. She also adds another supportive move like “no, I’m not” to give information that she is not the one who wants a spotlight.

The utterance (4) also consists of request act. In utterance (4) the speaker asks the hearer to stay calm and he promises to his listener to accept her request. The strategy used by the speaker is mood derivable because it directly starts with verb in imperative form. In utterance (4) the speaker adds supportive move like “no feature” to make the listener comfortable. The supportive move “no feature” can be meant as a promise of the speaker to listener that he will not make her as the headline news of school magazine.

- [3] *Jessica* : “*Oh, my God. It's like first grade all over again. You're the shiny new toy.*”  
*Angela* : “**Smile.**” (5)  
*Bella* : “*Okay.*”  
*Angela* : “*Sorry. I needed a candid for the feature.*”  
*Eric* : “*The feature's dead, Angela. **Don't bring it up again.***” (6)  
*Bella* : “*It's okay, I just...*”  
*Eric* : “*I got your back, baby.*”

**Context:**

Setting and Scene	:	The dialogue occurs in the canteen school, where Angela takes Bella's picture. Eric knows that Bella feels uncomfortable. He asks Angela not to do that again.
Participants	:	<p><u>Speaker 1</u> : Angela (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)</p> <p><u>Listener</u> : Eric</p> <p><u>Speaker 2</u> : Eric (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)</p> <p><u>Listener</u> : Angela</p>
Act Sequence	:	<p>(1) Angela asks Bella to give her a smile while she is taking picture of Bella.</p> <p>(2) Eric asks Angela not to bother Bella anymore with their magazine topic since he knows that Bella do not want to be their main topic.</p>

Utterance (5) contains request act because the speaker wants the hearer to do something. In utterance (5) the speaker wants the hearer to show her smile. The strategy used by the speaker is mood derivable because it directly starts with verb. The utterance (5) also uses implicit subject and it uses verb in imperative form.

Utterance (6) also contains request act. In utterance (6) the speaker asks the hearer to stop her activity. The strategy used by speaker is mood derivable because it uses verb in imperative form. The main act in utterance (6) is "don't bringing up again". The speaker also adds a supportive move such as "the feature's dead, Angela" to give information to hearer that they will not use that topic again.

[4] *Mr. Molina* : "I need everybody's permission slips, okay?  
***Sammy, please collect them.***" (7)  
*Sammy* : "Yeah."

**Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs at the school park, where Mr. Molina wants to make sure that all of his students get permission from their parents to join science visit.
- Participants : Speaker : Mr. Molina (speaker has more power than the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Sammy
- Act Sequence : Mr. Molina ask somebody near him to help him collect the permission slip

Utterance (7) consists of request act. The speaker is producing utterance (7) to ask the listener do what he wants. The strategy used in utterance (7) is mood derivable because the utterance uses verb in imperative form. It also starts with verb directly. The main act of utterance (7) is “Sammy, please collect them.” The speaker adds alerters like “Sammy” to get the listener attention. The speaker also refines his utterance by adding supportive like “please” to make his utterance refined.

**b. Explicit Performative**

Explicit performative is utterance in which the naming of the illocutionary force is explicitly named (Bulm-Kulka, et al, 1989, p.18). The indicator of explicit performative is the utterance contains force and there is explicit subject before the verb.

In this study, the researcher does not find any data relating to force and explicit subject as the indicator of explicit performative.

### c. Hedged Performative

Hedged performative is utterance in which the naming of illocutionary force is modified by hedging expression (Bulm-Kulka, et al, 1989, p. 18). The indicator of hedged performative is the utterance contains force. There will be modal verb and pattern such as “would like to”. The utterance “would you tell me the truth?” is one of the examples of hedged performative. The researcher found 3 utterances use hedged performative strategy as the strategy to express speaker’s request. However, the researcher presents the data only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of hedged performative.

- [5] *Edward* : “*Edible art? Bella.*”  
*Bella* : “*Thanks. You know, your mood swings are kind of giving me whiplash.*”  
*Edward* : “*I only said it'd be better if we weren't friends, not that I didn't wanna be.*”  
*Bella* : “*What does that mean?*”  
*Edward* : “*It means if you were smart, you'd stay away from me.*”  
*Bella* : “*Okay, well, let's say for argument's sake that I'm not smart. **Would you tell me the truth?***” (8)  
*Edward* : “*No, probably not. **I'd rather hear your theories.***” (9)  
*Bella* : “*I have considered radioactive spiders and Kryptonite.*”  
*Edward* : “*That's all superhero stuff, right? What if I'm not the hero? What if I'm the bad guy?*”  
*Bella* : “*You're not. I can see what you're trying to put off, but I can see that it's just to keep people away from you. It's a mask. Why don't we just hang out? Everybody's going to the beach. Come. I mean, have fun.*”  
*Edward* : “*Which beach?*”  
*Bella* : “*La Push.*”  
*Edward* : “*I don't know. I just...*”



*Bella* : “Is there something wrong with that beach?”  
*Edward* : “It's just a little crowded.”

**Context:**

Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs at the school canteen, where Edward tries to have a chat with Bella.

Participants : Speaker 1 : Bella (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener 1 : Edward  
Speaker 2 : Edward (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener 2 : Bella

Act Sequence : (1) Bella asks Edward to tell the truth how he can save Bella last time.  
(2) Edward does not want to tell Bella. He asks Bella to guess the answer.

Utterance (8) consists of request act. The speaker asks the listener to do what he wants. In utterance (8), the speaker asks the listener to tell her the truth. The strategy used by the speaker in utterance (8) is hedged performative because there is modal verb in utterance (8). The speaker in utterance (8) states her utterance in question form to emphasize her utterance to be a request. In utterance (8) the speaker forces her listener to fulfill her request by adding a supportive move in the beginning of her utterance.

Utterance (9) is a request act. The speaker asks the hearer to fulfill his request. In utterance (9) the speaker refuses the previous speaker's request. The speaker in utterance (9) asks the listener to guess what the answer. The strategy used by the speaker is hedged performative because there is modal verb used in utterance (9). The speaker in utterance (9)

forces the hearer to fulfill his request by refusing the previous speaker's want.

[6] *Jessica* : "**Hey, will you do me up?**" (10)  
*Angela* : "Yeah."

**Context:**

Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs at the beach – at the Quileute reservation, where Jessica and friends hang out at the beach.  
 Participants : Speaker : Jessica (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)  
Listener : Angela  
 Act Sequence : Jessica asks Angela to help her dressing.

Utterance (10) consists of request act. The speaker in utterance (10) asks the listener to help her dressing. The strategy used in utterance (10) is hedged performative because there is modal verb used in utterance (10). The speaker adds alerters to make the listener pay attention on her.

**d. Obligation Statement**

Obligation statement can be defined as utterance which state the obligation of the hearer carries out the act (Bulm-Kulka, et al, 1989, p. 18). The indicators of obligation statement are the utterance signify obligation and there is pattern such as "should" or "have to" in the utterance. The utterance "you should probably call your mom" is one of the examples of obligation statement. The researcher found 34 utterances contain of obligation statement as the strategy of the speaker delivering requestive act. However, the researcher presents the data only one case

among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of obligation statement.

- [7] *Jacob* : “*Okay. Listen, you gotta double-pump the clutch when you shift, but besides that, you should be good.*” (11)
- Bella* : “*That's this one?*”
- Jacob* : “*Yeah. Yeah, right there.*”
- Bella* : “*All right. Do you want a ride to school or something?*”
- Jacob* : “*I go to school on the reservation.*”
- Bella* : “*Right, right.*”
- Jacob* : “*Yeah.*”
- Bella* : “*That's too bad. It would've been nice to know one person.*”

**Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs in the Bella's new car, where Jacob is explaining the way to turn on the car.
- Participants : Speaker : Jacob (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Bella
- Act Sequence : Jacob asks Bella to follow the procedure he told.

The utterance (11) contains request acts since the speaker asks the hearer to do what he says. In utterance (11) Jacob as the speaker explains to Bella as the listener how makes the car work. He asks his listener to follow his instructions. The strategy used in the utterance (11) is obligation statement because the utterance produced by the speaker signify obligation. The speaker adds alerters such as “okay” in order to get listener's attention to follow his instructions. He also adds a supportive move like “you should be good” to convince the listener that his instruction is the right one.

- [8] *Edward* : “*There must be something open. Physics? Biochemist?*”  
*Woman* : “*No, every class is full. Just a minute, dear. I'm afraid you'll have to stay in biology.*” (12)  
*Edward* : “*Fine. Just... I'll just have to endure it*”

**Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs in the office of Forks Senior High School, where Edward tries to reorganize his schedule.  
 Participants : Speaker : Office girl (speaker has more power than the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Edward  
 Act Sequence : The office girl asks Edward to stay in Biology class. She tells Edward that there is no open class except biology class.

Utterance (12) consists of request act because the speaker wants the hearer to fulfill what she wants. In utterance (12) the office girl asks Edward to stay in biology class. She tells Edward that he cannot move into another class. The strategy used by the speaker is obligation statement because the utterance signify obligation. Also, in utterance (12) there is pattern such as “have to”. The speaker adds supportive move such as “I’m afraid” to convince the listener that she does not have any choice.

- [9] *Charlie* : “*I gotta go sign some paperwork. You should... You should probably call your mom.*” (13)  
*Bella* : “*Did you tell her? She's probably just freaking out.*”

**Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs in the hospital, where Charlie checks Bella's condition after the accident.
- Participants : Speaker : Charlie (speaker has more power than the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Bella
- Act Sequence : Charlie asks Bella to have a call with her mother because Charlie tells her mother that Bella had an almost accident.

The utterance (13) contains of request act because the speaker asks the listener to do what he said. In utterance (13) Charlie asks Bella to call her mother, because her mother wants to know about her condition. The strategy used in utterance (13) is obligation statement because the utterance signify obligation and there is pattern such as "should". The speaker in utterance (13) adds supportive move like "I gotta go sign some paperwork" to get listener attention.

- [10] *Rosalie* : "...*fifteen kids that saw what happened.*"  
*Edward* : "*What was I supposed to do, then? Let her die?*"  
*Rosalie* : "*This isn't just about you. It's about all of us.*"  
*Carlisle* : "***I think we should take this in my office.***"  
 (14)

**Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs in the hospital, where Rosalie tries to convince Edward that he has done something wrong, then, Carlisle sees that Bella is listening to their conversation.
- Participants : Speaker : Carlisle (speaker has more power than the listener. They are solidary)  
Listener : Rosalie and Edward

Act Sequence : Rosalie tries to tell Edward that he has done something wrong. They argue each other. Carlisle knows that Bella is listening to their secret conversation, then he asks Edward and Rosalie to continue their conversation in his office.

Utterance (14) consists of request act. In utterance (14) Rosalie argues to Edward that he was wrong when he decided to save Bella using his ability. Rosalie afraid of anyone will know that they are different. Rosalie and Edward argue each other. Carlisle knows that Bella is listening to their conversation, then he asks Rosalie and Edward to continue their secret conversation in his room. The strategy used by Carlisle in producing request is obligation statement since there is pattern “should” in utterance (14) and it signify an obligation. The speaker in utterance (14) adds supportive move like “I think ...” to make his utterance more refined.

[11] *Edward* : “***Bella, we shouldn't be friends.***” (15)  
*Bella* : “***You really should've figured that out a little earlier.*** (16) *I mean, why didn't you just let the van crush me and save yourself all this regret?”*  
*Edward* : “*What, you think I regret saving you?*”  
*Bella* : “*I can see that you do. I just... I don't know why.*”  
*Edward* : “*You don't know anything.*”

**Context:**

Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs in the parking area, where Edwards asks Bella that they should not be a friend.  
 Participants : Speaker : Edward (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Bella

Act Sequence : Edward asks Bella not to be his friend anymore because Edward does not want to hurt Bella

Utterance (15) and (16) contains of request act. In utterance (15) Edward as the speaker asks Bella to avoid him. He tells Bella that they should not be a friend because Edward does not want to hurt Bella. The strategy used by Edward in utterance (15) is obligation statement because the utterance signify obligation and there is pattern such as “should” in utterance (15). The speaker in utterance (15) adds alerters like mentioning listener’s surname to get listener attention.

In utterance (16), Bella responses to Edward request by giving another request to Edward like “you really should’ve figured that out little earlier.” In that utterance, Bella asks Edward to avoid her earlier before Edward tried to save Bella from the accident and let her die at that time so that Edward did not regret saving her life. The strategy used by Bella is obligation statement because there is pattern such as “should” in utterance (16).

#### **e. Want Statement**

Want statement is utterance which state the speaker’s desire that the hearer carries out the act (Bulm-Kulka, et al, 1989, p.18). The indicators of want statement are the utterance contains speaker’s intention and there is relevant modal and pattern such as “want to” or “wish”. The utterance “I want to formally introduce myself” is one of the example of want statement. The researcher found 9 utterances use want

statement strategy as the strategy to express speaker's request. However, the researcher presents only one case among the variants that occurs.

Those are the data that consist of want statement.

- [12] *Edward* : "Ladies first."  
*Bella* : "You were gone."  
*Edward* : "Yeah. I was out of town for a couple of days. Personal reasons."  
*Bella* : "Prophase."  
*Edward* : "**Do you mind if I look?** (17)  
*It's prophase.*"  
*Bella* : "Like I said."  
*Edward* : "So are you enjoying the rain?"  
*Bella* : (ANXIOUS LAUGH)  
*Edward* : "What?"  
*Bella* : "You're asking me about the weather?"  
*Edward* : "Yeah, I... I guess I am."  
*Bella* : "Well, I don't really like the rain. Any cold, wet thing, I don't really...What?"  
*Edward* : "Nothing. (LAUGHS) It's anaphase."  
*Bella* : "**You mind if I check?**" (18)  
*Edward* : "Sure."  
*Bella* : "Anaphase."  
*Edward* : "Like I said. If you hate the cold and the rain so much, why'd you move to the wettest place in the continental US?"  
*Bella* : "It's complicated."  
*Edward* : "I'm sure I can keep up."  
*Bella* : "My mom remarried, and..."  
*Edward* : "So you don't like the guy, or..."  
*Bella* : "No, that's not... Phil's really nice."  
*Edward* : "It's metaphase. You want to check it?"  
*Bella* : "I believe you."

**Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs in the biology class, where Edwards and Bella is partner in biology experiment.
- Participants : Speaker 1 : Edward (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener 1 : Bella  
Speaker 2 : Bella (speaker has same



power with listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener 2 : Edward  
 Act Sequence : (1) Edward and Bella are checking what is on their microscope. Bella is checking the Microsoft first then Edward asks Bella's permission to check it too.  
 (2) After Bella got first turn, Edward takes his turn. Then, Bella asks Edward's permission to check the microscope.

Utterance (17) and (18) consist of request act. In utterance (17) Edward asks Bella's permission to check their Microsoft. The strategy used by Edward is want statement because the utterance contains speaker's intention. Even in utterance (17) is not found pattern like "want to" or "wish", based on the context, the utterance used by Edward shows what Edward's desire.

In utterance (18) Bella also asks Edward's permission to check what they have in Microsoft. The strategy used by Bella is want statement. Utterance (18) contains what speaker's intention. Even there is no pattern found like "want to" or "wish", the utterance (18) shows or represent Bella's desire.

[13] *Bella* : "Hey."  
*Charlie* : "Hey."  
*Bella* : "Dad, I'm really sorry."  
*Charlie* : "I've known him going on 30 years. Don't worry, we're gonna find this thing. **Meantime, I want you to carry this with you.**" (19)  
*Bella* : "I don't know if you..."  
*Charlie* : "It'll give your old man some peace of mind."  
*Bella* : "Okay."  
*Charlie* : "Let's go home."

**Context:**

Setting and Scene	:	The dialogue above occurs in the Charlie's office, where Bella shows her grieve for Charlie's friend
Participants	:	<u>Speaker</u> : Charlie (speaker has more power than the listener. They are not solidary) <u>Listener</u> : Bella
Act Sequence	:	Bella shows her grieve for the death of Charlie's friend because of animal attack. Charlie asks Bella to bring an insect spray to protect her.

Utterance (19) consists of request act. In utterance (19) Charlie asks Bella to bring an insect spray everywhere she goes to protect her. The strategy used by Charlie in utterance (19) is want statement because the utterance contains speaker's intention. In utterance (19) is found pattern "want to" as the indicator of want statement.

**f. Suggestory Formulae**

Suggestory formulae is an utterance which contain a suggestion to do x (Bulm-Kulka, 1989: 18). The indicators of suggestory formulae are the utterance contain suggestion and the utterances are stated like an offer. The utterance "why don't we just hang out?" is one of the examples of suggestory formulae. The researcher found 8 utterances that use suggestory formulae as the strategy to express speaker's request. However, the researcher presents only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of suggestory formulae.

[14] *Edward* : "*Ladies first.*"  
*Bella* : "*You were gone.*"  
*Edward* : "*Yeah. I was out of town for a couple of days.*"

- Personal reasons.*
- Bella : "Prophase."  
Edward : "Do you mind if I look?  
*It's prophase.*"  
Bella : "Like I said."  
Edward : "So are you enjoying the rain?"  
Bella : (ANXIOUS LAUGH)  
Edward : "What?"  
Bella : "You're asking me about the weather?"  
Edward : "Yeah, I... I guess I am."  
Bella : "Well, I don't really like the rain. Any cold,  
wet thing, I don't really...What?"  
Edward : "Nothing. (LAUGHS) *It's anaphase.*"  
Bella : "You mind if I check?"  
Edward : "Sure."  
Bella : "Anaphase."  
Edward : "Like I said. If you hate the cold and the rain  
so much, why'd you move to the wettest place  
in the continental US?"  
Bella : "It's complicated."  
Edward : "I'm sure I can keep up."  
Bella : "My mom remarried, and..."  
Edward : "So you don't like the guy, or..."  
Bella : "No, that's not... Phil's really nice."  
Edward : "It's metaphase. **You want to check it?**" (20)  
Bella : "I believe you."

**Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs in the biology class, where Edwards and Bella is partner in biology experiment.
- Participants : Speaker : Edward (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Bella
- Act Sequence : Edward and Bella do biology project together. They have to check what is on their slide in the Microsoft. Edward checks it first then he asks Bella to check after him to make sure that his analysis is correct.

Utterance (20) consists of request act. In utterance (20) Edward asks Bella to check what is on the slide of the Microsoft. Edward asks

Bella to check it to make sure that his analysis is correct. The strategy used in utterance (20) is suggestory formulae because the utterance (20) is stated seemingly an offer. It also contains of suggestion.

- [15] *Edward* : “Edible art? Bella.”  
*Bella* : “Thanks. You know, your mood swings are kind of giving me whiplash.”  
*Edward* : “I only said it'd be better if we weren't friends, not that I didn't wanna be.”  
*Bella* : “What does that mean?”  
*Edward* : “It means if you were smart, you'd stay away from me.”  
*Bella* : “Okay, well, let's say for argument's sake that I'm not smart. Would you tell me the truth?”  
*Edward* : “No, probably not. I'd rather hear your theories.”  
*Bella* : “I have considered radioactive spiders and Kryptonite.”  
*Edward* : “That's all superhero stuff, right? What if I'm not the hero? What if I'm the bad guy?”  
*Bella* : “You're not. I can see what you're trying to put off, but I can see that it's just to keep people away from you. It's a mask. **Why don't we just hang out?** (21) Everybody's going to the beach. Come. I mean, have fun.”  
*Edward* : “Which beach?”  
*Bella* : “La Push.”  
*Edward* : “I don't know. I just...”  
*Bella* : “Is there something wrong with that beach?”  
*Edward* : “It's just a little crowded.”

**Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs at the school canteen, where Edward tries to have a chat with Bella.
- Participants : Speaker : Bella (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Edward
- Act Sequence : Bella is getting her lunch; Edward tries to have a chat with Bella. They have a chat about what Edward has done last time. Then, Bella asks Edward to join with her at the beach.

Utterance (21) contains of request act. In utterance (21) Bella tries to have a good relationship with Edward by asking Edward to join with her at the beach. The strategy used by the speaker in utterance (21) is suggestory formulae because the utterance is stated like an offer. The utterance (21) is produced seemingly a suggestion.

- [16] *Edward* : “Your father's gonna forgive you. **Why don't you let me drive?**” (22)
- Bella* : “He won't. You should've seen his face. I told him the same thing that my mom told him when she was leaving him.”
- Bella* : “It's the only way he'd let you go. Just don't worry about him now. He's safe. The tracker's following us.”

**Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs in the car, where Edward tries to calm Bella down with her decision.
- Participants : Speaker : Edward (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)  
Listener : Bella
- Act Sequence : Bella is leaving her house to save herself from the tracker. Bella has to have a fight with her father so her father will let her go. Bella leaves by driving her car. Then, Edward asks Bella to let him drive.

Utterance (22) is containing request act. In utterance (22) Edward asks Bella to move in passenger's seat. Edward also asks Bella to let him drive the car. The strategy used by Edward in utterance (22) is suggestory formulae because the utterance is produced seemingly an offer and it is containing a suggestion even based on context, the meaning of utterance (22) is asking the hearer to do something. Edward

adds supportive move like “your father’s gonna forgive you to make Bella calm down.

[17] *Edward* : “***Do you want to go?***” (23)  
*Bella* : “*Yeah.*”

**Context:**

Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs at the prom, where Edward asks Bella to dance with him  
 Participants : Speaker : Edward (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)  
Listener : Bella  
 Act Sequence : Bella and Edward are in the prom. They come together. Edward asks Bella to dance with him.

Utterance (23) is containing request act. In utterance (23) Edward asks Bella to dance with him. The strategy used by Edward is suggestory formulae because the utterance produced by Edward is seemingly like an offer. Even the utterance seems like an offering or suggestion, based on the context what Edward means is asking his hearer ability to do what he wants.

**g. Query Preparatory**

Query preparatory is utterance containing reference to preparatory conditions as conventionalized in any specific language (Bulm-Kulka, et al, 1989, p.18). The indicator of query preparatory is there is modal that shows ability such as “can”, “could”, “would you mind” in the utterance. The utterance “Could you act like a human?” is one of the examples of query preparatory. The researcher found 19 utterances that use query

preparatory as the way to express speaker's desire. However, the researcher presents only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of query preparatory.

[18] *Mike* : "Mr. Molina."  
*Mr. Molina* : "Hey, Mike. Oh, yes. Miss Swan. Hi. **Can I have the pass?** (24) Thank you. Welcome to the class. Here. Here's your stuff, okay? And I got a seat for you right here, so come over. The last one. Just follow along till you catch up. All right, guys, today we are gonna be observing the behavior of planarian, aka flatworms. So what we're gonna do..."

**Context:**

Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs at the biology class, where Mike is introducing Bella to biology teacher, Mr. Molina.  
 Participants : Speaker : Mr. Molina (speaker has more power than the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Bella and Mike  
 Act Sequence : Bella and Mike join the biology class. Mike is introducing Bella to Mr. Molina, then Mr. Molina asks Bella to show him the recommendation letter from the headmaster of the school.

Utterance (24) is request act. In utterance (24), Bella is introduced by Mike to Mr. Molina because she is the new students; the Mr. Molina asks the recommendation letter from the head master. The strategy used by Mr. Molina in utterance (24) is query preparatory because in utterance (24) is found an ability modal pattern such as "can".

[19] *Bella* : "Can I talk to you for a minute?"  
*Edward* : "What?"  
*Bella* : "How did you get over to me so fast?"  
*Edward* : "I was standing right next to you, Bella."

- Bella* : “No. You were next to your car, across the lot.”
- Edward* : “No, I wasn't.”
- Bella* : “Yes, you were.”
- Edward* : “Bella, you're... You hit your head. I think you're confused.”
- Bella* : “I know what I saw.”
- Edward* : “And what exactly was that?”
- Bella* : “You... You stopped the van. You pushed it away with your hand.”
- Edward* : “Well, nobody's gonna believe you, so...”
- Bella* : “I wasn't gonna tell anybody. I just need to know the truth.”
- Edward* : “**Can't you just thank me and get over it?**”  
(25)
- Bella* : “Thank you.”
- Edward* : “You're not gonna let this go, are you?”
- Bella* : “No.”
- Edward* : “Well, then I hope you enjoy disappointment.”

**Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs at the hospital, where Bella is trying to get an explanation from Edward
- Participants : Speaker : Edward (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Bella
- Act Sequence : Bella is going to call her mother and telling her that she is fine, then Bella sees Edward and she wants to get an explanation from Edward how he can save her. Yet, Edward refuses to explain it and asks Bella to forget that case

Utterance (25) is request act. In utterance (25) Bella is trying to persuade Edward to give her an explanation how he can save Bella's life. Yet, Edward refuses it and he asks Bella to let it go and forget about that case. The strategy used by Edward in utterance (25) is query preparatory.



In utterance (25) is found an ability pattern such as “can” as one of the indicators of query preparatory.

- [20] *Bella* : “**Could you act human?** I mean, I’ve got neighbors.” (26)  
*Edward* : “I’m gonna take you to my place tomorrow.”  
*Bella* : “Thanks. Wait, like, with your family?”  
*Edward* : “Yeah.”  
*Bella* : “What if they don’t like me?”  
*Edward* : “So, you’re worried not because you’ll be in a house full of vampires, but because you think they won’t approve of you?”  
*Bella* : “I’m glad I amuse you. What is it?”  
*Edward* : “Complication. I’ll pick you up tomorrow.”

**Context:**

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs at in front of Bella’s house, where Edward startles Bella by falling from the up of Bella’s car.  
Participants : Speaker : Bella (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)  
Listener : Edward  
Act Sequence : Bella is washing her car and then Edward suddenly comes hitting the up of Bella’s car. Bella asks Edward to act like a human being since she has neighbors

Utterance (26) is request act. In utterance (26) Bella asks Edward to act like a human being because Edward uses his super ability to make Bella shocks. The strategy used by Bella in utterance (26) is query preparatory. In utterance (26) is found an ability pattern such as “could” as one of the indicators of query preparatory strategy. Bella adds supportive move like “I mean, I’ve got neighbors” to refines her request so that Edward can catch her point.

### h. Strong Hint

Strong hint is utterance containing partial reference to object or element needed for the implementation of the act (Bulm-Kulka, et al, 1989, p. 18). In this strategy, the request act does not stated clearly but in the utterance consisting request act will be found the particular thing that will be referred to the meaning of the request. The utterance “No, our bus is full” is one of the examples of strong hints. The researcher found 6 utterances that use strong hints as the strategy to express speaker’s request. However, the researcher presents only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of strong hints.

- [21] *Eric* : “*Yeah. Hey! La Push, baby. **You in?***” (27)  
*Bella* : “*Should I know what that means?*”  
*Mike* : “*La Push Beach down at the Quileute Rez. We're all going tomorrow.*”  
*Jessica* : “*Yeah, there's a big swell coming in.*”  
*Eric* : “*And I don't just surf the Internet.*”  
*Jessica* : “*Eric, you stood up once, and it was a foam board.*”  
*Angela* : “*But there's whale watching, too. Come with us.*”  
*Eric* : “*La Push, baby. It's La Push.*”  
*Bella* : “***Okay, I'll go if you stop saying that, okay?***” (28)  
*Mike* : “*Seriously, dude. It's creepy, man.*”

#### Context:

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs at canteen school, where Eric, Mike, Jessica and Angela talk about their planning going to La Push beach. They ask Bella to join with them.
- Participants : Speaker 1 : Eric (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)  
Listener1 : Bella

Speaker 2 : Bella (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)  
Listener 2 : Eric  
 Act Sequence : (1) Eric asks Bella to join with him to go to the beach.  
 (2) Bella ask Eric to stop mentioning the beach name then she will join with him

Utterance (27) and (28) are request act. In utterance (27) Eric as the speaker asks Bella to join with him going to the beach. The strategy used by Eric is strong hints because he asks Bella by stating partial reference to the particular thing. He mentions the name of the beach before asking Bella to join with him.

In utterance (28) Bella asks Eric to stop mentioning the name of the beach because Eric says it over and over. The strategy used by Bella in utterance (28) is strong hint because Bella asks Eric to stop mentioning the name of the beach by stating a reference refers to the name of the beach. She says “Okay, I’ll go if you stop saying **that**, ok?” The word “that” that is stated by Bella refers to the name of the beach.

[22] *Laurent* : “I believe this belongs to you.”  
*Carlisle* : “Thank you.”  
*Laurent* : “I am Laurent. And this is Victoria and James.”  
*Carlisle* : “I’m Carlisle. This is my family.”  
*Laurent* : “Hello.”  
*Carlisle* : “**I’m afraid your hunting activities have caused something of a mess for us.**” (29)  
*Laurent* : “Our apologies. We didn’t realize the territory had been claimed.”  
*Carlisle* : “Yes, well, we maintain a permanent residence nearby.”  
*Laurent* : “Really? Well, we won’t be a problem anymore. We were just passing through.”

*Victoria* : "The humans were tracking us, but we led them east. You should be safe."  
*Carlisle* : "Excellent."  
*Laurent* : "So, could you use three more players? Come on. Just one game."  
*Carlisle* : "Sure. Why not? A few of us were leaving. You could take their place. We'll bat first."  
*Victoria* : "I'm the one with the wicked curveball."  
*Jasper* : "Well, I think we can handle that."  
*Victoria* : "We shall see."

**Context:**

**Setting and Scene** : The dialogue above occurs at field, where Bella and The Cullens play a baseball. Then, James, Victoria and Laurent pass by and greet Cullens family.  
**Participants** Speaker : Carlisle (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Laurent, James, Victoria  
**Act Sequence** : Cullens family and Bella are playing baseball and suddenly James CS passes by and greets them. Carlisle asks them to not hunting in his territory.

Utterance (29) is request act. In utterance (29) Carlisle asks Laurent, James, and Victoria to not hunting in their territory because people will know that they are different species. The strategy used by Carlisle in utterance (29) is strong hint because Carlisle do not explicitly said that James and others cannot hunt in his territory. He states the partial reference such as "your hunting activities" as the reference to the request that he wants to ask to his listener.

### i. Mild Hint

Mild hint is utterance that makes no reference to the request proper but is interpretable as request by context (Bulm-Kulka, et al, 1989, p.18). The utterance that uses mild hint as the strategy will not have any reference to the request proper but it will understandable as the request act by looking at the context. The utterance “I’m a nun” is one of the examples of mild hint. The researcher found 4 utterances that use mild hints as the strategy to express speaker’s request. However, the researcher presents only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of mild hints.

- [23] *Bella* : “You know, it would've been a whole lot worse if Edward wasn't there. He knocked me out of the way.”  
*Charlie* : “Edward? Your boy?”  
*Bella* : “Yeah, it was amazing. I mean, he got to me so fast. He was nowhere near me.”  
*Carlisle* : “Sounds like you were very lucky. **Charlie.**” (30)

#### Context:

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs at the hospital where Carlisle check on Bella’s condition after the accident
- Participants : Speaker : Carlisle (speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)  
Listener : Charlie
- Act Sequence : Carlisle checks on Bella’s condition after the accident. After that, Carlisle asks Charlie to come to his office.

Utterance (30) is request act. In utterance (30), Carlisle checks on Bella's condition after the accident. Carlisle asks Charlie to come to his office. The strategy used by Carlisle is mild hint because Carlisle does not state the request explicitly. He just calls Charlie's name but in context here the meaning can be ask the listener to follow the speaker.

[24] *Bella* : "Hey. Come to visit your truck?"  
*Jacob* : "Looks good. Got that dent out."  
*Bella* : "Yeah."  
*Billy* : "Actually, we came to visit your flat-screen. First Mariners game of the season. Plus Jacob here keeps bugging me about seeing you again."  
*Jacob* : "**Great, Dad. Thanks.**" (31)  
*Billy* : "Just keeping it real, son."

**Context:**

Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs in front of Bella's house, where Billy and Hacob come to visit Bella.  
Participants : Speaker : Jacob (speaker has lower power than the listener. They are solidary)  
Listener : Billy  
Act Sequence : Billy and Jacob come to see Bella and her father. Jacob asks his father to stop making him ashamed

Utterance (31) is consisting request act. In utterance (31), Billy tells Bella that Jacob always asks about Bella's condition. Jacob asks Billy to stop making him ashamed because of that conversation. The strategy used by Jacob in utterance (31) is mild hint because Jacob does not state his request explicitly but based on the context, what Jacob means is asking his father to stop making him ashamed.

## 2. The Percentage of The Request Strategy in Conversational Fragments of Twilight Movie

In this stage, the researcher presents the frequency of the request strategy in conversational fragments of Twilight movie. The result of the counting was transformed onto percentage. In this stage the researcher uses the pattern as follow:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

- P is the symbol of percentage
- f is the frequency of the occurrences of each request strategy
- N is the number of the request strategy

**Table 4.1 Frequency of Request Strategy in Conversational Fragments of Twilight Movie**

No.	Types of Request Strategy	<i>f</i>	%
1.	Mood Derivable	141	63%
2.	Explicit Performative	0	0%
3.	Hedge Performative	3	1%
4.	Obligation Statement	34	15%
5.	Want Statement	9	4%
6.	Suggestory Formulae	8	4%
7.	Query Preparatory	19	8%
8.	Strong Hint	6	3%
9.	Mild Hint	4	2%
	N	224	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 141 utterances that use mood derivable as the way of the speaker showing the request. Mood derivable is often used by the characters in Twilight movie. The next strategy that mostly used by the characters of Twilight movie is obligation statement. The researcher found 34 utterances that used by the speaker in the movie as the strategy of request.

The researcher found 19 that use query preparatory as the strategy of request that is used by the speaker of characters in Twilight movie. The researcher also found 9 utterances containing want statement strategy that is used by the characters in the movie. Then, the researcher found 8 utterances that are used suggestory formulae as the request strategy.

For the strong hint, the researcher found 6 utterances that are used strong hint as the strategy of delivering request. Then, the researcher found 4 utterances that use mild hint as the strategy of request. The next one, the researcher found 3 utterances that use hedged performative as the way to express request. Yet, the researcher did not find any utterances containing explicit performative in the conversational fragments of Twilight movie.

## **B. Discussion**

After obtaining the data, the researcher needs to discuss the finding in order to clarify the answer of research problem. The first problem which is proposed in this study is what kind of request strategy found in conversational fragments of Twilight movie. In this research, the researcher only focuses on utterances that is



containing request act. The researcher found that there are 224 utterances that consist of request act in conversational fragments of Twilight movie. There are 63 utterances use mood derivable, 34 utterances use obligation statement, 19 utterances use query preparatory, 9 utterances use want statement, 8 utterance suggestory formulae, 6 utterances use strong hint, 4 utterances use mild hint, and 3 utterances use hedged performative. However, the researcher did not find any utterance containing force and using explicit subject as the indicators of explicit performative.

The second problem in this research is how the frequency of each request strategy types is found in twilight movie. The frequency of each types of request strategy is 63% used mood derivable, 0% used explicit performative, 1% used hedged performative, 15% used obligation statement, 4% used want statement, 4% used suggestory formulae, 8% used query preparatory, 3% used strong hints, and 2% used mild hints.

Yuni in her research entitled *The Different Form of Request Used among Male and Female Students of Petra Christian University* found that the students tend to use mood derivable as the way to express speaker's desire. Then in this research, the researcher also concludes that the characters of Twilight movie mostly used mood derivable as the strategy of delivering the request.

Ruli Aji in his research entitled *The Request Strategy Used by the Main Characters in Anton Checkhov's the Boor Based on Genderlect* concluded that the main characters of The Boor mostly used imperative in delivering the request. However, the analysis made by Ruli was overlapping because he put data which

have similar characteristics or indicators into two different categories of request strategy.

In this research, the researcher found the reason why the characters in Twilight movie tend to use mood derivable. It is caused that the speaker has the same power with his/her listener. The speaker also tends to use mood derivable in order to make his message understandable to his hearer.