STRATEGIES OF REQUEST IN "THE HUSTLE" MOVIE

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	Abstract
Keywords*:* *Directive acts, Request, Request strategies*.	This research found out the strategies of request in utterances. The Hustle movie was used as data source of this research. Data of this descriptive qualitative research were utterances of request in the movie. The researchers used observational method and non-participatory technique. The researchers collected data watching and listening to utterances in the movie. The data were analysed by using pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence- in equalizing technique. The data were analysed by using theory from Blum-kulka & Olshtain (1984). Results showed that request strategies had 59 data. Mood derivable consisted of 21 data, explicit performatives consisted 9 data, hedged performative consisted of 4 data, locution derivable consisted of 5 data, language specific suggester formula consisted of 6 data, reference to prepatory conditions consisted of 7 data, mild hints consisted of 3, scope stating consisted of 1 data and strong hints consisted of 3 data. From all strategies, mood derivable was most common strategy. The characters used this strategy because the characters already familiar to one another and the situation made the characters requested the others in direct way.
Kata Kunci: *Tindakan direktif, permintaan, strategi permintaan.*	**Abstrak** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan strategi permintaan dalam ucapan. Film Hustle digunakan sebagai sumber data penelitian ini. Data dari penelitian kualitatif deskriptif ini adalah ucapan-ucapan permintaan dalam film. Peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dan teknik non partisipatif. Para peneliti mengumpulkan data menonton dan mendengarkan ucapan-ucapan dalam film. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode identitas pragmatis dan kompetensi pragmatis dalam teknik penyamaan. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori dari Blum-kulka & Olshtain (1984). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi permintaan memiliki 59 data. Derivasi suasana hati terdiri dari 21 data, performatif eksplisit terdiri dari 9 data, performatif lindung nilai terdiri dari 4 data, derivasi lokusi terdiri dari 5 data, rumusan sugesti khusus bahasa terdiri dari 6 data, referensi kondisi persiapan terdiri dari 7 data, petunjuk ringan terdiri dari 3 , pernyataan ruang lingkup terdiri dari 1 data dan petunjuk kuat terdiri dari 3 data. Dari semua strategi, mood derivable adalah strategi yang paling umum. Karakter menggunakan strategi ini karena karakter sudah akrab satu sama lain dan situasi membuat karakter meminta yang lain secara langsung.

INTRODUCTION

One of pragmatics discussions that needs context is request. For a speaker that desires to request a hearer, directive acts of request is used to make the hearer to do action. Request is applied by a speaker that has a strong desire about an action. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) mentioned request is the act that can be refused and accepted. Realization of request involves speaker, interlocutor, and requested action (Blum-kulka & Olshtain, 1984). Speaker becomes the one who utters the act, hearer as the one that responds, and the requested action is action that a speaker wants to be done.

This research found that the general phenomena of request were found in social media, YouTube. One of the phenomena can be found in video titled "Whisper Challenge with Amanda Seyfried | The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon". The video published on 6 April 2022. The video showed Jimmy Fallon and Amanda Seyfried played games to guess random words by using headphone to ruin their focus.

0:12→0:27

Jimmy   : "Alright. Here's the game work. One person puts the headphone with loud music played. Then the other person picks up a card. Okay? With the random phrase no the card and the person that uses headphone has to guess what they just said. **Then you put the headphone on first**."

Amanda   : "Okay"

Jimmy as the speaker and Amanda as the hearer. They were in the studio of the show and would play the game to guess the words on card. Before starting, the speaker informed the hearer about what they should do in the game. The speaker said to her that they should give a turn one by one. In the utterance the speaker requested her to use the headphone first before playing. Both the speaker and hearer were so close and they were guest and host. The speaker said request by saying "put" as the action. The request comes in imperative sentence. Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984) said mood derivable refers to the utterance that its grammatical mood signals the illocutionary force as request. The speaker

requested by applying mood derivable as the speaker directly said the action that is requested to be done.

Another media that involves request strategies is movie. The researcher found the phenomena relate to request strategies in the American comedy movie The Hustle. The movie was released on May 10th, 2019 and had Penny and Josephine as two woman who did anything to exploit the billionaire.

0:01:13→0:01:16

Jeremy : **"Hey, man. Can I get two vodka sodas, please?"**
Bartender : "Sure."

Jeremy as the speaker and the bartender became the hearer. They were in the bar and the speaker became a customer that came to the bar for drinking. The speaker wanted the hearer to give him two vodka sodas. Jeremy wanted him to do the action because the speaker needed his help as the bartender of the bar. The speaker asked him by requesting the hearer to have the action. There is the phenomenon that belongs to reference to prepare condition strategy. Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984) clarified reference to prepare conditions involves a speaker intention in the reference to prepare conditions, namely possibility, willingness, and ability. It indicates the use of reference to prepare condition strategy was applied in the utterance above.

Research of this has done by lots researchers. Firstly, Lestari and Sembodo (2019) to analyse request strategies in TV series entitled "Victorious". The request utterances of the TV series were taken. The researchers used request strategies theory by Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984). It found that all strategies were applied to get actions done. For dominant strategy, their research found mood derivable as the dominant strategy. The strategy was used because the relationship with characters.

Prihatin and Aflahatun (2020) analysed request strategies in utterances of industrial engineering students. Their research took the utterances of 37 students that learned English subject in the second semester. The research uses theory by Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984). This research showed all strategies in the utterances of the students. The strategy of reference to prepare conditions became

the dominant strategy as the characters frequently involved ability, willingness and possibility in request utterances.

Present research and previous research have similarities and differences. Relating to the similarities, the present and previous research did the same research. Also, the research used the same theory by Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984, p. 202). For differences, the present and previous research used different data sources. The present research used the film "The Hustle" and focused on the request utterances in order to find out the strategies as objective research.

Request

Request is type of directive acts. It is the type of directive act as the act is used to influence a hearer. In requesting a hearer, a speaker action can be refused to be done as the speaker only influences by requesting. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated request is the act that can be refused and accepted. It infers that a speaker that uses this type cannot force a hearer to do as intended. In addition, Huang (2007) said while requesting, a speaker must want to persuade the hearer to take the action.

Request Strategies

The strategies are mood derivable, hedged performative, explicit performatives, locution derivable, scope stating, reference to prepatory conditions, language specific suggestory formula, mild hints, and strong hints (Blum-kulka & Olshtain, 1984, p.202).

Mood Derivable

The speaker uses this strategy by directly involving the requested action in the utterance. Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984) clarified that mood derivable refers to the utterance that its grammatical mood signals the illocutionary force as request. This shows that this strategy is the common strategy to influence a hearer because the action can be directly seen in the utterance.

"**Go home, do group assignment**, **please**." (Prihatin & Aflahatun, 2020).

Hedged Performative

Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984) claimed hedged performative is found in utterance that embeds the illocutionary force naming of request. This strategy

does not make it becomes unclear as it still involves a mark or signal of hedged performative strategy. It also involves phrase that can make request sounds more polite.

"I'd like to discuss it again" (Sari, 2014)**.**

Explicit Performatives

A speaker shows that mood with the aim of influencing a hearer to take action. Explicit performatives refers to the strategy that is illocutionary force is explicitly said by a speaker (Blum-kulka & Olshtain, 1984). This means explicit performatives has requested action that a speaker desires a hearer to do, but it is not stated clearly in detail.

"**I told you to stop talking"** (Sari, 2014)**.**

Locution Derivable

Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984) claimed locution derivable is capable of being directly derived from the literal meaning of the utterance. Locution derivable can be identified from the inclusion of a word that is said to make a hearer do as requested. The requested action is expected to be done as the speaker involves an obligation word in the utterance.

"Cat, I think we need to talk about this, cause…" (Lestari & Sembodo, 2019)

Scope Stating

Scope stating delivers a speaker intention that is speaker's desire, feeling, and wish to get an action. Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984) said scope stating refers to strategy that expresses the intention of a speaker about feeling or desire. This is said when the speaker wants a hearer to do action that is in accordance with the speaker's feeling.

"I really wish you'd stop bothering me" (Blum-kulka & Olshtain, 1984, p. 202)**.**

Reference to Prepatory Conditions

This strategy can be identified by looking at the inclusion possibility, willingness, ability in the request made by the speaker. Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984) claimed reference to prepatory conditions involves a speaker intention in

the form of reference to prepatory conditions, namely possibility, willingness, and ability.

"**Hi Kai, will you ask Evnika, how long she's been boxing for**?" (Tami & Ambalegin, 2020).

Language Specific Suggestory Formula

This request strategy has suggestion for hearer. The request sentence consists of suggestion for speaker's partner (Blum-kulka & Olshtain, 1984). It says that whenever a speaker requests by suggesting, a speaker applies the request in the strategy of language specific suggestory formula.

"**Why don't you float up there and get it?**" (Febriani & Hanidar, 2019).

Mild Hints

Mild hints is the strategy that is used to request indirectly (Blum-kulka & Olshtain, 1984). This is produced by the speaker that has been close to the hearer. The close relationship between the speaker and the hearer enables the hearer to define the implied meaning of the request.

"**Excuse me, sir. The hospital is on the Buqeinville Street closed to the bank**" (Prihatin & Aflahatun, 2020)**.**

A. Strong Hints

The request for this is directly declared by a speaker. Strong hints consist of hints that are about a speaker's request. Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984) claimed strong hints have hints that a speaker presents and it has action that is requested to be taken. This strategy needs speaker to say the action in detail because it has direct or strong hint.

"**Mary from Miss Winfrey's office called. She's on the line**" (Sari, 2014)**.**

METHOD

Descriptive qualitative research was the research of this present research. Creswell (2013, p.56) said qualitative research is done because it is needed to get understanding of phenomena. In collecting data, this research used observational method to be the method and technique was non-participatory by Sudaryanto (2015). Observational method is used when a researcher collects data by

observing (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 203). Also, non- participatory is used if the researcher does not present in data source (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 204). Collecting data has some steps. The first, the researchers watched movie of The Hustle. Then, the researchers listened to the utterances conveyed by characters and watched the movie. In the last the researchers highlighted utterances of expressive acts in the movie.

This used pragmatic identity method competence- in equalizing technique. The method and technique were from Sudaryanto (2015). Pragmatic identity method has interlocutor as determiner (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 17). For technique, pragmatic competence- in equalizing refers to technique done by equalizing data and theory (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 31). This research used to analyse data of this research and theory Blum-kulka and Olshtain (1984) also used. There are two steps, firstly, the researchers found the context of the highlight utterances. The second is the researcher's equalized data and the last is the researchers showed the types of expressive acts in The Hustle movie.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

This research showed there had 59 data of request strategies. The data were found in all strategies of request that speakers uttered to hearers. Mood derivable consisted of 21, hedged performative consisted of 4, explicit performatives consisted 9, locution derivable consisted of 5, scope stating consisted of 1, reference to prepatory conditions consisted of 7, language specific suggestory formula consisted of 6, mild hints consisted of 3, and strong hints consisted of 3.

Table 1. Request Strategies in The Hustle

No.	Request Strategies	Number of each strategy
1	Hedged Performative	4
2	Mood Derivable	21
3	Explicit Performatives	9
4	Scope Stating	1
5	Locution Derivable	5
6.	Language Specific Suggestory Formula	6

7.	Reference to Prepatory Conditions	7
8.	Strong Hints	3
9.	Mild Hints	3
	Total	**59**

Discussions

Data 1

0:01:41→0:01:49

Context: Penny and Jeremy were in the bar and at that time, Jeremy expected to see a beautiful woman. Unfortunately, the man did not meet the woman as Penny was the person he met. Then, Penny used utterance above to reveal that she previously made a joke to Jeremy.

Penny : "Yeah, Madison. Yeah, I am. Joke! Oh, my God. **You should see your face."**

Jeremy : "Oh, my God."

Speaker named Penny and Jeremy as the hearer. The speaker looked at Jeremy photo in order to convince the hearer that she was the one that he met in online. Considering the hearer was really sure that the speaker lies, the hearer disapproved the speaker. The hearer found that the speaker was not the same as woman in photo. This makes the hearer to be surprise and the speaker said it. The speaker requested the hearer with suggestion. Suggesting is the way of directing the hearer to do action and the speaker used language specific suggestory formula.

Data 2

0:02:33→0:02:37

Context: Penny was talking to Jeremy and introducing her friend to the man. She asked whether the man could accept all imperfections of her friend. In the conversation below, the woman said that her friend had a birth defect.

Penny : "**But can you love her birth defect?"**

Jeremy : "Course I can."

This took place in the bar. Penny became as speaker and Jeremy as hearer. They were still discussing about Madison the woman that the hearer admired. The hearer promised that the hearer will do anything for her and the hearer also swore to God. The speaker used the utterance to request an action to the hearer of the birth defect. The speaker wanted the hearer to accept her friend. In making him

doing it, the speaker used reference to the prepatory conditions in utterance and requested by showing the ability to accept Madison.

Data 3

0:03:25→0:03:3

Context: After telling that her friend had a birth defect, the man told that he would give the woman money to do the surgery for her birth defect. The man told this as he aimed at making the woman happy and did not feel insecure about herself.

Jeremy   : "Okay. You know what? **Tell her I'll give her the $500**. I just want her to be happy."

Penny   : "That is so selfless of you."

This showed Jeremy as the speaker and Penny as the hearer. They were in the bar and the speaker sat when the hearer stood. Before the conversation, the hearer was lying about Madison. The speaker said her friend has to do for surgery to cure defect. Penny said the woman should spend money $300-500. Then, the speaker requested the hearer to inform the woman that he will give him $500 to make her happy. In the request utterance the speaker showed demand and the utterance said by speaker consists of explicit performative strategy.

Data 4

0:09:12→0:09:22

Context: Inspector and Josephine were in the bar. There also had a rich man, who gave Josephine a luxurious bracelet. At that time, the inspector attempted to get the bracelet because that did not belong to Josephine.

Inspector   : "Now, **give back the bracelet**."

Josephine   : [arrested by the inspector]

This was said in the bar. Before saying, the speaker told the man that Josephine is a liar. The speaker said the hearer laid rich men. The speaker said it after the man had given a bracelet to hearer. The speaker requested hearer to give the bracelet to the man. The speaker came to the bar to arrest the hearer. The speaker wanted her to do the action by not exploiting the old man. The hint that the speaker said in the utterance becomes the signal of strong hints. This utterance is that strategy because the speaker requested in detail and direct.

Data 5

0:10:37→0:10:41

Context: Penny had just arrived on the train. She was there because she wanted to find for her missing sister. After arriving on the train, she sat in front of a man and she was going to order through a waiter.

Penny   : **"I'll just get a glass of water, please."**

Waiter   : "Is that all, madam?"

Penny   : "Yeah, that's it."

The speaker named Penny arrived in the train and she brought a lot things. Then, a waiter came to her by bringing menu for her. The waiter as hearer also takes note to write what she ordered. Actually, the speaker wanted to order food, but she said she cannot because she wants to help her sister. Her sister was in a mysterious place and it made the speaker had to pay to get her sister. The speaker used the utterance to say she wanted a glass of water. The speaker requested it because it is willingness and it makes it becomes reference to prepatory conditions.

Data 6

0:11:46→0:11:58

Context: After ordering a glass of water, Penny was asked by a man to order more. This was caused by the sad story told by Penny to the man. The woman told that she could not spend her money for food anymore because she had no more money left.

Penny   : "**I'll have a club sandwich, and an order of fries, order of onion rings**..'

Penny   : I'll take the shrimp cocktail. Is that good? How fresh is it? What's the soup of the day? Is it cold? …"

This was mentioned by Penny as speaker and it has waiter as hearer. It happened in train because the speaker wanted to find her sister. The speaker's friend asked her to order food. The speaker orders a lot of food, such as club sandwich, and fries, onion rings, shrimp cocktail and others. The speaker requested the waiter to prepare it with the utterance and the speaker said "I'll" to make utterance sound more polite. She wanted the hearer to prepare it because the speaker already

hungry. The utterance used by speaker shows hedged performative because it sound polite.

Data 7

0:16:33→0:16:38

Context: In the car, Gregor supported Penny to find for her sister. Gregor wanted her to find because the man believed that the woman's sister was in danger. Therefore, he talked in serious way to convince the woman.

Gregor   : "**You must save your beautiful sister before she is defiled**."

Penny   : "I know."

A speaker name Gregor drove car with the hearer called Penny. The speaker drove her because the hearer sister needed their help. In the speaker car, they want to find her sister because she was missing. Then, the speaker parked the car on the street. The speaker asked the hearer to save her sister before it was late for her. The speaker requested with suggesting her to help her as soon as possible. The hearer also said she knows that she has to do. Because the speaker requests with the suggestion, the speaker used the strategy of language specific suggestory formula.

Data 8

00:18:07→ 00:18:21

Context: Because Penny was assumed to spend a rich man's money, she was arrested. In the jail, the officer did not care about everything that the woman said. She let her to and it led Penny to say the she was pregnant.

Penny   : "Contraction. Mmm. **The stress is not good for the baby**…"

Officer : "We are a tight-knit community in Beaumont-Sur-Mer, mademoiselle..."

Penny, the speaker was in jail because she laid Gregor by using his money. The speaker did not want to be in that place, so that she begged the officer as hearer to let her go. The speaker said to the officer that she is in contraction and her baby was stress because of it. When Penny talked, the officer was busy writing something and she said she did not expect penny to be there. Penny said the

utterance in order to request the officer and the speaker requested by begging her. The strategy of utterance above is explicit performative.

Data 9

0:21:10→0:21:12

Context: Penny previously called Josephine to help her. She wanted to go home because she believed she did nothing wrong. Then, Josephine came to her and advised her to go out from the city.

Josephine : "**Hold on**, Penny. The nightmare is almost over"
Penny   : [Nodded head]

The speaker named Josephine came to the jail because she wanted to pick up Penny. The hearer named Penny is in the jail because he did a crime. Josephine came to make her to go from the city by going to other places. She will be in jail again if she did not go out from there. After talking, the speaker used the utterance to get her to be silent because the hearer talks a lot. The speaker requested directly and the action that she requested is holding on. The strategy of mood derivable appears in it because they have close relationship.

Data 10

0:21:33→0:21:50

Context: Josephine accompanied Penny to go to the airport. They came to the airport because Penny was asked to leave the city because of the crime that the woman had done.

Josephine   : "**Try to be as inconspicuous as possible**. I know it's difficult for you, but it's better to go unnoticed by Gregor's henchmen. Au revoir."

Penny   : "Well, I don't get what that means."

The speaker named Josephine and Penny as hearer were in airport. They were there because Penny will leave the city. The speaker wants her no to show that she already does crime because Gregor was in the airport. The speaker said this when Penny was busy carrying her things. She also said it is difficult for her, but it is for her own good. Josephine did not want her to be arrested again. The speaker used

the utterance to request an action because she wanted her friend to do it. The request is said directly and has action. It means the speaker said mood derivable.

Data 11

0:26:03→0:26:07

Context: Penny had just arrived at Josephine's house. Then, she talked to Josephine as the one that sat around her. Penny also held her bag and talked to Josephine's bodyguard named Albert.

Penny : "**Take this to the guestroom**, butlery person."

Albert : [looked at her]

The speaker named Penny came to her friend house and she brought a bag. They were in the yard of her friend house and they were standing there. After saying her friend is Medusa, the speaker threw her bag to the friend bodyguard. His name is Howard and she wanted him to bring her bag to the room. The speaker said the utterance to make him to do it, but the bag fell down to pool. The speaker requested him with demanding him to bring bag to the guestroom. It shows the speaker said explicit performative of request to the hearer.

Data 12

Context: After throwing her bag, Penny followed Josephine's lead. Josephine led her to go with her. On their way to Josephine's house, Josephine had discussion with Penny as the one who was in confusion.

0:27:45→0:27:54

Josephine : "**Tell me, Penny.** Why are women better suited to the con than men?"

Penny : "Cause we're used to faking it?"

The speaker, Josephine talked to Penny as hearer. They were in the house of the speaker after the hearer arrived from another city. At that time, the speaker was standing while the hearer was sitting. They talked about the crime they did to rich man. The speaker said the utterance above to request the hearer. The speaker wanted him to tell about why women are more suited to the con that men do. The speaker and the hearer are friends that both lie to get money. It shows that they have relationship and the request is said in mood derivable.

Data 13

0:29:47→0:29:51

Context: Because Penny attempted to get a rich man, she joined a training. She previously came to Josephine as the trainer of the training. The woman wanted her to help her to achieve a good performance.

Josephine : "Finally, **you must be trained for any situation**."

Penny : [practicing]

Josephine as the speaker became the hearer teacher. She wants to teach her how to get man attention. The hearer wanted to do it to get money like the speaker did. The speaker taught her to be a smart woman and have ability. The speaker said the utterance after the hearer does not hear the lesson that she gave. She was angry and decided to change lesson. In the utterance she wanted the hearer to jump high like her and the hearer forced her, but she cannot. The speaker requested by using obligation word "must" and it shows the speaker used locution derivable.

Data 14

0:36:55→0:37:04

Context: Josephine invited Howard to enter a room in which Penny was there. At that time, Penny was screaming so loud without any reasons. It made Howard to feel annoyed and wished to leave Josephine.

Josephine : "**Promise, if anything should happen to me, you'll look after her**."

Howard : [looked at Hortense]

The speaker named Josephine and Howard as the hearer were there. They were looking at her weirdness because she always shouts loudly. They came because the hearer wanted to marry the speaker, but the speaker wanted to let her sister knows first. When they saw it, the speaker said to the hearer to promise to look after her because she is her sister. The speaker used the utterance to request him to do it. The speaker did not want after marrying him, no one takes care of her. The speaker requested by begging him and it tells that the speaker said explicit performatives.

Data 15

0:37:38→:37:43

   Context: Josephine previously invited Howard to visit Hortense. She wanted him to meet her sister because she needed him to take care of her if the woman passed away. The man then showed very shocked expression and desired to leave.

   Howard   : "Muffin, wedding's off."

   Josephine   : "But Howard! The ring!"

   Howard   : "**Keep it**!"

The speaker named Howard and Josephine as the hearer were in Hortense's house. The speaker then cancelled the wedding because the hearer's sister is so weird. The hearer gives her responsibility that made him became afraid. Then, the hearer said how about the ring that the speaker has given to her. The speaker used the utterance above to request her. He requested her to keep the ring and not to find her. The speaker used that to request to leave him before he did not want to be in that family. It means the speaker used mild hints because he did not say it directly.

Data 16

0:46:12→0:46:15

   Context: In the hotel ballroom, Penny came by pretending to be blind in order to get a man's sympathy. The woman desired to get the sympathy of Thomas as the man, who sat in front of her.

   Penny : "Hey, blind person here. **Move, move**!"

   Guests : [moved]

Penny as the speaker previously was walking towards Thomas. She also pretended that she could not see anything and hit everyone there. However, she wanted to be with Thomas and it made the woman asked everyone to move. By requesting the guests, the speaker did not want to be bumped into anyone there. The speaker requested the guests as the hearers by using the strategies of strong hints. The strategy was applied because the speaker requesting by involving strong hint to the hearers to make the action accomplished by the guests.

Data 17

0:51:07→0:51:20

Context: Penny and Thomas were talking in the hotel room. They were talking about Penny's health as Thomas really cared about her eyes' health. Thomas then asked about the name of Penny's doctor.

Thomas : "Penny, what's the name of doctor that you talked me about?"

Penny : "Umm... doctor Schaffhaussen"

Thomas : "**How do you spell it**? Is it S-C-H?"

The hearer named Penny was being asked about her doctor. She got an unexpected question as she pretend to be blind. This made she actually did not have a doctor. The hearer randomly mentioned the name of her doctor with a very difficult name and Thomas found it was very hard to find. Then, the speaker named Thomas requested the speaker to spell the name so that he could search the doctor's name. In the utterance, the speaker requested with the mood derivable strategy. It comes at the utterance because the speaker directly requested by mentioning the action that the hearer should do.

Data 18

0:54:13→0:54:26

Context: After knowing the complete name of the doctor, Thomas went to find the doctor in that hotel. She could find here, even though the doctor did not want to see patient during her holiday.

Doctor : '**You must not in any circumstances give the patient money**"

Thomas : "Wait, so you will treat her?"

The doctor as the speaker was really angry because the man kept forcing her. The hearer did it because Penny told lots of sad stories about herself to the man. The speaker then kept avoiding the man while the man was talking. Seeing that the speaker felt uncomfortable, she decided to talk to the hearer. The speaker delivered utterance above to request the hearer. The speaker really wanted her to stop caring about Penny because she only wanted to take his money. The speaker

advised her to not give her money. Because of this, it describes that the speaker used language specific suggestory formula.

Data 19

1:04:43→1:04:56

    Context: Penny and Thomas were sitting on the garden of the hotel. The man tried very hard to calm the woman because her doctor suddenly left the city.

    Thomas   : "**Don't give up on that, Penny**. Okay? I mean I know it's

                              very, but there's so much you deserve to see."

    Penny   : "What? This one?"

After knowing that the doctor had left, the speaker named Thomas attempted to make the hearer felt okay. The speaker wanted the hearer to still have the desire to be healthy again. The speaker requested the hearer by saying the utterance above. In that utterance, it contains the request with the language specific suggestory formula. The speaker suggested the hearer in order to strengthen her and the man did not want the hearer to feel down because of the doctor's leave.

Data 20

1:07:13→1:07:18

    Context: In this conversation, Josephine came to a house while Penny was so disappointed with Josephine. Penny wanted to leave Josephine because she did not want to continue lying other people anymore.

    Josephine   : "Oh**, don't go**, Penny..."

    Penny   : "We need to find another mark."

    Josephine   : "No, absolutely not."

The speaker named Josephine just came home and there was Penny as hearer. Penny came here because she wanted to cancel the bet about getting the money of Thomas. The speaker does not want Penny goes because she still wanted to get money. She also said that Penny taught her a lot about love. Penny advised her to get other marks besides Thomas. Josephine then refused it because she believes he is the best. In the utterance the speaker requested him to not go by demanding because she wanted to continue the bet. It describes the speaker used the explicit performatives.

Data 21

1:10:07 →1:10:13

    Context: Josephine came to visit Thomas in his apartment. The woman visited him as she felt in love with the man, who loved the doctor's patient so much. The woman came to his room, even though she was not asked to enter.

Josephine   : "Thomas..."

Thomas   : "Dr. Schauffhaussen..."

Josephine   : "**Please... Call me Frederika**."

Thomas   : "Okay."

This was produced in Thomas as the hearer apartment. The speaker came to visit him as she needed his help to fix her mein coding. The speaker before entering his room, he called him with his name and the man also did the same. Then the speaker requested him by the utterance. The speaker requested the hearer to just call her name because she did not visit her as a doctor, but as a friend. The speaker utterance show there is the hint that a speaker says. It becomes the signal that the speaker used strong hints of request in above utterance.

Data 22

1:13:50 →1:13:58

    Context: In this conversation, Penny was in the living room of Josephine's house. She talked to a waiter named Albert as she needed something.

Penny   : **"Do you happen to have superglue remover**?"

Penny   : "Holy crap. How did you have that?"

Penny as the speaker and Albert became the hearer. They were in the house of Penny friend and the speaker was the bodyguard of her friend. The hearer was walking when Penny was searching the thing. The speaker wanted the hearer to give her superglue remover as she needed to get it but she does not have that. Penny wanted to use glue. The speaker used above utterance to request him to give it to her because it is her willingness of using the glue. It explains speaker requests with using reference to prepatory condition.

Data 23

1:14:43→1:14:54

   Context: Penny had just arrived at the apartment and attempted to find Josephine. However, she could not find her because she was not there. The woman knew it because she was informed by a waiter.

     Waiter   : "We know all her aliases. **She's very generous**."

     Penny   : "Uh... so was she here last night?"

The conversation above showed waiter as the speaker and Penny as the hearer. They were in the apartment and the speaker was hurried to find her friend named Josephine. He said utterance to say that Josephine is a good woman to make the hearer gives money. The speaker said Josephine is generous and then the hearer gave her money to get that answer about where she was. After getting money, the speaker said she was with tech boy. It displays the speaker requested by also saying because of his intention and it makes he uses scope stating.

Data 24

   1:16:49→1:16:56

   Context: After noticing that she would be left, Penny tried to get Thomas. In Josephine's house, the woman suddenly fell down and it made the man came back to check her.

     Thomas   : "**Penny, could you just see Albert**?"

     Penny   : "Umm…"

The speaker named Thomas came back because she found the woman could not continue running. The man tried to help her, but the hearer suddenly could see. In that story, she pretended to be blind because she needed men's sympathies. After knowing she could see, the speaker requested her to see Albert. The speaker requested the hearer to see Albert in order to prove that she could. The speaker requested her by applying reference to prepatory conditions because this relates to ability.

Data 25

1:17:04→1:17:08

Context: At that time, there was a man that ran hurriedly to leave the home. It caused the man to fall down and unconscious. Then, Thomas held a newspaper and gave it to Penny as the man did not how to read the newspaper.

Thomas	: "Wait, Penny. **Can you read that**?"
Penny	: "No, that's in French."
Thomas	: "Oh. Sorry."

This took place in the house of Josephine. Thomas became as speaker and Penny as hearer. They were in living room and the speaker wanted to go at that time. The hearer asked her to be there and it makes hearer ran quickly from upstairs. The hearer then fell down and it did not pretend to be blind anymore. This makes speaker asked her to read the newspaper to make sure that. The above utterance was said to request hearer to read and the speaker involves ability because it needs hearer's ability to do it. It shows speaker used reference to prepatory conditions.

1. Conclusion

The movie "The Hustle" took part in showing the phenomena because request utterance appeared in the movie. The phenomena were done by characters in requesting. The characters delivered the requests by lots strategies as ways of requesting others. This research found all strategies and 59 data were found to show request utterances. This means there were 59 data of request strategies. The mood variable became the common strategy because it appeared in 21 utterances. In other words, requests were commonly delivered by making the characters to request by saying it in direct way. The characters in the movie have the close relationship with other characters. Also, the situation of the conversation allowed the characters to request in direct.

This research also found out that the phenomena of request is very important to be studied. It is because even movie also shows the phenomena and supports the story line. By understanding the use of request, language users can use the proper strategies and this also affects the effectiveness of using it in

utterances Understanding all strategies is also important because different strategy has its own characteristics and all of them should be used according to the scope.

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