CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

People in this world use language as a tool in their daily interactions to communicate with each other. Communication could be called an instrument to provide some pieces of information among people. Meanwhile, language is one of the important symbols that has many roles in everyday life as the main tool of communication itself which also has many variations, types, and forms, such as written, spoken, heard, and also signed. One of the examples of communication is requesting. According to Searle (1976, p. 11), the term "request" refers to an attempt by the speakers to persuade the listener to do something. Besides, the request is also defined as the part of the speaker to get such a kind of performance of addresses like do an action or stop an action. In this case, performance could be non-verbal action and also a verbal action. Requests, on the other hand, provide a wealth of information and could be interpreted as a form of verbal action. The request could be used when people want to ask something or to do something politely so that the request of a person could be accepted by the interlocutors or somebody that people are talking with.

The relationship between language and context that forms the basis of an explanation of the understanding of language learning in the field of pragmatics. In accordance with Levinson (1983, p. 5), pragmatics is the study of language use, namely the study of the relationship between language and context, which is fundamental to language understanding and involves making inferences that relate to what is said. with what each other assumes or what has been said before. In addition,

pragmatics also help to resolve issues among the speaker and the hearer, particularly those concerning point of view. Based on Leech (1983, p. 36) statement's, pragmatics entails problem solving from both the speaker's and the hearer's perspective which can be felt and seen from different people's perspectives on everything. Here, it can be said that the question of the speaker's point of view is how the speaker produces an utterance that will make a result to the phearer or interlocutor. Moreover, pragmatics and its relationship to gender and use of the language are also discussed, because the studies in pragmatics can be used to analyze the use of language in any context.

Gender in the use of language, which is a topic of debate in pragmatics, refers to a set of terms that are used to directly represent men and women in language. Men and women who live permanently in this world have very significant differences, ranging from physical, nature, type, and how their speech's communication such as the words which are spoken when they are talking to someone. Additionally, men and women speak. Furthermore, the way men and women speak can be seen from their respective genders. In line with advances in technology, language and gender can in fact be investigated with pragmatic issues that attract a lot of attention.

In the earliest decades, as claimed by King and Holmes (2014, p. 1), researchers examined traits that could be interpreted as interactional dominance or power strategies, such as turn sharing, number of interruptions, and amount of feedback contributed by women and men in different contexts, as well as features of which express politeness, such as linguistic fences and intensifiers. According to Holmes (2013, p. 160), in any community, men and women do not speak in the same way. Women and men in this community speak different languages. In addition, women's language features, according to Lakoff (1975, p. 8), are the differences in the frequency of lexical items and grammars between men's and women's speech that

characterize women's language. Less dramatically, there are communities where both men and women speak the same language, but certain linguistic features are only found in women's or men's speech.

In certain countries, such as Australia, women's forms are frequently lengthier because men and women employ distinct kinds of class-marking prefixes on noun clauses, verbs, and pronouns. According to Gu (2013, p. 248), men prefer to interact directly and emphasize information sharing. Women, on the other hand, talk in a more indirect, implicit, and kind manner. Men are considered to speak more directly than women, and women are said to speak better than men, especially in making the request. This discussion will not be much compared to women's features of the language itself, but the focus that will be discussed by the writer here is on women's strategies in making the request.

According to Blum-Kulka (1989, p. 277), request strategy is described as the required or compulsory choice of the amount of directness with which the act of requesting is carried out. The speaker infringes on the hearer's freedom from imposition by making a request. As requests have the potential to be intrusive and demanding, the requester must do all possible to reduce the imposition. The speaker can reduce the imposition by using indirect tactics rather than direct ones. The more direct a request is, the more transparent it is, and the recipient carries less of the burden of comprehending the request. These are three categorize of the scale of directness; direct strategies, conventionally indirect strategies, non-conventionally indirect strategies which the three levels have 9 branches that are part of each level itself. Blum-Kulka, House, and Kasper (1989) presented nine request strategies: mood derivable, explicit performative, hedged performative, obligation statements, want statements, suggestive formulas, preparatory, strong hint, and moderate hint. From the

statement above, it can be said that everyone has their level of demand strategy through how they act and speak, especially to the character of a woman.

As everyone knows and feels, at this present moment, the average person's watching interest has increased since the *corona virus* outbreak struck. One of the useful things to spend free time is watching movies. In this research, the writer will only focuses on how women's making the request using its strategies in daily communication which data will be obtained from a classic movie entitled *Little Women*. Greta Gerwig wrote and directed *Little Women*, a 2019 American coming-of-age period romantic drama movie. It is the seventh cinematic version of Louisa May Alcott's 1868 novel of the same name. *Little Women* tells the story of four sisters who live their own dreams.

As stated by Hadi in one of the interantional website, The Stanford Daily (2019), the psychological and moral growth or transition of a protagonist from adolescence to maturity is the emphasis of the American coming-of-age period. This genre, which is based on discussion and emotional responses rather than action, emphasizes personal growth and progress. A flashback is sometimes used to tell the story. There are twelve woman characters in the *Little Women* movie. The writer chooses the *Little Women* movie since this movie has some dialogues that have the potential to be a request. In addition, those women characters using a American English when they are having a dialogue. The writer does observe that their language and dialogue contain women's strategies in making the request as well as in daily communication. The writer also observes its factors that affecting the use of strategies as proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987). It can be seen in the following example a dialogue took from the *Little Women* movie:

(1) Annie: Everyone is in love with you, Daisy! You **have to** keep my dress.

The writer found a women's strategies in making the request and its function in the *Little Women* movie from the example above. Annie uses 'hedged perfomative' "**have to**" in her utterance. She used a modal verbs or verbs that expressing intention in the word **"have to".** A hedged perfomative is an indirect illocution in which the illocutionary force is expressed directly by a perfomative verb but is enchaned by some device, such as modalization or subordination. This one kinds of strategy has been classified into direct level.

This study aims to identify and describe the type and possible factors of the use of request strategies in women characters especially in daily communication in the *Little Women* movie. The phenomenon of using a request strategy by a female character in the movie *Little Women* is interesting to analyze to find out how women use the request strategy and the function itself. The writer wants to explain the types and analyze language strategy function when making requests which focus on female characters in *Little Women*. Therefore, this study helps to improve understanding of how the characteristics of women's language and its functions for making the request.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

This study aims to classify and identify the types and possible factors affecting the use of request strategies used by all women character in *Little Women* movie in request. The writer analyzes the data of the research is mostly based on the theory proposed by (Blum-Kulka J. H., 1989).

1.2.1   Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the use of linguistic tools in meaningful communication. As stated in Griffith's book (2006, p. 1), pragmatics is all about the interplay of semantic information with our knowledge of the environment, taking into account contexts of usage. As the statement above, being taught by pragmatics is

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something that people have to be aware in various contexts, learners or students may gain the ability to understand pragmatics patterns in current and previous contexts. As it can be seen that pragmatics is not the only way for people to convey meaning through communication but also the way people can improve the language skills such as reading and writing, listening, and speaking. On the other hand, the essential role of the use of language is about an instrument of interaction. It means that how people communicate to understand each other or it can take it simple like this "knowing what to say, how to say it, and when to say it".

1.2.2 Language and Gender

The study of the relationship between men and women as they communicate in their daily lives is known as language and gender. The way men and women talk also the use of language distinguish them as belonging to distinct subcultures. According to Wardhaugh (2010, p. 334), gender is a key component of identity. He also stated that gender is something that people cannot avoid. It is stand-up of how societies are ordered around us differently.

While studying language and gender, the first thing someone has to know is about the differences between gender and sex. Holmes (2013, p. 159) stated that the term "sex" has come to refer to biologically distinct divisions while gender is more appropriate for differentiating persons based on their socio-cultural behavior, including speech. Gender speech disparities are also related to other characteristics such as social class, race culture, discourse type, and so on.

As the result, the study about language and gender in Sociolinguistics explains how men's and women's language is based on socio-cultural behavior. According to Wardhaugh (2010, p. 295), men and women must also speak in distinct ways. Women are expected to be more talkative than men and to be over-polite in their word choices.

In addition, women tend to employ polite language and standard patterns in their communication. Men, on the other hand, tend to speak in a nonstandard manner. Therefore, Wardhaugh's book (2010, p. 393), mentioned the pragmatic reasons about how men and women talk. He explains that when men and women are having a conversation, women are more likely to come up with expanded vocabulary which can be obtained from various languages for example from large-scale of English, and not from exploitation of native resources.

1.2.3   Strategies of the Request

Request strategy is described as the required or compulsory choice of the amount of directness with which the act of requesting is carried out (Blum-Kulka, 1989, p. 277). Those three majors have 9 branches which are part of each level itself. Blum-Kulka (1989, p. 18) presented nine request strategies from the most direct to the least direct, with mood derivable being the most direct and mild hints being the least, as shown in the following: mood derivable, explicit performative, hedged performative, obligation statements, want statements, suggestive formulas, preparatory, strong hints, and mild hints. These are the nine strategies as follows:

1.   Mood Derivable

The first requests strategy that is proposed by Blum-Kulka (1989, p. 18) is Mood Derivable. This kind of strategy is categorized in one of the three majors above, is the type of request is in the form of Direct Level, which is according to Achiba (2003), in his book he states that the grammatical mood of the verb denotes the request's illocutionary power. The imperative is the most common type. Elliptical imperative structures have the same level of directness. For example: (Achiba, 2003);

(1) *Leave* me alone!

In this sentence above, the speaker uses a mood derivable to express his or her expression in request. As we can see in the example, the speaker says the word 'leave' which he or she is very firmly said a direct request to leave in a particular situation by someone at that time. In addition, the utterance on the example above immediately communicates the request act and generally incorporates imperative or command expressions. In this part, the writer can conclude that this is the most obvious approach for showing a request.

2. Performatives

Performatives are the second type of requests strategies proposed by Blum-Kulka (1989, p. 18). This one can be defined into a sentence; the speaker expresses his or her illocutionary intent by utilizing an appropriate illocutionary verb. The request is described straightforwardly, and it is made explicit by the use of the word request, such as to ask. Additionally, the speakers that employ this kind generally convey a pleading or demanding mood to get the listeners to do anything they've been asked to do. For example: (Achiba, 2003);

(1) I am *ask*ing you to clean up the mess.

In the sentence above, the speaker uses a performatives request strategy. It is very clear that the speaker expresses his or her willingness directly, using the term "ask." In the sentence, the speaker gives the illocutionary force of the request explicitly by saying "I am asking you to clean up the mess". This utterance is explicitly named by the speaker that he or she directly asks the hearer to clean up the mess or it means not to interrupt his or her explanation. By saying so, the hearer will understand what the speaker requests from him or her. The word "I am asking you" might indicate the mood of demand of the speaker. The speaker demands the hearer to

clean up the mess. Even it is a direct expression, and it is more polite than if, for example, the speaker just says "clean up the mess".

3. Hedged Perfomatives

Hedged performatives and performatives fall into the same category, but these two types of request strategies have their differences. This type is also proposed by Blum-Kulka (1989, p. 18) which this type is pointed out that modal verbs or verbs expressing intention are used to modify the illocutionary verb denoting the requestive intent. The identification of the illocutionary force of request is included in utterances of this sort. It may be less straightforward than the other two categories. However, the speaker's plea to the listener remains obvious. For instance: (Achiba, 2003);

(1) *I would like to* ask you to give your presentation a week earlier than scheduled.

In the sentence above, the speaker uses a hedged performatives types of request strategies. As seen in the use of the word "I would like to". It has been stated that the phrase signifies a request. The request said by the speaker is considered as this type since that utterance embeds the naming of the illocutionary force. Here, the word "I would like to" gives the signal of this strategy. The speaker obviously would like the hearer's presentation to be moved a week ahead of schedule. It means that there is an illocutionary force of request embedded in his or her utterance.

4. Obligation Statements

Obligation statement or it can be called 'Locution Derivable' is the type of strategies which the addressee's obligation to perform the act is stated in the utterance. This type of request strategy is also proposed by Blum-Kulka (1989, p. 18). For example: (Achiba, 2003);

(1) You *shall have* to move that car.

From the sentence on the example above, the speaker makes utterances and one of which presents an obligation statement or locution derivable. The speaker utters, "You'll have to move that car" which semantically implies his or her request to the hearer. This utterance also indicates an obligation statement utilizing the word 'shall' where the word 'shall' here can be seen as a clear sign that the hearer must move the car now.

5.   **Want Statements**

Want statement or it can be called as 'Scope Stating'. This is one of the types of requests strategies proposed by Blum-Kulka (1989, p. 18). This strategy has the utterance which expresses the speaker's personal need or desire for the act to be performed by the addressee. The example can be seen from (Achiba, 2003);

(1) *I wish* you'd stop bothering me.

From the utterance above, it can be seen very clearly that the speaker makes a want statement or scope stating to express his or her request to get the hearer to do something. The speaker's utterance indicates the use of the want statements. The speaker shows that he or she does not want to be bothered by someone or the hearer at that time. The use of the words "I wish you'd stop" states that the speaker wants to get the hearer to do something about what he or she has been said.

6.   **Suggestory Formulae**

This is one of the types of requests strategies proposed by Blum-Kulka (1989, p. 18). This type of strategy can be defined as a suggestion to do something which is included in the utterance. It implies that the speakers may persuade the hearer to do something by making a recommendation. Take a look at the example from (Achiba, 2003);

(1) *How about* cleaning up?

From the example, it can be seen that the speaker makes an utterance and one of which presents a suggestory formulae of request strategies. In this case, the speaker utters the sentence "How about cleaning up?" in expressing his or her request to the hearer. In that utterance, the speaker suggests the hearer which indirectly requests his or her to get to do cleaning up something and it makes the request clearer. Because this strategy requires making a request, it seems pleasant to be recognized by strangers. Likely in this context, it might be making the hearer has no feeling of being forced to fulfill the request.

7. **Query Preparatory**

According to Blum-Kulka (1989, p. 18), query preparatory can be defined as the utterance that mentions preparatory conditions for the request's feasibility (for example, ability, willingness, or the possibility of the act being performed). The presence of the chosen preparatory condition is called into question by the speaker. As a result, phrases like can/could or will/would are commonly used to start this sort of request. For example: (Achiba, 2003);

(1) *Could* you clean up the kitchen, please?

From the example, it is obvious that the speaker makes an utterance that contains a query preparatory of request strategies. The utterances "Could you clean up the kitchen, please?" signifies that the speaker indirectly wants the hearer to clean up the kitchen. The use of the word "could" is typical of this strategy that is to seek the hearer's willingness. This strategy might suggest pleasant request expressions from individuals who don't know one other. When the speaker engages with a stranger, it also indicates that this is a pleasant word.

8. **Strong Hints**

The utterance of requests in this strategy is classified as a nonconventional indirect strategy because it comprises clues that are partial references to objects or elements needed to carry out the act (Blum-Kulka et al. 1984: 202). In addition, the locution does not directly deduce the illocutionary intent; however, the locution refers to relevant elements of the intended illocutionary and/or propositional act. In this case, the speaker fulfills the request directly. For example: (Achiba, 2003);

(1) You have left the kitchen in a right mess.

From the example above, the speaker's utterance can be classified as a strong hints strategy because in this case, the speaker indirectly requests the hearer about the situation in that kitchen. The speaker's utterance to the hearer is a hint that the hearer should be clean up the kitchen. The utterance by the speaker looks a bit like a satire that is still in the same context. But on the other hand, the speaker expresses his or her request using this strategy to show polite behavior toward the hearer.

9. Mild Hints

Mild hints are the most indirect technique among Blum-Kulka and Olshtain's request kinds (1984). When using this approach, the speakers produce statements that have nothing to do with suitable demands but might be perceived as such by the circumstances. This strategy is commonly used by speakers who are familiar with the hearer and have a close relationship with them. The utterance does not impose any obligation to do anything, but the context will increase the demand. In this case, the request is said implicitly. This might be because utilizing this strategy necessitates the knowledge of the hearer to interpret the request. In other words, the hearer should not repeat the speaker's words exactly, but rather deduce the underlying meaning in the speech so that it might be properly accomplished. It can be seen in the example from (Achiba, 2003);

(1) I am a nun.

From the example above, the speaker's utterance can be classified as mild hints. The utterance "I am a nun" has no reference to the request as it should be. The speaker does not directly utter her request to the hearer instead she uses a hint to tell that she is a nun in one of the churches in her city. From the sentence, it is very clear that the affirmation she uses to tell someone that she is a nun is in order not to ask her repeatedly who she is. In another word, she indirectly requests the hearer not to ask her again and again.

1.2.4 Theory of Factors that Affecting the Use of Strategy

In communicating with the interlocutor, without realizing it, everyone makes strategies that have been published by several experts in which these strategies are one tool to assess and identify how well speakers and hearers use these strategies. As an example of a request strategy that will be discussed in this study. In sorting the strategies used by speakers and hearers in a conversation, a consideration is raised in choosing some of the strategies used, such as what reasons the speaker uses these strategies to hearers and what factors make the speakers apply these strategies. In this analysis, the writer will use the possible factors that affecting the use of strategy proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 71). They define two factors that influence the speaker to provide specific politeness strategies where these factors are continuous with the request strategy used by the speaker and the hearer in a conversation, such as what factors influence the speaker to use the request strategy which will be covered with politeness factors from both. the expert. Those factors are payoffs and relevant circumstances.

1. Payoffs

According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 71), the first factor influencing a speaker to use a speficic strategy, also known as advantages, is payoffs. Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 71) proclaimed that someone could receive a few advantages for each strategy that he or she employs.

2. **Relevant Circumstances**

As stated in Brown and Levinson's book (1987, p. 74), the second factor that influence the choice of specific strategies in politeness is relevant circumstances. Both experts also determine the three types of this factor that influence the speaker to use the factor itself. Moreover, the circumstances are social distance, relative power, and rank of imposition.

1.2.5   Context

Context is essential for interpreting what people have said or written. It suggests that the speaker's aim should be understood by the listener to avoid communication misunderstandings. According to Wardhaugh (2010, p. 96), context determines language choice. In a society in which more than one language (or variety) is used, people must find out who uses what, when, and for what purpose if people are to be socially competent. Furthermore, context is the important thing to analyze women's language of strategies when requesting this research. When making requests, the researcher will use context to determine the types and purposes of women's strategies by female characters in the *Little Women* movie.

1.3 Review of Related Studies

In this part, the writer will review some studies related to request strategies to support this research. Some so many researchers have been researched the studies about request strategies. In this analysis, the writer will review two theses and three journal articles that are related to the request strategies.

The first related study is an article written by Rezky Pratiwi Balman et al. (2020), entitled *Request Strategies in Email Communication: The Case of Indonesian Graduate Students in Japan*. This study aims to investigate the request strategies that are performed in email communication between non-native speakers to non-native English university professors of Indonesia and Japan. The data were collected by the students' university email as many as 56 authentic emails written in English which contain 10 Indonesian graduate students to 10 Japanese professors. This research applied both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze those students' emails. In this study, the researcher relates to the same concept of request strategies presented by Blum-Kulka et al. (1989). The difference between this article to the writer's analysis is Rezky collects the data from the students' emails, while the writer collects the data from the utterances in the movie.

The result of the research shows that Conventionally Indirect Strategy is the most frequently used of request strategies, especially query preparatory when students write low imposition email requests. The strength of this study is the researcher shows the utterances between non-native speakers of Indonesia and non-native speakers of Japan when making the request. The researchers define completely the used theory. The researchers also explain how do they collect the data starts from approaching the students and get the email itself. Then, in the research, the researchers show the table diagram of the use of request strategy which makes it the reader is easy to understand the content of this study. Besides, the weakness of this study is they do not mention how many utterances that contain request strategies of each students' email. Overall, this study is helpful for the writer's research because this research explained the request strategy that occurs in email communication.

The second research is an article written by Febri (2019). This research is entitled *Request Strategies by Sundanese in Same and Cross-Gender Communication*. The purpose of this study is to find out the types of request strategies used by Sundanese males and females when speaking with one other and with people of different genders. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method which is involved 5 Sundanese males and 5 Sundanese females, from age 19 to 23 years old. Those participants are consciously selected from a public university in Bandung. This research also explores the factors that possibly affect the use of request strategies. In this research, Febri used a similar theory about request strategies conducted by Blum-Kulka and Olshtain (1984).

The results of this study show that the Sundanese males and females prefer to use the direct strategy more than conventionally indirect strategy and non-conventionally indirect strategy when they are asking for requests from their friends. The strength of this article is the researcher also puts a table diagram to indicate specific aspects of the data regarding the answering of research questions. Furthermore, the advantage of this study is that the researcher shows all of each sentence by male and female in Sundanese which can be seen clearly on the finding and discussion column. On the other hand, this study is interesting because the researcher has succeeded in making readers, especially the author to easily understand the variety of languages used by men and women in Sundanese. The weakness of this article is that this study may have a small chance to be understood by many people, especially foreigners, but overall this study is very helpful for the writer and readers in analyzing the various regional languages that exist in Indonesia.

The difference between this article to the writer's analysis is Febri analyzes the type of request strategies from the live interview which can be seen that Febri

analyzes it from the males and females conversation in Sundanese. Meanwhile, the writer analyzes the type of request strategies from the utterances in the movie of the women characters.

The third study is an article entitled *Request Strategies in the TV Series "Victorious"* by Lestari and Sembodo (2019). The purpose of this research is to investigate the request strategy discovered in an American TV series named "Victorious". This study particularly is an attempt to identify and classify the request head acts and their modification that had been shown in the TV series "Victorious". The data in this study is obtained from the utterances in the TV series that contain request strategies. From the stated information, those data will be classified and analyzed using the theory proposed by Blum-Kulka and Olshtain (1984) as same as the research. In this research, the researcher found about 190 occurrences that have probability containing the request strategies. More than fifty percent are mood derivable. The writer found around 216 occurrences of the imperative sentence which are the most frequent type of sentence used by the characters in the TV series "Victorious" when making the request.

The difference between this article to the writer's analysis is only just by the object itself. The researcher collects the data from the utterances in TV series, the writer collects the data from the utterances in a movie. The strength of this study is the researcher puts the table diagram to show the utterances that contain request strategies. Moreover, this study is useful and comprehensible for the writer to research request strategies. The weakness of this study is the researcher does not mention how many males and females that involved in the TV series. The result of the study shows that all the characters tend to use mood derivable as a request strategy due to their

intimacy with each other and the informal situations in which they interacted throughout the TV series.

The fourth study is a thesis *entitled Request Strategies In Pride And Prejudice Movie* by Desi (2017). This study aims to investigate the request strategy in Pride and Prejudice movie which this movie was released in 2005. In this study, the researcher relates to the same concept of request strategies presented by Blum-Kulka (1982) and House, Kasper (1981). The data were collected from the characters' utterances in Pride And Prejudice movie that accommodates the request strategy itself. In collecting the data, the researcher, Desi, uses a method of observation by using a non-participants observation technique. It is a quite similar theory that the writer used and also similar discussed the request strategies.

In the result of her research, she shows there are seven strategies request strategies found, such as 6 strong hints, 5 preparatory, 5 moods derivable, 5 want statements, 3 mild hints, 1 hedged performative, and 1 locution derivable. The difference between this thesis to the writer's research is the researcher analyzes the data from all characters, both male and female, the writer analyzes the data only from women characters. The strength of this study is the average utterances of the characters in the Pride And Prejudice movie contain the request strategy is applied in all of those utterances while the characters are communicating. The weakness of this thesis is there are only two request strategies that are not applied in the movie; suggestory formulae and explicit performative. Furthermore, she does not show the table for the types of request strategies itself which can make the study more understandable for the reader. Therefore, this research helps to analyze the request strategy, and this study is also relevant to the writer's research because she explains the request strategy.

The fifth study is an international journal article written by Nina Daskalovska et al. (2016), entitled *The Use of Request Strategies by EFL Learners*. This study aims to elaborate the type and the use of request strategy that used by the English language students from the Republic of Macedonia. In addition, the techniques used are role-plays and the DCT (Discourse Completion Task). In this study, the researchers want to know and describe the form of the expressions of the request and also types of request strategy used by the students on the intermediate level. In this study, the data were obtained from the intermediate English students' class which amounts to 20 students. In collecting data, the method that the researcher used is a descriptive method which the data are collected from the researchers by asking the students' opinion of the explication and giving them a properness situations. Same as the writer, the researchers use the theory proposed by Blum-Kulka and Kasper (1989).

The result shows that most of English students utilizing the form of request such as, 'would you/mind/like/be interested?' and 'can you?'. In addition, there were several students use the word 'please' at the beginning and ending of the sentence to express their request to the interlocutors. Furthermore, the student only used the conventionally indirect level when conveying the request to the hearer. As it can be seen from the result, the most frequent type of request strategy used by the English students is query preparatory. The strength of this study is the researcher explains the study very clearly and firmly which can be seen from the abstract itself. Besides, the weakness of this study is the researchers do not show all the types of request strategy from mood derivable to mild hints because they just analyzing the type of request strategies that they have found from the English students. Moreover, the researchers do not show the number of the utterances that contain request strategy so it seems like the findings of this study is not complete at all. Therefore, this study is quite relevant

with the writer's research because the researcher explains about the request strategies of the students and the researchers also used the same theory as the writer used to analyze the data.

The difference between the researchers' analysis to the writer's analysis is about the collecting the data. The researchers collect the data by using the technique named DCT which are random from the samples itself. Meanwhile, the writer uses some steps to collect the data such as watching the movie, taking note of the sentence, re-watch the movie, and classifying them into the type of request strategies. The result shows that the students just only use the conventionally indirect level to express their request in communicating.

1.4 Research Questions

This study aims to determine the types and possible factors affecting the use of request in women of the language used by all the female characters in *Little Women*. Based on the background of the research above, the writer formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of women's strategies used by the women characters *in Little Women* movie when making requests?
2. What are the possible factors affecting the use of request strategies used by the women characters in *Little Women* movie when making requests?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research are to identify and analyze the types and possible factors affecting the use of request strategies used by all women character in *Little Women* movie in request. Based on the problem statements above, the objectives of this research can be formulated as follows:

1. To identify the type of request strategies used by the women characters in *Little Women* movie.

2. To describe the possible factors affecting the use of request strategies used by the women characters in *Little Women* movie.

1.6 Scope of the Research

This research focuses on analyzing the types and describing the possible factors affecting of the women's strategies in making the request in daily communication of the language used by women characters in *Little Women* movie. In this research, the writer would like to find out and analyze women's strategies when women characters in *Little Women* movie were making requests. In addition, the writer will also explain what factors influence women in the *Little Women* movie when making requests. This research is conducted using Blum-Kulka, House, and Kasper's theory (1989) about the strategies of request and Brown and Levinson's (1987) about the affecting factors the use of request strategy. Furthermore, the data will be taken from the utterances in the movie itself. For the writer, the scope of this study is helpful for analyzing the data later on.