

According to Aeyoma (2004: 3) an utterance and communicative intention is called a speech act. Generally, speech act is communication of expressing of a certain attitude. The type of speech act is being performed corresponds to the type of attitude that being expressed. In addition, speech act is not only talked about word and sentence but also talk doing some act. An act shows the desire of the people who utter words. Speech act provides a basic for examining what the speaker means by an utterance. Some recent of examples of studies speech act such as Naoko Taguchi (2006) on Journal Pragmatic Association. The research entitled *Analysis of Appropriateness in a Speech Act of Request in L2 English*. The research shows the significant L2 proficiency influence on overall appropriateness, not only a marginal difference in the types of linguistic expression used between the two proficiency groups. The research uses method of qualitative by rating performance on a six point scale for appropriateness.

Next, Faith Bonsile Sithebe (2011) the study talks about investigates the differences in the communication styles of Siswati and American English speakers. Specifically, it investigates the realization patterns of the speech acts of request and greeting in Siswati, by native and non-native speakers of Siswati. It also investigates how these same speech acts are realised by the non-native speakers of Siswati in their first language English. The participants are 10 Swazis and 10 American Peace Corps volunteers living in Swaziland, Southern Africa at the time this study was conducted. The data are collect by means of a questionnaire follow up with a semi-structure interview. The data

are analyses using the framework of the Cross-cultural Speech Act Realization Project as developed by Blum- Kulka (1989). The findings of Sithebe (2011) shows there are marked differences in the way in which American English speakers and Swazi people perform and interpret greetings and requests. Next, there are differences emanate from the different cultural orientation of the two groups of people.

The current research bears some similarities with all of researches above. The first similarity is on the scope of the study. The scope of their researches are Pragmatic. The second similarity is the theory that used in their research. Their research use theory Blum- Kulka theory that focused on Level of Request.

On the other hand, the differences are in the source and method of data. Taguchi (2006) uses qualitative method as methodology and he also uses L2 English as object of the study. Sithebe (2011) uses method of questionnaire and semi interview. In addition, he uses object from Swazis and American Peace Corps volunteers.

In speech act, we are discussing about locution, illocution and perlocution. In this research, researcher discussions part of illocutionary act, it is making request strategy. Request is one type of the linguistic speech act, which according to Blum- Kulka et al. (1989: 9) is “rich in both linguistic repertoires and the social meaning attach to their use. Huong (2012: 71) argues requests– acts in which the speaker asks for something are used frequently in every day

interaction and constitute an indispensable part one's request of language, especially in learning a target language.

In other hand, Request is a type of speech act where the speaker (requester) demands from the hearer (requester) to perform an act which is for the benefit of the requester at the cost of the request Al- Marani & Sazalie (2012: 64). Requests fall into the group of directives. Green (1975: 125) and Leech (1983: 106) call 'impositives' in order to avoid confusion in using the term 'directive' in relation to direct and indirect illocution (Marquez, 32: 2014). Request as a type of acts is in the category of directive because in performing the act, a speaker tries to get the hearer to do something. Request is used in some conditions where the speaker wants to get the addressee to do something. It means request is an imposition to the hearer. Therefore, the strategies are need in doing the request. These types of request strategies are used by people in their communication. Using request strategies can be performed in many ways depending on the context of situation the speaker involves.

In general, a request is defined as attempts by speaker to get the hearer to do something, which request regards as an attempt to get hearer to do an act. Speaker wants hearer to do, and which it is not obvious that hear will do in the normal course of events. Because of in this request is one of an action that occur communication for among the people. Making request is how the speaker shows an action and expression of order to word or utterances actions.

Studies about request have been conducted in many different languages. The first study is Tim Hassall (1999) on Journal International Pragmatics association, his study about how native speaker of Bahasa Indonesia perform request in everyday situation. His study purposes to understand how requests are performed across wider range of language. The second is practical to facilities communication between native speaker and English language. Hassall uses interactive role play as a method of his study that take of data based on situations and sessions of students. He also uses subject from region of Indonesia that studying degrees in a range of discipline at an Australian university. In Hasall's study, he uses Blum- Kulka, House and Kasper theories. He also uses Brown and Levinson theories that degree of threat to face posed by a request is composed of three factors. The second is from Alireza Jalilifar (2009) on Journal English Language Teaching. His study talks about investigation into the request strategy used by Iranian learners of English as a foreign language and Australian native speakers of English. He uses method of DCT on his research; the sample involved 96 BA and MA Persian students and 10 native speakers' language. The finding of Jalilifar's study is the level of request used by Iranian learners of English and the influence of social distance in Iranian EFL learners. The last, Tri Agustin (2013) on her thesis, she explains the paralinguistic form of request used in romantic movie script and to determine types of politeness strategy used in request in romantic movie script. She uses descriptive qualitative research. The source data is romantic movie script such as Dear John, The Vow and

Letter to Juliet. The researcher uses observation and documentation as the method of collecting data. The finding of her research shows that there are many types of request that used in movie script. She finds eight types on her research and she also finds four politeness strategies on her study.

The studies above show that the use of request represents the social background of the users of language. The user of language often uses polite request to regards by other people. Also, the use of request represents the intention of the users to get more intimate and show regional loyalty to the hearers. Moreover, request helps people to understand what the language used by people in order to something.

There are some similarities between Hassall (1999), Jalilifar (2009) and Agustis (2013). They are use theory of Blum-Kulka on their research. In other side, their studies have related with Politeness strategies. The research finds some similarities between Hassall (1999) and Jalilifar (2009). The topic conversed of the research was same. Both of themes indicated that level of request as a research topic. Next, they are talk about influence of social factor and distance in their research.

On other hand, the differences are in the source and method of data. Hassall uses interactive role play as method of taken data. Jalilifar uses method of DCT. He taken from sample involved 96 BA and MA Persian students and 10 native speaker languages. Then, Agustin uses qualitative descriptive to method of data. She uses romantic as object of data.

The writer makes to request strategy as analyzes of the research because the request can make how do the listener interpretation of speech. Request is very commonly used in plays and movie. In this study, the researcher uses “*The Devil Wear’s Prada*” movie script by Laurens Wesberg, 2006 an American movie that have comedy drama genre. The reseracher uses the movie script because the writer finds request strategy on movie script. *The Devil Wear’s Prada* is the movie that adaptation from novel that has same name. The movie talks from Andrea Sachs or Andy, she wants to become of journalism. She wants to get the work but she always fail to get a work, although she has to make application work. Finally, she received by RUNWAY magazine, Miranda Priestly is the leader on the magazine. Miranda is the exclusive and arrogant people, but she can make the magazine bounce up. The Main character in this movie is the women. They are Miranda and Andrea or Andy, when the researcher sees the movie, the researcher is interest with her main character because the main character has many influences on this movie. This movie tells about fashion and social status. There is another study uses this movie. Khonita Nur Fitri (2013), entitle her study is *The Use of Figurative Language in The Devil Wears Prada* movie. Her study explains the kinds of figurative languages on this movie and the situation of figurative language used by character on the movie. Her method is descriptive and qualitative method and she also uses movie and movie script as object of study. Her result of study, she finds 123 kinds of Figurative language on the movie.

