

Data 7

The conversation on data 7 happens between Emily and Miranda at the Runway office. Miranda is angry with Emily, because she does not answer her call. Finally, she forgives Emily. Emily gives her a schedule report. When Miranda stops to speak at Emily's desk, she is surprised with Andy's job vacancy

EMILY (cont'd)

Then at 7:15 Michael Kors called about the Model of the Year party. He's at his house in the Caymans. I have that number. At 7:30 Natalie from Glorious Foods called to see whether you'd like the Vacherin filled with mixed berries praline or warm rhubarb compote. At 8:15 Mrs. Samuels called to remind you about Parent-Teacher conferences at Dalton tonight -- you and your husband have reservations at Le Bernardin immediately following. And at 8:30 Donatella Versace called about the upcoming Miami trip. She wants to know, do you need any staff besides the driver, chef, Pilates instructor, personal assistant, three maids and a yacht captain? Said to call her back ASAP as the good yacht captains get snapped up very quickly.

MIRANDA

Fine. I'll be ready to roll calls in two minutes. Let's try Donatella first. Then I want Michael, Simone and then Jay-Z. And tell Nigel I need an answer about swimwear.

MIRANDA stops at EMILY'S desk, takes off her coat, dumps it on EMILY'S chair, walks past ANDY. EMILY is relieved, but then--

MIRANDA (cont'd)

Who was that?

Damn. She noticed her.

EMILY

Nobody. I mean, I was pre-interviewing assistants for you and she's the last one but--

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The underline sentences on data 7, it shows directive applying Hedging Performatives. Miranda asks Emily to calls Donatella, Michael, Simon and Jay-z. The situation is formal, because they are in the office area.

request politely to avoid offending Christian. The situation is formal situation because they are partner of the works.

CHRISTIAN
(laughs)
And what do you do?

ANDY
I work for Miranda Priestly.

He shakes his head.

CHRISTIAN
You're never going to make it.

ANDY
Excuse me?

CHRISTIAN
You're smart, you're nice, you have a point of view. You can't do that job.

ANDY
You know nothing about me. You have no idea what I'm capable of.

ANDY hands him her glass of punch.

ANDY (cont'd)
If you'll excuse me, I have to go.

She starts to leave.

CHRISTIAN
Let me guess. You have a boyfriend waiting. From... not high school... college? Moderately handsome guy, devoted, about to ask you to move in with him, but you're not sure...

She stares at him. Appalled. And, you know, intrigued.

ANDY
You. Are not a nice person.

CHRISTIAN
Nice to meet you, Miranda girl.

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Data 14

The conversation on data 14 takes place in Miranda's office. Andy makes a mistake. She apologizes to Miranda but Miranda does not pay attention to her. Miranda needs a new Harry potter's book for her children. Miranda makes a request to order the book. It shows on the bold sentence "I need the new Harry potter book for the twins". It means Miranda wants the book for her twins. She uses directive applying imperative sentence to make request.

MIRANDA
An-dre-a.

ANDY and EMILY exchange a look. Oh, boy.

INT. MIRANDA'S OFFICE -- DAY

ANDY walks in, apprehensive.

ANDY
I'm really, really sorry Miranda. I was nervous and I--

MIRANDA
I need the new Harry Potter book for the twins.

ANDY
Um... great. I'll just run down to the bookstore and--

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4.1.1.6 Suggestory Formulae

The data analysis finds seven analyses in suggestory formulae. Suggestory formulae is using utterance which contains a suggestion to do something. So the speaker does not directly make a request. She usually gives suggestion firstly. There are some examples of Suggestory Formulae:

Data 15

SHERRY
You like race cars?

Huh?

ANDY
Actually, for me, it's a toss up between race cars and monster trucks.

SHERRY
I have two openings -- one at Auto Universe and one at Runway.

ANDY
The fashion magazine? But--

SHERRY
That's it. That's what we have.

ANDY
What if I come back next week?

SHERRY
Might have nothing at all.

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Data 29

MIRANDA
 It's not for you to tell me what I can
 and cannot do. You are coming with me
 to Paris.

ANDY
 With all due respect, I can't do that,
 Miranda. I just can't. I've only been
 at Runway for five months.

MIRANDA shrugs. Fine.

MIRANDA
 Then you're fired.

ANDY
 Excuse me?

MIRANDA
If you don't come to Paris, I will
 assume you're not serious about your
 job and I would have no choice but to
 dismiss you.

(P: 81)

The conversation above happens between two participants. They are Miranda and Andy. They talk about who will accompany Miranda to the Paris festival. Actually, Andy cannot come to Paris with Miranda because she is just five month in Runway magazine. Miranda also threatens Andy. If she cannot come to Paris festival, she does not seriously work at Runway magazine.

The conversation above shows a Negative Politeness. There are two sentences that show expression Negative Politeness of request. The first is **"You are coming with me to Paris."** It is Miranda's request for Andy. She uses expression of negative politeness. The sentence shows a pressure for Andy to come to Paris festival. The second sentences are **"If you don't come to Paris, I will assume you're not serious about your job and I would have no choice but to dismiss you."** The sentences are pressure for Andy. Miranda uses negative politeness to the hearer to make

Second, the way of main characters apply positive politeness strategies in this movie script. The speakers usually use the sentences to show “care”. They also use polite expression in the utterance request, such as: *let’s get something to eat. I’m starved, aren’t you?* The speaker usually uses low intonation on the utterance request. For example: *Give me the phone.*

Third, the way of Miranda and Andy apply Negative Politeness strategies in this movie script is the speaker shows awkwardness in making request. In this movie script the speaker employs the request conventionally indirectly in the form of statement or utterance. *Can you try again ? I would really appreciate any leads at all....*

Fourth, the way of characters apply bald on-record strategies in this movie script is the speaker employs the request indirectly in the form of statement and utterance. In this strategy the speaker applies indirect or direct form to order request. For example: *you want to take the evening off? I can reschedule everything.* The speaker usually makes request in no explicit utterance. The speaker also uses the request in metaphor or irony form.

Moreover, there are different focuses in my research among other researches done before. In my research, the writer focuses on the use of type of request and how to express the Request. Then the writer finds nine types of Request used by main characters and four types of Politeness

strategy. Furthermore, different from the previous research, I use *The Devil Wear's Prada movie script* in the source of data.

The first study is from Hassall (1999), his study focus on level of request from Blum-Kulka theories and Brown and Levinson's threat face of speaker. He also uses Bahasa Indonesia as Subject of the study. The second from Jalilifar (2009), he also found Level of request and social distance in EFL learners. His study uses frequency and percentage to show using of request and social distance by Iranian EFL learners. The last is from Tri Agustin (2013), her study relations between politeness and request strategy. She analyzes of Romantic movie as object of data. She also limits of politeness theory from Brown and Levinson. Moreover, she uses Yule and Trosborg theory of request strategy. This research is totally different because in this research, the researcher tries to observe the types of Request but also the ways of expressing Request using politeness strategy.

In addition, the writer applies point of view about the study. Request acts in which the speaker to order something. Request is used frequently in everyday interaction and constitutes command of language. Every culture, language has way of displaying respect and deference, saving face, avoiding, minimizing, imposition and exercising good manner verbal and non verbal of language. The using of request shows the politeness of languages. Therefore, people may use good language because

