

AN ANALYSIS OF PRE-REQUESTS

IN 'OLIVER TWIST' MOVIE

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas prapermintaan (*pre-request*) yaitu istilah yang merupakan pendahuluan si penutur sebelum mengutarakan permintaan langsung kepada mitra tutur dalam "Oliver Twist". Dalam analisa ini membahas kategori pra-permintaan di lihat dari struktur prapermintaan.

Dalam hal ini teori Levinson digunakan untuk mengkategorikan struktur prapermintaan tersebut. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini pada prapermintaan yaitu: *most preferred pre-request*, (prapermintaan yang langsung di terima oleh pendengar), *next preferred pre-request* (prapermintaan yang berkelanjutan sehingga menyebabkan tidak timbulnya permintan langsung), *least preferred pre-request* (prapermintaan yang mendapat respon dari pendengar sehingga penutur dapat langsung melakukan permintaan)

Analisa data ini mengacu kepada analisa kontekstual, yaitu menganalisa data dengan konteks yang ada untuk menginterpretasikan makna. Di temukan 20 dialog pra-permintaan, dan dalam skripsi ini hasil temuan membuktikan bahwa 14 dialog yang masuk kategori *most preferred pre-request* atau (65%), 4 dialog dalam bentuk *next preferred pre-request* atau (19%), dan 3 dialog dalam bentuk kategori *least preferred - pre-request* (14%). Kategori prapermintaan yang paling dominant di temukan adalah kategori *most preferred pre-request*. Ini di sebabkan penutur memiliki perbdaan status sosial dengan mitra tutur.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human beings use language to communicate in their social interaction. We can see some differences in the way people communicate with other person. Through conversation, people can do many actions to interact with each other in reaching their goals. These acts are known as question, information, offer and request. In making request the speakers commonly produce as request in direct or indirect ways, which are known as direct and indirect requests.

May (1994: 214) states that "conversation is a way of using language socially of doing with words "together with other person". In conversation the speakers also include a manner how to express an argument or as a question, according to the topic in doing communication in polite or impolite way. From this definition, conversation can happen in social life, which involved many people with different levels such as children, teenagers and adults. Conversation also produces some features that can be used by many people to communicate in order to join the interaction activities among others. One of he common features in conversation is known as pre-request.

In conversation certain utterance are usually to be 'pre cursor ' to some thing else, it is often called pre-request. According to Levinson (1983:16) " in some cases the first speaker makes a pre-request in order to find out whether they will get a positive response to their request ". Levinson describes this is an underlying structure consist of four positions. They are pre-request, go ahead response, request, and acceptance of request. This structure can be seen through the conversation taken from Levinson (1983:357).

A: Do you have size C flashlight batteries? (Pre-request)

B: Yes, sir (go-ahead)

C: I'll have four please (request)

D: ((turns to get)) (acceptance of request)

From the example above, it can be seen how speaker checks out the condition of the listener whether he may go ahead with a request or not. In this research, the writer will find out pre-request in conversation in the movie

“Oliver Twist” is a movie story tells about a child written by Charles Dickens. A child namely Oliver Twist, His mother died after giving birth to Oliver in work house. After that he lives in undertaker where he is cruelly treated He runs away to London, where finally he becomes involved with a gang of child thieves.

As stated by Yule (1995:67) from the basic of politeness, face is often at risk comes when someone needs to accomplish something involving others. The greatest risk comes when the other is put in a different position. One way to avoid the risky act is by producing pre-request.

1.2 Identifications of the Problem

There are two problems that are going to be answered:

1. What are the categories of pre-request used by the characters in Oliver twist movie?
2. What is the dominant category used by the characters in doing pre-request in Oliver Twist movie?

Chapter 4

Conclusion

After analyzing all the data, the writer finds out that the forms of the pre-request does not only exist in the form of a question as stated in related theory, but it also occurs in the others forms such as statement, summon. The explicit difference between the two types of pre-request is the former function to check out the listener condition whether it is possible to make request or not, while the latter functions to attract the listeners attention.

In addition the writer also finds out that firstly the listener refuses pre-request before accepts the pre-request. Furthermore, the writer finds that pre-request is used in question form it has the function to attract the listener's attention. Based on the underlying structure of pre-request that is categorized into most preferred pre-request, next preferred pre-request and least preferred pre-request.

Then the writer makes frequency of the Occurrence of Pre-Request in Oliver Twist. They are as follow: the firstly is 65% using most preferred pre-request, the second is 19% using in next preferred pre-request, the third is 14% using in least preferred pre-request. The most preferred pre-request is dominantly used because in the children age. The children are fear to the speaker who speaks more adult then them. Besides that it also occurs because the listener has low status or power rather then the speaker.

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