

Illocutionary Request Strategies in the Movie Oppenheimer by Christopher Nolan

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan dan memahami strategi Ilokusi Permintaan yang digunakan dalam film "oppenheimer", penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif atau pengumpulan data dan teori yang digunakan adalah teori (Trosborg, 2011), teknik yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data dengan melihat film oppenheimer dan melihat naskah film tersebut, memahami dialog dan mengidentifikasi dari film oppenheimer dan mengklasifikasikan ucapan setiap karakter dalam film oppenheimer merupakan permintaan atau tidak. anna menyebutkan bahwa mereka adalah strategi Permintaan: strategi tidak langsung (petunjuk), kondisi berorientasi pendengar, kondisi berbasis pembicara dan permintaan langsung. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa strategi permintaan memiliki 76 data. strategi tidak langsung (petunjuk) terdiri dari 20 data, kondisi berorientasi pendengar terdiri dari 18 data, kondisi berbasis pembicara terdiri dari 16 data dan permintaan langsung terdiri dari 22 data. Permintaan langsung adalah taktik yang paling populer. karena kalimat yang paling banyak digunakan dalam film Oppenheimer adalah kalimat yang merupakan ekspresi langsung.

Kata kunci: *Permintaan Strategi, Film, Oppenheimer*

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find and understand the Illocutionary Request strategies used in the movie "oppenheimer", this research uses qualitative methods or data collection and the theory used is the theory of (Trosborg, 2011), techniques used in collecting data by looking at oppenheimer's movie and seeing the script of the movie, understand the dialog and identify from the movie oppenheimer and classify the speech of each character in the movie oppenheimer is a request or not. anna mentioned that they are Request strategies :indirect strategies (hints), hearer - oriented conditions, speaker - based conditions and direct request. The results of this research showed that request strategies had 76 data. indirect strategies (hints) consisted of 20 data, hearer - oriented conditions consisted of 18 data, speaker - based conditions consisted of 16 data and direct request consisted of 22 data. Direct request was the most popular tactic. because the most used sentence in Oppenheimer's movie is a sentence in which it is a direct expression.

Keywords: *Request Strategies, Movie, Oppenheimer*

INTRODUCTION

In communication, Language is defined as a structured system of symbols (such as sounds, words, and gestures) that follow precise rules and allow humans to communicate. Language is regarded as an innate and universal property of humans, but its form and structure fluctuate greatly among cultures and places. For linguists, language is more than just words and syntax; it is a complex tool for expressing thoughts, feelings, and cultural identities. Linguists study language to better understand how it is taught, how it changes over time, how it varies throughout cultures, and how it represents human cognitive processes. This study provides insights into the fundamental ways humans connect, express meaning, and make sense of the world. Pragmatics is the study of how context influences the interpretation of meaning in communication. Unlike semantics, which focuses on the literal meaning of words and sentences, pragmatics considers

how meaning shifts depending on the situation, the speaker's intent, cultural norms, and shared knowledge between participants in a conversation.

A speech act is a communication action performed through utterances. It highlights that when people communicate, they frequently perform roles other than transmitting information, such as making requests, giving commands, making promises, or expressing emotions. In linguistics, a request is a speech act in which a speaker attempts to elicit an action or response from a listener. Requests are often written in a way that encourages the listener to take a specific action, often with courtesy and consideration of social context. Requests are generally used to describe requests made by individuals to other individuals or systems in order to obtain something. The phrase is frequently used in business, everyday communication, and information technology, among other domains. A request must have the sender, the recipient, the request's content, and its purpose as important components. A request, for instance, is frequently used in the context of information technology to describe a client's request for data from a server. For instance, when you visit a website, your browser sends an HTTP request to the server in order to obtain the desired page.

Oppenheimer (2023), directed by Christopher Nolan, is a gripping biographical drama that delves into the life of J. Robert Oppenheimer, the American physicist often called the "father of the atomic bomb." The film follows Oppenheimer's rise from a brilliant but controversial academic to the head of the Manhattan Project, where he and a team of scientists raced against time to develop the atomic bomb during World War II. The story explores Oppenheimer's complex personality, his conflicted emotions over creating such a destructive weapon, and his struggles with the ethical and moral implications of his work.

The researcher chose "*Oppenheimer*" by Christopher Nolan as the material for this study because the film uniquely captures high-stakes historical events through the intense interpersonal and professional interactions between characters. Given the urgency and gravity of the Manhattan Project's goals, the film prominently features various requesting illocutionary acts from high-level orders and scientific demands to personal pleas for trust and cooperation. Analyzing these requests provides valuable insight into how communication functions under pressure, highlighting the subtle dynamics of authority, persuasion, and responsibility. Exploring these interactions not only enriches our understanding of the film's narrative structure but also emphasizes the human element within monumental historical events.

According to (Sholihah, 2021) film is an audiovisual communication media that functions to convey certain messages to other people or groups of people. She said that we must understand that the film's message as a medium for mass communication can, in fact, be packaged in any way that advances the film's goal. The film itself can convey messages for a variety of reasons, including informational, educational, moral, and entertainment goals.

The researcher chose the movie *Oppenheimer* as research media because of several things, the first of which is of interest in the film itself and we have an interest in discussing directive speech acts that focuses on requesting, the film has many elements of requesting and This study's goal is to examine how request act are used in the movie *Oppenheimer*, . The study will examine characters in the movie *Oppenheimer* . Request speech acts are used to compel other characters to behave or give them instructions. This study attempts to shed light on how the character's communication affects team relationships, the evolution of the Manhattan Project, and the ethical and professional challenges he encounters by looking at particular examples of request speech acts.

In one scene, *Oppenheimer* makes a request to his team, saying, "We need to move faster; the stakes are too high to be cautious." This request demonstrates his sense of urgency and the tremendous strain he is under to advance the atomic bomb's development quickly. In order to gain a better understanding of his function as a leader in extreme situations, the study will examine such demands in terms of their tone, intent, and the reactions they evoke from other characters.

"Language is a system for communication using sounds or gestures that are put together in meaningful ways according to set rules. Trough language ,people can express their feelings , write poetry and novel, and even think," According to (Alshami, 2019)Humans are social creatures who are always bound to each other, language is a support tool for socialization, language is a tool

for communication and language is an important tool for human beings. Communication can occur anywhere between two or more people to convey information to listeners in everyday life.

The scientific study of language is known as linguistics. It is the methodical study of language's constituent parts and the rules that regulate how they are arranged and combined. (Alshami, 2019) It explores how languages are formed, evolve, and function across different contexts. According to (Suryanti & Afriana, 2020) from Austin Illocutionary act it is used in performing to say something by means of some kind of conventional force either explicitly or implicitly. This act is used to utter something in a suitable situation with an appropriate intention. The speech act under discussion focuses on using language to carry out an activity in a setting that is appropriate and with a specific aim. The customary force of language, the way that some words convey particular meanings and acts, either overtly (spoken directly) or implicitly (implied through context) is emphasized. The situation's suitability and the speaker's motivation for carrying out the act are crucial factors in this case.

According to (Batrik et al., 2020) from Searle 2020 "The five types of directive speech acts were commanding, inviting, forbidding, requesting, and suggesting". In directive acts, the speaker expresses a desire to influence the listener to act or behave in a way that aligns with their wishes. In some ways, this is both charming and self-serving since, if we consider that the majority of individuals utilize words to accomplish their life goals, then instructions will be the most common solution. It focuses on how these five distinct types of directives govern interactions and frequently influence how people use language to control social positions, convey power, or uphold civility.

According to Brown and Levinson (1978) in (Chintawidy & Sartini, 2022), a request is a face-threatening behavior when the faces of the speaker and the hearer are in danger. When examining requests, they separate units of analysis into three segments: the head act, the adjunct to the head act, and the address phrase or terms. The analysis focuses on the head act, often known as "the minimal unit which can realize a request."

David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson (2019) in their widely cited book *Film Art: An Introduction*, describe a movie as "a series of still images that, when shown on a screen, create the illusion of moving images due to the phi phenomenon." They emphasize that a movie is a visual art form that can encompass narratives, emotions, and even abstract concepts, providing an experience distinct from other media because of its dynamic nature ((Bordwell et al., 2019)).

There is a previous study that is related to this research about the directive speech acts in a movie/film that focuses on requests. There are previous studies related to this research on directive speech acts in movies/films that focus on requests. One research "AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "KOI MIL GAYA" movie (Fitria, 2019)), This research describes phenomena, data, situations, as they are found using qualitative methods where the author collects data to find the number of directive speech acts in the study, the object of research used is a film with the results of research on the speech used in the film using more commands. The similarity between the above research and this research is that they have the same object of research, focus on directive speech, and use the same research method while the difference is that this research focuses more on requests in the directive itself.

The second previous study is entitled *STRATEGIES OF REQUEST IN "THE HUSTLE" MOVIE* (Safitri & Ambalegin, 2023) found request strategies in the speech of the movie "Hustle" which was used as the object of research. The method used is a descriptive qualitative method and conducts observation and non-participatory techniques. The researchers collected data watching and listening to utterances in the movie. by using the theory of Blum-kulka & Olshtain (1984). The results of the research produced a derivable mood is the most common strategy. The characters use this strategy because the characters are familiar with each other and the situation makes the characters ask the others directly. The similarity between previous research and this research is that both use qualitative methods and use the same object as research material while the difference is using theories from different experts.

The third research is written by (Lestari et al., 2024) "An Analysis of Requesting Strategies in *Aladdin* (2019) Movie" This study aims to analyze the strategies of making requests uttered by the characters in *Aladdin* (2019) using Trosborg's (1995) theory. The research focuses on utterances in the dialogue uttered by the characters.

METHOD

Giving straightforward descriptions of events as they occur in their natural settings is the aim of qualitative descriptive research, according to Lambert, V. A., & Lambert, C. E., 2012 in (Syifa Islamiati Nurjanah, 2021). Additionally, they stress that because qualitative descriptive studies aim to present in-depth descriptions of events or acts without significantly abstracting or changing the data, they are an appropriate method for studying language use and communication techniques. to analyze requesting speech act in movie "oppenheimer" by Christopher Nolan, techniques used in collecting data using several methods : looking at oppenheimer's movie and seeing the script of the movie, understand the dialog and identify from the movie oppenheimer and classify the speech of each character in the movie oppenheimer is a request or not. The method used to analyze the data : Looking for the utterances said by Oppenheimer's characters that contain requests, classifying the speech of each character in the movie Oppenheimer as a request or not and searching for the phrases that Oppenheimer's characters use to make requests.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The total amount of research data found and analyzed in the movie "Oppenheimer" directed by Christopher Nolan in terms of the frequency of occurrence are presented below. The frequency of occurrence is presented below.

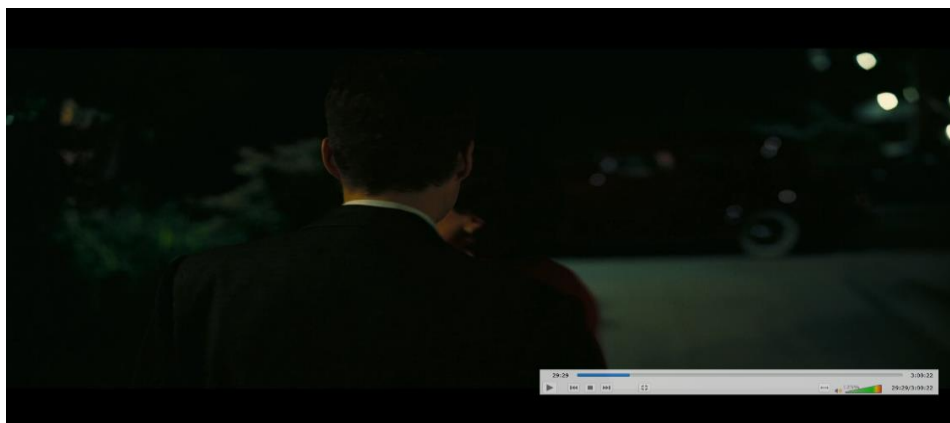
Table 1

NO	REQUEST STRATEGIES	FREQUENCY
1	indirect strategies (hints)	20
2	hearer - oriented	18
3	speaker - based	16
4	direct request	22
TOTAL		76

Based on the results of data calculation, it can be concluded that the request strategies most often used in the film "oppenheimer" are direct requests. Here are some examples according to the object of discussion first is indirect strategies: requests where people ask indirectly with various intentions depending on the context and background. For example: I'm hungry. indicates that the speaker is coding the hearer to buy food, invite to eat, or something like that.

Data 1

jean: "Fine, just no fucking flowers" (29:28).



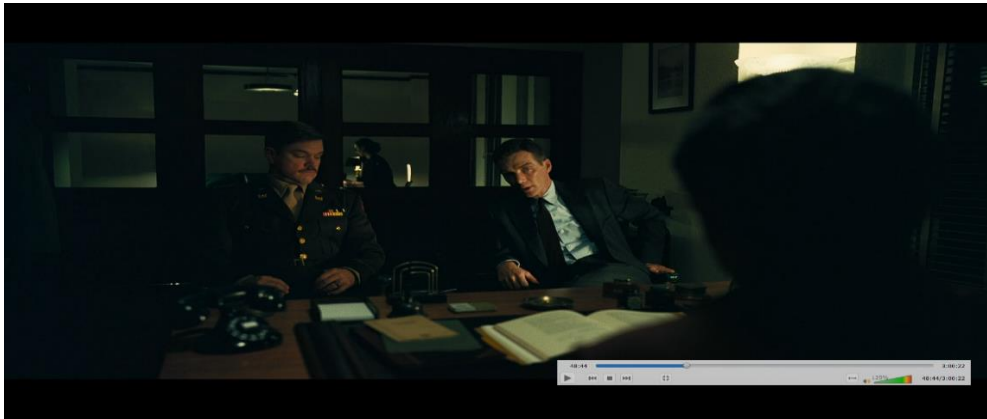
Picture 1

Explanation: A direct request states clearly and unambiguously what action the speaker wants the listener to perform. In this example, the speaker directs someone to have an item dry-cleaned, with no additional language that could conceal the objective.

Data 2

the second is speaker - based is the speaker tells the hearer to do something by expressing his wish or request. for example: i would like you to close the window. indicates that the speaker is telling the hearer to close the window. he is direct and still polite but rather direct with his wishes and requests.

: "Could you give us a moment" (48:42)



Picture 2

Explanation: Hearer-oriented requests specify what the listener or hearer should do. In this scenario, the speaker kindly requests that the audience give them some privacy or time alone. It focuses on the listener's ability to take direct action.

Data 3

the third is speaker - based: the speaker tells the hearer to do something by expressing his wish or request. for example: i would like you to close the window. indicates that the speaker is telling the hearer to close the window. he is direct and still polite but rather direct with his wishes and requests.

lewis strauss "Senator, I'd like to once again request that we be provided with a list of witnesses." (02:29:25)



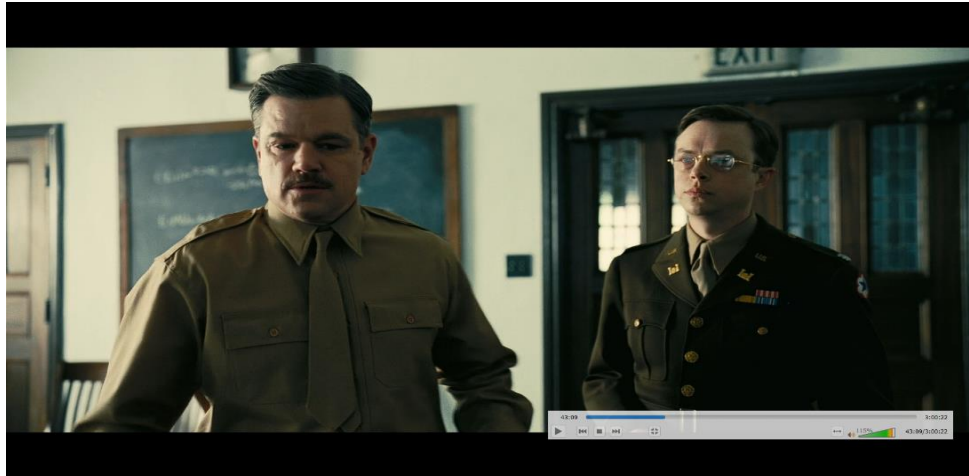
Picture 3

Explanation: Speaker-oriented requests express the speaker's goal or need rather than directly educate the listener. Here, the speaker expresses a personal desire to get a list of witnesses. The phrase "personal request" emphasizes the speaker's point of view, making it speaker-oriented.

Data 4

the fourth is the most use data direct request is a request without additional words e.g. close the window, fit the salt. and this request is usually the speaker's social position higher than the hearer. One of the conversation that contains direct request is as follows.

colonel Nicholas "Have that dry cleaned" (43:09)



Picture 4

Explanation: An indirect request implies a desire or action without stating it directly. The speaker does not specifically request that flowers be removed, but rather suggests that they do not want flowers included. This can be interpreted as an indirect request to avoid any floral displays.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, the research results are summarized as follows. First, the research uses request strategies which are divided into four parts of politeness used by the characters who play a role in the object of research (movie). request strategies are divided into indirect strategies (hints), hearer - oriented conditions, speaker - based conditions and direct requests, the utterances of the characters in Oppenheimer's movie have been identified and classified. indirect strategies (hints) consisted of 20 data, hearer - oriented conditions consisted of 18 data, speaker - based conditions consisted of 16 data and direct requests consisted of 22 data. with an overall data count of 76.

Based on the total amount of data that has been calculated, direct requests are the most widely used requests in the Oppenheimer film. the objective in this study is to find the type of request strategy and understand the theory of requests that are studied.

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