

An Analysis of Non-Conventionally Indirect Request in Haikyuu!! (1st Season) Anime

Siti Sumarti

State University of Yogyakarta
sitisumarti.2018@student.uny.ac.id

Pratomo Widodo

State University of Yogyakarta
pratomo@uny.ac.id

Abstract

This research is aimed to find and to explain the implicit meaning in non-conventionally indirect request in Haikyuu!! (1st Season) anime and the reason the speaker request in non-conventionally indirect way which found in Haikyuu!! (1st Season) anime. This research is in descriptive qualitative research. The data were taken from Haikyuu!! (1st Season) anime, specifically, the dialogue from the Haikyuu!! (1st Season) anime that contains non-conventionally indirect request. The subject of the research is Haikyuu!! (1st Season) anime and the object is non-conventionally indirect request. In collecting the data, the researcher uses teknik catat or noting technique. In analyzing data, the researcher uses metode padan specifically in metode padan pragmatics. The analysis of the research shows that Haikyuu!! (1st Season) anime, from 25 episodes, has four forms of non-conventionally indirect request in Haikyuu!! (1st Season) anime, they are: imperatives, interrogatives, negative interrogatives, and declaratives.

Keywords: request, non-conventionally indirect request, Haikyuu!! (1st Season), anime

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is the essential aspect in this life. It is hard for us to release our self without communicating with others. Crystal (2008:89) said that communication is a way of receiving and giving an information. Those information we can simply call it a 'message'. Commonly, a message is delivered in written or speak able way. Speak able means that we speak and say what message we need to deliver. We may have said some of the words like '*It's cold here*' (Blum-Kulka and Olshtain, 1984). Say that it is a message that said by someone, the receiver or the one the deliver want it to be receiver of the message may interpret it in more than one interpretation. First, it can be means as exactly what is said. It means that the deliver wants to say that it is cold here as only or simply an information that right at that moment the deliver feeling cold. Second, it also can be interpreted that the deliver wants to give a hint to the receiver that he/she needs something that not cold. That something, just make an illustration that the receiver has a jacket that he/she not used and the deliver see that and say the words "*It's cold here*". It means the something that the deliver want is a jacket. The words "*It's cold here*" then can categorized as a request. A request from the deliver or the one who speak "*It's cold here*" to the other person who hear that or the receiver to give he/she a jacket. Meanwhile, the second interpretation above, in linguistics, we may say it pragmatics interpretation way.

The request which likely has the same interpretation as second one is called nonconventional indirect or non-conventionally indirect request as Blum-Kulka and Olshtain described. Based on many conducted researches, however, the non-conventionally indirect request strategy were not often used (Han, 2013; Nguyen and Ho, 2013; Anani Sarab and Alikhani, 2015; Tseng, 2015; Daskalovska, et al, 2016). There is also a case where non-conventionally indirect strategy was not used (Kalib and Tayeh, 2014). However, that makes this non-conventionally indirect request is interesting.

The meaning of what people say is the important part in pragmatics. Cruse (2006:136) explains that in search of the meaning of something that uttered, in pragmatics, we shall connect it with the context or the surrounding situation. It means that the exact meaning is not always what is uttered, it can be something implicit. However, there is this question of why the deliver not say the message in simple and easy way. Take an example from the example before (*It's cold here*), why the deliver not simply say '*Please give me that jacket*' or '*I need that jacket*' and why he/she chooses to say '*It's cold here*' instead. That is the question here.

Based on that brief explanation above, the researcher likely has interest of the reason of why the deliver or speaker want to say that way, request in that way, and why not using the more simple and understandable words. The problems related to that way of requesting make the researcher tends to focus the research on request, specifically on what it is called non-conventionally indirect request. As the title of this article, the main subject of the research is *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* anime. *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* itself is an adapted anime from a manga with the same title written by Furudate Haruichi (IMDb.com). The anime has a total of 25 episodes. The aims of this non-conventionally indirect request reseach are to find the implicit meaning in non-conventionally indirect request in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* anime and the reason the speaker request in non-conventionally indirect way which found in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)*.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Yule (1996:4) describes pragmatics as a study of linguistic form and its user. It specifies the relationship between those two. Meanwhile, Thomas (1995:1-2) says that pragmatics means the 'meaning in use' or the 'meaning in context' generally. On the other hand, in the study of language, context is described as the surrounding culture of the language and the language use (Dijk, 2008:6). Cipollone et al (in Sinta, 2013) suggests that those surroundings of context are divided into four kinds. They are physical, epistemic, linguistic, and social context.

The researcher, in this research, is analyzing about request. Request, in pragmatics, falls on the study of speech act. Request itself is a speech act where the speaker can make an intrusion on the addressee's territory and it impacts the act of the addressee (Reiter, 2000:35). It means that it is an act of speaking where the speaker says something to the addressee in a tone to do something and that makes the addressee do what the speaker asks his/her to do. Shortly, the speaker asks and the addressee does.

The speech act of request, in English, can be linguistically realized in the form of imperatives, interrogatives, negative interrogatives and declaratives (Reiter, 2000:36). The imperative form has the characteristic of imperative sentence to begin with basic verb Leech (2006:51) and which is simple, direct, and less polite. The interrogative form is the same as interrogative sentence where there is a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence. The negative interrogative is similar with interrogative form, however, there are negative words in it. Lastly, the declarative form has the characteristic as declarative sentence where there is at least subject and predicate at that sentence (Quirk, et al., 1985:803).

In case of types, Blum-Kulka and Olshtain (1984) categorize requesting strategy into three levels of directness. Those levels are direct, conventionally indirect, and non-conventionally indirect. In this research, the researcher tends to focus on non-conventionally indirect request. The non-conventionally indirect is the 'open-ended' request which is intentionally used by the speaker so that the hearer gets the hints of what the speaker wants (Blum-Kulka and Olshtain, 1984). Added by Holtgraves in Coulson and Lovett (2010), non-conventional indirect request involves the speaker, the statement, and the context of utterance.

Basically, non-conventionally indirect request is also referred to as hint(s) strategy (Soler, 2013; Totimeh and Bosiwah, 2015; Al-Natour, Maros, and Ismail, 2015) since the speaker is delivering hint(s) when he/she does the request and since in Blum-Kulka and Olshtain (1984), in nine request strategy types, there are strong hint and mild hint. Moreover, in Soler's research (2013), there was a tendency not to use non-conventionally indirect request. There, non-conventionally indirect request was seen as more imposing and it was usually used in feedbacks and appointments.

Based on a research conducted by Totimeh and Bosiwah (2015), non-conventionally indirect request which is not a face-threatening act, according to Brown and Levinson (in Totimeh and Bosiwah, 2015), it turned out as a face-threatening act in their research. In their research there are cases where a mother asks her daughter to cook for her and a father who asks his daughter to wake up. The researchers of that research suggest that those two situations and their requests are face-threatening acts for the daughter since the daughter needs to obey what her mother or father asks her to do.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The study on non-conventionally indirect request in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* anime is a qualitative research since it related with meaning of a problem (Creswell, 2009:4) or, in this case, a conversation. The data is not a numbered data, however, it is a language where the meaning will be detail analyzed. To find the real meaning, the data will be untied or interpreted which was then described by considering the context. That was why, the researcher’s study mainly used the qualitative research design in the strategy of descriptive.

The data of this research itself are the dialogues from the anime *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* (the translated one), the object is non-conventionally indirect, and the subject is *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)*.

In collecting the data, the researcher uses *metode simak*, specifically in *teknik catat* or nothing technique, since the researcher needs to scrutinize the data (Sudaryanto, 2015:202) by taking notes on what is important. The steps are (1) the researcher watched the *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* anime, (2) the researcher marked all the non-conventionally indirect request in the anime by taking note of the time where the dialogues occur, and (3) the researcher noted all non-conventionally indirect request utterances from the anime.

The study used *metode padan* (Sudaryanto, 2015:15) in analyzing the data, specifically in pragmatics technique. The procedures are; (1) described the implicit meaning of non-conventionally indirect request found in the anime, (2) found and explained the reason of what the speaker request in non-conventionally indirect way found in the anime, and (3) takes a conclusion of non-conventionally indirect request used in the anime.

4. FINDINGS

The study of the research discussed about non-conventionally indirect request which occurs in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* anime. The results of the research show that there are four forms of request which is in type of non-conventionally. Those forms are imperatives, interrogatives, negative interrogatives, and declaratives.

Table: 1 The Forms of Non-Conventionally Indirect Request Found in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* Anime

Forms of non-conventionally indirect request	Availability
Imperatives	√
Interrogatives	√
Negative interrogatives	√
Declaratives	√

This section also presents the detail findings on the study on non-conventionally indirect request in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* anime. It divided into four sub-sections. Those are imperatives, interrogatives, negative interrogatives, and declaratives.

4.1 Imperatives

Below are some of the findings of the imperatives form of non-conventionally indirect request found on *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* anime.

Sugawara : I'm a setter like you. I watched you in last year's match, and I was intimidated.
By your extraordinary talent, your ball control, and most of all...by your ability to calmly detect your opponent's movements, and your power to make quick decisions. I don't have any of those things.

Tanaka : That's not true, Suga-san...

Daichi : Tanaka. *Listen to what he has to say.*

(4th Episode, 00:16:00-00:16:22)

The dialogue above occurs when Sugawara wants to convey his thought to Kageyama. The *you* in the sentence *I'm a setter like you* is Kageyama. Sugawara wants Kageyama to consider his friend, especially in this case, Hinata. He is, more or less, giving Kageyama advice so that he can be a better setter than when Kageyama was in his Junior High School days. He also pumps Kageyama's spirit by saying that he was amazed of Kageyama's skill as a setter. At the talks, Sugawara also says that he do not have any amazing skill as a setter like Kageyama. In hearing that, Tanaka, who also present there deny what Sugawara have said by saying *That's not true, Suga-san...* Before Tanaka even end his talk, Daichi cut his talk saying *Tanaka. Listen to what he has to say.* The sentence *Listen to what he has to say* is addressed to Tanaka. Those sentence categorize as a request, specifically non-conventionally indirect request, since the request does not uttered in direct way. Here, Daichi wants Tanaka to listen to what Sugawara need to say. However, it is not simply just that. Those sentence has meaning behind it. It means that Daichi wants Tanaka to not talk what Tanaka going to talk to. Looking at the situation, Daichi forces Tanaka to stop his talk, to not say anything about what he wants to say. From that, we know that Daichi likely knows what Tanaka wants to say. Generally, Daichi asks Tanaka to not continuing his talk. Meanwhile, the non-conventionally indirect request *Listen to what he has to say* is in imperatives form. It has characteristic of imperative sentence to have basic form of verb in the word in *Listen* at the beginning of the sentence which is a characteristic of imperative sentence that begin the sentence with verb.

Tanaka : *Come to me!*

Kageyama : (tossing the ball to Tanaka)

(5th Episode, 00:02:37-00:02:46)

The non-conventionally indirect request in dialogue above is the sentence *Come to me!*. Those sentence is in imperatives form because it has characteristic of imperative sentence to have basic verb at the beginning of the sentence. Those verb is *Come*. Tanaka who said those request was in the middle of a match. At those situation, Tanaka requests to Kageyama. The one he wants to come to him is not Kageyama, however. He wants Kageyama to toss the ball to him. So, the one he wants to come to him is the ball. He and Kageyama was in the same team so as for Hinata. On the other hand, their opponents are Tsukishima, Yamaguchi, and Daichi. The

match happened because of Kageyama and Hinata whose made some troubles before they enter Karasuno High School' volleyball club. Because of them, volleyball club's captain, Daichi, got mad at them and ordered them to reflect on their self so that they could works as a team. However, knowing that, Kageyama thought an idea and asks a match where Hinata and he work as a team.

Hinata : Tsukishima.

Tsukishima : What?

Hinata : We're supposed to shake hands before and after a match. Though we didn't do that at first today. Besides, we're teammates now. Though that doesn't make me happy.

Tsukishima : (annoyed)

Hinata : *Hurry up*. Don't you know? They'll kick you out of the gym if you don't show team spirit.

Tsukishima : The reason why you two get kicked out was because you ignored the captain, started your own competition, and finally blew the dean's rug off his head.

Hinata : N-Never mind the minor details.

(5th Episode, 00:05:46-00:06:26)

The dialogue above occurs when a three on three volleyball match between Tsukishima's team and Hinata's team is over. Here, Hinata and Kageyama approaching to where Tsukishima is. They want to shake hand with Tsukishima as a sign of sportsmanship even though they did not do that before the match started. Hinata also persuades Tsukishima by saying that they are now will work as teammates so they should be nice to each other. As a response to that, Tsukishima show his annoyed face means that he did not want to do that. Hinata who ignoring the look on Tsukishima's face or basically cannot read what Tsukishima wants just asks Tsukishima to shake hand by saying *Hurry up*. Hinata also add that if they did not show that they can work as team or show team spirit they will not allowed to join the practice. Tsukishima then objects that it was Hinata and Kageyama fault to ignore the captain, for starting a fight or competition, and made the dean angry. The dialogue above has non-conventionally indirect request in the italic words of *Hurry up*. It is in the form of imperatives since it contains basic verb *Hurry* at the beginning of the words and followed with *up*. The words *Hurry up* mean that the speaker, Hinata, wants the hearer, Tsukishima, to quickly shake hand with him since there are their seniors there so that they can use it as a prove that they can work as a good teammates.

4.2 Interrogatives

Interrogatives form can be identified if the sentence have question mark at the end of the sentence. In *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* anime, here are samples of the findings of non-conventionally indirect request in interrogatives form.

Koji : You can't even enter a tournament. What drives you to practice?

Hinata : I'll enter a tournament. Eventually. I'll get a team together, though I'm striking out for now. But I will, you'll see. *How about you, Koji?*

Koji : How many times must I turn you down?

(1st Episode, 00:11:36-00:11:53)

The dialogue above contains non-conventionally indirect request in the words *How about you, Koji?*. The words *How about you, Koji?* have a meaning behind it. Hinata who said that request wants Koji to join the boys' volleyball club. The conversation happened when Koji asks about why Hinata still practices even though the member on his volleyball club only him. So, basically, Hinata can't enter a tournament if the club does not have enough member and Koji points that out. With his determination, Hinata replays that he will enter a tournament and get a team. From that, he just asks Koji to join his team and help him enter a tournament. However, Koji rejects that offer by saying *How many times must I turn you down?*. Seem likes Hinata have been offering Koji about that many times but Koji always reject that. On the other hand, related to the request words *How about you, Koji?*, it categorize in interrogatives form since the sentence has question mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

Kageyama: Hey, your feet stopped short! *What happened to your serving and receiving reflexes from yesterday?* You need to focus!

Hinata : All I'm doing is receiving... There's not much time left! I want to spike, too! I want to jump, too!

Kageyama: Go jump around, then! (3rd Episode, 00:00:07-00:00:21)

The italic words in the dialogue above is categorize in the form of interrogatives because it has question mark at the end of the sentence. The italic words is a non-conventionally indirect type of request. The reason for that is because those sentence has meaning which is not simply asking a question. The speaker of that request, Kageyama, wants to ask the hearer, Hinata, to do a good serving and receiving. Kageyama feels that Hinata does not do his best in serving and receiving. Moreover, the serve and receive Hinata do when that conversation happened is worse than before. That was why Kageyam uttered *What happened to your serving and receiving reflexes from yesterday?* which somehow also points that Hinata's reflexes are not good enough at the time when those conversation happened. As a response, Hinata got mad since all he has done was receiving. He demands to do some spikes and jumps but Kageyama refuses angrily by saying *Go jump around, then!*.

Sugawara : Hinata.

Hinata : Yes?

Sugawara : *Do you remember what Ukai-san said?*

Hinata : About attacking both sides of the court as much as possible?

Sugawara : Right. That's the best attack. We haven't used that much in this time around.

(23rd Episode, 00:05:48-00:06:01)

The dialogue above contains non-conventionally indirect request in the italic words *Do you remember what Ukai-san said?*. Those words have meaning that Sugawara, the speaker of

that words, wants Hinata to do something as what Ukai-san ever said before. Ukai-san here is the coach of Karasuno volleyball club. In response, Hinata confirms of what should he does by saying *About attacking both sides of the court as much as possible?*. Sugawara, then, confirms back that it is right and adding that it is the best think which they should do at that time. In conclusion, Sugawara wants Hinata to do as what Ukai-san said that are attacking both sides of the court as much as possible. Meanwhile, the words *Do you remember what Ukai-san said?* is in the form of interrogatives form of request since it has question mark at the final words.

4.3 Negative Interrogatives

The interrogatives form found in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* anime, the samples, are detail explained as follow.

Daichi : You're still a goofball in a big body, as usual. What a contrast to Nishinoya.

Asahi : *Can't you sugarcoat your words a little?*

(9th Episode, 00:01:22-00:01:30)

The dialogue above occurs when Daichi meets with Asahi in front of their school gymnasium where volleyball club used for practice. Asahi is one of the member of Karasuno' volleyball club. However, he stop practicing for around one month. The reason for that is because Asahi felt guilty with his teammates. He thought that the lose of his team in the last match is because of him. Since he acts as the ace of the team, he should bring his team in winning every match but he fail to do that. To make the thing go worse, actually Asahi is not the kind of people to have many confidence. It is pinpoint by Daichi in *You're still a goofball in a big body, as usual*. It means that Asahi only has big body but he does not has big confidence in himself and *as usual* means that he always like that. Those dialogue above itself has non-conventionally indirect request which said by Asahi to Daichi in *Can't you sugarcoat your words a little?*. As said before, Daichi claims that Asahi only has big body but has small confidence. Those thing is in contrast with Nishinoya who always has big confidence even though he has small body. As a response to that, Asahi said *Can't you sugarcoat your words a little?*. He asks Daichi to speak nice to him because he think that what Daichi has been said was not nice, especially in *a goofball in a big body*. The italic sentence is in the form of negative interrogatives form of request since it has question mark at the end of the words and negative words in *Can't*.

Daichi : We also have dependable Nishinoya back.

Nishinoya : Yeah.

Daichi : *But don't knock the dean over ever again, okay?*

(10th Episode, 00:22:12-00:22:18)

The dialogue above contains non-conventionally indirect request in the italic words *But don't knock the dean over ever again, okay?*. Those request is in the form of negative interrogatives since it has negative words in *don't* and end with question mark. The request was addressed to Nishinoya. It has the meaning that Daichi asks Nishinoya to not make the dean

angry again. The words *don't knock the dean over* do not mean that Nishinoya have a fight with the dean or he really knock the dean. Daichi said that because Nishinoya ever made the dean angry after he made some troubles at school. Because of that, Nishinoya got suspended from school for one week and cannot join club activities for one month. The dialogue happen when Nishinoya already back in doing club activities and at the time when the problem about Asahi, Nishinoya, and Sugawara solved. The problem is about Asahi who stopped doing club activity after he felt guilty for Karasuno' lose in a volleyball match.

Iwaizumi : Hey! *You're not gonna say, "I can't toss like him," are you?*

Oikawa : Like Tobio? I really can't. I can't pinpoint like that.

(20th Episode, 00:17:48-00:17:57)

The dialogue above happen when Iwaizumi and Oikawa from Aoba Johsai High School volleyball club had a match with Karasuno High School volleyball club in an official match called inter-high, a prestigious national volleyball tournament for High School degree. The italic words *You're not gonna say, "I can't toss like him," are you?* is in the form of negative interrogative form of request. It contains negative words in *You're not* and question mark after the words *are you*. The request said by Iwaizumi was directed for Oikawa. Here, Iwaizumi wants Oikawa to say confidently that he can also do a toss like Tobio do. Tobio is Kageyama given name. However, Oikawa easily answers that he cannot do a toss like what Kageyama do. Hearing that, Iwaizumi shows his angry face to Oikawa since Oikawa just easily said that.

4.4 Declaratives

Declaratives form, basically, can be distinguished by looking at the sentence whether it have subject and predicate or not. Some of the findings of declaratives form of non-conventionally indirect request in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* anime are discussed below.

Tsukishima : Our special feature is the king, who's abandoned by his underlings.

Tanaka : Hey, hey. Did you hear that? My, the things he says. *Oh, that Tsukishima-kun, I'm going to really...crush him in a pulp.*

Hinata and Kageyama: (show face where they agree with Tanaka)

(4th Episode, 00:01:43-00:02:05)

The dialogue above contains non-conventionally indirect request in *Oh, that Tsukishima-kun, I'm going to really...crush him in a pulp*. The sentence is in the form of declaratives because it contains subject in *I* and predicate in *am going to* and *crush*. The request was directed to Hinata and Kageyama. At the time when the dialogue occurs, the three of them (Tanaka, Hinata, and Kageyama) are on the same team in a match versus Tsukishima's team where there are Yamaguchi and Daichi. The match is a three on three volleyball match that happened because of Kageyama and Hinata who want to show that they can work as a team. They do that in order to join Karasuno High School' volleyball club. Tanaka said *Oh, that Tsukishima-kun, I'm going to really...crush him in a pulp* after heard of what Tsukishima said about him and his teammates. Here, Tsukishima, purposely, said something to made Tanaka's team got angry. Hearing that, Tanaka became angry and said *I'm going to really...crush him in a pulp*. The

meaning of those sentence is that Tanaka asks Hinata and Kageyama to cooperate with him. The word *crush* in that sentence is not simply means as crushing something but it means to defeat something. On the other hand, the word *him* means someone and in this case its Tsukishima since the words before that (*Oh, that Tsukishima-kun*) already points Tsukishima. So, it could be concluded that Tanaka wants Hinata and Kageyama to cooperate with him to defeat Tsukishima's team, a memorable defeat for Tsukishima especially.

Ukai : You think my illustrious name would turn things around?
Takeda-sensei : I implore you, Ukai-kun.
Ukai : I refuse. *I acknowledge your commitment, but I don't want to babysit a bunch of pesky high schoolers.*

(8th Episode, 00:11:22-00:11:37)

The dialogue above occurs when Takeda-sensei comes to Ukai's store and asks Ukai in person to become a coach in Karasuno High School' volleyball club. Ukai himself always rejects Takeda-sensei offer up until that time. That refuses points at *You think my illustrious name would turn things around?* and direct words of *I refuse*. Even if like that, Takeda-sensei always asks again and again persistently. Takeda-sensei himself wants Karasuno' volleyball club to develop by a directive coach. At those dialogue, Ukai adding that he acknowledge Takeda-sensei effort but he still refuses and he does not wants to ordering around high school kids who he thought its troublesome. The italic words *I acknowledge your commitment, but I don't want to babysit a bunch of pesky high schoolers* means that. Those italic words categorize as non-conventionally indirect request since Ukai implicitly say that he refuses Takeda-sensei offer and also ask Takeda-sensei to not ask him again about that. Meanwhile, the italic words are in the form of declaratives form of request because it has the subject in *I* from *I acknowledge your commitment* and *I* from *but I don't want to babysit a bunch of pesky high schoolers*. It also has predicate in the word *acknowledge* and *don't want to*.

Sugawara : Daichi, you're not being as loud as usual. *A captain can't lose his composure!*
Daichi : Yeah, I'm sorry (21st Episode, 00:03:42-00:03:48)

The dialogue above contains non-conventionally indirect request in the words *A captain can't lose his composure!*. Those words, specifically, is in the form of declaratives since it has subject in the words *A captain* and predicate in the words *can't lose*. The dialogue happen in a match of Karasuno versus Aoba Johsai. At the dialogue above, Sugawara who enter the field for replacing Kageyama to fill the setter position pumps up everyone spirit and at those dialogue its Daichi. Daichi who usually pumps everyone spirit somehow did not do that as seen of what Sugawara said in *you're not being as loud as usual*. So, Sugawara asks Daichi by saying *A captain can't lose his composure!*. Those words mean that Sugawara wants Daichi to always act in his usual self and to pump up everyone spirit in every match.

5. DISCUSSION

The purposes of the present study are to find the implicit meaning and the reason behind why the requester request in non-conventionally indirect way which found in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)*. The findings of the study show that there are four forms of request in non-conventionally indirect way, namely imperatives, interrogatives, negative interrogatives, and declaratives. All of those found forms are basically a hints which delivered by the speaker to the hearer in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)*.

As the theories said, the imperatives has the form of imperative sentence which begin with base form of verb like in *listen* or *come*. The interrogatives has the form of interrogative sentence which is ended with a question mark (?). The negative interorrogatives is similar as interrogatives form, however, there is a negative word as in *can't* and *don't*. Meanwhile, the declaratives form has the characteristic of declarative sentence to have at least subject and predicate like in *a captain* and *can't lose*.

The findings of non-conventionally indirect request form which found in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)*, some of them contain face threatening act as in Totimeh and Bosiwah's research (2015). Those findings are, for example, in *Listen to what he has to say* from imperatives form and *But don't knock the dean over ever again, okay?* in negative interrogatives form. The words *Listen to what he has to say* is said by Daichi, the team captain. By saying that, Daichi can be interpreted as threatening Tanaka, the one he request to, to stop what Tanaka wants to say. Meanwhile, the sentence *But don't knock the dean over ever again, okay?* is also said by Daichi to Nishinoya. It is also contains face threatening act. It can be interpreted as Daichi wants Nishinoya to not get involved in a problem, especially with the dean. Come to this point, we can conclude that face threatening act can be done by a person who is superior than the hearer like the case with Tanaka and Nishinoya as the member and Daichi as the team captain.

Among many researches, the non-conventionally indirect request form which often used is declaratives form as in the research conducted by Al-Natour, Maros, and Ismail (2015). The hint strategy or the non-conventionally indirect request, the sample of the data, is in declaratives form (*I forgot to bring my wallet today*). There are also the words *This room is very hot* from Han's (2013) research; *Sorry but you are not the one who is watching the basketball game now* in Szczepaniak-Kozak's (2016) research; and *I cannot fast this morning because you are travelling* in Totimeh and Bosiwah's (2015) research. According to above statement, the researcher also suggest that the most common form used in non-conventionally indirect request is declarative form. However, even if it is common, it is not a demand to used declaratives form in non-conventionally indirect request.

6. CONCLUSION

Non-conventionally indirect request is a type of request which uttered by the speaker to the hearer in non-direct way. Non-direct here means that the speaker uses words which is not directly show that he/she request what he/she wants to request. The speaker just utters some hints where he/she hopes the hearer get and understand those hints so that the hearer can do what the speaker ask the hearer to do.

In this research, the researcher focus on the study of non-conventionally indirect request in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)* anime. Based on the findings and discussion, the researcher found that there are four forms of non-conventionally indirect request found in *Haikyuu!! (1st Season)*

anime from a total of 25 of episodes. Those four forms are imperatives, interrogatives, negative interrogatives, and declaratives.

REFERENCES

- Anani Sarab, M. R., & Alikhani, S. (2015). "Pragmatics instruction in EFL context: A focus on requests". *International Journal of Research Studies in Language Learning*, 5(1), 1-14
- Al-Natour, Mouad Mohammed Ali., Maros, Marlyna., & Ismail, Kemboja. (2015). "Core Request Strategies among Jordanian Students in an Academic Setting". *Arab World English Journal (AWEJ)*, 6(1), 251- 266
- Blum-Kulka, Shoshana., & Olshtain, Elite. (1984). "Requests and Apologies: A Cross-Cultural Study of Speech Act Realization Patterns (CCSARP)". *Applied Linguistics*, 5, 196-213
- Coulson, Seana & Lovett, Christopher. (2010). "Comprehension of non-conventional indirect requests: An event-related brain potential study". *Italian Journal of Linguistics*, 22(1)
- Creswell, John W. (2009). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches (Third ed.)*. California: SAGE Publications. Inc.
- Cruse, Alan. (2006). *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press
- Crystal, David. (2008). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics: Sixth Edition*. Victoria: Blackwell Publishing
- Daskalovska, Nina; et al. (2016). "The Use of Request Strategies by EFL Learners". *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 232, 55 – 61
- Dijk, Teun A. van. (2008). *Discourse and Context: A sociocognitive approach*. New York: Cambridge University Press
- Han, Xiuping. (2013). "A Contrastive Study of Chinese and British English Request Strategies Based on Open Roleplay". *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 4(5), 1098-1105
- IMDb. (2017). *Haikyuu!! (2014-2017)*. Retrieved from https://m.imdb.com/title/tt3398540/plotsummary?ref_=m_tt_ov_pl
- Khalib, Farahnaz Mohd., & Tayeh, Asma. (2013). "Indirectness in English requests among Malay university students". *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 134, 44-52
- Leech, Geoffrey N. (1983). *Principles of Pragmatics*. New York: Longman
- Nguyen, Thi Thuy Minh., & Ho, Gia Anh Le. (2013). "Requests and Politeness in Vietnamese as A Native Language". *Pragmatics*, 23(4), 685-714
- Quirk, Radolph; et al. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language*. New York: Longman.
- Reiter, Rosina Márquez. (2000). *Linguistic Politeness in Britain And Uruguay: A Contrastive Study of Requests and Apologies*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company
- Sinta Sestiana. (2013). "Variations of Speech Act Realizations in The Jakarta Post Readers' Forum". *Passage2013*, 1(1), 31-38
- Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Wahana Kebudayaan secara Linguistis*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press
- Soler, Eva Alcón. (2013). "Pragmatic Variation in British and International English Language Users' E-Mail Communication: A Focus on Requests". *RESLA*, 26, 25-44

- Szczepaniak-Kozak, Anna. (2016). "Impoliteness in interlanguage requests of EFL learners in Poland". *Linguistica Copernicana*, 13, 319-334
- Thomas, Jenny. (1995). *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*. New York: Taylor&Francis
- Totimeh, Esther Ofosua., & Bosiwah, Lawrence. (2015). "Polite Request Among the Akyem Speech Community in Ghana". *International Journal of Language and Linguistics*, 3(2), 76-89
- Tseng, Chia-Ti Heather. (2015). "'You Must Let Me Pass, Please!': An Investigation of Email Request Strategies by Taiwanese EFL Learners". *Journal of ELT and Applied Linguistics (JELTAL)*, 3(1), 11-28
- Yule, George. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press