CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After the data was collected and analyzed, the data will be discussed in this chapter. Here, the researcher analyzed some data and discuss the suggestion acts. This part is to answer the research question in this study, about the types of suggestion strategy which is used by the main characters (Peter, Susan, Edward, and Lucy) and the similarities and differences suggestion strategy by men and women main character. This chapter is divided into some subchapters.

4.1. Findings of suggestion strategies used by the Main Characters (Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy)

This section shows types of suggestion strategy which is used by the main characters, Peter, Susan, Edward, and Lucy. After analyzing the suggesting utterances from the script movie, the researcher found 43 (forty-three) utterances pointing to suggestion strategy. The researcher thus identified the data in suggesting strategy by Martinez-Flor (2005).

The researcher presents the data into the table that can easy her to explain it. The men (Peter and Edmund) and women (Susan and Lucy) main character use six strategies to utter their suggestion. Those are Imperative, Negative Imperative, Specific Formulae (Interrogative Form), Possibility/Probability, Conditional, and Hints strategy. The data finding are shown in the following table.

4.1 The table of the types of suggestion strategy

	Form	Utterance	Strategy
	Direct	1. Come on! To the shelter now	Imperative
		2. Lucy! Come on! Lucy!	(T.)
	suggestion	3. Wait, Dad!	(Im)
		4. Come on idiot,	
		5. Get out! I was here first!	
		6. Keep it,	
	/	7ready or not here I come.	
		8. Grow up!	
		9. That's enough	
		10. Shut up! You think you're dad,	
		but you're not!	
	4	11. Come onthis way	
Main		1 <mark>2. Run! </mark>	
characters		13. Go!	
characters		14. Stop it!	
(Peter,		1 <mark>5. Apologize to Lucy</mark>	300
Susan,		16. Say you're sorry!	
Edmund,		17. Hurry up!	
,		18. Hold onto me!	
and Lucy)		19. Stop, this fighting isn't going to	
		help Edmund	
		20. Then take us to him	
		21. Get some rest	
		22. Come on Ed, sword hand up	
		like Oreius showed us.	
		23. Fall back! Draw them to the	
		rock!	
		24. He means the trees	
		1. Don't worry, it's probably just	
		your imagination	Imperative
		2. Don't worry Lucy, we'll think of something.	(Im-)
		3and Edmund try not to wander off again	

	Convention	1. Why can't you ever do as you're told!	Specific Formulae
	alized	2. Isn't time you were in bed?	(Sf) or
	Suggestion	3. But weren't you wondering where I was?	Interrogative form
		4. Why don't you just stop it?	TOTH
		5. How do we get out of here?	
		6. You don't get it, do you? I'm	
		the human!!! He helped ME!	
		7. Did that bird just 'psst' us?	
		8. Is there nothing we can do about	
		Mr. Tumnus?	
		9. But, what about Mr. Tumnus?	
		10. What do you Suggest?	
		1, and you'll never do it again.	Possibility/Pr
		2you need it more than I do	obability (Pp)
		1. If you don't mind my asking,	Conditional
		what are you?	(Co)
		2. Well, maybe for just little	
		while if you have Sardines.	
	Indirect	1. Well, logically it couldn't	Hints (Hi)
		possibly be there!	
	Suggestion	2. Well, we haven't actually been	
		here very long	

4.1.1 Direct Suggestion

The speaker obviously utters what she/he means (Martinez-Flor, 2005).

The hearer also can understand easily the speaker's intention.

4.1.1.1 Imperative

Imperative is one of strategy in making suggestion. This strategy involves direct form in which the speaker clearly states what she/he means. The hearer obviously understands the speaker's intention. The researcher finds the conversation that relates to use *Imperative strategy*.

Data 1

Pevensies are running to the shelter, we hear them shouting,

Hurry up! and RUN!

Edmund turns around, as if forgetting something.

EDMUND Wait, dad! (M1.Im)

Run inside, grabs picture gets blown against the wall

PETER

Come on idiot (M1.Im) (Throws Edmund onto the ground and starts shouting) Why do you always have to be so selfish! You only think about yourself. (M1.Sf) Why can't you ever do as you're told!

Peter slams the shelter door

This conversation happened in Pevensie's house. There are two participants in the conversation, Edmund and Peter. The topic is Peter do not want Edmund to do something that can harm him.

The conversation tells when the fighter drops some booms. Mrs. Pevensie wants her son and daughter to go to the shelter. In the outside, Edmund wants

back to the house. He wants to take his father's photo. Peter follows him and commands him to go to outside.

There are two imperative utterances. First, Edmund says to Peter "wait, dad!". This means that Edmund wants Peter to wait for a while. Second, Peter says to Edmund "Come on Idiot.....". Here, Peter uses the word *Idiot* in his imperative utterance. It sounds rude. This shows that they are very close and it does not make Edward to be rancor.

Data 2

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PETER
You little liar!

EDMUND
You didn't believe her either!

PETER
(Ml.Im) Apologize to Lucy. (He just looks at her)

PETER
(Ml.Im) Say you're sorry! (Peter steps up to him)

EDMUND
Alright! I'm sorry.
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The conversation above takes place in Narnia. There are two participants in the conversation above, Peter and Edmund. The topic of dialog is Peter suggest to Edward to say sorry for Lucy.

When they are playing cricket in the yard, Edward hits the ball tightly that causes the window in the upstairs is broken. They thus enter to the house to see

the window. They hear Mrs. Macready's sound because the noisiness that they made. They hide inside the wardrobe connecting to Narnia. Peter and Susan do not believe what they see; what Lucy said is real. Then, they play snowball. Peter asks Edward to apologize to Lucy. Edward gives some reasons but Peter insists Edward to apologize to Lucy. Then, Edward want to do that.

In that dialog, there is some suggestion acts. Peter said two suggestions that has same purpose to Edward. The first sentence he says "Apologize to Lucy" (M1.Im). Peter suggest to Edward with direct form namely *imperative strategy*. Peter clearly said what he means, but this does not make Edward want to do what he said. He thus says "Say you're sorry!" (M1.Im) to Edward. It still uses direct form with applying *imperative strategy*. When Peter says the second sentence, there is stressing and high intonation. This makes Edward want to say sorry toward Lucy.

Data 3

PETER 98, 99, 100...(M1.Im) Ready or not here I come. LUCY I'm back, I'm back, it's alright, EDMUND Shhh, he's coming. PETER You know, I'm not sure if you two have quite gotten the idea of this game! LUCY (W2.Sf) but weren't you wondering where I was? EDMUND That's the point! That's why he was

seeking you!

The participants of data 3 are three people, Peter, Lucy and Edmund. The dialog takes place in Professor Koike's house when Lucy return from Narnia. The topic is Peter suggests to his brother and sisters that he will start to find them.

When they are playing hide and seek in Professor Koike's house, Lucy return from Narnia. She thinks that she has gone a long time. Peter has just finished counting and has not even look around to find them. Lucy suddenly came out and yelled. Edward tries to stop her but she does not care. Then, Peter finds them, Edward and Lucy.

There are two sentence that indicates how their way to make suggestions on data 3, one of it uses imperative strategy. It can be seen on the bold sentence ".... ready or not here I come" (M1.Im). This sentence is said by Peter to all his siblings. He says The sentence means that Peter suggest his siblings to be ready because he will start to look for them. Peter uses imperative strategy to express his suggestions.

Data 4

Susan looks in the wardrobe..

SUSAN

The only wood in here is the back of the wardrobe.

PETER

One game at a time Lu, we don't all have your imagination.

LUCY

But I wasn't imagining!

SUSAN

that's enough (Wl.Im)

The dialog above happened in one of the room in professor Koike's house. There are three participants there, Susan, Peter, and Lucy. The topic of their conversation is Susan wants Lucy to stop talking about other world into the wardrobe.

After Lucy tells about the existence of other world into the wardrobe, her sister and brothers see the wardrobe. There is no wood there. It is only the wardrobe consist of full coats. Her siblings do not believe what she talked about and thought that she was imagining. She refuses her siblings statement.

The data 4 shows one of way which is used by the main characters to express their suggestions. It is uttered by Susan to Lucy. Susan utters "that's enough" (W1.Im) to express her suggestions. The sentence means Susan suggests to Lucy not to talk about Narnia again because it is only her imagination and there is no other world into the wardrobe. Susan's utter is imperative strategy. The utterance is unqualified to perform imperative sentence, but the context of the utterance involved imperative. This is different because Susan must determine appropriate strategy so as Lucy will not feel sad or being offended her.

Data 5

SUSAN

Peter, we don't know what you are doing.

EDMUND

She's right. How do we know we can trust this beaver? (M1.Sf)

PETER

He say's he knows the faun.

SUSAN

He's a beaver...he shouldn't be saying anything!

MR. BEAVER

Is everything alright?

PETER

Yes. We were just talking

MR. BEAVER

That's better left for safer corners.

LUCY

He means the trees. (W1. Im-)

In data 5, the conversation takes place in Namia. The participants are five, Susan, Edmund, Peter, Mr. Beaver, and Lucy. The topic is Lucy suggest to her siblings to be carefully the trees.

They meet Mr. Beaver in Narnia. He informs to them that Tumnus has arrested by the White Witch and wants the siblings follow him to go to his house. Susan and Edmund are hesitantly to follow him because he is a beaver that should not be saying like human. Peter believes him and wants to know about the faun. Mr. Beaver wants them hurry to follow him because there may some spies. Then, Lucy suggests to follow what Mr. Beaver said.

There are two underline sentences that is the main character's way to express their suggestions. One of underlining sentence is *imperative*. The sentence

is talked by Lucy to Peter. She says "<u>He means the trees</u>" (W1. Im-). This sentence is imperative strategy. That means the wood is a dangerous place because some trees can be an informant for the White witch so they must to go someplace.

4.1.1.2 Negative Imperative

Negative Imperative strategy includes direct forms. The strategy was also found by the researcher in this study. The following data is negative imperative strategy.

Data 6

LUCY

EDMUND!

 $\hbox{ Peter stops her. As lan motions Edmund down and they} \\ \hbox{go to the} \\ \hbox{ group of his siblings}$

ASLAN

What's done is done. There is no reason to bring up the past with your brother.

EDMUND

Hello...

LUCY

Oh, Edmund (Hugs him and Susan does too)

SUSAN

How are you feeling?

EDMUND

I'm feeling kinda tired

PETER

(M1.Im) Get some rest...and Edmund try not to wander off again. (M1.Im-)

This dialog happened in Aslan's Camp in the morning. There are five participants in dialog above, Aslan, Edmund, Susan, Lucy and Peter. The topic of dialog is peter suggest to Edmund to live in the camp and not to go anywhere where he does not know the place.

In Aslan's camp, Peter, Susan and Lucy see Aslan and Edmund talking on the rock. Aslan aware that his siblings are seeing them talking with and thus commands Edmund to meet his brother and sisters. They are very happy because Edmund safe and they can see Edmund again. Lucy hugs Edward and Susan asks about his condition. Edward said that he is so tired. Peter suggest to Edmund to get rest in the camp for a while and does not want Edmund to do something else. Peter wants Edmund still live in the camp and not to go to anywhere. This is because Peter does not want Edmund get some problems that are caused by his behavior.

From the utterances above, there are two suggestion strategies. One of utterance indicates *negative imperative*. The utterance is said by Peter toward Edmund. It can be seen in the bold sentence "...and Edmund try not to wander off" (M1.Im-).. Based on the sentence, Edmund understands what Peter said easily because peter clearly uttered. Peter uses this sentence to make Edward understand that his brother and sisters worry to his safety and to avoid any possible conflicts between them. Besides, he also uses lower intonation and smiling to him.

Data 7

IN NARNIA

SUSAN

Impossible!

LUCY

Don't worry, it's probably just your Imagination (Wl.Im-)

PETER

I don't suppose saying we're sorry would quite cover it?

LUCY

No, it wouldn't. But this might!

Lucy nails Peter in the face with a snowball, he throws one back at her and a snowball fight begins. Susan hits Ed in the arm with one

The dialog happened in Narnia. The dialog is between three participants.

They are Susan, Lucy, and Peter. The topic of dialog above is the magical world Narnia is real.

This dialog happened because there is a noisiness that makes Mrs. Macready angry and try to look around. Here, they try to hide from Mrs. Macready enter to the wardrobe. They enter to the wardrobe and find other world inside the wardrobe. They are so shocked and do not believe it, especially for Susan and Peter. Lucy tries to calm down her sister and brother. Peter wants to apologize to Lucy but he thinks may Lucy cannot easily pardon him.

The underline sentence above, Lucy uses direct form with applying negative imperative strategy to her older sister, Susan. It can be seen in the bold sentence "Don't worry, it's just your imagination" (W1.Im-). This is clear that Lucy wants her sister and brothers not to be shocked.

4.1.2 Conventionalized

This is the second main type of suggestion strategy. This strategy is not as direct as the first type (direct suggestion) and makes the hearer to understand the speaker's purposes behind the suggestion.

4.1.2.1 Specific Formulae (Interrogative form)

This data is about specific formulae strategy. This is conventionalized form in which the hearer still can understand the speaker's intentions. This strategy is in form of interrogative forms. The following data is one of *specific formulae strategy (Interrogative form)* that is found by the researcher in the script movie.

Data 8

LUCY

Edmund? Oh Edmund!!!! (hugs her brother) I saw Mr. Tumnus again and he's fine!!! The White Witch hasn't found out about him helping me!

EDMUND

The White Witch?

LUCY

She calls herself the Queen of Narnia, but she really isn't. Edmund? Are you okay? You look awful.

EDMUND

Well what do you expect! It's freezing! How do we get out of here? (M2.Sf)

LUCY

Come on...this way. (W1.Im)

The conversation above takes place in Narnia. The participant of dialog above is Lucy and Edmund. So, there are two participants. The topic is Edmund suggest to Lucy to show the way return to home.

In the evening, Edmund follows Lucy who enters inside the wardrobe connecting with Narnia. He cannot find Lucy and meet the White Witch. When he meets the white witch, she gives a big expectation to Edmund. Jadis or the White Witch also says that she is Queen of Narnia. She gives what Edmund's request and wants Edmund to take his brother and sisters faced her.

Thus, Lucy appears and tells that she has just met Tumnus and he safe from White Witch. Lucy also tells about White Witch to Edmund. Edmund feel confuse. He also has just met with White Witch but she is very different to what Lucy told. Lucy ask if Edmund is fine. Edmund give a reason that he is chilled and want to go home. Then, he wants Lucy to show the way to return. Lucy shows to him.

In the data 8, Edmund utters "How do we get out of here?" (M2.Sf) to Lucy. This is conventionalized form of *specific formulae strategy* or can be said as interrogative form because the strategy utilizes question word. This is Interrogative with *Wh*-Question. The sentence describes that Edmund wants Lucy to show the way to leave the magical world Narnia and return to Professor Koike's house.

Data 9

PETER READS

The Former occupant of these premises, the Faun Tumnus, is under arrest and awaiting his trial on a charge of High Treason against her imperial Majesty Jadis, Queen of Narnia, Chatelaine of Cair Paravel, Empress of the Lone Islands, also to comforting her said Majesty's enemies, harbouring spies and fraternizing with Humans. signed Maugrim, captain of the Secret Police, Long live the Oueen.

SUSAN

Now we should really go.

LUCY

But we have to help him!

PETER

It's out of our hands now Lu.

LUCY

(W2. Sf) You don't get it do you? I'm the human!!!

He helped ME!

This dialog takes place in Narnia especially in Tumnus's House. The participant in the dialog above is Peter, Susan, and Lucy. The topic is Lucy wants to help Tumnus.

Lucy invites her siblings to go to Tumnus's house. She looked a messy Tumnus's house; many furniture scattered on the floor and there is a letter from someone. Peter reads the latter. It informs that Tumnus has been arrested because he against Jadis or The White Witch with protecting human. It makes Susan thinks that they must go. Lucy refuses it and wants to rescue Tumnus from the White Witch.

In the conversation above, Lucy says "You don't get it do you? I'm the human!!! He helped ME!" (W2.Sf) to Peter. She uses specific formulae strategy

to express her suggestions. The sentence is in form of interrogative form. She wants to the hearer (Peter) understand her. Lucy suggests to help Tumnus because Tumnus also ever helped her.

Data 10

MRS. BEAVER

It's long been told that two sons of Adam and two daughters of Eve will appear to defeat the White Witch, and restore peace to Narnia.

PETER

And you think we're the ones???

MR. BEAVER

Well you'd better be, Aslan's already fitted out your army!!!

PETER

I think you've made a mistake; we're not heroes!

SUSAN

We're from Finchley!

PETER

I think it's time we were going.

LUCY

But what about Mr. Tumnus? (W2.Sf)

PETER

Sorry Lucy. It's out of our hands.

Dialog above happened in the beaver's house. There are four participants in the conversation, Mrs. Beaver, Peter, Susan, and Lucy. The topic is Lucy' desire to rescue Tumnus.

When they are in the beaver's house, they are talking about Narnia and rising of four heroes that will safe Narnia from Jadis or the White Witch. Four heroes are two sons of Adam and two daughters of Eve. Their story show that the

four heroes is Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy. They do not believe that they are a hero and think that the beavers have done wrong. Peter does not want this controversy continued, he decides to return to Professor Koike's house. But Lucy thinks about Tumnus and his safety. Peter said that they cannot do something and it is out of their strength.

Lucy uses indirect form with applying *specific formulae strategy*. The sentence uses interrogative sentence. This sentence is an interrogative with *wh*-Question. It can be seen in the bold sentence "**But what about Mr. Tumnus?**" (W2.Sf). That means Lucy suggest to think about Tumnus about what will happen to Tumnus if they leave and who will help him.

4.1.4 Possibility/Probability

This strategy belongs to conventionalized form with employing modal and semi-modal. The researcher finds the data from script movie performing possibility/probability strategy, as bellow:

Data 11

TUMNUS AND LUCY OUTSIDE/RETURN TO ENGLAND

TUMNUS

We must move quietly the woods are full of her spies, even some of the trees are on her side

LUCY

I think so. (Tumnus starts to return her handkerchief, but she gives it back) $\frac{\text{(W1.Im)}}{\text{Im}} \underbrace{\text{Keep it, (W2.Pp)}}_{\text{you need it more than}}_{\text{I do.}}$

Tumnus laughs, and touches Lucy's nose...

MR. TUMNUS

Go... Come on, go!

Lucy runs off, and Mr. Tumnus returns to his home Lucy heads for the wardrobe

The conversation above takes place in Narnia. There are two participants in the dialog above. They are Tumnus and Lucy. The topic of dialog above is Lucy gives her handkerchief to Tumnus because he is so sad.

This dialog tells about Tumnus wants to take Lucy to face the White Witch. He does it because there is a command created by White Witch. The command said that she does not want a human in magical world Narnia. This plan is stopped by him because he sees Lucy disappointed. Lucy thinks that he is her friend and a kind faun. While, he has not yet met someone like Lucy. They thus run before Jadis aware about Lucy coming in Narnia. Tumnus carries Lucy to

return in the first place they met. Tumnus is so sad and cries. Lucy give her kerchief to Tumnus and wants Tumnus bring it with his.

In the data 11, there are some way of woman main character to perform suggestion. One of it is *possibility/probability*. The utterance by Lucy toward Tumnus. She says "<u>you need it more than I do</u>" (W2.Pp). In this utterance, she uses different strategy. It is conventionalized form of *possibility or probability strategy*. That because this strategy employs the use of verb to give a suggestion. The sentences mean Lucy wants Tumnus collect her handkerchief because he is so sad and more need it than hers.

4.1.5 Conditionals

Conditionals strategy is conventionalized form of kinds of making suggestion. The researcher finds the conversation that relates to use *conditionals* strategy. The strategy is as follows:

Data 12

LUCY AND TUMNUS AAAUUUGGGGHHHHH!!! TUMNUS (slowly walking out as Lucy picks up packages) Uh, CH... gk, ch (random noises) LUCY Were you hiding from me? TUMNUS Huh, um, n..n. no, I..I... I didn't want to scare you, LUCY if you don't mind my asking...what are you? (W2.Co) TUMNUS Why, I'm a faun! And you must be some beardless dwarf?

The dialog above happened in other world inside the wardrobe or Narnia.

The dialog is conversation between Lucy and Tumnus. So there are two participants, Lucy and Tumnus. The topic is the explanation of what Tumnus is.

When Lucy was hiding inside the wardrobe, she enters to the magical world, Narnia. She only sees trees and snow. She meets with Tumnus. They are very shocked. Tumnus drops his package and hides behind the tree. Lucy picks up the packages and gives it to him. Tumnus says that he does not want Lucy become scare. Lucy is very curious about what he is because Tumnus looks different.

From the data above, there is one strategy to show suggestion act. Lucy utters "<u>If you don't mind my asking... what are you?"</u> (W2.Co) to Tumnus. She uses conventionalized forms especially using *conditionals strategy*. The sentence shows that Lucy wants Tumnus to explain who he is and what he really is.

4.1.3 Indirect

The speaker is not clearly uttering what she/he means. This strategy indirectly pointed to the indicator. It makes the hearer infer what exactly the speaker intention in her/his suggestion.

4.1.3.1 Hints Strategy

Hints strategy is the most indirect strategy to express suggestions. The speaker is not clearly stated her/his true intention. This makes the hearer thinks what the speaker really means.

Data 13

Susan and Peter sit on a couch and the Professor sits in a chair across from $t \not \models \text{hem}$

PROFESSOR

What was it like?

SUSAN

Like talking to a lunatic!

PROFESSOR

No, not her - the forest!

PETER

You're-you're not saying you believe her?

PROFESSOR

No, not her - the forest!

PETER

You....you actually believe her?

PROFESSOR

Well don't you?

SUSAN

(W3. Hi) Well, logically it couldn't possibly be there!

The participants of the conversation above are three people, Susan, Peter, and Professor Koike. The topic is they were hard to believe about the existence of other world especially inside the wardrobe. The setting takes place in Professor Koike's office.

Peter, Susan, and Professor Koike are talking in the Professor's office. They are talking about their younger sister Lucy who always says that there is a world inside the wardrobe. This makes professor so curious with the story. Peter and Susan think that professor believes Lucy's story about Narnia. It does not make sense because it is impossible to have a world inside the wardrobe.

In the data 13, the underline sentence is indirect form of *Hints strategy* for expression of suggestions. It is used by Susan to suggest to Professor Koike. She says "Well, logically it couldn't possibly be there!". It means that Susan wants to Professor Koike aware that it does not make sense if there is a world into the wardrobe.

4.3 Similarities and differences of man and woman main character in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* movie

This point describes about the finding above. This research uses *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* movie. The object of this study is the main characters, Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy. This part is to describe the similarities and differences strategy that man (Peter and Edmund) and woman (Susan and Lucy) main character used in making suggestion.

In this movie, the main characters use several variation strategies. There are forty-three utterances pointing to spoken suggestion which is used by the main characters, Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy. Here, the researcher describes about types of suggestions which is applied by man (Peter and Edmund) and woman (Susan and Lucy) main characters.

The researcher finds the similarities and differences by man (Peter and Edmund) and woman (Susan and Lucy) main characters especially in making suggestion. They use four similarities strategies, imperative, negative imperative, and suggestion formulae (interrogative form), and hints strategy. Furthermore, they also use two differences strategy, possibility/probability, and conditional.

The first same strategy is imperative. They are either man (Peter and Edmund) or woman (Susan and Lucy) main character use this strategy. By comparing between man and woman main character, man main character (Peter and Edmund) prefer to use this strategy than other strategies. They use it because they want the hearer to do what the speaker said. Imperative is in form of direct and the hearer can understand what the speaker said easily.

Some imperative forms are different. They do not have indicator of imperative, but they actually are imperative based on the context. As an example word from data 4 "*That's enough*". It was said by Susan toward Lucy. This indicates as imperative. Susan uses this word because she must choose appropriately strategy to express her suggestion so as Lucy does not feel offend. As Wardhaugh (324:2006) said that woman focuses on the self, feelings, affiliation with others, home, and family.

Then, people who are close friends or intimates use more imperative (Holmes, 290:1995). Usually, the speaker uses the word like say the hearer name, say the hearer using fool, idiot, and so on. Those imperatives are almost consisting of rancor and caused no offences. It is like Peter said to Edmund, "Come on idiot....". The imperative utterance like that may be able to make Edmund being angry. Or "Come on Ed, sword hand up like Oreius showed us". Peter calls Edmund using his name Ed. That because they have close relation as elder brother and younger brother.

The second same strategy is *negative imperative*. This strategy is direct strategy. Although, both of the main characters, man (Peter and Edmund) and woman (Susan and Lucy) seldom use it. This strategy is most direct strategy of making suggestion (Martinez–Flor, 2005). So this is usually only used by superordinate people to subordinate people.

The speaker sometimes uses the words that cannot identification as negative imperative but is actually is imperative. As Lucy said to Peter, "He means the trees". Lucy said with fully confident that her brothers and sister understand and correctly interpreting, so they will do something related to Lucy's utterance.

The third is Specific formulae (interrogative form) strategy. It is also used by man (Peter and Edmund) and woman (Susan and Lucy) main character in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* movie. This strategy utilizes interrogative form in making suggestion (Martinez-flor, 2005).

The researcher found that woman uses more variation specific formulae than man. Woman utilize some forms of interrogative form, for example *wh*-questions, *yes-no* questions, and tag questions. According to Holmes (1995), tag question is more used by woman than man. This is because woman uses tags based on polite function. Whereas, man uses tags to expression of uncertainty. It is like an example from data 9 that is said by Lucy to Peter. She says "You don't get it do you? I'm the human!!! He helped ME!".

The last is hints strategy. This strategy is part of indirect form of suggestions. Here, the speaker is not clearly stated her/his true intention. This makes the hearer have two options and they have to conclude for what the speaker said. According to Martinez-Flor, hints strategy is the most indirect type of comment that can be used to make a suggestion.

The description above is about similarities of suggesting strategy which is used by man and woman main characters in that movie. Then, the researcher also explains differences of suggesting strategy that they used. The main characters, Man and woman main characters, always not use same strategy in making suggestion. They also use different strategy like using possibility/probability, and conditional. In this movie, possibility/probability and conditional are only used by woman main character, Susan and Lucy. Whereas, man main character never uses those strategies in making suggestion.

Possibility or probability is one of strategy to perform suggestion. This is conventionalized form. This strategy employs the use of verb to express suggestions (Martines-Flor, 2005). The hearer still can understand what the

speaker means because the indicators of suggestion always appear in the utterance. Here, man (Peter and Edmund) main character is not use this strategy. This strategy only used by woman (Susan and Lucy) main character. It is caused by the relation between the interlocutors and age.

Conditionals strategy is conventionalized form of making suggestion that show the politeness of the speaker. Conditionals is used by Lucy to Tumnus or the Faun. The researcher assumes that the first, Lucy and Tumnus has different age, she also did not know who Tumnus is. It means that Tumnus is a stranger for Lucy and conversely. Second, Lucy does not live in Narnia and also not a Narnia society. This means that they did not have relation. So, she uses this strategy possibly to be polite.

Based on finding of this study, men and women main characters use several variations in the production of suggestion strategies. Those strategies are imperative, non-imperative, specific formulae (interrogative forms), possibility/probability, conditionals, and hints strategy. Men main characters (Peter and Edmund) use four strategies but they dominant use direct form of imperative strategy than other strategies. The four strategies are imperative, nonimperative, specific formulae (interrogative form) and hints strategy. Then, women main character (Susan and Lucy) use six strategies to express suggestions including imperative, non-imperative, specific formulae (interrogative form), possibility/probability, and conditional. They frequently use indirect form in their conversation.

This may be influenced by language characteristic between man and woman. Man and woman have different language characteristic (Holmes, 13:1995). Man is more direct than woman in a conversation because man has dominant position in social when they are doing interaction. Whereas, woman is cooperative role in their interaction and tends to use indirect. That is because woman knows her position and self-conscious so as woman is more concerned with the feeling of the interlocutor.