

4.1 The table of the types of suggestion strategy

	Form	Utterance	Strategy
Main characters (Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy)	Direct suggestion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Come on! To the shelter now 2. Lucy! Come on! Lucy! 3. Wait, Dad! 4. Come on idiot,.... 5. Get out! I was here first! 6. Keep it,.... 7.ready or not here I come. 8. Grow up! 9. That's enough 10. Shut up! You think you're dad, but you're not! 11. Come on....this way 12. Run! 13. Go! 14. Stop it! 15. Apologize to Lucy 16. Say you're sorry! 17. Hurry up! 18. Hold onto me! 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 	Imperative (Im)
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Don't worry, it's probably just your imagination 2. Don't worry Lucy, we'll think of something. 3.and Edmund try not to wander off again 	Negative Imperative (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.

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:

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 “**you need it more than I do**” (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:

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.

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, non-imperative, 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.

