

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Research Finding

1.2 Table of the Summary of the Analysis Result

Data	Utterances	Kinds of Suggesting Acts	The Strategy of Suggesting Acts
1	“Why can't you get changed in your own office?”	Conventionalized suggesting Act	Conventionalized strategy namely Specific formula

	"I meant you couldn't do it..."	Direct Suggesting act	Direct strategy namely Negative imperative
2	"You could turn your desk around and just stare at it all day."	Conventionalized suggesting act	Conventionalized strategy namely possibility
	"Sit down"	Direct suggesting act	Direct suggesting act namely imperative form
3	"Well, on the bright side, you hated working for that magazine."	Indirect suggesting act	Indirect strategy namely the use of hints
	"the most important thing is not to panic"	Indirect suggesting act	Indirect strategy namely impersonal
	"Don't answer the phone!"	Direct suggesting act	Direct strategy namely negative imperative
4	"No, Suze, you can't do it again"	Direct suggesting act	Direct strategy namely negative imperative
5	"Maybe you should have a backup plan"	Conventionalized suggesting act	Conventionalized strategy namely the use of modal (should)
	"You can write a fashion piece and send it to Alette"	Conventionalized suggesting act	Conventionalized strategy namely possibility
6	"Yeah, that's great, but then in a lot of ways it's kinda not great"	Indirect suggesting act	Indirect strategy namely the use of hints.
7	"But I guess it would be nice if my maid of honor could afford her own dress"	Indirect suggesting act	Indirect strategy namely impersonal form

	“You should've been there”	Conventionalized suggesting act	Conventionalized strategy namely the use of modal verb (should)
8	“Which looks as if it's been copied straight out of Money for Dummies”	Indirect suggesting act	Indirect strategy namely the use of hints
	“Try it again. Remind me why I hired you”	Direct suggesting act	Direct strategy namely imperative form
9	“Get your coat”	Direct suggesting act	Direct strategy namely imperative form
10	“Aren't you supposed to be getting to Alette?”	Conventionalized suggesting act	Conventionalized strategy namely specific strategy
11	“You should put a picture in that.”	Conventionalized suggesting act	Conventionalized strategy namely the use of modal verb “should”
12	“Now, what we have here, Rebecca, is a situation in which someone needs to be asking some very hard questions”	Indirect suggesting act	Indirect strategy namely the use of hints
	“Put your hand up”	Direct suggesting act	Direct strategy namely imperative form
13	“Your tie does not go with your shirt”	Indirect suggesting act	Indirect strategy namely the use of hints
	“Try to enjoy yourself”	Direct suggesting act	Direct strategy namely imperative form

Direct, Conventionalized, and Indirect. Direct suggesting act is mostly appear in the dialogue. It appears 12 (twelve) times. Then conventionalized appears 11 (eleven) times. The last indirect appears in 9 (nine) times.

From the table above, the writer also finds out there are 9 (nine) strategies of suggesting acts that use in the dialogue. Direct strategies that use are imperative and negative imperative form. Then, in conventionalized strategies that use are specific formula, possibility/ probability, the use of modal verb (should) (need), and conditional. For indirect strategies that use are impersonal and the use of hints.

4.2 Analysis

In analysis, the writer takes the dialogue based on different segments. After that the writer makes segments into a fragment for analysis. When the writer analyzes the data, the writer presents the fragments, classifying the kinds of the suggesting act and describing how the suggesting acts performed by the character.

Data 1

Suze : " Special skills: Fencing"? Fluent in Finnish
Rebecca : What? Who doesn't pad their resume?
Shoe! Thanks.
Suze : (1.1) Why can't you get changed in your own office?
Rebecca : And let everyone at Gardening Today know.
I've secretly arranged an interview at Alette magazine?
Did I mention I have an interview at Alette magazine
Suze : Only about a billion times.
Rebecca : OK... It's kind of a leap, isn't it?
Suze : Gardening to fashion?
I mean, not that (1.2) I meant you couldn't do it...
Rebecca : Suze... since I was I wanted to work at Alette magazine.
If I can just get this job I will be happy forever.

Suze : Wow.

Description

In that data, it can be seen that the participants are Rebecca and Suze. The topic of the conversation is about Suze suggests toward Rebecca not to come to the Alette interview. Suze does not agree because Rebecca will make huge change from gardening company to fashion company. The setting itself is in Suze's office.

Analysis

The writer classifies both of the characters use suggesting act. It begins from first utterance of Suze (1.1) **“Why can't you get changed in your own office?”** Based on Suze's utterance toward Rebecca, this kinds of suggesting acts is conventionalized forms. Suze uses conventionalized form for her suggestion because she wants the hearer (Rebecca) understand what Suze's (the speaker) mean. Second utterance, Suze's utterance (1.2) **“I meant you couldn't do it...”** based on Suze's utterance, she uses kinds of suggesting act is direct form because the speaker clearly states what she means.

From the explanation above there are some ways of how the characters perform the suggestion. First, Suze utters **(1.1) “Why can't you get changed in your own office?”** She uses strategy of conventionalized suggesting namely specific formula, because the strategy uses in the interrogative form. Second utterance **(1.2) “I meant you couldn't do it...”** uses direct strategy namely negative imperative because it implies that the speaker wants the hearer to do something immediately.

Result

There are two utterances that can be classified as suggesting acts. The first uses conventionalized suggesting act and second uses direct suggesting act. After that she performs in the first utterance use conventionalized strategy namely specific formula and second utterance uses direct strategy namely negative imperative.

Data 2

Rebecca : What's behind you? Um...Oh, my God. Oh, it's a naked man. Oh, sorry.

It gave me such a fright. I, uh...I didn't know what it was. Clearly, he's beheaded. Who would do that to him?

Luke : Well, a few questions.

Rebecca : But, look! Makes you wonder what they're looking at on the fifth floor, right?

(2.1) "You could turn your desk around and just stare at it all day."

I would.

Not.

Luke : Ms. Bloomwood.

Rebecca : I'm not a pervert.

Luke : (2.2) Sit down.

Rebecca : I'm sorry, I'm terrible at interviews.

Description

The participants in data 2 are Rebecca and Luke Brandon. The topic in this conversation is Rebecca gets shock with something on Billboard while she is getting interviewed on Successful Saving. She suggests Luke to turn his desk and see the Billboard. That happens in Luke's Office.

Data 3

Suze : (3.1) Well, on the bright side, you hated working for that magazine.

Rebecca : It was my income, Suze.
I need my income!

Suze : OK, Bex, (3.2) the most important thing is not to panic.
(3.3) Don't answer the phone!

Rebecca : No!

Suze : It might be a debt collector!

Description

In the data 3, the participants are Rebecca and Suze. The topic of their conversation is talking about Rebecca who wants to get income and works for magazine. As a best friend, Suze suggests to Rebecca to look for another job because she knows Rebecca hate that magazine. This dialogue happens in Suze's apartment.

Analysis

This data, the writer classifies three utterances which include suggesting act. First utterance, Suze says (3.1) **“Well, on the bright side, you hated working for that magazine”**. She suggests to Rebecca with indirect form, because she give suggestion with no clear state. Suze wants to remind Rebecca to not work in magazine. Second, Suze gives a suggestion to Rebecca (3.2) **“the most important thing is not to panic”**. Suze’s utterance includes kinds of suggesting acts is indirect form, because she give true intention but with not clear state. Third, Suze’s utterance (3.3) **“Don’t answer the phone!”** This utterance includes direct forms as kinds of suggesting act, it can be known that the speaker suggests the hearer with clear statement.

From that utterances, there are some ways of how the characters perform suggesting act. First utterance, Suze utters (3.1) **“Well, on the bright side, you hated working for that magazine”** to Rebecca. She performs her suggestion with indirect strategy namely hints. Then, Suze utters (3.2) **“the most important thing is not to panic”** to Rebecca. She uses indirect strategy namely impersonal. The last utterance, Suze says (3.3) **“Don't answer the phone!”** That uses direct strategy namely negative imperative because it implies that the speaker wants the hearer to do something immediately.

Result

There are three utterances that classified as suggesting acts. The first and second utterance choose indirect suggesting act. For the strategy, first utterance uses hints and second uses impersonal as indirect strategy to perform suggestion. The last choose direct suggesting act and uses strategy namely negative imperative.

Data 4

Rebecca : How am I going to pay you the rent now?
 Suze : Well, I'm ripping up your rent check!
 Rebecca : (4.1) No, Suze, you can't do it again.
 Suze : It's my apartment, well, my parent's apartment,
 but it's my rules.
 Rebecca : I'm gonna buy you the biggest present.
 I am! I know where I'm going to go.
 There's a sale at Macy's!

Description

This participant in conversation above are Rebecca and Suze. The conversation happens in Suze's apartment. The topic of the conversation is talking about Rebecca cannot pay rent of apartment and Suze will pay it. Rebecca suggests Suze to not do it.

Analysis

In the fourth data, the writer classifies one utterance that includes suggesting act. Rebecca's utterance (4.1) **"No, Suze, you can't do it again"**, that kinds of suggesting acts is direct form. It can be direct form because Rebecca suggests Suze with clear statement.

From that utterance, there is a way how the character performs suggesting act. Rebecca utters (4.1) **“No, Suze, you can't do it again”** to Suze, because she does want Suze pay the rent. Rebecca is used strategy of direct suggesting namely negative imperative, because the hearer being advise to do something immediately.

Result

From the conversation above, there is one utterance that can be classified as suggesting act. Rebecca uses direct suggesting act as kinds of suggesting acts, and she chooses negative imperative as how she perform the suggesting act. Negative imperative that belongs to strategy of direct suggesting act.

Data 5

Suze : Bex.
Rebecca : Oh, God...

Suze : How are you going to pay off sixteen thousand twelve hundred and 62 dollars and 70 cents with no job?

Rebecca : I could win the lottery.

Suze : (5.1) Maybe you should have a backup plan. Oh! Backup plan, I got it, I got it. Backup plan.

OK. When Tarkie thought of his dream job, he, um, wrote this proposal just about him, you know, what he's made of and that's what you can do.

(5.2) You can write a fashion piece and send it to Alette. Like, "Hey, Alette, look what I can do!"

You just gotta figure out what to write about.

Rebecca : I could win the lottery.

Suze : (5.1) Maybe you should have a backup plan. Oh! Backup plan, I got it, I got it. Backup plan.

OK. When Tarkie thought of his dream job, he, um, wrote this proposal just about him, you know, what he's made of and that's what you can do.

(5.2) You can write a fashion piece and send it to Alette.

Like, "Hey, Alette, look what I can do!"

You just gotta figure out what to write about.

Description

In this data Rebecca and Suze as participants. The conversation occurs in Suze's apartment. The topic of the conversation is about how Rebecca can pay her debts with no job. Suze has an idea and gives suggestion to Rebecca to solve her problem. In this fragment, the writer classifies two utterances that can be as suggesting acts.

Analysis

In fifth data, the writer classifies two utterances that can be suggesting act. The first utterance, Suze give a suggestion to Rebecca by using (5.1) **“Maybe you should have a backup plan.”** That utterance is belong to conventionalized form. Then, Suze’s suggestion (5.2) **“You can write a fashion piece and send it to Alette”** to Rebecca. That utterance also can be include as conventionalized form. Those utterances include conventionalized form because the utterances let the hearer understand what the speaker means.

From the explanation above, Suze chooses different strategies to show how she perform her suggestion. For first and second utterance she suggests by using **(5.1)**

Analysis

The writer classifies that Suze gives a suggestion to Rebecca's statement by using (6.1) **"Yeah, that's great, but then in a lot of ways it's kinda not great"**. That utterance includes into indirect form of suggesting act.

There is a way of how Suze performs suggesting act. Suze suggests (6.1) **“Yeah, that's great, but then in a lot of ways it's kinda not great”** to comment Rebecca's statement. She uses hints strategy. Hints is the most indirect type of comments that can be used in order to make suggestion.

Result

From the explanation above, there is one utterance that can be classified as suggesting act. That utterance include indirect suggesting act and uses hints as indirect strategy to perform suggestion.

Data 7

Suze : (7.1) But I guess it would be nice if my maid of honor could afford her own dress.

Rebecca : He asked?

Suze : Yes!

Rebecca : Oh, my God!

Suze : (7.2) You should've been there.

Rebecca : How did he say it?

Description

The participants of the data are Suze and Rebecca. This situation is talked about Suze wants Rebecca to be her bridesmaid. This conversation happens in Book

store. The conversation starts from Suze suggest the request to Rebecca to be her bridesmaid.

Analysis

In this data, the writer classifies two utterance as suggesting act. Suze utters (7.1) **“But I guess it would be nice if my maid of honor could afford her own dress”** to Rebecca. That utterance belongs to indirect form. Then, Suze gives suggestion again by using (7.2) **“You should've been there”** to Rebecca. That utterance belongs to conventionalized form.

There are some ways of how Suze performs her suggesting act. For first utterance Suze uses impersonal strategy to perform her suggestion. Second utterance, she uses modal verb “should”.

Result

From the explanation above, there are two utterance that classified as suggesting act. First utterance, Suze uses indirect suggesting act and impersonal strategy to perform her suggestion. Second utterance, Suze uses conventionalized suggesting act but she uses modal verb “should” to perform her suggestion.

Data 8

Luke : What's this?
 Rebecca : A thousand words on store card APRs?
 Luke : (8.1) Which looks as if it's been copied straight out of Money for Dummies.
 No, I wanted a thousand words on APRs from an angle.

Rebecca : Is that not an angle?
 Luke : Not unless you call "head-on" an angle.
 Rebecca : No, I don't.
 Luke : (8.2) Try it again. Remind me why I hired you.
 Rebecca : OK.

Description

In data 8, the participants are Luke and Rebecca. The topic of the conversation is Luke gives a suggestion to Rebecca to do her job well. Luke suggests Rebecca to not copy and do it based on her angle. This conversation happens in Successful Saving.

Analysis

In this data, the writer classifies two utterances than can be suggesting act. It begins from Luke utterance, he utters (8.1) **“Which looks as if it's been copied straight out of Money for Dummies”** to Rebecca’s statement. He suggests Rebecca to write a thousand words on store card APRs based on her angle not copy. Based on Luke’s Utterance, he uses indirect form as kinds of suggesting act. Then Luke says (8.2) **“Try it again. Remind me why I hired you”** to Rebecca. He used direct form as kinds of suggesting act.

There are some ways of how the characters perform suggesting acts. Luke utters (8.1) **“Which looks as if it's been copied straight out of Money for Dummies”**. That utterance belongs to hints strategy, because that is indirect type of comments that can be used in order to make suggestion. Then, Luke utters (8.2) **“Try it again.**

Remind me why I hired you” to Rebecca. He uses imperative to perform his suggestion, because he wants Rebecca (the hearer) to do something immediately.

Result

From the explanation above, there two utterances that classify as suggesting act. First utterance, Luke uses indirect form as kinds of suggesting act and hints strategy to perform suggestion. Then, second utterance uses direct form as kinds of suggesting act and imperative strategy to perform suggestion.

Data 9

Luke : Rebecca?
Did you just type "good angles on APRs" into Google?

Rebecca : Yes. I Googled. Am I fired?

Luke : (9.1) Get your coat.

Description

The participants of the conversation are Luke and Rebecca. The topic of the conversation is about Rebecca gets caught type of good angle on APR in Google. Luke does not like it and he give a suggestion to Rebecca immediately.

Analysis

There is one utterance in this data that can be classified as suggesting act. Luke utters to Rebecca by using (9.1) “**Get your coat**”. Luke’s utterance includes into direct form, because he gives suggestion to Rebecca (the hearer) with a clear statement and the hearer will do something immediately.

From that utterance, there is one way of how the character perform his suggesting act. Luke says (9.1) **“Get your coat”** to Rebecca. He uses imperative strategy to perform his suggesting act. Imperative is the most direct and impolite forms of making suggestion.

Result

Based on explanation above, the writer classifies one utterance as suggesting act. Luke uses direct suggesting act as kinds of suggesting act and he performs this utterance use imperative as direct strategy.

Data 10

Suze : (10.1) Aren't you supposed to be getting to Alette?

Rebecca : I'm on my way. Once you're in, you're in.

Suze : You're in as a finance guru.

Rebecca : I give great financial advice.

Suze : Bex, have you ever considered taking your own advice?
Like, what would The Girl in the Green Scarf say about hiding
Visa bills under your bed?

Rebecca : That is not relevant.

Suze : That is so relevant. It's the most relevant thing in the world.

Description

The topic of the conversation is talked about Rebecca becomes finance guru in Successful Saving. The participant in this conversation are Suze and Rebecca. Suze surprised because Rebecca becomes a finance guru and gives financial advice. The conversation happens in wedding dress shop.

Analysis

In this data, the writer classifies one utterance that can be suggesting act. Suze statement by using (10.1) **“Aren't you supposed to be getting to Alette?”** That utterances includes into conventionalized form. In conventionalized form, the speaker gives suggestion to the hearer and lets the hearer understand what the speaker means.

There is a way of how the characters perform suggesting acts. Suze gives an advice by using specific formula (interrogative forms). In her utterance, Suze gives an advice to Rebecca in condition where actually Rebecca supposed to be in Allete magazine.

Result

From the explanation above, Suze's utterance shows that he use conventionalized suggesting act as kinds of suggesting act. Afterwards, she uses specific strategy to perform suggesting act.

Data 11

Rebecca : (11.1) You should put a picture in that.
 Luke : It's a present. Haven't got 'round to filling it yet.
 Rebecca : My mom bought me this exact one from a thrift store.
 Probably paid half what you paid, not that they often shop at thrift stores

Description

The participants of the conversation are Rebecca and Luke. The topic is about a photo frame on Luke's table. The setting itself is in Luke's office. Rebecca gives a suggestion to Luke to put a photo in his photo frame.

Analysis

This data only one utterance that can be classified as suggesting act. Rebecca suggests Luke by using statement (11.1) **“You should put a picture in that.”** Based on the Suze’s utterance is belong to conventionalized form as kinds of suggesting act, because the speaker wants the hearer understand what the speaker means.

There is a way of how the character performs suggesting act. First of all, she utters (11.1) **“You should put a picture in that”** to suggest Luke. She uses possibility strategy with modal verbs “should” to perform her suggestion.

Result

From the explanation above, there is only one that classified as suggesting act. She uses conventionalized suggesting act as kinds of suggesting act. For how she performs the suggesting act, she uses possibility strategy with modal verb “should”.

Data 12

Luke : Neatly masking the 24 million in bonuses these guys paid themselves.

Rebecca : Hmph. I know.

Luke : (12.1) Now, what we have here, Rebecca, is a situation in which someone needs to be asking some very hard questions.

Rebecca : Absolutely.
 Luke : (12.2) Put your hand up.
 Rebecca : What? No!
 Luke : Put your hand up.
 Rebecca : I don't have hard-hitting questions.
 Luke : I'll give you questions.
 Rebecca : I'm gonna take notes.
 Luke : No, Put your hand up.
 Rebecca : I'm more of a student.
 Luke : You'll be fine. Put your hand up

Description

The participant in this fragment are Luke and Rebecca. The topic of the conversation is about giving a hard question for Commitex and give a suggestion to Rebecca to put her hand up and ask a hard hitting question. This conversation happens in Commitex meeting.

Analysis

In this data, the writer classifies that two utterances that can be suggesting acts. Luke's utterance **(12.1) "Now, what we have here, Rebecca, is a situation in which someone needs to be asking some very hard questions"** is belong to indirect form, because he gives suggestion with not clear statement and lets the hearer infer that the speaker making suggestion. Then, Luke gives a suggestion to Rebecca by using **(12.2) "Put your hand up"**. That utterance is belong to direct form, because Luke gives a suggestion with a clear statement.

There are two ways of how the character perform suggesting acts. Luke utters

(12.1) “Now, what we have here, Rebecca, is a situation in which someone needs

to be asking some very hard questions” to Rebecca. He uses hints strategy to perform suggesting act. Then, Luke says **(12.2) “Put your hand up”** to Rebecca. Luke uses imperative strategy to perform his suggestion, because the speaker is giving suggestion to the hearer to do something immediately.

Result

The explanation above there is two utterances that classified as suggesting act. First utterance Luke uses indirect suggesting act and indirect strategy namely hints strategy to perform suggesting act. Second utterance Luke uses direct suggesting act and imperative strategy to perform suggesting act.

Data 13

Rebecca : (13.1) Your tie does not go with your shirt.
(13.2) Try to enjoy yourself. No, no, you have to savor shopping.
Luke : No, you don't.
You have to strike with precision and get out.

Description

The participants in the conversation are Rebecca and Luke. The topic of the conversation is Rebecca give a suggestion to Luke. She wants Luke to enjoy his self and have shopping. The setting itself in boutique.

Analysis

This fragment, the writer classifies that Rebecca's utterance can be use suggesting act. Rebecca utters (13.1) **"Your tie does not go with your shirt"** and

(13.2) **“Try to enjoy yourself”** to Luke Brandon. The first utterance uses indirect form as kinds of suggesting act, because Rebecca does not give clear statement of suggestion. She means that Luke have to dress with perfect. Second utterance uses direct form as kinds of suggesting act.

There are some ways of how the character perform suggesting act. First, Rebecca give a suggestion by using (13.1) **“Your tie does not go with your shirt”** to Luke. She uses hints strategy to perform her suggestion, because hints is the most indirect type of comment that can be used in order to make suggestion. Second suggestion is (13.2) **“Try to enjoy yourself”**. That utterance uses imperative strategy to perform suggesting act, because the speaker give a suggestion to the hearer and the hearer to do something immediately.

Result

From the explanation, there are two utterances classify as suggesting act. First utterance Rebecca uses indirect suggesting act as kinds of suggesting act and indirect strategy namely hints to perform suggesting act. Second utterance Rebecca uses direct suggesting act as kinds of suggesting act and imperative strategy to perform suggesting act.

Data 14

Rebecca : You know, (14.1) my instinct is that you should have your own business.
 Luke ; That's your instinct?
 Rebecca : Yes.

Description

This conversation happens in the lobby hotel. The participant of the conversation are Rebecca and Luke. The topic of this conversation is about Rebecca gives a suggestion to Luke to make own business. So, he can get the reward and get the money.

Analysis

The writer classifies one utterance that can be suggestion act. Rebecca has an idea and gives a suggestion to Luke (14.1) **“my instinct is that you should have your own business”**. Rebecca uses conventionalized form as kinds of suggesting acts.

The strategy of how the character performs suggesting act, Rebecca utters (14.1) **“my instinct is that you should have your own business”** to Luke. She uses possibility strategy with modal verbs “should”.

Result

There are one utterance in this fragment that classify as suggesting act. The utterance uses conventionalized suggesting act as kinds of suggesting act. For the strategy, Rebecca uses conventionalized strategy namely possibility/ probability with modal verb “should”.

Data 15

Rebecca : Hey, Suze.
 Suze : Don't come home!
 Rebecca : I am home.
 Suze : Well, (15.1) don't come to the front door! It's Derek Smeath.

Description

The participants of the conversation are Suze and Rebecca. This conversation talk about Suze suggests Rebecca not to come home because Derek Smeath is waiting in front of apartment. The setting itself in Suze's apartment.

Analysis

The writer classifies one utterance that can be suggesting ac. Suze suggests Rebecca by using this statement (15.1) **“don't come to the front door!”** That utterance uses direct form as kinds of suggesting act. Suze suggests to Rebecca not to come home because Derek Smeath waits in front of apartment.

There is one way of how the character performs her suggestion. Suze utters (15.1) “**don't come to the front door!**” to Rebecca. Suze uses negative imperative strategy to perform her suggestion.

Result

From the explanation above, there is one utterance that classified as suggesting act. Suze's utterance uses direct suggesting act as kinds of suggesting act. Then, the utterance uses direct strategy namely negative imperative.

Data 16

Rebecca : I've got it planned. I'm gonna go to the ball. Impress Alette Naylor. Here! All I have to do first is buy a new dress.

Suze : (16.1) Bex, no! Absolutely not. You've 10,000 dresses already.

Rebecca : What? You exaggerate.

Suze : I know the dress. It's perfect. You got it at the thing.

Know what I'm talking about? Where is it?
I hope we didn't throw it away at the de-cluttering.
(16.2) Oh, Bex, imagine you wearing this dress.
Walk past the mirror. Would you be jealous?

Rebecca : Yes!

Description

The participant of this conversation are Rebecca and Suze. This fragment talks about Rebecca wants to buy a new dress for going to the ball, but Suze does not agree and gives a suggestion to wear her own dress. The conversation occurs in Suze's apartment.

Analysis

From the conversation above, the writer classifies two utterances that can be suggesting act. It starts, when Suze refuses Rebecca to buy a new dress. Suze utters (16.1) **“Bex, no! Absolutely not. You’ve 10,000 dresses already”** to Rebecca. Suze comments Rebecca’s statement and gives a suggestion. From Suze’s utterance that includes direct form as a kind of suggesting acts. Then, Suze utters (16.2) **“Oh, Bex. imagine you wearing this dress”** to Rebecca. She chooses indirect form for giving a suggestion to Rebecca. Suze wants Rebecca to wear that dress and does not buy a new dress.

There are some ways of how the characters perform suggesting act based on that utterances. First utterance, Suze utters (16.1) **“Bex, no! Absolutely not. You've 10,000 dresses already”** to Rebecca. Suze uses negative imperative strategy to

perform her suggestion. Suze suggests Rebecca with negative statement. Second utterance, Suze says (16.2) **“Oh, Bex. imagine you wearing this dress”** to Rebecca. Suze choose impersonal strategy to perform her suggestion.

Result

Based on explanation above, there two utterances that can be classified as suggesting act. First utterance Suze uses direct suggesting act and negative imperative as strategy to perform suggesting act. Second utterance Suze uses indirect suggesting act and impersonal as strategy to perform suggesting act.

Data 17

Rebecca : It's perfect. All I have to do now is buy a new bag.
 Suze : Oh, my God. (17.1) Bex, there has to be a bag somewhere in this room.
 Rebecca : (17.2) Suze, do not open that closet! Oh, Suze! Suze!
 Suze, are you there? Oh. Oh, my God.
 Suze : You didn't throw anything away, did you?
 Rebecca : I'm sorry.
 Suze : OK. I know what you need

Description

The participants in the conversation are Rebecca and Suze. The topic is about Suze does not agree about Rebecca's plan to buy a new bag. So Suze gives a suggestion Rebecca to wear her own bag. This conversation happens in Suze's apartment.

Analysis

There are two utterances that can be indicate as suggesting act. Like Suze's utterance (17.1) **"Bex, there has to be a bag somewhere in this room"**. Suze suggests Rebecca to wear her bag because Rebecca has so many bags. Based on the kinds of suggesting acts, it refers to indirect form. She says a suggestion with not clear statement. Then followed with Rebecca's utterance (17.2) **"Suze, do not open that closet!"** Rebecca give a suggestion to Suze and uses direct form as kind of suggesting acts.

It can be seen that there are two ways of how the characters perform their suggestion. Suze utters (17.1) **“Bex, there has to be a bag somewhere in this room”** to Rebecca. Suze uses hints strategy to perform her suggestion, because she comments about Rebecca’s statement and that comment can be used in order to make suggestion. Then, Rebecca utters (17.2) **“Suze, do not open that closet!”** to Suze. That utterance uses negative imperative strategy to perform suggesting act.

Result

From explanation above, that there are two utterances that classified as suggesting acts. Suze uses indirect suggesting act as kinds of suggesting acts and hints as strategy to perform suggesting act. Rebecca uses direct suggesting act and negative imperative strategy to perform her suggestion.

Result

Based on explanation above, there is one utterance that classified as suggesting act. Rebecca's utterance uses conventionalized suggesting act and possibility/ probability strategy to perform suggesting act.

Data 19

Luke : Well, at least I don't have to worry about you being stalked!

Rebecca : Luke, you don't understand!

Luke : No, you're right, I don't!

So do what I hired you to do, Rebecca, and make the truth clear to somebody who absolutely doesn't understand.

Rebecca : I shop.

Luke : Oh, so you lie because you shop.

OK, OK. Why do you shop?

Rebecca : Well, I...

Luke : Come on, come on!

Rebecca : Well, you're not giving me time...

Luke : For what? To make something up?

(19.1) Just, for once in your life, tell me the truth.

Rebecca : Because when I shop, the world gets better. The world is better. And then it's not anymore. And I need to do it again.

Luke : Well, (19.2) what about honesty? What about credibility?

Rebecca : Well, I wanted to tell you, but I only took the job to get to Alette.

Luke : Well, I wish you all the best with that.

Rebecca : Luke, I'm so sorry.

Luke : No, no. I understand. The whole thing was a lie. That absolutely makes sense.

Description

The participants in this conversation are Rebecca and Luke. The topic is about Luke knows that Rebecca lie about being stalked, has a lot of debts. Luke is very angry because he feels being fooled and he wants explanation from Rebecca. This conversation happens in backstage at TV station.

Analysis

The writer classifies two utterances that can be suggesting acts. First, Luke says (19.1) **“Just, for once in your life, tell me the truth”** to Rebecca. Based on the kinds of suggesting acts, it refers to direct form, because the speaker gives suggestion with clear statement. Second, Luke’s utterance (19.2) **“what about honesty? What about credibility?”** uses conventionalized form.

There are two strategies of Luke's utterances that perform suggesting acts. First utterance (19.1) **"Just, for once in your life, tell me the truth"** uses imperative strategy, because that implies that the hearer is being advised to do something immediately. Second utterance (19.2) **"what about honesty? What about credibility?"** uses specific strategy, because it uses in the interrogative form.

Result

From explanation above, there are two utterances that classified as suggesting acts. First utterance uses direct suggesting act and direct strategy namely imperative to perform suggesting act. Second utterance uses conventionalized suggesting act and conventionalized strategy namely specific strategy (interrogative form).

Data 20

Suze : Thanks, baby. (20.1) Bex, I'll get the tequila, you get the bills.
I'll do this. It can't be that bad.
 It's just like a Band-Aid. It's gonna be fine.
 Bex! Two hundred dollars on Marc Jacobs underwear?

Rebecca : Oh, underwear is a basic human right.

Suze : Seventy-eight dollars on lavender honey!

