SUGGESTING ACTS USED BY THE MAIN CARACTHER IN "CONFESSION OF A SHOPAHOLIC" MOVIE

A THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
English Department Faculty of Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the Sarjana degree of English Department entitled *Suggesting Acts Used By The Main Character In "Confession of a Shopaholic" Movie* is truly my original work. All of information in this study is presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct.

I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited all material which is not original to this work. Due the fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection

Surabaya, July 8th, 2015

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APPROVAL SHEET

Thesis Entitled

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This thesis has been approved by the Advisor and could be proposed to fulfill the
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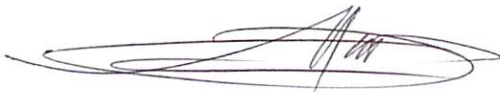
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ABSTRACT

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The advisor   : Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M. Pd.
Key Term   : Suggesting Acts, Confession of a Shopaholic Movie

Language or Utterance can express many function of speech act. In this case the writer uses language for studying suggesting act. Suggesting act is a speaker give a suggestion or comment to someone or a hearer to do something. The objective of suggesting act is for the hearer benefit. Based on the explanation about suggesting act, the writer interest in analyzing suggesting acts that used by the main characters in Confession of a Shopaholic movie. The main characters are Rebecca Bloomwood, Luke Brandon and Suze. The writer only analyzes conversation between the main characters, because many suggesting acts appear in their conversation. The statement of the problems formulated as follows: (1) What kinds of suggesting acts used by the main characters in Confession of a Shopaholic movie? (2) How arethe suggesting acts performed by the main characters in Confession of a Shopaholic movie? The writer applies the theory of kinds of suggesting act, and strategy of suggesting acts to conduct the research.

This study, the writer uses qualitative approach. The writer uses a method of research to analyze the data by giving description information about the problem are applied in suggesting acts used by the main characters. The source of data is a Confession of a Shopaholic movie by P. J Hogan. The technique of data collectionconsists of downloading the movie, watching the movie, segmenting the dialogue into fragment, and identifying the suggesting act.

After analyzing the data, the writer finds out there are three kinds of suggesting act used by the main characters; direct suggesting act, conventionalized suggesting act and indirect suggesting act. Three kinds of suggesting acts is to answer the first problem. There are 12 (twelve) utterances use direct suggesting act, 11 (eleven) utterances use conventionalized suggesting act, and 9 (nine) utterances use indirect suggesting act. The writer also finds the strategies of suggesting act to answer the second problem. There are 9 (nine) strategies of suggesting act that used by the characters in this movie. Direct suggesting act is performed by imperative strategy and negative imperative strategy; conventionalized suggesting act is performed by specific strategy, possibility, the verb of should and need, and conditional strategy; indirect suggesting act is performed by impersonal and the strategy of hints.

ABSTRAK

Hardiyanti, Gebi Ananda. 2015. Suggesting Acts Used by the MainCharacter in "Confession of a Shopaholic" Movie. English Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Bahasa atau ucapan bisa mengekspresikan fungsi dari tindakan pengucapan. Dalam hal ini, penulis menggembangkan bagian dari bahasa untuk untuk melakukan penelitian dalam bentuk pemberian saran. Pemberian saran adalah seorang pembicara memberikan sebuah saran atau komentar untuk seseorang atau pendengar agar melakukan sesuatu. Tujuan dari pemberian saran ini adalah untuk keuntungan pendengar itu sendiri. Berdasarkan penjelasan mengenai saran, penulis tertarik untuk menganalisis pemberian saran yang digunakan oleh para tokoh utama dalam film Confession of a Shopaholic. Para tokoh utama adalah Rebecca Bloomwood, Luke Brandon, dan Suze. Penulis hanya menganalisis percakapan antar tokoh utama, karena banyak pemberian saran yang muncul dalam percakapan mereka. Pernyataan masalah diformulasikan sebagai berikut: (1) Apa jenis-jenis bentuk pemberian saran yang digunakan oleh para tokoh utama dalam film Confession of a Shopaholic? (2) Bagaimana pemberian saran dilakukan oleh para tokoh utama dalam film Confession of a Shopaholic? Penulis menggunakan teori jenis-jenis pemberian saran dan strategi pemberian saran untuk melakukan penelitian.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Penulis menggunakan metode penelitian untuk menganalisis data dengan memberikan informasi deskripsi mengenai masalah yang diterapkan dalam pemberian saran yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah film Confession of a Shopaholic yang disutradarai oleh P. J Hogan. Teknik pengumpulan data terdiri dari mendowload film, menonton film, segmentasi dialog kedalam fragment dan mengidentifikasi pemberian saran.

Setelah menganalisis data, penulis menemukan 3 jenis pemberian saran yang digunakan oleh para tokoh utama, yaitu pemberian saran langsung, konvensional dan tidak langsung. Tiga jenis pemberian saran tersebut untuk menjawab pertanyaan pertama. Ada 12 ucapan yang menggunakan pemberian saran langsung, 11 ucapan menggunakan pemberian saran konvensional, dan 9 ucapan menggunakan pemberian saran tidak langsung. Penulis juga menemukan strategi pemberian saran yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama. Pemberian saran secara langsung diujarkan dengan menggunakan kalimat perintah dan kalimat perintah negative. Pemberian saran secara convensional diujarkan dengan cara tertentu yaitu menggunakan kalimat tanya, kemungkinan, kata kerja "seharusnya" dan "kebutuhan", dan kalimat bersyarat.

Pemberian saran tidak langsung diujarkan dengan impersonal dan menggunakan isyarat.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into six parts, background of study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limited of the study and operational definition. In the background of study, the writer talk about her reasons choose this title. In the statement of the problems, the writer write about the problems which are analyzed and objective of the study is the aims of the writer analyzed the problem. Next, significance of the study which is followed by scope and limited of the study and the last, operational definition.

1.1 Background of Study

As human beings, we talk to other people to deliver what we are thinking about. That process is called communication. With communication, people can share their mind, ideas, and express emotion. In communication, people need language as a tool to build communication to interact with other people. Wardaugh (1992: 8) states that "Language allows people to say things to each other and

expresses communicate needs". Wardaugh (2006) states that the function of language is the tool of human communication, whether written or oral has five basic functions expression, information, exploration, persuasion, and entertainment.

When a speaker says something or speech, it may have different meaning depending on how the hearer interprets the utterances. Speech or utterance can express many function of speech act. According to Searle (1996: 16) "speaking a language is performing speech act, acts such as making statements, giving

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statements, giving commands, asking questions, making promise and so on". It means that speech act is the basic of utterance to convey meaning, message, and information in communication and to get someone to acts the speaker wants. From explanation, we knew that language is used for making relationship and not for hurting anyone. Despite the relationship between people might be broken when people use language for insulting, or mocking someone.

According to Austin (1975), there are three levels of speech act, which are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Austin (1975) states "locutionary act is the actual utterance and its actual meaning" and Perlocutionary act is about the effect of the speaker's utterance to the hearer. Especially the effect is psychological consequence.

Illocutionary act is a central of speech act. According to Austin (1975), illocutionary act is the act of doing things, doing something and saying something. There are some kinds of acts which are widely accepted as illocutionary, example promising, ordering, advising or suggesting and bequeathing. Speech act "suggestion" is an illocutionary act, because the speakers use speech to give advice, instructions, make a proposal etcetera and the objective for the benefit of the hearer. In the suggesting acts, people need a strategy and procedure. The strategy and procedure needed to know if the speakers give a suggestion to the hearers. Suggestion can be done either by directly, conventionally, or indirectly. Suggesting act also has strategies. In each types of suggesting act have several strategies that used by people to give suggestion.

Based on the explanation about suggestion, the writer is interested in analyzing suggesting acts that used by the main characters in Confession of a Shopaholic movie. The main characters are Rebecca Bloomwood, Luke Brandon and Suze. The writer only analyzes conversation between the main characters, because many suggesting acts appear in their conversation. This movie is based on a best seller novel "Confession of a Shopaholic". This movie is an entertainment movie that could easily get watched by people these days, because this movie is talked about a shopaholic woman who cannot stop shopping even though she has many debt.

There are some reasons why the writer is interesting to analyze suggesting act in this movie. Firstly, suggestion is easily and commonly find out in daily communication. Sometimes when we talk with our friends, we give a positive suggestion or advice to our friends. The objective of suggestion itself is for giving a benefit for the hearer. Secondly, the writer chooses the main characters as an object for this study because the main characters mostly appear in the movie and they often utter and have conversation with each other. The main characters use many kinds and strategies of suggesting act to deliver their suggestion.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on background of the study, there are some problems related to the study. The research questions for this study are:

1.2.1 What kinds of suggesting acts used by the main characters in Confession of a Shopaholic movie?

1.2.2 How are the suggesting acts performed by the main characters in Confession of a Shopaholic movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study above, these are aims of the problem:

1.3.1 To describe the types of suggesting acts are used by the main characters in Confession of a Shopaholic movie.

1.3.2 To describe how the suggesting acts are performed by the main characters in Confession of a Shopaholic movie?

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study of suggesting acts used by the main characters in Confession of a Shopaholic movie is to approve that many suggestions appear in the movie and provide contribution to the students of linguistic study as well. The writer thinks that the study about suggesting act is still rarely. Actually, the writer wants to enrich knowledge of language, especially explore and identify suggesting act, because suggesting act also included in illocutionary act. The purpose is the study can be a

new reference for the students of linguistic and new researcher of English Department, especially UINSA's students. So this study could give new information, knowledge and make people understanding of suggesting act in the movie. The writer also hopes that this study can give a benefit information for the readers.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to identification kinds of suggesting act and the strategy of suggesting act that used by the main character to perform a suggestion. The writer is focused on the utterances of Rebecca Bloomwood, Luke Brandon and Suze as the main characters, because they often have conversation together and many suggestions appear in their conversation. The data taken from Confenssion of a Shopaholic movie. The conversation of the main characters in the movie that contains three kinds of suggesting act and nine strategies of suggesting acts.

1.6 Operational Definition

The definitions below are given to the specific terms employed within this study:

Confession of a Shopaholic movie   : A movie tells about life of a woman Rebeca Bloomwood who is a shopaholic. A life that full of shopping until she got many debt and chased by debt collector.

Suggesting act   : The speaker give a suggestion or comment to someone or hearer to do something. The objective of suggestion is for the hearer benefit. The suggestion itself can build a good character or mental for the hearer (Martinez, 2005: 167-187).

Direct suggesting act : The speaker gives direct suggestion to hearer with a clear statement and uses pervormative verb, or a noun of suggestion or imperative or negative imperative (Martinez, 2005: 167-187).

Conventionalized suggesting act: The speakers gives suggestion to hearer and lets the hearer understand what the speaker's mean. Usually the suggestion appear with verb *should* or *need* (Martinez, 2005: 167-187).

Indirect suggesting act : The speaker gives indirect suggestion to hearer. It means, the speaker does not give clear statement. So there is no suggestive force in the utterance. The hearer has to infer that the speaker making suggestion (Martinez, 2005: 167-187).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is divided in two parts, theoretical framework and related studies. Theoretical framework is explained the theories that use in this study. Meanwhile, relate studies is reviewed the previous study.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this part, the writer presents some important theories that are related to the research. The theories are speech act, suggesting acts and kinds of suggesting acts. The writer analyzes one by one to make clearer for the reader.

2.1.1 Speech Act

In daily life people use language to communicate with others. When a speaker say something, it may have different meaning depends on how the hearer interprets the utterances. Yule (1996:47) stated that the action performed via utterance are generally called speech act. Speech acts discuss about the
identification of social meaning in terms of the activity performed by a speaker in uttering. According to Searle (1996:16) "speaking a language is performing speech acts, acts such as making statements, giving statements, giving command, asking questions, making promise, and so on. It means that speech act is a basic of utterance to convey meaning, message and information in communication and to get someone to acts the speaker wants. This discussion talked about the relation between speech acts and suggesting act. Suggestions belong to the group of

directive speech acts which, according to Searle (1976:11), are those in which the speaker's purpose is to get the hearer to commit him/herself to some future course of action. Bach and Harnish's (1979) definition of directives also implies that the speaker's attitude and intention when performing an utterance must be taken as a reason for the hearer's action.

Moreover, one relevant feature affecting directives in opposition to other speech acts, such as representatives or commissives Searle (1976:11-12), refers to the necessary interaction between the speaker and the hearer in order to get the speech act performed. As Trosborg (1995:20) points out, "only in the case of directives is the hearer's subsequent act (getting things done) part of the speaker's intention".

From the theories, that explain the relation between sentences and utterances, social meaning and action. Suggestions itself is one of action that can occur in the communication among people. In other hand, speech act refers to what is done when utterance is said. The speaker can use certain utterances to confirm certain meanings.

From the explanation above, it can be conclude that when people speaking language, it means they are performing speech acts. The acts can be word, phrase, sent, or making statement such as giving comments, giving suggestion, giving advice, asking request, ordering etc.

2.1.2 Kinds of Speech Acts

For the theory of speech acts, the writer used theory by Austin. There are three kinds of speech acts, perlocutionary, illocutionary, and locutionary.

2.1.2.1 Locutionary

Locutionary act is an action of saying something, action of uttering in accordance with the meaning of a word or sentence. Austin (1975) states "locutionary act is the actual utterance and its actual meaning". Locutionary act has to do with the simple act of a speaker saying something, i.e. the act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression (phonetic, phonemic, morphemic acts, and semantic aspect of any meaningful utterance). Within the locutionary act Austin distinguishes three subsidiary acts: a *phonetic* act of producing certain noises; a *phatic* act of uttering certain words belonging to a certain vocabulary, in a certain grammar with a certain intonation, etc.; and a *rhetic* act of using the sentence with a definite sense and reference (which together are equivalent to meaning). For the example, "Don't ride that motorbike" (a locutionary act with distinct phonetic, syntactic and semantic features) counts as warning you not to ride motorbike (illocutionary acts) and if success in persuading you to not ride motorbike (perlocutionary act).

2.1.2.2 Illocutionary

Illocutionary act is a central basic of speech act, because in this level is about doing something. There are some kinds of act that accepted as illocutionary, as for example promising, ordering someone, and suggesting someone. According to Austin (1962:32) preliminary informal description, the idea of an "illocutionary act" can be captured by emphasizing that "by saying something, we do something", as when someone orders someone else to go by saying "Go!"

Illocutionary acts also has an interesting type that we used in our utterance, which is performatives. The typical instance of that is "I promise to come". It tells the world that the speaker, in this case "I" has performed something, namely a promise of 'coming'. The utterance 'I promise to come', when uttered by a speaker, explicitly performs this promise for the speaker.

Classifying illocutionary acts:

Austin (1979: 12) who divides illocutionary act into five parts classification:

- Assertives is an utterance to represent a state of affairs and the intention is to make the words fit the world. The point is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition e.g statements, conclude.

- Directives is an attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something by acts like ordering, commanding, asking, requesting. The acts will be done by the hearer.

- Commissives is an utterance stated by the speaker to commits himself to doing something. Example include acts like promising, vowing.

- Expressives is the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The acts used to express the psychological state of the hearer such as congratulating, condoling, and thanking.

- Declarations is an utterance which effect a change in some, often institutionalized state of affairs. Paradigm example are christening a baby, declaring peace.

2.1.2.3 Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary act is about the effect of the speaker's utterance to the hearer. Especially the effect is psychological consequence such as persuading, convincing, scaring, inspiring or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something. Perlocutionary acts, in contrast with locutionary and illocutionary acts, which are governed by conventions, are not conventional but natural acts.

Persuading, scaring cause psychological change in the hearer, either in their states or behavior. Unlike locutionary act which describes the linguistic function of an utterance, a perlocutionary effect is in some sense external to the performance. Therefore, when examining perlocutionary acts, the effect on the hearer or reader is emphasized (Austin, 1962: 101). For example, if someone shouts 'fire' and by that act causes people to exit a building which they believe to be on fire, they have performed the perlocutionary act of convincing other people to exit the building. Perlocutionary act related to illocutionary act is that in reasonable circumstance.

2.1.3 Suggesting Act

When people communicate with others, perhaps they give various responses, whether it is positive or negative. In this case, the writer explained more about suggesting act. Suggesting act is an utterance directive that the speaker intends the hearer to do something that will be the hearer's benefit. Suggestions

belong to the group of directive speech acts which, according to Searle (1976), are those in which the speaker's purpose is to get the hearer to commit him/herself to some future course of action.

Focusing specifically on the different speech acts include within the group of directives, Schmidt and Richards (1980) claim that it contains speech acts such as requests, commands and suggestions, the main goal of which is to get the hearer to do something, although the forcé of the attempt can differ from one speech act to another. There are different kinds of directive, Haverkate (1984) provide a specific definition for speech act which also implies that the speaker wants the hearer to do something. The author distinguish impositive and non-impositive. Impositive belong to request because its like threatening act the benefit is only for the speaker. Non-impositive belong to suggestion because the objective is a benefit for the hearer. That is a clear distinction between request and suggestion.

2.1.4 Kinds of Suggesting Acts

There are three kinds of suggesting acts based on several authors (Wardhaugh 1985, Koike 1994, Banerjee and Carrell 1988, Tsui 1994, Koestar 2002), they are direct, conventionalized and indirect suggesting acts.

2.1.4.1 Direct Suggesting Acts

Direct suggestion is speaker who used performative verb, a noun of suggestion, imperative and negative imperative. In this type, the speaker clearly states what he/she means. Performative verb usually use the words or clause.

For example:

"I suggest that you change the date of the exam", several authors (Wardhaugh 1985; Koike 1994; Tsui 1994; Koester 2002) have argued that this formula is not widely employed in everyday life since it is regarded as very direct, but show that it is sometimes employed for formal situations. Tsui (1994:125) also considers the use of the noun to be a very direct suggestion, as in the example "My suggestion to you is to get into that".

The use of imperatives are also regarded as the most direct and impolite forms of making a suggestion (Edmonsonand House 1981; Koike 1994; Hinkel 1997) since they have the most literal pragmatic forcé, as in "Try using this computer" or "Don't try to use this program".

2.1.4.2 Conventionalized Suggesting Acts

The type of conventionalised forms used to make suggestions (Banerjee and Carrell, 1988) still allow the hearers to understand the speaker's intentions behind the suggestion, since the illocutionary forcé indicator appears in the utterance, although this second type of suggestion realisations is not as direct as the first type. Within this group, we find a greater variety of linguistic realisations to be employed, such as the use of specific formulae, expressions of possibility or probability, suggestions performed by means of the verbs should and need, and the use of the conditional. According to most of the authors (Wardhaugh 1985; Wierzbicka 1987; Koike 1994), the interrogative forms used by using specific formulae such as "Why don't you phone this person?" or "What about making this choice?" are typical of suggestions.

The other types of conventionalized forms follow the structure of declarative utterances (Koike 1994). Thus, expressions of possibility or probability which imply the use of modal verbs (Banerjee and Carrell 1988; Alcón and Safont 2001) have been considerad as expressing suggestions (e.g. "You might want to leave this for tomorrow"). Other verbs such as should (Edmonson and House 1981; Banerjee and Carrell 1988; Koike 1994) or need (Bardovi-Harlig and Hartford 1996) are also employed when making conventionalized suggestions. The last strategy, that is to say using the conditional, has been defined by Koike (1996: 264) as "an irrealis clause in declarative form", and also serves to express a suggestion as in "If I were you, I would buy a new computer".

2.1.4.3 Indirect Suggesting Acts

The third group of strategies, that is, *indirect suggestions,* refers to those expressions in which the speaker's trae intentions are not clearly stated. These indirect forms for suggestions do not show any conventionalized form, that is, there is no indicator of the suggestive forcé in the utterance, so the hearer has to infer that the speaker is actually making a suggestion. The use of different impersonal forms has been regarded as a way of making indirect suggestions (Hinkel 1994; Koike 1994), suchas "It would be helpful if you could find his telephone number". In fact, taking into consideration Bardovi-Harlig and Hartford's (1996:181) maxim of congruence, "the impersonal statements [...] can be used by students in exactly the same form as used by the advisor". Finally, the use of hints is the most indirect type of comment that can be employed in order to make a suggestion. An example of a hint would be 'Tve heard that the course is really difficult" (Hinkel 1997:14), which

should be inferred by the hearer as a suggestion not to take the course for his/her own benefit.

2.1.5 The Strategy of Suggesting Acts

Based on Martinez Flor (2005) there are ten strategies of suggesting acts which is used toward the main characters. Direct Strategy Acts (performative verbs, imperative and negative imperative), Conventionalized Strategy Acts (specific strategy, possibility/ probability, the word of should, the word of need, and conditional), and Indirect Strategy Acts (impersonal and hints).

2.1.5.1 The Strategy of Direct Suggesting Act

This strategy there are three strategies such as performative, imperative and negative imperative.

• **Performative Verb**

Performative verbs are historically the first speech acts to be examined within the theory of speech acts. Austin defines a performative as an utterance which contains a special type of verb (a performative verb) by force of which it

performs an action. In performative, a speaker not just saying something but also doing something. A performative cannot be true or false and that is does not describe, report or constate anything. In performative, a first person indicative active sentence in the simple present tense. This criterion is ambiguous though and that is why in order to distinguish the performative use from other possible uses of first person indicative active pattern. Performative verb uses the word such as: I suggest that you, I advise you to, I recommend that you.

- **Imperative and Negative Imperative**

Imperative and Negative Imperative Strategies imply that the hearer is being advised to do something immediately. The example of this strategy is "Go!" The other direct suggestion using imperative strategy is "Try using computer to do your homework"!

While the examples of negative imperative strategies are "Do not come home late at night!" and the other direct suggestion using negative imperative strategy is "don't try to use this machine because of out of order!"

2.1.5.2 The Strategy of Conventionalized Suggesting Acts

This strategy has two strategies of conventionalized suggesting. There are specific strategy (interrogative forms) and possibility.

- **Specific Strategy**

Specific Strategy is the strategy used in the interrogative forms of sentences. It was taken from Hinkle"s assumption about hedged suggest. Hence, the expression in *"why don't you study hard"?* It is an advice in a condition where the hearer has a difficulty to pass an examination. Other examples of this strategy are: How about…? What about…? Have you thought about…?

- **Possibility**

Expressions of possibility or probability which imply the use of modal verbs have been considered as expressing suggestions (e.g. "You might want to leave this for tomorrow"), ("You need a motorbike").

Verbs such as should and need are also employed when making indirect suggestions. For example, "You need someone who always support you". Other words that have the same meaning as should are ought to and had better. The other strategy, that is to say using the conditional, and also serves to express an indirect suggestion as in "If I were you, I would buy a new computer"

2.1.5.3 The Strategy of Indirect Suggesting Acts

This strategy has four strategies of indirect suggesting act. They are the word of need, the word of should, impersonal and hints. In indirect suggestion, the speaker gives true intention to the hearer with not clearly stated. Indirect suggestion has no indicator of suggestive force in the utterance. So the hearer has to infer that the speaker actually give a suggestion. The use of impersonal forms has been regarded as a way of making indirect suggestion, example: "It helpful if you could find his telephone number". The last strategy is the use of hints, it is the most indirect type of comments that can be used in order to make suggestion. For example, "I have heard that the course is really difficult". That means as a suggestion for the hearer do not take the course for his/her benefit.

To make easy understanding, the writer will give taxonomy of suggestion strategies based on Martinez Flor. The summary in the following table:

1. Table of Taxonomy of Suggestion Strategies

Type	Strategy	Example

Direct	Performative Verb	I Suggest that you… I advise you to… I recommend that you…
	Noun of Suggestion	My suggestion would be…
	Imperative	Try using…
	Negative Imperative	Don't Try to…
Conventionalized Forms	Specific Formula (interrogative Form)	Why don't you… How about… What about… Have you thought about…
	Possibility	You can… You could… You might…
	Should	You should…
	Need	You need…
	Conditional	If I were you, I would…
Indirect	Impersonal	One thing (that you can do) would be… Here's one possibility: … There are a number of options that you… It would be helpful if you…

		It might be better to…
		A good idea would be…
		It would be nice if…
	Hints	I have heard that…

2.2 Previous Study

These are some journals and thesis that analyzed about suggesting act. The journals and thesis as references are helping me to finish my research. First, thesis from STIBA Satya Widya made by Tresty Marina Disgrisha. The title is "A Study of Suggesting Acts Used by The Characters in Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck". The objectives of this study are to find out the types of suggesting act and to know how the characters applied suggesting acts. She use descriptive qualitative as her method. She uses a novel by John Steinbeck as her object for her study. The writer analyzes all the characters to solve the problem. For kinds of suggesting act theory, she uses theory based on several authors Wardhaugh 1985, Koike 1994, Banerjee and Carrell 1988, Tsui 1994, Koestar 2002 and for strategy of suggesting act theory based on Martinez Flor.

Second journal is also analyzed about suggestion act. The journal is Delving into Speech Act of Suggestion: A Case of Iranian EFL Learners made by Reza Pishghadam (Ph.D.) and Maryam Sharafadini (M.A). They are from Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran. This study intends to investigate how Iranian EFL learners utilize suggestion speech act. The aims are to find out the similarities and differences between Persian and English suggestion strategies. They use theory of

Jiang (2006) to analyze the problem. For methodology is quantitative and they use Discourse Complation Task (DCT). DCT is questionnaire form.

Last is journal from Marisa Ulfa. She was student of State University of Surabaya. Her journal is Suggesting Act about Inner Peace in Eat, Pray, Love Movie. The objective of this study is to find out the types of suggesting acts used by the characters and to find out the acceptance toward the suggesting act is performed. Descriptive qualitative method and kinds of suggesting act applied to analyze the data. The distinctions my thesis from three previous studies are the writer uses movie of "Confession of a Shopaholic" as object. The writer only analyzes three main characters. The objectives of this study are to find out kinds of suggesting act and to know how the characters used suggesting act. The writer collected the data by downloading, watching the movie and segmenting the dialogue into fragment. The writer uses the same method descriptive qualitative and theory based on Martinez Flor to analyze all the problem.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter the writer has discussed the method of research, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis. The approach of this study included explanation qualitative research. Finally, the writer analyzed of the data in "Confession of a Shopaholic" movie to answer statement of the problems.

3.1 Research Approach

For this research the writer used qualitative approach. The writer used it because her data are not concern with number but collective in the form of words. According to Litosseliti (2010:52) "qualitative research is concerned with structures and patterns, but quantitative research focuses on how much or how many there are of a particular characteristic or item". From that stated, it was clear that qualitative research is descriptive. The writer used this approach because she was not concern with the sum of data but she collected and analyzed the types of word or utterance.

The writer used descriptive as her method to show the descriptive
information of her study. Descriptive research studies are used to obtain some information about the phenomenon of suggesting acts. It could explain that a descriptive research study is used to give information or explanation the suggesting acts which is used by the characters.

3.2 Data Source

The movie was directed by P. J Hogan entitle Confession of a Shopaholic as her source of data. From the source of data, the writer analyzed the data that

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showed suggesting acts used by the main characters they are: Rebecca Bloomwood, Suze and Luke Brandon. The writer only analyzed conversation between them to find out kinds of suggesting acts and how the main characters perform suggesting act because they often had conversation together and was produce many suggesting acts.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

The data was taken from conversation between the main characters, they are Rebecca Bloomwood, Luke Brandon and Suze. The writer used several steps to collect the data. That was consists of downloading the movie, watching the movie, segmenting the dialogue into fragment, and identifying the fragment.

3.3.1 Downloading the Movie

Firstly, the writer downloaded the drama that is related with this study from Ganool website. Secondly, the writer downloaded the subtitle movie to support her study.

3.3.2 Watching the Movie

As the first step for the writer to collect the data was watching the movie carefully. By watched the movie, the writer would find and comprehend the suggesting acts within the dialogue.

3.3.3 Segmenting the Dialogue into Fragments

After watching the movie, the writer read the script of the movie to find out the dialogue which include of suggesting act. Then, the writer chose the main characters' conversation based on different segments. The next step was

segmenting the dialogue into fragment which include suggesting act. So the participants in each fragments were the main characters (Rebecca Bloomwood, Luke Brandong and Suze)

Example:

Rebecca	: "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".
Suze	: "It's kind of a leap, isn't it? Gardening to fashion? I mean, not that (1.2) I meant you couldn't do it..."

3.3.4 Identifying the Data

After segmenting the dialogue into fragments, the researcher identified by underlined the script and gave number which contained suggesting act used by the main character.

Example:

Rebecca	: "Shoe! Thanks."
Suze	: (1.1) <u>"Why can't you get changed in your own office?"</u>
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".
Suze	: "It's kind of a leap, isn't it? Gardening to fashion? I mean, not that (1.2) I meant<u> you couldn't do it..."</u>

3.4 Instrument

The writer used herself as main research instrument. The data was collected by watching the movie of "Confession of a Shopaholic" and transcribing the conversation. It was taken from utterances of the main characters (Rebecca Bloomwood, Luke Brandon, and Suze). All the activities were done by the personal computer and office software.

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting data, the writer did several step to analyze the data. The analysis based on the theories presented in chapter two. In data analysis, the writer would answer two problems used several steps, they were classifying the kinds of suggesting acts and describing how the characters performed suggesting act.

3.5.1 Classifying the Kinds of Suggesting Acts and Describing How The Characters Performed Suggesting Act.

This step the writer classified the data. The data was taken from different segments and changed into fragment. The participants in each fragment were the main characters.

Example :

Rebecca	: "Shoe! Thanks."
Suze	: (1.1) <u>"Why can't you get changed in your own office?"</u>
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".

Suze : "It's kind of a leap, isn't it? Gardening to fashion? I mean, not that (1.2) I meant you couldn't do it..."

After giving underline and number to identify suggesting act, the writer would give little bit description about the topic and setting of conversation. Then, the writer started to analyze the data based on the theory to answer the two problems. From the analysis would find out the kinds of suggesting acts and how the main character performed suggesting act. The last, in every analysis the writer gave the result from analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter, the writer has divided into subchapter. There are research finding and analysis. In research finding, the writer has presented the whole result of the analysis of suggesting acts. Data analysis is designed to answer two of the problems. They are: first, what kinds of suggesting acts used by the main character in "Confessions of a Shopaholic" movie. Second, how are the suggesting acts performed by the main character in "Confession of a Shopaholic" movie.

4.1 Research Finding

In this subchapter, the writer would like to summarize the result in order to find kinds of suggesting acts and the mostly used by the main character in "Confession of a Shopaholic" movie. Then, to make it simple and make better understanding, the writer summarizes the result and encloses the result in the following table:

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

14	"my instinct is that you should have your own business"	Conventionalized suggesting act	Conventionalized strategy namely the use of modal verb "should"
15	"don't come to the front door!"	Direct suggesting act	Direct strategy namely negative imperative
16	"Bex, no! Absolutely not. You've 10,000 dresses already"	Direct suggesting act	Direct strategy namely negative imperative
	"Oh, Bex. imagine you wearing this dress"	Indirect suggesting act	Indirect strategy namely impersonal form
17	"Bex, there has to be a bag somewhere in this room"	Indirect suggesting act	Indirect strategy namely the use of hints
	"Suze, do not open that closet!"	Direct suggesting act	Direct strategy namely negative imperative
18	"You could put a picture of Alicia in one"	Conventionalized suggesting act	Conventionalized strategy namely possibility
19	"Just, for once in your life, tell me the truth"	Direct suggesting act	Direct strategy namely imperative form
	"what about honesty? What about credibility?"	Conventionalized suggesting act	Conventionalized strategy namely specific formula
20	"Bex, I'll get the tequila, you get the bills. I'll do this. It can't be that bad"	Conventionalized suggesting act	Conventionalized strategy namely conditional

There are 32 utterances that classified as suggesting acts within 20 data. From the table above, the writer finds three kinds of suggesting acts appear in the conversation of the main character of "Confession of a Shopaholic" movie, they are

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 uuterance, 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 or Billboard while she is getting interview in Successful Saving. She suggests Luke to turn his desk and see the Billboard. That happens in Luke's Office.

Analysis

In data 2 there are two suggesting acts. It begins with Rebecca's utterance **(2.1)** **"You could turn your desk around and just stare at it all day"**. Based on the utterance, that kinds of suggesting acts is conventionalized form, because the speaker clearly suggests and lets the hearer understand what she means. Second, Luke says **(2.2) "Sit down."** That kinds of suggesting act is direct form because the hearer is being advised to do something immediately.

From that utterance, there are ways of how the character performs suggesting act. First, Rebecca utters **(2.1) "You could turn your desk around and just stare at it all day"** to suggest Luke Brandon. She uses strategy of conventionalized suggesting namely possibility. It can be known that the speaker (Rebecca) uses modal verbs as an expressing suggestion. Second, Luke utters **(2.2) "Sit down"** to Rebecca. He uses strategy of direct suggesting namely imperative.

Result

There are two utterances that can be classified as suggesting act. Rebecca uses conventionalized suggesting act as kinds of suggesting act. Her utterance shows possibility that belong to strategy of conventionalized suggesting acts. Second utterance include direct suggesting act as kinds of suggesting act and he uses strategy of direct suggesting act namely imperative to expressed his suggestion.

Data 3

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

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

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

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) <u>No, Suze, you can't do it again</u>.
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.

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)**

"Maybe you should have a backup plan" and **(5.2) "You can write a fashion piece and send it to Alette".** Both of her suggestions use conventionalized strategy namely possibility, because possibility which imply the use of modal verb as expressing suggestion.

Result

From the analysis above, Suze uses conventionalized suggesting act as kinds of suggesting act. She performed by using possibility as conventionalized strategy.

Data 6

Suze	: You took a job at a savings magazine? You?
Rebecca	: I know it sounds bad, but it is, in fact, part of a very structured plan.
Suze	: (6.1) <u>Yeah, that's great, but then in a lot of ways it's kinda not great.</u> What do they call it when an animal rights person gets trampled to death by a cow?
Rebecca	: I don't think there is a word for that.
Suze	: "Ironic." Ironic that Rebecca Bloomwood is advising people on how to handle money

Description

This data talks about Rebecca's new job in Successful Saving magazine. The participants in the conversation are Suze and Rebecca. The conversation occurs in the book store.

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) <u>But I guess it would be nice if my maid of honor could afford her own dress.</u>
Rebecca	: He asked?
Suze	: Yes!
Rebecca	: Oh, my God!
Suze	: (7.2) <u>You should've been there</u>.
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) <u>Which looks as if it's been copied straight out of Money for Dummies.</u>
	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) <u>Get your coat</u>.

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) <u>Aren't you supposed to be getting to Alette?</u>
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 be use conventionalized suggesting act as kinds of suggesting act. Afterwards, she uses specific strategy to perform suggesting act.

Data 11

Rebecca : (11.1) <u>You should put a picture in that</u>.
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 classifies 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) <u>Now, what we have here, Rebecca, is a situation in which someone needs to be asking some very hard questions.</u>

Rebecca	: Absolutely.
Luke	: (12.2) <u>Put your hand up.</u>
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) <u>Your tie does not go with your shirt.</u>
                      (13.2) <u>Try to enjoy yourself</u>. 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) <u>my instinct is that you should have your own business.</u>
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) <u>don't come to the front door!</u> 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) <u>Bex, no! Absolutely not.</u> 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) <u>Oh, Bex. imagine you wearing this dress.</u>
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) <u>Bex, there has to be a bag somewhere in this room</u>.
Rebecca	: (17.2) <u>Suze, do not open that closet</u>! 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.

Data 18

Rebecca	: Oh... Thanks for saving me in there.
	So have you filled your photo frames yet?
Luke	: No. Not yet.
Rebeca	: (18.1) <u>You could put a picture of Alicia in one.</u>
	Except there probably wouldn't be room for her spidery long legs.
Luke	: You know, I've always felt that spidery long legs were vastly overrated.
Rebecca	: I thought she was your girlfriend.
Luke	: No. She's not my girlfriend.
	She's not you.

Description

The participants in this conversation are Rebecca and Luke. They talk about Alicia and Rebecca suggests Luke to put a photo in photo frame. However, Luke does not want it. This conversation happens on balcony.

Analysis

The writer classifies that Rebecca's statement shown suggesting act. Rebecca says **(18.1) "You could put a picture of Alicia in one"** to Luke. Based on the kinds of suggesting acts, it refers to conventionalized form. Rebecca uses conventionalized form because Rebecca (the speaker) gives suggestion and lets the hearer understand what the speaker means. There is only one strategy of how the character utter suggesting acts. Rebecca's utterance **(18.1) "You could put a picture of Alicia in one"** uses possibility/ probability strategy, because there is modal verb "could".

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) <u>Just, for once in your life, tell me the truth</u>.
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) <u>what about honesty? What about credibility?</u>
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) <u>Bex, I'll get the tequila, you get the bills. I'll do this. It can't be that bad</u>.
	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!

Rebecca	: I felt sorry for the shop assistant. She had a lazy eye. I didn't know which way she was looking. It was so sad.
Suze	: I can't even talk about this one. A foot spa? What were you doing at a foot spa?
Rebecca	: Let's take a break.

Description

The participants in this conversation are Suze and Rebecca The topic of the conversation is about Suze and Rebcca will count how much Rebecca's debt. The setting itself in the Suze's apartment.

Analysis

The writer classifies one utterance that can be suggesting act. Suze utters **(20.1) "Bex, I'll get the tequila, you get the bills. I'll do this. It can't be that bad"** to Rebecca. Based on the kinds of suggesting act, it refers to conventionalized form. It conventionalized form because the speaker give suggestion and lets the hearer understand the speaker means.

From that utterance, there is one strategy to perform suggesting act. Suze utters (20.1) **"Bex, I'll get the tequila, you get the bills. I'll do this. It can't be that bad"** to Rebecca. That means Suze wants Rebecca get the bills and Suze will count the bills. Suze uses conditional strategy to perform her suggestion.

Result

Based on the explanation above, there one utterance that classified as suggesting act. Suze's utterance uses conventionalized suggesting act and conventionalized strategy namely conditional.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

The writer divides this chapter into 2 subchapters, conclusions and suggestion.

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing the movie of "Confession of a Shopaholic" by P. J Hogan, the writer would like to gives conclusions. In this thesis, the writer analyzes suggesting acts that used by three main characters, they are Rebecca Bloomwood, Luke Brandon and Suze. The writer only analyzes the conversation between them. This chapter, the writer has discussed about conclusion that are consists of 2 (two) parts: finding out the kinds of suggesting acts and describing how the main character performed suggesting acts.

First, based on the data analyses the writer discovers kinds of suggesting acts are direct suggesting act, conventionalized suggesting act, and indirect suggesting act. The main character use 3 (three) kinds of suggesting acts. There are 20 (twenty) fragments in the data analysis and each fragment consists of more than one utterance that shows as suggesting acts. The kind of suggesting act mostly occurs is direct suggesting act because the characters prefer to express suggesting act clearly and directly. It appears in 12 (twelve) times. Conventionalized suggesting act appears 11 (eleven) times. Indirect suggesting act appears 9 (nine) times.

Second, the writer concludes that the way how the characters perform suggesting act sometimes use direct strategy, conventionalized strategy and indirect

strategy. Based on the data analysis, direct strategies that used by the main character are imperative and negative imperative. In conventionalized strategy, the main character use specific strategy, possibility, the use of modal verb should, need and conditional. In indirect strategy, the characters use impersonal strategy and hints.

5.2 Suggestion

Suggesting act is always appear in our daily conversation. When we have conversation with our friend, sometimes we give a suggestion for them. As a Muslim, if we deliver words must be politely, kindly, correctly and clearly. So our words would not make someone angry or insult such a hadits:

If speak must be clearly and correctly, as in the hadits of Aisyah:

"Rassullah SAW's utterance always clear so that can be understood by all who hear" (HR Abu Daud)

The writer hopes this study can enrich the understanding of suggesting act. The writer hopes that it is not only useful for improving her knowledge in speech act especially suggesting act, but also useful for other researchers and the student of English department, especially UIN Sunan Ampel's students as a reference. The writer realizes that this thesis is far away being perfect. Therefore, comments and suggestions are welcome.

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