CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents data description and findings and discussion of the speech acts of suggestion in terms of linguistic structures, strategies, and mitigation devices in the selected episodes of *Dr. Phil* Show.

4.1   Data Description

The source of the data in this study is transcriptions of the selected eight episodes of *Dr. Phil Show* in season 13: episode **72** (24 December 2014), episode **76** (6 January 2015), episode **77** (7 January 2015), episode **120** (9 March 2015), episode **123** (12 March 2015), episode **136** (6 April 2015), episode **142** (14 April 2015), and episode **155** (1 May 2015). The eight episodes which are selected randomly have covered variety of themes and involved participants from different backgrounds. The selected eight episodes also have already shown certain patterns of linguistic structures, strategies, and mitigation devices of speech acts of suggestion that can be analyzed. The data are the utterances of the host of *Dr. Phil Show*, Dr. Phil McGraw which indicating speech acts of suggestion in the eight selected episodes as mentioned above. The utterances consist of words, phrases, clauses, simple sentences, and complex sentences.

The data are analyzed by using Abolfathiasl and Abdullah (2013) improved taxonomy of suggestion in order to identify the use of linguistic structures and strategies in suggestion utterances. Then, the data are analyzed by employing Martinez-Flor and Juan (2010)'s mitigation devices classification in order to identify the use of mitigation devices in suggestion utterances.

4.2   Findings and Discussion

Based on the analysis, it was found that there are 388 utterances indicating speech acts of suggestion in the selected eight episodes of *Dr. Phil Show*. The findings and discussion of the data analysis are elaborated in three parts. The first part presents the findings tables with its descriptions of linguistic structures, strategies, and mitigation devices of speech acts of suggestion in *Dr. Phil Show*. The second part presents the findings tables with its descriptions of linguistic structures, strategies, and mitigation devices of speech acts of suggestion in each data episode of *Dr Phil Show*. Then, the analysis of each data episodes which included the findings and discussion of linguistic structures, strategies, and mitigation devices of speech acts of suggestion occurred in each episode are presented in the third part.

The first part shows the findings of linguistic structures, strategies, and mitigation devices in selected eight episodes of *Dr Phil Show* as presented in table 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in *Dr. Phil Show*

No	Linguistic Structures	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Performative; Verbs and Nouns	Direct	2	0.5
2	Imperatives & Negative imperatives		62	16
3	Let's		7	1.8
4	Modals & Semi-modals	(Indirect) Conventionalized Forms	161	41.5
5	Conditionals		50	13
6	Wh-Questions (interrogative)		6	1.6
7	Yes-no Questions (interrogative)		30	7.7
8	Pseudo-cleft Structures (impersonal)	Indirect	18	4.6
9	Extra-posed to-clauses (impersonal)		8	2
10	Hints		44	11.3
	TOTAL		388	100,00

Table 4.1   Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in

Dr. Phil Show

Table 4.1 shows the finding on linguistic structures and strategies of speech acts of suggestion in selected eight episodes of *Dr Phil Show*. The finding shows that Dr Phil uses all the 10 types of linguistic structures and also three types of strategies as listed in making suggestion utterances, but differs in frequency or percentage. The finding also presents that the most frequent type of linguistic structures and strategies of speech acts of suggestion in *Dr Phil Show* is modals and semi-modals; which is used in 161 utterances or covers 41.5%. The linguistic

structure "modals and semi-modals" belongs to conventionalized forms strategy which can be identified by the using of words: can, should, need, have got to, would, should, and had better. On the contrary, the least frequent type of linguistic structures and strategies of speech acts of suggestion in *Dr Phil Show* is performatives: noun and verb that belongs to direct strategy; which is used in 2 (two) utterances or covers 0.5%. The other eight types of linguistic structures' percentages are imperatives (15.5%), conditionals (12.9%), hints (12.1%), Yes/No questions (7.5%), pseudo-cleft structures (4.6%), Extraposed to-clauses (2.1%), let's (1.8%) and Wh-questions (1.5%).

Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in *Dr Phil Show*

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Direct	71	17.8
2	Conventionalized Forms	247	63.4
3	Indirect	70	18.8
	TOTAL	388	100,00

Table 4.2   Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in *Dr. Phil Show*

Referring to the classification of suggestions' linguistic structures, as presented in Table 4.2, it shows that conventionalized forms strategy is the most frequently used suggestion strategy in *Dr Phil Show* with the percentage 63.4%. The other two suggestion strategies' percentages are direct strategy (18.8%) and indirect strategy (17.8%).

Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in *Dr. Phil Show*

No	Types of Mitigation Devices	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Downtoner	9	14.5
2	(minus) Committer	34	54.8
3	Forewarn	19	30.7
	TOTAL	62	100,00

Table 4.3   Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in *Dr. Phil Show*

Table 4.3 shows the finding on mitigation devices of speech acts of suggestion used in all suggestion utterances in selected eight episodes of *Dr Phil Show*. The finding shows that there are 62 uses of mitigation devices or covers 16% from the total suggestion utterances. It also shows that Dr Phil uses all the three types of mitigation devices as listed in making suggestion utterances, but differs in frequency or percentage. The most frequent type of mitigation devices used in *Dr Phil Show* is (minus) Committer with 54.8%. The other two mitigation devices' types percentages are forewarn (30.7%) and downtoner (14.5%).

The data of this study are taken from the selected eight episodes of *Dr Phil Show* which each episode covered variety of situations, themes, problems, and participants from different gender, age, and social dimension. Dr Phil McGraw as the main speaker may apply different types of linguistic structures, strategies, and mitigation devices in his suggestion utterances in each episode.

The second part shows the findings of linguistic structures, strategies, and mitigation devices in each episode as presented in table 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6.

Table 4.4 Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Each Episode

EPISODES NO.				72	76	77	120	123	136	142	155
S U G G E S T I O N S T R A T E G I E S	Direct	A	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			%	1.2	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0
		B	F	19	3	4	4	13	5	11	3
			%	21.7	7.1	9.3	8.3	26	10.9	27.5	8.3
		C	F	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1
			%	0	2.4	4.7	0	4	0	2.5	2.7
	Con-ventio nalize Forms	D	F	33	16	18	35	9	27	14	9
			%	39.8	38.1	41.8	73	18	58.7	35	19.4
		E	F	13	5	2	3	4	6	6	11
			%	15.7	11.9	4.7	6.3	8	13	15	30.6
		F	F	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	1
			%	0	2.4	4.7	0	4	0	0	2.7
		G	F	2	8	5	5	5	-	3	2
			%	2.4	19.1	11.6	10.4	10	0	7.5	5.6
	In-direct	H	F	7	1	5	-	4	-	-	1
			%	9.6	2.4	11.6	0	8	0	0	2.7
		I	F	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	1
			%	1.2	0	0	2	0	6.5	5	2.7
		J	F	7	7	4	-	11	5	3	7
			%	8.4	16.7	9.3	0	22	10.9	7.5	19.4
TOTAL				83	42	43	48	50	46	40	36

A-J : Linguistic Structures of Suggestion; F: Frequencies; %: Percentage

A: Performatives: noun and verb   F: Wh-Question
B: Imperatives   G: Yes/No Question
C: Let's   H: Pseudo-cleft Structure
D: Modals and Semi-Modals   I: Extraposed to-clauses
E: Conditionals   J: Hints

According to Table 4.4, the trend shows that six out of eight episodes used more modals and semi-modals of conventionalized forms strategy in the suggestion utterances; while the other two, episode 123 used more imperatives and episode 155 used more conditionals. The trend also shows that the use of performatives: noun and verb of direct strategy in all eight episodes are scanty; there are only two (episode 72 and 77) out of eight episodes that utilized this type of linguistic structures in the suggestion utterances; though just occupies one utterance each.

Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Each Episode

Episodes Number	Strategies						Total
	Direct		Conventionalized Forms		Indirect		
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
72	20	24	48	58	15	18	83
76	4	9.5	30	71.5	8	19	42
77	7	16	27	63	9	31	43
120	4	8.3	43	89.7	1	2	48
123	15	30	20	40	15	30	50
136	5	10.9	33	71.7	8	17.4	46
142	12	30	23	57.5	5	12.5	40
155	7	11	23	64	9	25	36

Table 4.5 Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Each Episode

In terms of the speech acts of suggestion strategies in each episode, as presented in Table 4.5, it is clearly shown that conventionalized forms strategy is the mostly used strategy in all episodes. Since this strategy consisted of four linguistic structures rather than three, it naturally becomes the mostly used strategy of speech acts of suggestion in all episodes.

Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Each Episode

Episodes Number	Mitigation Devices						Total
	Downtoner		(Minus) Committer		Forewarn		
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
72	1	11.1	5	55.6	3	33.3	9
76	3	42.9	2	28.6	2	28.6	7
77	1	7.7	10	76.9	2	15.4	13
120	-	0	2	66.7	1	33.3	3
123	1	9.1	4	36.4	6	54.5	11
136	-	0	3	60	2	40	5
142	1	16.7	4	66.7	1	16.7	6
155	2	25	4	50	2	25	8

Table 4.6   Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Each Episode

In terms of the use of mitigation devices in each episode, according to the table 4.6, the trend shows that in six out of eight episodes used more (minus) committer in suggestion utterances. The trend also shows that the use of downtoner in each episode is rather scanty; even it does not appear in two episodes. However, in episode 76, the use of downtoner type is more than the other mitigation devices types in the suggestion utterances.

All eight data episodes hereinafter are analyzed one by one on each linguistic structures, strategies and mitigation devices of speech acts of suggestion used in suggestion utterances.

4.2.1. The Analysis of Episode 72: *Affair Aftermath*

The theme of this episode is the cheating husband. It featured two married couples as the guests of which each couple gets their own segment: the first couple, April and Jeff and the second couple, Charney and J-uan. The wives, April and Charney just discovered that their husbands were cheating on them for years. Jeff, April's husband admitted it, and then he dodged by saying that his affair wasn't what had ruined their marriage, but April's bossy and verbal and physical abusive behavior toward him. On the other side, Charney's husband, J-uan also admitted of having affairs and even fathered a child from his ex-girlfriend. J-uan also physically abused Charney which resulted to Charney's remorse for marrying him. During the show, Dr. Phil gave his suggestions and advices to both couples to help them solving their problems and finding the best

decisions: whether their marriage should be saved or leave it for good. Dr. Phil also gave his suggestions and advices to all of the audiences on the related issue.

It is found that there are 83 utterances which belong to speech acts of suggestion in episode 72. The suggestion utterances are classified based on its linguistic structures and strategies as presented in Table 4.7 and 4.8. Within the 83 suggestion utterances, there are nine utterances which use the mitigation devices of suggestion as classified in Table 4.9

Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 72

No	Linguistic Structures	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Performative; Verbs and Nouns	Direct	1	1.2
2	Imperatives & Negative imperatives		19	22.9
3	Let's		-	0
4	Modals & Semi-modals	Conventionalized Forms	33	39.8
5	Conditionals		13	15.7
6	Wh-Questions (interrogative)		-	0
7	Yes-no Questions (interrogative)		2	2.4
8	Pseudo-cleft Structures (impersonal)	Indirect	7	8.4
9	Extra-posed to-clauses (impersonal)		1	1.2
10	Hints		7	8.4
	TOTAL		83	100,00

Table 4.7 Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 72

The findings show as presented in Table 4.7, the first most frequent type of speech acts of suggestion in episode 72 is the linguistic structure "Modals and

Semi-modals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 39.8%, of which the modals used from the most to the least are: have got to, have to, need, would have to, can, and should. The second type is "Imperative" of direct strategy with 22.9%; and the third type is "Conditionals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 15.7%. The two types "Pseudo-cleft structures" of indirect strategy and "Hints" of indirect strategy hold the same percentage with 8.4%; then followed by "Yes-No Question (Interrogative)" of conventionalized forms strategy with 2.4%. The two types "performatives: noun" of direct strategy and "extraposed to-clause" of indirect strategy hold the same percentage with 1.2%. There are two types of linguistic structures and strategies that are not used in the suggestion utterances on this episode, they are: let's of direct strategy and Wh-Question (Interrogative) of conventionalized forms strategy.

Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 72

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Direct	20	24
2	Conventionalized Forms	48	58
3	Indirect	15	18
	TOTAL	83	100,00

Table 4.8 Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 72

Referring to the classification of suggestions' linguistic structures, as presented in Table 4.8, "conventionalized forms strategy" is the mostly used suggestion strategy in episode 72 with the percentage 58%. The other two suggestion strategies' percentages are direct strategy (24%) and indirect strategy (18%).

Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 72

No	Types of Mitigation Devices	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Downtoner	1	11.1
2	(minus) Committer	5	55.6
3	Forewarn	3	33.3
	TOTAL	9	100,00

Table 4.9   Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 72

In terms of the mitigation devices used in the suggestion utterances, the findings show as presented in Table 4.9, the uses of mitigation devices cover 10.8% from all of suggestion utterances in episode 72. The first most frequent type of mitigation devices used is (minus) Committer with 55.6%; the second type is Forewarn with 33.3%; and the third type is Downtoner with 11.1%.

The data hereinafter are elaborated for each type of linguistic structures and strategies and also the mitigation devices used in all suggestion utterances in episode 72 accordingly from the most frequent types to the least frequent types:

A. Linguistic Structures and Strategies

1. Modals and Semi Modals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

   As stated by Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999), modals and semi-modals can be used to give suggestion and advice in the polite and indirect way. Modals and Semi-modals is a conventionalized forms suggestion strategy which is used to expresses the possibility and probability that the speaker intentionally offers to the hearer; but also gives gaps to them whether they will comply with or not. These are the data taken from episode 72:

    a. [*to Jeff*] "and you have to be a completely transparent open-book"

    b. [*to J-uan*] "I'm saying so…you would have a lot of work to do"

    c. [*to audience*] "**they've gotta do whatever it takes to get it back up on the road and in a healthy way"**

The data showed that the modals are the main indicator of identifying the suggestion force in utterances. It is also found that the use of pronoun "you" and "they" influences suggestion force in terms of the suggestions' target perspective. The pronoun "you" is more direct since the target is fixed straightly to the hearer; while the pronoun "they" is less direct as Dr Phil lead the target to an abstract depiction at first, but still point the suggestion force at the end. By using modals in his suggestion, Dr Phil tended to suggest some solutions to the guests' problems by defining things that they necessarily do in order to solve their problems and gain the benefits. The contexts were to mend their broken relationships.

2. Imperative and Negative Imperative of Direct Strategy

Imperative is identified as the most direct and impolite strategy of suggestion. According to Martinez-Flor (2005: 174), imperative has the most powerful suggestion force since the speaker's intention is directly aimed to the hearer. It precisely led the hearer to do something as the speaker suggested, but still aimed to benefit the hearers. These are the data taken from episode 72:

    a. [*to Jeff*] "you made your choice and you end it"

b. [*to J-uan*] **"you don't hit her"**

c. [*to all audience*] **"give your feelings a voice"**

The data showed the directness level of suggestion as imperative has almost the same pragmatic force as instructing (Martinez-Flor, 2005). The use of pronoun "you" before the imperatives shows that there is an effort to soften the suggestion force, so it will not threaten much on the hearer's negative face. Dr Phil also used imperatives in his suggestions because he intended to lead them directly to do some things in the matter of importance which are still for their benefits. The contexts were to mend their broken relationships.

3. Conditionals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

Conditionals express possibility and probability by the use of word "if" or "when" to make a notion or add a prologue. It contains suggestion force but still offers the hearers a choice to act as they prefer. Conditionals give some prior depictions which sometimes aiming to persuade the hearers. These are the data taken from episode 72:

a. [*to Charnay*] **"The best predictor of future behavior is past behavior. If you wonder what he's going to do in the future, look at what he's done in the past"**

b. [*to all audience*] **"and then when you get through with that work, you just can't get past it, okay"**

It is found that in conditionals structure, there is a combination of two types of suggestions' linguistic structures and strategies in one suggestion

utterance: the data (a) combines conditionals and imperatives; while the data (b) combines conditionals and modals. The contexts were to mend their broken relationships.

4. Pseudo-Cleft Structure of Indirect Strategy

    This type is a kind of impersonal way to deliver suggestions. It also belongs to indirect strategy which the speaker's suggestive implication is not clearly stated; though the suggestion force still can be found. In pseudo-cleft sentences, the emphasis and the suggestion force is placed in the second part after the verb "be". This is the data taken from episode 72:

    a. [*to J-uan*] "… the mature thing to do is finish one relationship before you start another"

    The pseudo-cleft indicator used in this suggestion utterance is "phrase…imperative". Dr Phil's main point is to suggest J-uan to not being a cheater.

5. Hints of Indirect Strategy

    The use of hints in making suggestion is considered as the most indirect type since the force is very subtle and implicit. As stated by Banarjee and Carell (1988: 175), in indirect strategy, there is no any suggestion force's indicator in the utterances; so it is fully depended on hearers' interpretation whether the utterances convey any suggestion force or future implications. Unlike the other types, the forms of hints in speech acts of suggestion are vary and do not have particular features. Hints in suggestion utterances cannot be identified directly by looking at its written

form; the suggestion forces appear after the hearer comprehends the main point of the utterances. The point of hints suggestion utterances take course on the hearers' benefits. This is the data taken from episode 72:

    a. [*to J-uan*] "and then you've obviously got an issue um… with your temper you know there's no time, no theory, no provocation that justifies a man putting his hands on a woman in anger that is just simply not okay"

The data showed that this suggestion utterance has future implication which the hearers should interpret and do in order to get the intended benefits. In this utterance, Dr Phil tried to suggest J-uan to not physically abuse his wife since it is forbidden and not good for both of them, especially for his wife, Charnay

6. Yes/No Question of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

The interrogative form "Yes/No Question" is considered as the most common-conventionalized forms of suggestion. It is also considered as less polite since it is quiet disturbing hearers' negative face. Although it is less polite, the hearers still have their choices whether to comply with the desired actions. This is the data taken from episode 72:

    a. [*to April*] "aren't you tired being the parent? don't you want a partner instead of another kid?"

In this utterance, Dr Phil didn't merely ask for the answer of this yes/no question. Dr Phil tried to suggest April not to be so bossy toward her husband but treated him equally as a partner.

7. Extraposed to-clauses of Indirect Strategy

This type in making suggestion is considerably similar to pseudo-cleft structures in terms of its function and the placement of suggestion forces; but distinguished by the inserted pronoun "it" in the front part of suggestion utterances. The main point where the suggestion force lies is in after the word "to". This is the data taken from episode 72:

   a. [*to all audience*] **"You're talking about a relationship that's meant a lot to you; it is worth to work"**

The data showed that the suggestion is "It is worth to work" which "it" is referring to the previous sentence. As the context is about the broken relationship, Dr Phil suggests the audience (and also the guests) to strive for the continuance of their relationships and to mend the already broken one since the relationship is worthy and important.

8. Performatives: Noun and Verb of Direct Strategies

This type belongs to direct strategies since the suggestion force is very obvious and can be directly identified. According to Jiang (2006: 45), the use of performatives in speech acts of suggestion shows the authority of the speaker to force his suggesting implication to the hearer. This is the data taken from episode 72:

   a. [*to April and Jeff*] **"You work together as partners, and that begins with forgiveness and commitment and you work through it and that's my advice to you"**

The noun word "advice" marks the force in this suggestion utterance. By using performatives in making suggestion, Dr Phil conveys his belief to certain actions that the hearer should do. Dr Phil suggests April and Jeff to reconcile their relationship by forgiving and committing to each other.

In general, conventionalized forms strategy is the mostly used strategy in suggestion utterances in episode 72 as presented in table 4.8 of which its linguistic structures group already listed above. Then, the second mostly used strategy is direct strategy and then followed by indirect strategy as presented in table 4.8 of which each of their linguistic structures group also already listed above.

B. Mitigation Devices

1. (minus) Committer

   (minus) Committer is used in suggestion utterances by putting some sentence modifiers to lower the degree of forces in suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 72:

   a. [*to April and Jeff*] "and and that's why I'm telling you…"

   From the data, "I'm telling you" is the sentence modifiers of (minus) Committer. It implicates the speaker's state of mind on something. Dr Phil used this sentence in his suggestion to make an impression as if it is subjective and personal-opinion based.

2. Forewarn

   According to Martinez-Flor and Juan (2010: 261), there is one/more preliminary meta-comment in this type of mitigation device which

function to prevent future refusal or possible negative reaction toward the suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 72:

a. [*to April*] **"I'll just tell you what I think, you can…you can decide that I'm wrong, you don't need to agree with me…"**

The data showed the variation of preliminary meta-comments other than as presented in the taxonomy of mitigation devices by Martinez-Flor and Juan (2010: 261) which is forewarn commonly uses conjunction "but" and also considered as the extension of (minus) committer. Dr Phil used these sentences to anticipate possible refusal toward his suggestion by saying that it is his opinion and they can decide whether to comply with or not.

3. Downtoner

This type of mitigation device consists of word modifiers which function to lessen the suggestion force by implying uncertainty. This is the data taken from episode 72:

a. [*to April*] **"…You <u>just</u> don't need to do that"**

Dr Phil used the word "just" in his suggestion utterance to imply uncertainty in what have been suggested in order to lessen the suggestion force and threat to hearer's negative face.

4.2.2. The Analysis of Episode 76: *Get off My Back about My Body*

The theme of this episode is the struggle of losing weight. It featured six guests divided into three sets of segments: segment one with husband and wife; segment two with mother and daughter, and segment three with twin brothers.

The guests were also divided into two parties: the oppressed (the wife, the daughter, and twin brother Charles) and the oppressors (the husband, the mother, and twin brother Adam). The oppressors verbally abused the oppressed by nagging, yelling, and discrediting them which resulted to their mental breakdown. Dr. Phil gave his suggestions and advices to both parties in order to solve their problems in the very best way.

It is found that there are 42 utterances which belong to speech acts of suggestion in episode 76. The suggesting utterances are classified based on its linguistic structures and strategies as presented in Table 4.10 and 4.11 Within the 42 suggesting utterances, there are seven utterances which use the mitigation devices of suggestion as classified in Table 4.12

Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 76

No	Linguistic Structures	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Performative; Verbs and Nouns	Direct	-	0
2	Imperatives & Negative imperatives		3	7.1
3	Let's		1	2.4
4	Modals & Semi-modals	(Indirect) Conventionalized Forms	16	38.1
5	Conditionals		5	11.9
6	Wh-Questions (interrogative)		1	2.4
7	Yes-no Questions (interrogative)		8	19.1
8	Pseudo-cleft Structures (impersonal)	Indirect	1	2.4
9	Extra-posed to-clauses (impersonal)		-	0
10	Hints		7	16.7
	TOTAL		42	100,00

Table 4.10 Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 76

The findings show as presented in Table 4.10, the first most frequent type of speech acts of suggestion used in episode 76 is the linguistic structure "Modals and Semi-modals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 38.1% of which the modals used from the most to the least are: have got to, can, need, and are going to. The second type is "Yes-No Question (Interrogative)" of conventionalized forms strategy with 19.1%; the third type is "Hints" of indirect strategy with 16.7%; the forth type is "Conditionals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 11.9%; and the fifth type is "Imperative" of direct strategy with 7.1%. There are three types which hold the same frequency and percentage: pseudo-cleft structures of indirect strategy, let's of direct strategy; and Wh-Question (Interrogative) of conventionalized forms strategy with each 2.4%. There are two types of linguistic structures and strategies that are not used in the suggestion utterances on this episode, they are: performatives: noun of direct strategy and extraposed to-clause of indirect strategy.

Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 76

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Direct	4	9.5
2	Conventionalized Forms	30	71.5
3	Indirect	8	19
	TOTAL	42	100,00

Table 4.11 Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 76

Referring to the classification of suggestions' linguistic structures, as presented in table 4.11, "conventionalized forms strategy" is the mostly used suggestion strategy in episode 76 with the percentage 71.5%. The other two

suggestion strategies' percentages are indirect strategy (19%) and direct strategy (9.5%).

Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 76

No	Types of Mitigation Devices	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Downtoner	3	42.9
2	(minus) Committer	2	28.6
3	Forewarn	2	28.6
	TOTAL	7	100

Table 4.12 Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 76

In terms of the mitigation devices used in the suggestion utterances, the findings show as presented in Table 4.12, the uses of mitigation devices cover 16.7% from all of suggestion utterances in episode 76. The first most frequent type of mitigation devices used is Downtoner with 42.9%; and the second and third types are (minus) Committer and Forewarn with both 28.6%.

The data hereinafter are elaborated for each type of linguistic structures and strategies and also the mitigation devices used in all suggestion utterances in episode 76 accordingly from the most frequent types to the least frequent types:

A. Linguistic Structures and Strategies

1. Modals and Semi Modals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

    Modals and Semi-modals is a conventionalized forms suggestion strategy which is used to expresses the possibility and probability that the speaker intentionally offers to the hearer; but also gives gaps to them whether they will comply with or not. These are the data taken from episode 76:

a. [*to Nicole (wife)*] "you've gotta be willing to stand up for yourself to do this"

b. [*to husband*] "You need to support her in what she's doing"

c. [*to daughter*] "you can't continue to blame your mother. It is not her fault"

In the data, the use of pronoun "you" influences suggestion force in terms of suggestion's target perspective which the target is fixed directly to the hearer. By using modals in his suggestion, Dr Phil tended to give some solutions to the guests' problems by defining things that they necessarily do in order to solve their problems and gain the benefits. In the data (a) and (b), Dr Phil suggests the oppressed to fight for themselves in the matter of losing weight and to be responsible for their own weight issue; while Dr Phil suggests the oppressor (in the data (b)) to be supportive instead of discrediting them.

2. Yes/No Question of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

The interrogative form "Yes/No Question" is considered as the most common-conventionalized forms of suggestion. It is also considered as less polite since it is quiet disturbing hearers' negative face; but the hearers are still the one who decides whether to comply with or not. These are the data taken from episode 76:

a. [*to Nicole (wife)*]"You want to make a change, right?"

b. [*to mother*] "Are you ready for this change?"

In these utterances, Dr Phil didn't merely ask for the answer. Dr Phil tried to suggest both the oppressed (the wife) and oppressor (the mother) to be ready for making some changes of their life in the matter of losing weight: for the wife is to struggle in losing weight, while for the mother is to support and help her daughter in the process of losing her weight.

3. Hints of Indirect Strategy

   Hints is an indirect suggestion strategy which the suggestion force indicator cannot be identified directly by looking at its written form. The suggestion force appears after the hearer comprehends the main point of the utterance since the form of hints is varied and does not have particular features; but it is still take course on the hearers' benefits. These are the data taken from episode 76:

   a. [*to husband*] **"You are an obstacle, not a helper"**

   b. [*to Charles*] **Well, I don't wanna see this happen** (*showing the pictures of their family, and he disappeared (means dead)*) **I don't want them to got dock without you**

   Dr Phil tried to suggest the husband (in data (a)) not to burden his wife by pushing her too hard and even discrediting her in the process of losing weight, since it is not effective but defective. He also tried to suggest Charles (in data (b)) to struggle for losing his weight since overweight will cause some serious illness that can take his life.

4. Conditionals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

Conditionals express possibility and probability by the use of word "if" or "when" to make a notion or add a prologue. It gives some prior depictions which sometimes aiming to persuade the hearers. This is the data taken from episode 76:

> a. [*to husband*] **"then, if you are so smart, how come you   can't get more effort from her?"**

The data showed that there is a combination of conditionals and WH-question in one suggestion utterance. In this context, the husband overrates himself since he has good physique and loves to work out. Then, Dr Phil made an irony question by using conditionals to suggest him not to proud of himself and force his wife too hard to work out.

5. Imperative and Negative Imperative of Direct Strategy

Imperative is a direct suggestion strategy which precisely led the hearer to do something as the speaker suggested, but still aimed to benefit the hearers. This is the data taken from episode 76:

> a. [*to mother*] **"get herself healthy"**

In this utterance, Dr Phil suggested the mother to prioritize her daughter's health first before the matter of losing her weight.

6. Wh-Question of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

Similar to Yes/No Question, it is considered as the most common-conventionalized forms of suggestion. It is also considered as less polite since it is quiet disturbing hearers' negative face; but the hearers are still

the one who decides whether to comply with or not. These are the data taken from episode 76:

a. [*to husband)*] **"I tell you what how about this, how about 'I do the dishes, give the kids a bath, put him to bed, you go to the gym that you're not kicked out of'"**

In this utterance, Dr Phil also didn't expect any answer. He tried to suggest the husband to do some things to help his wife do daily home chores so she can work out instead of constraining and discrediting her.

7. Pseudo-Cleft Structure of Indirect Strategy

This type is an indirect suggestion strategy which the speaker's suggestive implication is not clearly stated. It is also used as an impersonal way to make suggestion. In pseudo-cleft sentences, the emphasis and the suggestion force is placed in the second part after the verb "be". This is the data taken from episode 76:

a. [*to the twin brothers*] **"What you'd to lose…both   of you are by changing these things, right here (the amount of fat, sugar, and salt in the body)"**

The WH-cleft is the indicator of pseudo cleft structure in this utterance. Dr Phil tried to suggest the twin brothers to reduce their usual intake of fat, sugar, and salt by changing the amount as Dr Phil prescribed in order to help them overcome obesity.

8. Let's of Direct Strategy

Let's belongs to the group of direct strategy since it is often described as an inclusive imperative (Celce Muria and Larsen-Freeman, 1999: 233; Biber et al, 2002). By using let's in making suggestion, the speaker tries to involve the hearer in some actions that he/she is intended but still aiming to benefit the hearer. This is the data from episode 76:

a. [*to daughter*] "Let's do this together"

In this utterance, Dr Phil asked the daughter to lose weight by following things as Dr Phil prescribed in his weight loss book, *The 20/20 Diet*. He used "Let's" to make an impression as if he did involved in losing weight together with the daughter.

In general, conventionalized forms strategy is the mostly used strategy in suggestion utterances in episode 76 as presented in table 4.11 of which its linguistic structures group already listed above. Then, the second mostly used strategy is indirect strategy and then followed by direct strategy as presented in table 4.10 of which each of their linguistic structures group also already listed above.

B. Mitigation Devices

1. Downtoner

This type of mitigation device consists of word modifiers which function to lessen the suggestion force by implying uncertainty. This is the data taken from episode 76:

a. [*to everyone*] "Just figuring out those three types will make a huge difference"

Dr Phil used the word "just" in his suggestion utterance to express uncertainty in what have been suggested in order to lessen the suggestion force and threat to hearer's negative face.

2. (minus) Committer

(minus) Committer is used in suggestion utterances by putting some sentence modifiers to lower the degree of forces in suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 76:

a. [*to husband*] "say… I tell you what, how about this…"

From the data, "I tell you" is the sentence modifiers of (minus) Committer. It implicates the speaker's state of mind on something. Dr Phil used this sentence in his suggestion to make an impression as if it is subjective and personal-opinion based.

3. Forewarn

According to Martinez-Flor and Juan (2010: 261), there is one/more preliminary meta-comment in this type of mitigation device which function to prevent future refusal or possible negative reaction toward the suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 76:

a. [*to wife*] "The truth is, you've got to…"

The data showed another variation of preliminary meta-comments in forewarn. Dr Phil used forewarn "The truth is…" in his suggestion to

imply objectivity which somewhat to verify that the suggestion is based on the truth.

4.2.3. The Analysis of Episode 77: *My Mother is a Menace! She is Controlling My Daughter with Her Money*

The theme of this episode is the war among three family generations: grandma, mother and daughter. The mother, Rachel described her mom, Dixie as a controlling, narcissistic and pure evil bitch and also had pit against her daughter, Abby. Dixie also described Rachel in the same way; and claimed that Rachel wasn't a good mother for Abby. Abby, the daughter side her grandma since she felt that Rachel had resented her. Dr. Phil gave his suggestions and advices in order to solve this three generations problem and to help them reconcile their relationship especially to Abby who became the victim in this conflict.

It is found that there are 43 utterances which belong to speech acts of suggestion in episode 77. The suggesting utterances are classified based on its linguistic structures and strategies as presented in Table 4.13 and 4.14. Within the 43 suggesting utterances, there are 13 utterances which use the mitigation devices of suggestion as classified in Table 4.15.

Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 77

No	Linguistic Structures	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Performative; Verbs and Nouns	Direct	1	2.3
2	Imperatives & Negative imperatives		4	9.3
3	Let's		2	4.7
4	Modals & Semi-modals	(Indirect) Conventionalized Forms	18	41.8
5	Conditionals		2	4.7
6	Wh-Questions (interrogative)		2	4.7
7	Yes-no Questions (interrogative)		5	11.6
8	Pseudo-cleft Structures (impersonal)	Indirect	5	11.6
9	Extra-posed to-clauses (impersonal)		-	0
10	Hints		4	9.3
	TOTAL		43	100,00

Table 4.13   Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 77

The findings show as presented in Table 4.13, the first most frequent type of speech acts of suggestion used in episode 77 is the linguistic structure "Modals and Semi-modals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 41.8% of which the modals used from the most to the least are: need, have got to, can, should, have to, and will. There are two pairs of types which hold the same frequencies and percentages, they are: Yes-No Question (Interrogative) of conventionalized forms strategy and pseudo-cleft structures of indirect strategy with each 11.6%; and imperatives of direct strategy and hints of indirect strategy with each 9.3%. There is also a triplet of types, they are: let's of direct strategies, conditionals of conventionalized forms strategy, and Wh-questions of conventionalized forms

strategy with each hold 4.7%. The least type is "performatives: noun and verb" of direct strategy with 2.3%; while the type "extraposed to-clause" of indirect strategy is not used in the suggestion utterances on this episode.

Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 77

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Direct	7	16
2	Conventionalized Forms	27	63
3	Indirect	9	21
	TOTAL	43	100,00

Table 4.14 Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 77

Referring to the classification of suggestions' linguistic structures, as presented in Table 4.14, "conventionalized forms strategy" is the mostly used suggestion strategy in episode 77 with the percentage 63%. The other two suggestion strategies' percentages are indirect strategy (21%) and direct strategy (16%).

Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 77

No	Types of Mitigation Devices	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Downtoner	1	7.7
2	(minus) Committer	10	76.9
3	Forewarn	2	15.4
	TOTAL	13	100.00

Table 4.15 Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 77

In terms of the mitigation devices used in the suggestion utterances, the findings show as presented in Table 4.15, the uses of mitigation devices cover 30.2% from all of suggestion utterances in episode 77. The most dominant type of

mitigation devices used in this episode is (minus) Committer with 76.9%. The next is Forewarn with 15.4%; and then followed by the least, "downtoner" with 7.7%.

The data hereinafter are elaborated for each type of linguistic structures and strategies and also the mitigation devices used in all suggestion utterances in episode 77 accordingly from the most frequent types to the least frequent types.

A. Linguistic Structures and Strategies

1. Modals and Semi Modals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

   Modals and Semi-modals is a conventionalized forms suggestion strategy which is used to expresses the possibility and probability that the speaker intentionally offers to the hearer; but also gives gaps to them whether they will comply with or not. These are the data taken from episode 77:

   a. [*to Rachel*] "I think that right now healing a relationship with your mother should not be at the top your list"

   b. [*to Abby*] "you can choose to go in a different direction"

   In the data, it is found the use of pronoun "it" and "you" influences suggestion force in terms of suggestion's target perspective: The pronoun "it" (in data (a)) conveys the matter of suggestion first before fixing the suggestion's target; while "you" is more direct since the target is fixed straightly to the hearer. Dr Phil tended to give some solutions to the guests' problems by defining things that they necessarily do in order to solve their problems and gain the benefits. The context is to solve this three generation problem by focusing to deal with their self first.

2. Yes/No Question of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

The interrogative form "Yes/No Question" is considered as the most common-conventionalized forms of suggestion. It is also considered as less polite since it is quiet disturbing hearers' negative face; but the hearers are still the one who decides whether to comply with or not. These are the data taken from episode 77:

    a. [*to Dixie*] **"you think that you really have good time to jump in and tell her how badly she's doing?"**

    b. [*to Rachel*] **"would you like to know what to say to her to help her accommodate to that? And hit the reset button and move forward?"**

In these utterances, Dr Phil didn't merely ask for the answer. The context in data (a) is Dixie keeps interrupting on Dr Phil and Rachel's conversation by accusing and telling bad things about her. Then, Dr Phil asked this question to make her realize that she should not do that. He also tried to suggest Rachel (in data (a)) to start a new better life and reconcile with Abby, her daughter.

3. Pseudo-Cleft Structure of Indirect Strategy

This type is an indirect suggestion strategy which the speaker's suggestive implication is not clearly stated. It is also used as an impersonal way to make suggestion. In pseudo-cleft sentences, the emphasis and the suggestion force is placed in the second part after the verb "be". This is the data taken from episode 77:

a. [*to Rachel*] **"All I want you to do is be very honest with yourself and making a legitimate to-do list"**

The indicator of pseudo cleft structure in this utterance is "all…is". Dr Phil's main point is for Rachel to do those things in order to deal with herself for a better new life.

4. Hints of Indirect Strategy

Hints is an indirect suggestion strategy which the suggestion force indicator cannot be identified directly by looking at its written form. The suggestion force appears after the hearer comprehends the main point of the utterance since the form of hints is varied and does not have particular features; but it is still take course on the hearers' benefits. These are the data taken from episode 77:

a. [*to Dixie and Rachel*] **"I find it tragic but find it interesting that both of you describe each other the same way"**

Dr Phil tried to suggest Dixie and Rachel not to humiliate each other since it is very not good for anyone, moreover between mother and daughter.

5. Imperative and Negative Imperative of Direct Strategy

Imperative is a direct suggestion strategy which precisely led the hearer to do something as the speaker suggested, but still aimed to benefit the hearers. This is the data taken from episode 77:

a. [*to Abby*] **"You don't ever involve in adult issues and um… your grandmother has involved you in adult issues, your mother has involved you in adult issues"**

The use of pronoun "you" before the imperatives shows that there is an effort to soften the suggestion force, so it will not threaten much on the hearer's negative face. Dr Phil suggested Abby not to take part on her elders' war since she has right to choose what the best for herself.

6. Conditionals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

Conditionals express possibility and probability by the use of word "if" or "when" to make a notion or add a prologue. It gives some prior depictions which sometimes aiming to persuade the hearers. This is the data taken from episode 77:

   a. [*to Rachel*] **"If you can be an addict, and you could be an alcoholic, but you don't have to be a hypocrite"**

The data showed that there is a combination of conditionals and modal "don't have to". Dr Phil suggested Rachel not to be an addict and most importantly is always be honest to herself and people around her.

7. Let's of Direct Strategy

Let's is a direct strategy which used to propose some joint actions with the hearers that the speaker intended but still aiming to benefit the hearer. This is the data from episode 77:

   a. [*to Audience and Dixie*] **"Well let's hear Rachel's side at this, we'll see what she has to say"**

In this utterance, Dr Phil asked Dixie and also the audience together to hear the state of problem from Rachel's point of view in order to help finding the best solution for overcoming their problem.

8. Wh-Question of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

Similar to Yes/No Question, it is considered as the most common-conventionalized forms of suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 77:

a. [*to Dixie*] **"How about gives me a minute to talk to her?"**

In this utterance, Dr Phil also didn't expect any answer. Dr Phil tried to suggest Dixie to let Rachel get some help and advices from him since Dixie keeps interrupting on their conversation.

9. Performatives: Noun and Verb of Direct Strategies

Performatives is a direct suggestion strategy which used to show the authority of the speaker to force his suggesting implication to the hearer. This is the data taken from episode 77

a. [*to Rachel*] **"Here's the suggestion: you have to own yourself"**

The noun word "suggestion" marks the force in this suggestion utterance. Dr Phil suggests Rachel to deal with herself first in order to move forward in her life.

In general, conventionalized forms strategy is the mostly used strategy in suggestion utterances in episode 77 as presented in table 4.14 of which its linguistic structures group already listed above. The second mostly used strategy is indirect strategy and then followed by direct strategy as presented in table 4.14 of which each of their linguistic structures group also already listed above.

B. Mitigation Devices

1. (minus) Committer

   (minus) Committer is used in suggestion utterances by putting some sentence modifiers to lower the degree of forces in suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 77:

   a. [*to Rachel*] "…and in my opinion you need to…"

   From the data, "In my opinion" is the sentence modifiers of (minus) Committer. It implicates the speaker's state of mind on something. Dr Phil used this sentence in his suggestion to make an impression as if it is subjective and personal-opinion based.

2. Forewarn

   According to Martinez-Flor and Juan (2010: 261), there is one/more preliminary meta-comment in this type of mitigation device which function to prevent future refusal or possible negative reaction toward the suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 77:

   a. [*to Rachel*] "We know you have some relationship issues…"

   The data showed another variation of preliminary meta-comments in forewarn. Dr Phil used forewarn "We know…" in his suggestion to imply objectivity which somewhat to verify that the suggestion is based on the truth.

3. Downtoner

This type of mitigation device consists of word modifiers which function to lessen the suggestion force by implying uncertainty. This is the data taken from episode 77:

a. [*to Rachel*] "Do you believe that maybe those things are just inappropriate R&R embarrassment to her…?"

Dr Phil used the word "just" in his suggestion utterance to express uncertainty in what have been suggested in order to lessen the suggestion force and threat to hearer's negative face.

4.2.4 The Analysis of Episode 120: *In Sickness and in Health - Should I Get a Divorce from My OCD Wife?*

The theme of this episode is a wife with OCD (Obsessive Compulsive Disorder) which featured a married couple as the main guest. This disorder, according to Brian, the husband took the huge toll of their life, relationship, and family. Brian considered divorcing his wife, Laura since her OCD was getting worse each day and so much affecting their life. Dr. Phil, as a trained psychologist firstly gave a clear understanding regarding this OCD to all audiences and guests including Laura's parents; then he gave his suggestions and advices to the couple in order to overcome the effect of this disorder so it wouldn't take too much of their life. Dr. Phil also helped Laura professionally in order to heal her OCD.

It is found that there are 48 utterances which belong to speech acts of suggestion in episode 120. The suggesting utterances are classified based on its

linguistic structures and strategies as presented in Table 4.16 and 4.17 Within the 48 suggesting utterances, there are three utterances which use the mitigation devices of suggestion as classified in Table 4.18.

Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 120

No	Linguistic Structures	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Performative; Verbs and Nouns	Direct	-	0
2	Imperatives & Negative imperatives		4	8.3
3	Let's		-	0
4	Modals & Semi-modals	(Indirect) Conventionalized Forms	35	73
5	Conditionals		3	6.25
6	Wh-Questions (interrogative)		-	0
7	Yes-no Questions (interrogative)		5	10.4
8	Pseudo-cleft Structures (impersonal)	Indirect	-	0
9	Extra-posed to-clauses (impersonal)		1	2
10	Hints		-	0
	TOTAL		48	100,00

Table 4.16 Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in
Episode 120

The findings show as presented in Table 4.16, the most dominated type of speech acts of suggestion used in episode 120 is the linguistic structure "Modals and Semi-modals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 73% of which the modals used from the most to the least are: need, have to, can, will, and have got to. The second type is "yes/no question" of conventionalized forms with 10.4% and the third type is "imperatives" of direct strategy with 8.3%. The next is

conditionals of conventionalized forms strategy with 6.25%; and then followed by the least, which is extraposed to-clause of indirect strategy with 2%. There are five types of linguistic structures and strategies that are not used in the suggestion utterances on this episode, they are: performatives and let's of direct strategies, Wh-questions of conventionalized forms strategy, pseudo-cleft structures and hints of indirect strategy.

Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 120

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Direct	4	8.3
2	Conventionalized Forms	43	89.7
3	Indirect	1	2
	TOTAL	48	100,00

Table 4.17 Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 120

Referring to the classification of suggestions' linguistic structures, as presented in table 4.17, "conventionalized forms strategy" is the mostly used suggestion strategy in episode 120 with the percentage 89.7%. The other two suggestion strategies' percentages are direct strategy (8.3%) and indirect strategy (2%).

Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 120

No	Types of Mitigation Devices	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Downtoner	-	0
2	(minus) Committer	2	66.7
3	Forewarn	1	33.3
	TOTAL	3	100.00

Table 4.18 Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 120

In terms of the mitigation devices used in the suggestion utterances, the findings show as presented in Table 4.18, the uses of mitigation devices cover 6.25% from all of suggestion utterances in episode 120. The most frequent type of mitigation devices used is (minus) Committer with 66.7%; and then followed by Forewarn with 33.3%. The type downtoner is not used in the suggestion utterances on this episode.

The data hereinafter are elaborated for each type of linguistic structures and strategies and also the mitigation devices used in all suggestion utterances in episode 120 accordingly from the most frequent types to the least frequent types.

A. Linguistic Structures and Strategies

1. Modals and Semi Modals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

   Modals and Semi-modals is a conventionalized forms suggestion strategy which is used to expresses the possibility and probability that the speaker intentionally offers to the hearer; but also gives gaps to them whether they will comply with or not. These are the data taken from episode 120:

   a. [*to Brian*] **"but you have to acknowledge that… there is a disorder here"**

   b. [*to Brian and Laura*] **"you don't need to get a divorce"**

   c. [*to Laura*] **"you have to support compliance"**

   In the data, the use of pronoun "you" influences suggestion force in terms of suggestion's target perspective which the target is fixed directly to the hearer. Dr Phil tended to give some solutions to the guests' problems by defining things they necessarily do in order to solve their problems and

gain the benefits. He suggested Laura and Brian to keep their marriage by understanding to each other and not letting this OCD take over their life.

2. Yes/No Question of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

The interrogative form "Yes/No Question" is considered as the most common-conventionalized forms of suggestion. It is also considered as less polite since it is quiet disturbing hearers' negative face; but the hearers are still the one who decides whether to comply with or not. This is the data taken from episode 120:

a. [*to Laura's parents*] "do you guys think you have a fair and clear understanding about OCD?"

In this utterance, Dr Phil didn't expect any answer. Dr Phil tried to suggest Laura's parents to find out and comprehend more information on OCD so they will know how to treat their OCD daughter in a right way.

3. Imperative and Negative Imperative of Direct Strategy

Imperative is a direct suggestion strategy which precisely led the hearer to do something as the speaker suggested, but still aimed to benefit the hearers. This is the data taken from episode 120:

a. [*to Brian and Laura*] "you want to talk about this for an hour between 10 and 11 at night, then fine. but you…you set boundaries around the rest of it"

The use of pronoun "you" before the imperatives shows that there is an effort to soften the suggestion force, so it will not threaten much on the

hearer's negative face. Dr Phil suggested the couple to limit their talk on Laura's OCD so it will not become a burden to their life.

4. Conditionals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

Conditionals express possibility and probability by the use of word "if" or "when" to make a notion or add a prologue. It gives some prior depictions which sometimes aiming to persuade the hearers. This is the data taken from episode 120:

a. [*to Laura*] **"If you're having anxiety panic attacks mean…you'll hop on one foot and tap you here that help"**

The data showed that there is a combination of conditionals and modal "will". Dr Phil suggested Laura to fight against her OCD and grab any help to heal this disorder.

5. Extraposed to-clauses of Indirect Strategy

Similar to pseudo-cleft structure, this type is an indirect strategy which the pronoun "it" is inserted in the front part and the suggestion force is lied in after the word "to". This is the data taken from episode 120:

a. [*to everybody*] **"It is time for everybody here to understand what's going on, is it a mental illness or is it not about OCD"**

Dr Phil tried to suggest all audiences and guests to dig more information about OCD and comprehend them.

In general, conventionalized forms strategy is the mostly used strategy in suggestion utterances in episode 120 as presented in table 4.17 of which its

linguistic structures group already listed above. The second mostly used strategy is direct strategy and then followed by indirect strategy as presented in table 4.17 of which each of their linguistic structures group also already listed above.

B. Mitigation Devices

1. (minus) Committer

   (minus) Committer is used in suggestion utterances by putting some sentence modifiers to lower the degree of forces in suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 120:

   a. [*to Laura's parents*] "I think we give you…and it needs to be fixed"

   From the data, "I think" is the sentence modifiers of (minus) Committer. It implicates the speaker's state of mind on something. Dr Phil used "I think" to make an impression as if his suggestion is subjective and personal-opinion based.

2. Forewarn

   According to Martinez-Flor and Juan (2010: 261), there is one/more preliminary meta-comment in this type of mitigation device which function to prevent future refusal or possible negative reaction toward the suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 120:

   a. [*to Laura*] "Do you believe I'm telling the truth? can you do this?"

The data showed another variation of preliminary meta-comments in forewarn. Dr Phil used forewarn "I'm telling the truth" in his suggestion to imply objectivity which somewhat to verify that the suggestion is based on the truth.

4.2.5. The Analysis of Episode 123: *Is Mom Leading a Secret Life, or Are These Daughters Caught Up in Drama?*

The theme of this episode is the "naughty" mom vs. nosy daughters. Brandy and Jacki believed that their mother, Kim had been leading a secret sex life and meeting men through online dating websites but kept maintaining a happy marriage façade to their stepfather. These daughters collected some proofs by uncovering their mother's emails, text messages, and internet ads. They also claimed that they had caught their mother meeting men in parking lot and even hotel room. Kim denied most of her daughter's suspicions and thought that her daughters were stirring up drama with half truths and misinformation. Dr. Phil firstly verified the proofs and interrogated Kim intensely; then he gave his suggestions and advices to both parties: for Kim to stop lying and denying the truth and also stop doing what she had been doing; for the daughters not to be over dramatic and nosy into their mother's business.

It is found that there are 50 utterances which belong to speech acts of suggestion in episode 123. The suggesting utterances are classified based on its linguistic structures and strategies as presented in Table 4.19 and 4.20 Within the

50 suggesting utterances, there are 12 utterances which use the mitigation devices

of suggestion as classified in Table 4.21

Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in   Episode 123

No	Linguistic Structures	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Performative; Verbs and Nouns	Direct	-	0
2	Imperatives & Negative imperatives		13	26
3	Let's		2	4
4	Modals & Semi-modals	(Indirect) Conventionalized Forms	9	18
5	Conditionals		4	8
6	Wh-Questions (interrogative)		2	4
7	Yes-no Questions (interrogative)		5	10
8	Pseudo-cleft Structures (impersonal)	Indirect	4	8
9	Extra-posed to-clauses (impersonal)		-	0
10	Hints		11	22
	TOTAL		50	100,00

Table 4.19   Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in

Episode 123

The findings show as presented in Table 4.19, the first most frequent type

of speech acts of suggestion used in episode 123 is the linguistic structure

"imperatives and negative imperatives" of direct strategy with 26%. The second

type is "Hints" of indirect strategy with 22%; the third type is "Modals and Semi-

modals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 18%; and the forth type is "Yes-

No Question (Interrogative)" of conventionalized forms strategy with 10%. There

are two pairs of types which hold the same frequencies and percentages, they are:

conditionals of conventionalized forms strategy and pseudo-cleft structures of indirect strategy with each 8%; and let's of direct strategies and Wh-questions of conventionalized forms strategy with each 4%. There are two types of linguistic structures and strategies that are not used in the suggestion utterances on this episode, they are: performatives of direct strategies and extraposed to-clause of indirect strategy.

Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 123

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Direct	15	30
2	Conventionalized Forms	20	40
3	Indirect	15	30
	TOTAL	50	100,00

Table 4.20   Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 123

Referring to the classification of suggestions' linguistic structures, as presented in table 4.20, "conventionalized forms strategy" is the mostly used suggestion strategy in episode 123 with the percentage 40%. The "direct" strategy and "indirect" strategy hold the same percentage with each 30%.

Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 123

No	Types of Mitigation Devices	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Downtoner	1	9.1
2	(minus) Committer	4	36.4
3	Forewarn	6	54.5
	TOTAL	11	100.00

Table 4.21 Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 123

In terms of the mitigation devices used in the suggestion utterances, the findings show as presented in Table 4.21, the uses of mitigation devices cover 22% from all of suggestion utterances in episode 123. The first most frequent type of mitigation devices used is Forewarn with 54.5%; the second type is (minus) Committer with 36.4%; and the third type is Downtoner with 9.1%.

The data hereinafter are elaborated for each type of linguistic structures and strategies and also the mitigation devices used in all suggestion utterances in episode 123 accordingly from the most frequent types to the least frequent types.

A. Linguistic Structures and Strategies

1. Imperative and Negative Imperative of Direct Strategy

   Imperative is a direct suggestion strategy which precisely led the hearer to do something as the speaker suggested, but still aimed to benefit the hearers. These are the data taken from episode 123:

   a. [*to Kim*] "you don't putting yourself in harm's way"

   b. [*to Kim*] "you bored, get a hobby!"

In data (a), Dr Phil suggested Kim to stop meeting random men from the internet since it is likely to bring harm for herself and also her family. In data (b), Kim told Dr Phil in advance that she met men online because she was just looking for fun and solace since her husband often left her alone. So, Dr Phil suggested Kim to get any hobbies except meeting men online which could fill her free time without any harms coming in the way.

2. Hints of Indirect Strategy

Hints is an indirect suggestion strategy which the suggestion force indicator cannot be identified directly by looking at its written form. The suggestion force appears after the hearer comprehends the main point of the utterance since the form of hints is varied and does not have particular features; but it is still take course on the hearers' benefits. These are the data taken from episode 123:

   a. [*to Kim*] **"your hobby is not…your hobby is not meeting weirdos in a parking lot"**

   b. [*to Kim*] **"some guys that will come meet a woman in a parking lot is not the quality men"**

In these utterances, the context is Kim told Dr Phil in advance that she had met some men from the internet in the parking lot several times. Dr Phil tried to suggest Kim for never meeting men from the internet, moreover in the parking lot, anymore in the future because there are no quality men who will want to meet women in that such place.

3. Modals and Semi Modals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

Modals and Semi-modals is a conventionalized forms suggestion strategy which is used to expresses the possibility and probability that the speaker intentionally offers to the hearer; but also gives gaps to them whether they will comply with or not. These are the data taken from episode 123:

   a. [*to Kim*] **"you can do what you want to do"**

b. [*to everybody*] "You have to respect people's right to be who they are, that doesn't mean you can tell them what you think"

In these utterances, the context is about Kim's daughter being too nosy on their mother's private life. Dr Phil suggested Kim and also everybody to respect other people's right to do their own business.

4. Yes/No Question of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

The interrogative form "Yes/No Question" is considered as the most common-conventionalized forms of suggestion. It is also considered as less polite since it is quiet disturbing hearers' negative face; but the hearers are still the one who decides whether to comply with or not. This is the data taken from episode 123:

a. [*to Brandy (daughter)*] "do you think that you have crossed any boundaries, any lines got knot on your lane and gotten up in somebody else's business that's not yours?"

In this utterance, Dr Phil didn't expect any answer. Dr Phil tried to suggest Brandy not to over meddling on her mother's business since she has a right to do what she wants to do.

5. Conditionals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

Conditionals express possibility and probability by the use of word "if" or "when" to make a notion or add a prologue. It gives some prior depictions which sometimes aiming to persuade the hearers. This is the data taken from episode 123:

a. [*to Brandy*] **"and if you want to use hold your children hostage because you can tabulate some theory that she's (her mom) going to put them in harm's way with her behavior, then I think you're being histrionic and overdramatic"**

In this utterance, the context is Brandy made an excuse to steadfastly blame her mother since Kim had brought along her children to meet those random men. Dr Phil tried to suggest Brandy not to be overdramatic since her mother surely would not want to put harms on her own grandchildren.

6. Pseudo-Cleft Structure of Indirect Strategy

This type is an indirect suggestion strategy which the speaker's suggestive implication is not clearly stated. It is also used as an impersonal way to make suggestion. In pseudo-cleft sentences, the emphasis and the suggestion force is placed in the second part after the verb "be". This is the data taken from episode 123:

a. [*to the daughters*] **"what your mother does is not your business"**

The indicator of pseudo cleft structure in this utterance is "what…is". Dr Phil tried to suggest Kim's daughters not to interfere on Kim's business because they have to respect their mother's right to do anything she wants.

7. Let's of Direct Strategy

Let's is a direct strategy which used to propose some joint actions with the hearers that the speaker intended but still aiming to benefit the hearer. This is the data from episode 123:

a. [*to all guests*] **"Let's talk about this dirt bike for a second here"**

In this utterance, the context is the daughters accused Kim to put online her photo, posing with a dirt bike; but Kim denied by saying that she was advertising the dirt bike. Dr Phil asked all guests to discuss further about this photo together in order to verify their statements.

8. Wh-Question of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

Similar to Yes/No Question, it is considered as the most common-conventionalized forms of suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 123:

a. [*to the daughters*] **"what do you mean you can't tell your side of the story?"**

In this utterance, the context is the daughters refused to state their point of view toward Kim's situation. Dr Phil asked this question actually without the intention to be given any answer. Dr Phil tried to suggest the daughters to tell their side of the story so they can comprehend the problem deeper in order to find the best solution for their conflict.

In general, conventionalized forms strategy is the mostly used strategy in suggestion utterances in episode 123 as presented in table 4.20 of which its linguistic structures group already listed above. The other two strategies, direct and indirect strategy as presented in table 4.20 are used equally in this episode of which each of their linguistic structures group also already listed above.

B. Mitigation Devices

1. Forewarn

   According to Martinez-Flor and Juan (2010: 261), there is one/more preliminary meta-comment in this type of mitigation device which function to prevent future refusal or possible negative reaction toward the suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 123:

   a. [*to Kim*] **"I have to admit I am the most non judgmental person I've ever met. I mean there may be others…"**

   The data showed another variation of preliminary meta-comments in forewarn. Dr Phil used these sentences to anticipate possible refusal toward his suggestion by saying that it is his opinion and they can decide whether to comply with or not; but somewhat he also implied that his suggestion is based on truth.

2. (minus) Committer

   (minus) Committer is used in suggestion utterances by putting some sentence modifiers to lower the degree of forces in suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 123:

   a. [*to Kim*] **"just adult to adult…I am really concerned about your…"**

   From the data, "I am really concern…" is the sentence modifiers of (minus) Committer. It implicates the speaker's state of mind on something. Dr Phil used this sentence in his suggestion to make an impression as if it is subjective and personal-opinion based.

3. Downtoner

This type of mitigation device consists of word modifiers which function to lessen the suggestion force by implying uncertainty. This is the data taken from episode 123:

a. [*to Kim*] **"and if that doesn't work out, then maybe it's time to shut that marriage down"**

Dr Phil used the word "maybe" in his suggestion utterance to express uncertainty in what have been suggested in order to lessen the suggestion force and threat to hearer's negative face.

4.2.6 **The Analysis of Episode 136:** *A Fight for Custody That's Tearing a Mother and Daughter Apart*

The theme of this episode is a fight of custody between the mother and grandmother. Marsha, the grandmother had fought and then won custody of her grandsons as Brooke, the mother or Marsha's daughter had had dangerous and drug-using lifestyle. Marsha claimed that they relationship had been full of mistrust and bitterness. Brooke admitted of using drugs in the past but she would try to make up her mistakes and be a better mom - but Marsha always came to be an obstruction. Firstly, Dr. Phil gave *the functions of parent* list as prescribed by the court; and then he gave his suggestions and advices to both guests so they could reconcile their relationship and have the best plan to take care of the kids.

It is found that there are 46 utterances which belong to speech acts of suggestion in episode 136. The suggesting utterances are classified based on its

linguistic structures and strategies as presented in Table 4.22 and 4.23. Within the 46 suggesting utterances, there are five utterances which use the mitigation devices of suggestion as classified in Table 4.24.

Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 136

No	Linguistic Structures	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Performative; Verbs and Nouns	Direct	-	0
2	Imperatives & Negative imperatives		5	10.9
3	Let's		-	0
4	Modals & Semi-modals	(Indirect) Conventionalized Forms	27	58.7
5	Conditionals		6	13
6	Wh-Questions (interrogative)		-	0
7	Yes-no Questions (interrogative)		-	0
8	Pseudo-cleft Structures (impersonal)	Indirect	-	0
9	Extra-posed to-clauses (impersonal)		3	6.5
10	Hints		5	10.9
	TOTAL		46	100,00

Table 4.22   Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 136

The findings show as presented in Table 4.22, the most dominated type of speech acts of suggestion used in episode 136 is the linguistic structure "Modals and Semi-modals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 58.7% of which the modals used from the most to the least are: should, need, can, and have got to. The second type is "Conditionals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 13%. There are two types which hold the same frequencies and percentages, they are: imperatives of direct strategy and hints of indirect strategies with each 10.9%. The

least frequent type used in this episode is extraposed to-clause of indirect strategy with 6.5%. There are five types of linguistic structures and strategies that are not used in the suggestion utterances on this episode, they are: performatives and let's of direct strategies, Wh-questions and yes/no questions of conventionalized forms strategy, and pseudo-cleft structures of indirect strategy.

Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 136

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Direct	5	10.9
2	Conventionalized Forms	33	71.7
3	Indirect	8	17.4
	TOTAL	46	100,00

Table 4.23 Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 136

Referring to the classification of suggestions' linguistic structures, as presented in table 4.23, "conventionalized forms strategy" is the mostly used suggestion strategy in episode 136 with the percentage 71.7%. The other two suggestion strategies' percentages are indirect strategy (17.4%) and direct strategy (10.9%).

Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 136

No	Types of Mitigation Devices	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Downtoner	-	0
2	(minus) Committer	2	40
3	Forewarn	3	60
	TOTAL	5	100.00

Table 4.24   Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 136

In terms of the mitigation devices used in the suggestion utterances, the findings show as presented in Table 4.24, the uses of mitigation devices cover

10.9% from all of suggestion utterances in episode 136. The most frequent type of mitigation devices used is Forewarn with 60%; and then followed by (minus) Committer with 40%. The type downtoner is not used in the suggestion utterances on this episode.

The data hereinafter are elaborated for each type of linguistic structures and strategies and also the mitigation devices used in all suggestion utterances in episode 136 accordingly from the most frequent types to the least frequent types:

A. Linguistic Structures and Strategies

1. Modals and Semi Modals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

   Modals and Semi-modals is a conventionalized forms suggestion strategy which is used to expresses the possibility and probability that the speaker intentionally offers to the hearer; but also gives gaps to them whether they will comply with or not. These are the data taken from episode 136:

   a. [*to Brooke*] "you need to have a return to health"

   b. [*to Marsha*] "you should actively support healthy mother son relationships"

   In the data, the use of pronoun "you" influences suggestion force in terms of suggestion's target perspective which the target is fixed directly to the hearer. Dr Phil suggested Brooke (in data (a)) to be totally cured from her drug addict. He also suggested Marsha (in data (b)) for being cooperative by helping Brooke to establish a good relationship with her son.

2. Conditionals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

Conditionals express possibility and probability by the use of word "if" or "when" to make a notion or add a prologue. It gives some prior depictions which sometimes aiming to persuade the hearers. This is the data taken from episode 136:

a. [*to Brooke*] **"If you are qualified some of the points there (***the functions of parents*** list), you'll be functioned as a parent"**

The data showed that there is a combination of conditionals and modal "will". Dr Phil tried to suggest Brooke for following the points in *the functions of parents* list in order to be a better mother for her kids.

3. Imperative and Negative Imperative of Direct Strategy

Imperative is a direct suggestion strategy which precisely led the hearer to do something as the speaker suggested, but still aimed to benefit the hearers. This is the data taken from episode 136:

a. [*to Marsha*] **"You know? be the hero here!"**

In this utterance, Dr Phil suggested Marsha to be the one who will solve all the problems involving Brooke's return to health and family reunification of herself, Brooke, and her children.

4. Hints of Indirect Strategy

Hints is an indirect suggestion strategy which the suggestion force indicator cannot be identified directly by looking at its written form. The suggestion force appears after the hearer comprehends the main point of the utterance since the form of hints is varied and does not have particular

features; but it is still take course on the hearers' benefits. These are the data taken from episode 136:

a. [*to Brooke*] **"you have a lot of options right in front of you"**

In this context, Dr Phil tried to suggest Brooke to be responsible on herself by choosing any path that can bring her back to health for a better life with her kids in the future.

5. Extraposed to-clauses of Indirect Strategy

Similar to pseudo-cleft structure, this type is an indirect strategy which the pronoun "it" is inserted in the front part and the suggestion force is lied in after the word "to". This is the data taken from episode 136:

a. [*to Marsha*] **"It is so important to reunify this family you, and her together, the boys, everybody"**

In this utterance, it is found that after "It is…" is followed by adjective "important" which is used to identify the urgency and degree of the suggestion forces. Dr Phil tried to suggest Marsha to prioritize the reunification of family.

In general, conventionalized forms strategy is the mostly used strategy in suggestion utterances in episode 136 as presented in table 4.23 of which its linguistic structures group already listed above. The second mostly used strategy is indirect strategy and then followed by direct strategy as presented in table 4.22 of which each of their linguistic structures group also already listed above.

B. Mitigation Devices

1. Forewarn

   According to Martinez-Flor and Juan (2010: 261), there is one/more preliminary meta-comment in this type of mitigation device which function to prevent future refusal or possible negative reaction toward the suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 136:

   a. [*to Brooke*] **"You agree that you've made some poor choices, and you think you've made a turn for the better now"**

   The data showed another variation of preliminary meta-comments in forewarn. Dr Phil used forewarn "You agree…" and "you think" in his suggestion to imply that his suggestion is made based on fact since the hearer had stated it beforehand.

2. (minus) Committer

   (minus) Committer is used in suggestion utterances by putting some sentence modifiers to lower the degree of forces in suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 136:

   a. [*to Brooke*] **"you can…I believe…can have as much a relationship…"**

   From the data, "I believe" is the sentence modifiers of (minus) Committer. It implicates the speaker's state of mind on something. Dr Phil used "believe" to make an impression as if his suggestion is subjective and personal-opinion based.

4.2.7 The Analysis of Episode 142: *Keep My Ex Daughter-in-Law Away From My Family!* and (special part) *Sleep Deprived and Barely Alive!*

This episode covered two different themes divided into two segments: the main theme in segment one is "the troubled" mom vs. her Ex-in laws and husband, and her daughter; and the theme of special part in segment two is insomnia. The segment one featured Thelma who claimed that her ex-in law, Kim was a horrible figure of wife and mother for her son and grandchildren. Kim admitted that she had battled her addiction and wasn't the best wife but claimed that she loved her children so much. Kim also thought that Thelma had kept deep hatred toward her and had been willing to destroy her for good. Dr. Phil gave his suggestions and advices to all involved and tried bringing back peace to this family. The segment two featured Carrie who had been suffering insomnia for six years. Dr. Phil firstly discussed about the causes and effects of insomnia and then gave his suggestions and advices to overcome with it.

It is found that there are 40 utterances which belong to speech acts of suggestion in episode 142. The suggesting utterances are classified based on its linguistic structures and strategies as presented in Table 4.25 and 4.26. Within the 40 suggesting utterances, there are six utterances which use the mitigation devices of suggestion as classified in Table 4.27.

Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 142

No	Linguistic Structures	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Performative; Verbs and Nouns	Direct	-	0
2	Imperatives & Negative imperatives		11	27.5
3	Let's		1	2.5
4	Modals & Semi-modals	(Indirect) Conventionalized Forms	14	35
5	Conditionals		6	15
6	Wh-Questions (interrogative)		-	0
7	Yes-no Questions (interrogative)		3	7.5
8	Pseudo-cleft Structures (impersonal)	Indirect	-	0
9	Extra-posed to-clauses (impersonal)		2	5
10	Hints		3	7.5
	TOTAL		40	100,00

Table 4.25 Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 142

The findings show as presented in Table 4.25, the first most frequent type of speech acts of suggestion used in episode 142 is the linguistic structure "Modals and Semi-modals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 35% of which the modals used from the most to the least are: have to, need, can, have got to, and must. The second type is "Imperative" of direct strategy with 27.5%; and the third type is "Conditionals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 15%. The two types "hints" of indirect strategies and "yes/no questions" of conventionalized forms strategy hold the same percentage with each 7.5%. The next is extraposed to-clause of indirect strategy with 5%; and then followed by the least frequent

type "let's" of direct strategy with 2.5%. The type "performatives" of direct strategies is not used in the suggestion utterances on this episode.

Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 142

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Direct	12	30
2	Conventionalized Forms	23	57.5
3	Indirect	5	12.5
	TOTAL	40	100,00

Table 4.26 Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 142

Referring to the classification of suggestions' linguistic structures, as presented in table 4.26, "conventionalized forms strategy" is the mostly used suggestion strategy in episode 142 with the percentage 57.5%. The other two suggestion strategies' percentages are direct strategy (30%) and indirect strategy (12.5%).

Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 142

No	Types of Mitigation Devices	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Downtoner	1	16.7
2	(minus) Committer	4	66.7
3	Forewarn	1	16.7
	TOTAL	6	100.00

Table 4.27 Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 142

In terms of the mitigation devices used in the suggestion utterances, the findings show as presented in Table 4.27, the uses of mitigation devices cover 15% from all of suggestion utterances in episode 142. The first most frequent type of mitigation devices used is (minus) Committer with 66.7%. The types

"Downtoner" and "Forewarn" hold the same frequency and percentage with each 16.7%.

The data hereinafter are elaborated for each type of linguistic structures and strategies and also the mitigation devices used in all suggestion utterances accordingly from the most frequent types to the least frequent types:

A. Linguistic Structures and Strategies

1. Modals and Semi Modals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

   Modals and Semi-modals is a conventionalized forms suggestion strategy which is used to expresses the possibility and probability that the speaker intentionally offers to the hearer; but also gives gaps to them whether they will comply with or not. These are the data taken from episode 142:

   a. [*to Thelma and Kim*] **"and you know the good news is that you two don't have to be in each others' space"**

   b. [*to Kenny and Kim*] **"you need some help coming up with a co-parenting plan"**

   c. [*to Carrie*] **"you've got to be willing to ask for help"**

   Dr Phil tended to give some solutions to the guests' problems by defining things that they necessarily do in order to solve their problems and gain the benefits. In data (a), Dr Phil suggested both Thelma and Kim not to disturb each other's business and be on their own. He also suggested the ex-couple (in data (b)) to be willing to follow the organized co-parenting plans in order to be a good parents for their children. In data (c), Dr Phil

tried to suggest Carrie, a mother with severe insomnia, to fight against her insomnia by getting some help from the professionals.

2. Imperative and Negative Imperative of Direct Strategy

Imperative is a direct suggestion strategy which precisely led the hearer to do something as the speaker suggested, but still aimed to benefit the hearers. These are the data taken from episode 142:

a. [*to Kenny and Kim*] **"Parent is a noun and a verb. It's not just something that you are by birth right and it's something you do; and do it in a responsible fashion!"**

b. [*to Carrie and everybody*] (*on having insomnia symptoms*) **"talk to your healthcare provider to get a diagnosis"**

In data (a), Dr Phil suggested the ex-couple to work together as a team with full responsible in order to be good parents for their children. In data (b), Dr Phil suggested Carrie and also everybody who have insomnia symptoms to check up their condition to the health care provider.

3. Conditionals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

Conditionals express possibility and probability by the use of word "if" or "when" to make a notion or add a prologue. It gives some prior depictions which sometimes aiming to persuade the hearers. This is the data taken from episode 142:

a. [*to Thelma*] **"If you assassinate her character however deserve you may think it is to those children, you were doing them a grave disservice"**

In this utterance, Dr Phil tried to suggest Thelma not to talk bad things about Kim to her children; since it is not good for the children to grow on deep hatred toward their own mother and the twist on herself is also possible to happen in the future.

4. Yes/No Question of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

The interrogative form "Yes/No Question" is considered as the most common-conventionalized forms of suggestion. It is also considered as less polite since it is quiet disturbing hearers' negative face; but the hearers are still the one who decides whether to comply with or not. This is the data taken from episode 142:

a. [*to Thelma*] **"I think it's clear that you have a very strong and powerful disdain for this woman (Kim), would you agree with that? and that's not likely to change, right?"**

It is found that the indicator of Yes/No Question in this utterance is the word "okay" at the end of a statement which requires yes/no answers. Dr Phil tried to suggest Thelma that she does not have to get along with Kim with the basis of deep hatred.

5. Hints of Indirect Strategy

Hints is an indirect suggestion strategy which the suggestion force indicator cannot be identified directly by looking at its written form. The suggestion force appears after the hearer comprehends the main point of the utterance since the form of hints is varied and does not have particular

features; but it is still take course on the hearers' benefits. These are the data taken from episode 142:

a. [*to Kenny*] "your primary responsibility, your undivided loyalty is to those minor children"

b. [*to Carrie*] "you don't want to be physically bankrupt"

In data (a), Dr Phil tried to suggest Kenny that he should prioritize his and Kim's children beyond anything in his life. In data (b), Dr Phil tried to suggest Carrie that her insomnia has to be cured as soon as possible since it is so much harming her life, especially her body.

6. Extraposed to-clauses of Indirect Strategy

Similar to pseudo-cleft structure, this type is an indirect strategy which the pronoun "it" is inserted in the front part and the suggestion force is lied in after the word "to". This is the data taken from episode 142:

a. [*to Carrie and everybody*] "continually having lack of sleep can cause heart attack or diabetes, it's especially important to take this seriously"

In this utterance, it is found that after "It is…" is followed by adjective "important" which is used to identify the urgency and degree of the suggestion forces. Dr Phil tried to suggest Carrie and everybody to have a good and enough sleep since lack of sleep can cause some serious illness.

7. Let's of Direct Strategy

    Let's is a direct strategy which used to propose some joint actions with the hearers that the speaker intended but still aiming to benefit the hearer. This is the data from episode 142:

    a. [*to Thelma*] "Let's take the high ground here"

    In this utterance, Dr Phil asked Thelma together to get the wisest and most stable state of mind to act in front of her abhorred ex-daughter in law.

    In general, conventionalized forms strategy is the mostly used strategy in suggestion utterances in episode 142 as presented in table 4.26 of which its linguistic structures group already listed above. The second mostly used strategy is direct strategy and then followed by indirect strategy as presented in table 4.26 of which each of their linguistic structures group also already listed above.

B. Mitigation Devices

1. (minus) Committer

    (minus) Committer is used in suggestion utterances by putting some sentence modifiers to lower the degree of forces in suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 142:

    a. [*to Kim*] "and I…I think it's fair that you have a disdain for this woman (to Thelma) right?"

    From the data, "I think" is the sentence modifiers of (minus) Committer. It implicates the speaker's state of mind on something. Dr Phil used this

sentence in his suggestion to make an impression as if it is subjective and personal-opinion based.

2. Forewarn

   According to Martinez-Flor and Juan (2010: 261), there is one/more preliminary meta-comment in this type of mitigation device which function to prevent future refusal or possible negative reaction toward the suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 142:

   a. [*to Carrie*] **"If you love your child…and you know you do, we know you do…"**

   The data showed another variation of preliminary meta-comments in forewarn. Dr Phil used forewarn "We know…" in his suggestion to imply objectivity which somewhat to verify that the suggestion is based on the truth.

3. Downtoner

   This type of mitigation device consists of word modifiers which function to lessen the suggestion force by implying uncertainty. This is the data taken from episode 142:

   a. [*to Thelma*] **"Just simply take the high road!"**

   Dr Phil used the word "just" in his suggestion utterance to express uncertainty in what have been suggested in order to lessen the suggestion force and threat to hearer's negative face.

4.2.8 The Analysis of Episode 155: *Uncovering a Catfish* **and (special part)** *Overwhelmed and Under Appreciated- I'm having a mom-holic meltdown*

This episode covered two different themes divided into two segments: the main theme in segment one is uncovering a catfish; and the theme of special part in segment two is overwhelmed mother. The segment one featured Kaye, who had sent over 200,000 dollars to her online boyfriend, Aaron Mantini even though she had never met him in person. Kathie, Kaye's stepdaughter thought that her stepmother had wasted her retirement money to a con artist. Dr. Phil, as a trained psychologist and also investigator dug deep in search of revealing the real identity of this suspected catfish. The result of this investigation proved that Aaron Mantini was never existed; the true Aaron Mantini is a Nigerian love scammer who had been scammed numbers of women in America for the past years. Dr. Phil gave his suggestions and advices to Kaye, who was proven to be one of the love scammed victims. He also gave catfish red flags' categories to all of the audiences so there wouldn't be any love scammed victims anymore in the future. The segment two featured Leah, a mother of three who was overwhelmed by the role as a mother and wife and underappreciated herself as an individual. Dr. Phil gave his suggestions and advices to her by stating that there's no such thing as a supermom and she had to give some time for herself.

It is found that there are 36 utterances which belong to speech acts of suggestion in episode 155. The suggesting utterances are classified based on its linguistic structures and strategies as presented in Table 4.28 and 4.29. Within the

36 suggesting utterances, there are eight utterances which use the mitigation devices of suggestion as classified in Table 4.30.

Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 155

No	Linguistic Structures	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Performative; Verbs and Nouns	Direct	-	0
2	Imperatives & Negative imperatives		3	8.3
3	Let's		1	2.7
4	Modals & Semi-modals	(Indirect) Conventionalized Forms	9	19.4
5	Conditionals		11	30.6
6	Wh-Questions (interrogative)		1	2.7
7	Yes-no Questions (interrogative)		2	5.6
8	Pseudo-cleft Structures (impersonal)	Indirect	1	2.7
9	Extra-posed to-clauses (impersonal)		1	2.7
10	Hints		7	19.4
	TOTAL		36	100,00

Table 4.28 Linguistic Structures and Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 155

The findings show as presented in Table 4.28, the first most frequent type of speech acts of suggestion used in episode 155 is the linguistic structure "Conditionals" that belongs to conventionalized forms strategy with 30.6%. The second type is "Modals and Semi-modals" of conventionalized forms strategy with 19.4%; the third type is "Hints" of indirect strategy with 19.4%; the forth type is "imperatives" of direct strategy with 8.3%; and the fifth type is "yes/no question" of conventionalized forms strategy with 5.6%. The least three types which each hold 2.7% are let's of direct strategy, pseudo-cleft structure of indirect

strategies and extraposed to-clause of indirect strategy. The type "performatives" of direct strategies is not used in the suggestion utterances on this episode.

Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 155

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Direct	4	11
2	Conventionalized Forms	23	64
3	Indirect	9	25
	TOTAL	36	100,00

Table 4.29   Strategies of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 155

Referring to the classification of suggestions' linguistic structures, as presented in table 4.29, "conventionalized forms strategy" is the mostly used suggestion strategy in episode 155 with the percentage 64%. The other two suggestion strategies' percentages are indirect strategy (25%) and direct strategy (11%).

Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 155

No	Types of Mitigation Devices	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Downtoner	2	25
2	(minus) Committer	4	50
3	Forewarn	2	25
	TOTAL	8	100.00

Table 4.30   Mitigation Devices of Speech Acts of Suggestion in Episode 155

In terms of the mitigation devices used in the suggestion utterances, the findings show as presented in Table 4.30, the uses of mitigation devices cover 22.2% from all of suggestion utterances in episode 155. The first most frequent type of mitigation devices used is (minus) Committer with 50%. The types

"Downtoner" and "Forewarn" hold the same frequency and percentage with each 25%.

The data hereinafter are elaborated for each type of linguistic structures and strategies and also the mitigation devices used in all suggestion utterances in episode 155 accordingly from the most frequent types to the least frequent types.

A. Linguistic Structures and Strategies

1. Conditionals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

    Conditionals express possibility and probability by the use of word "if" or "when" to make a notion or add a prologue. It gives some prior depictions which sometimes aiming to persuade the hearers. These are the data taken from episode 155:

    a. [*to audiences*] "when you're asked for money in the first month, that's gotta be a red flag"

    b. [*to audiences*] "you'll ask yourself if you're vulnerable…if you're a target (of a love scam)"

    In these utterances, Dr Phil was pointing on the catfish red flags' categories. He tried to suggest all audiences to pay attention to the lists so they can recognize how the love scammer works in order to avoid of being a victim.

2. Modals and Semi Modals of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

    Modals and Semi-modals is a conventionalized forms suggestion strategy which is used to expresses the possibility and probability that the speaker

intentionally offers to the hearer; but also gives gaps to them whether they will comply with or not. These are the data taken from episode 155:

a. [*to audiences*] **"there are so many red flags that people need to look at"**

b. [*to Leah*] **"I'm just telling you…take note! You have to take some time for yourself"**

In data (a), Dr Phil tried to suggest the audiences to notice the red flags which will possibly happen when meeting someone online. In data (b), Dr Phil tried to suggest Leah, the overwhelmed mother, to stop being so engrossed on her mother duty and neglecting herself by spare some time for taking care of herself.

3. Hints of Indirect Strategy

Hints is an indirect suggestion strategy which the suggestion force indicator cannot be identified directly by looking at its written form. The suggestion force appears after the hearer comprehends the main point of the utterance since the form of hints is varied and does not have particular features; but it is still take course on the hearers' benefits. These are the data taken from episode 155:

a. [*to Kaye*] **"the only thing worse than been scam for years…being scam for years and one day I mean…for that point at least you know, at least at that point it's over"**

b. [*to Leah*] **"We've heard that you haven't got vacation for a long time"**

In data (a), the context is Kaye felt of being humiliated by the result of catfish's investigation and she stubbornly denied that she had been a victim of a love scammer. Dr Phil tried to suggest Kaye that it was better for her to know the truth now so she would not continually being lied. In data (b), Dr Phil tried to suggest Kaye for taking some time to go on a vacation since it is important to refresh her body and soul.

4. Imperative and Negative Imperative of Direct Strategy

Imperative is a direct suggestion strategy which precisely led the hearer to do something as the speaker suggested, but still aimed to benefit the hearers. These are the data taken from episode 155:

a. [*to Kaye*] **"you know in this day and time…please kind of use your common sense"**

b. [*to Leah*] **"give yourself some time!"**

In data (a), the context is Aaron Martini, Kaye's online boyfriend had never sent Kaye a picture of him with an excuse that he didn't have a camera; and Kaye blindly believed it. Dr Phil suggested Kaye to use her common sense because it is so easy to take picture these days since almost all mobile phones in USA had been equipped by camera. In data (b), the context is Kaye has managed the household and her family's need every day without stopping; therefore she barely took a bath, even washed her face for days. Dr Phil suggested Leah to stop being an overwhelmed mother by spare some time for taking care of herself.

5. Yes/No Question of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

    The interrogative form "Yes/No Question" is considered as the most common-conventionalized forms of suggestion. It is also considered as less polite since it is quiet disturbing hearers' negative face; but the hearers are still the one who decides whether to comply with or not. This is the data taken from episode 155:

    a. [*to Kaye*] **"wouldn't that be a red flag, kind of concern…you're in love with somebody that you send almost a quarter million dollars and he doesn't want you to have the picture of him?"**

    In this utterance, Dr Phil didn't merely ask for the answer. Dr Phil tried to suggest Kaye that what she had been doing on sending large number of money to random people in internet is definitely wrong.

6. Wh-Question of Conventionalized Forms Strategy

    Similar to Yes/No Question, it is considered as the most common-conventionalized forms of suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 155:

    a. [*to Kaye*] **"why do you not worry now?"**

    In this utterance, Dr Phil also didn't merely ask for the answer. The context is previously Kaye told Dr Phil that she didn't really care of having sent thousands of dollars to her online boyfriend since she was blindly in love with him. Dr Phil tried to suggest Kaye to be worried since she didn't really know who he is or whether he is really exist or not.

7. Pseudo-Cleft Structure of Indirect Strategy

This type is an indirect suggestion strategy which the speaker's suggestive implication is not clearly stated. It is also used as an impersonal way to make suggestion. In pseudo-cleft sentences, the emphasis and the suggestion force is placed in the second part after the verb "be". This is the data taken from episode 155:

   a. [*to everybody*] **"…the best protection you can ever have is self-protection"**

The indicator of pseudo cleft structure in this utterance is "phrase…is". Dr Phil tried to suggest everybody to be responsible to themselves since there is no one will protect them better than their own self.

8. Extraposed to-clauses of Indirect Strategy

Similar to pseudo-cleft structure, this type is an indirect strategy which the pronoun "it" is inserted in the front part and the suggestion force is lied in after the word "to". This is the data taken from episode 155:

   a. [*to Michelle*] **"it is necessary to keep your eyes on her (Kaye) through all this"**

In this utterance, it is found that after "It is…" is followed by adjective "necessary" which is used to identify the urgency and degree of the suggestion forces. Dr Phil tried to suggest Michelle, Kaye's stepdaughter to supervise and take care of her since she was still in shock after finding out the fact of that she had been a victim of a love scammer.

9. Let's of Direct Strategy

Let's is a direct strategy which used to propose some joint actions with the hearers that the speaker intended but still aiming to benefit the hearer. This is the data from episode 155:

   a. [*to Kaye*] **"Let's just common sensitively"**

In this utterance, Dr Phil asked Kaye to be sensitive to the love scammer red flags that she had been experienced for a year.

In general, conventionalized forms strategy is the mostly used strategy in suggestion utterances in episode 155 as presented in table 4.29 of which its linguistic structures group already listed above. The second mostly used strategy is indirect strategy and then followed by direct strategy as presented in table 4.29 of which each of their linguistic structures group also already listed above.

B. Mitigation Devices

1. (minus) Committer

(minus) Committer is used in suggestion utterances by putting some sentence modifiers to lower the degree of forces in suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 155:

   a. [*to audiences*] **"I'm just saying if something seems too good to be true, it's probably not true"**

From the data, "I'm just saying" is the sentence modifiers of (minus) Committer. It implicates the speaker's state of mind on something. Dr Phil

used this sentence in his suggestion to make an impression as if it is subjective and personal-opinion based.

2. Forewarn

According to Martinez-Flor and Juan (2010: 261), there is one/more preliminary meta-comment in this type of mitigation device which function to prevent future refusal or possible negative reaction toward the suggestion. This is the data taken from episode 155:

  a. [*to Leah* (*the mom-holic*)] "From experience, I learn that…"

The data showed another variation of preliminary meta-comments in forewarn. Dr Phil used forewarn "From experience…" in his suggestion to imply objectivity which somewhat to verify that the suggestion is based on the truth.

3. Downtoner

This type of mitigation device consists of word modifiers which function to lessen the suggestion force by implying uncertainty. This is the data taken from episode 155:

  a. [*to Kaye*] "you know in this day and time, please just kind of…use your common sense…"

Dr Phil used "just kind of…" in his suggestion utterance to express uncertainty in what have been suggested in order to lessen the suggestion force and threat to hearer's negative face.