CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two parts, findings and discussion of illocutionary act. The first is finding of types of illocutionary act and the response of illocutionary act which are contained in "*The zoo story*" drama by Edward Albee. The second is discussion about the results of the study.

4.1 Findings

In this parts the researcher focuses on the type of illocutionary act to analyze the data. The data are analyzed based on Searle's classification. The data that analyzed consist of utterances are produced by Peter and Jerry in "The Zoo Story" drama by Edward Albee. It makes the researcher able to answer the statement of the problem in this research. The data that researcher found contain data of illocutionary act (representative, declarative, directive, commisive, and expressive) and the responses the illocutionary act Verbal Responses Modes VRM ((Disclosure, Edification, Advisement, Question, Interpretation, Acknowledgement, Confirmation, and Reflection).

4.1.1. Types of Illocutionary act

The types of Illocutionary act consists of five types, those are representative, declarative, directive, commisive, and expressive. Those consist of utterance produced by Peter and Jerry in "*The Zoo Story*" drama by Edward Albee. The researcher makes a table to help easy understand.

4.1.1.1 Declaratives

Declarative is kinds of speech act that change the world via their utterance. Declarative is including of defining, abbreviating, naming, calling, or dubbing"(Searle, 1973-53). For example: *Referee: You are out!;*This utterance the speaker declares that the status of the players is out of the match, because he has gotten his second tallow cards.

Data 1

JERRY: I am a permanent transient, and my home is the sickening rooming-houses on the West Side of New York City, which is the greatest city in the world (Page 10/D)

The utterance above is declarative; declarative is the speaker change the world via their utterance. The utterance above indicating illocutionary acts of declarative "defining." The speaker defined that he is permanent transient, which lived in West Side of New York City.

4.1.1.1.2 Representatives

Representative is kinds of speech act that state what the speaker believes to the case or not (Yule, 1996-53). Searle states that representative class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle, 1973- 50). "Conclude" and "deduce" are also representatives with the added feature that they mark certain relations between the representative illocutionary act and the rest of the discourse or the context of utterance (Searle, 1973- 52). The example representatives are" *The*

earth is flat". This example concludes that the earth is flat. In "The Zoo Story"

drama, the researcher found some representative. This are the example of

representative found in drama.

Data 2

JERRY: I've been to the zoo. [PETER doesn't notice.] I said I've been to

the zoo. MISTER, I'VE BEEN TO THE ZOO! (Page 01

/**REP**)

The utterance above is representative, the speaker commits to the truth

expressed of proposition. Besides that the utterance above includes informing

(expressing the satisfied in his activity). This utterance expresses by jerry to

peter that he has been to the zoo. "I've been to the zoo" expresses the

information that Jerry inform to Peter that he has been to the zoo.

Data 3

JERRY: It's ... it's a nice day (Page02 /REP)

The utterance above is representative. Representative states what the

speaker believes to the case or not. Representative includes concluding,

deducing, informing, asserting, and describing. The utterance above contains

the speaker "conclusion". The speaker tells the hearer that day was nice day.

This utterance includes concluding. Concluding is coming to believe something

as a result of what we have heard and seen.

Data 4

JERRY: And it's a hot day, so all the stench is there, too, and all the balloon sellers, and all the ice-cream sellers, and all the seals are barking, and all the birds are screaming. [Pokes Peter harder] (Page 11 / REP)

This utterance above is representative. The speaker expressed the proposition and commits the speaker (in varying degree), which at that time was hot day until the seller that selling balloon, ice cream was sold out. And the bird was screaming.

The researcher concludes that representatives are expressed the proposition, give information and conclude. Representatives are to commit the speaker (in varying degrees).

Representatives informing, concluding

4.1.1.1.3 Expressives

The types of illocutionary act this class is to express what the speaker feels (Yule, 1996-53). Searle proposes that this class to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the Propositional content. In short expressive are express "thank," "congratulate," "apologize," "condole," "deplore,"-and "welcome (Searle, 1973-52)." According to Yule Expressive is express pleasures, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. For example, Congratulations! You get good scores, shanty!

This utterance includes of Expressives, which expressives express the

psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs.

The speaker has given statement of Congratulations to someone because he or

she got good score.

Data 5

JERRY: [after a pause] Boy, I'm glad that's Fifth Avenue there

(Page 01/E)

This utterance above is expressive. Expressive are those kind of speech

act to express the psychological state about some affairs. The speaker used the

phrase "glad" indicating the illocutionary act of expressive "pleasure." The

speaker said that he was glad; he walked all the way up Fifth Avenue from

Washington Square.

Data 6

JERRY: I don't like the west side of the park much (Page 01/E)

This utterance above is expressive. Expressive are states what the

speaker feels. The speaker used the phrase "don't like" indicating the

illocutionary act of expressive "dislike". The speaker said that he didn't like the

park in the west side.

Data 7

"JERRY: Thank you, Peter. I mean that, now; thank you very much"

(*Page 13 /E*)

This utterance above, the speaker expresses the psychological state to the hearer. They express what the speaker feels {of feeling}. That is included of expressive. This utterance above, the speaker expresses her psychological states. The speaker used the phrase "thank you" indicating the illocutionary acts

of {thanking}.

4.1.1.4 Directives

something (Yule, 1994-54). They are express commanding, ordering, requesting, suggesting. This class the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words or via those hearer (Searle, 1973-51). For example, when a mother speaks to her son to "Close the door, jon!" the utterance above contains of

Directive is refers to the speaker use to get someone else to do

directive. In this case mother gives command to the hearer which is symbolized

by her son to close the door.

Data 8

JERRY: [mysteriously] Peter, do you want to know what happened at the zoo? (*Page 10 /D*)

This utterance above is directives. Directives are expressed what the speaker want. There was the latent meaning in this utterance. Actually he wants to tell the story to the hearer about her experience that was happened at the zoo.

So the speaker asking to the hearer likes this.

Data 9

JERRY: "All right, all right. I'm sorry. All right? You're not angry? (*Page 05 /D*)

This utterance above is directives. Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. Those utterances included of "asking". "You're not angry?" in this case the speaker asked to the hearer. Asking for question is statement saying something in the form of question, in order to get some information.

Data 10

JERRY: [You'd better go now. Somebody might come by, and you don't want to be here when anyone comes. (*Page 14/D*)

This utterance is the speaker want the hearer went out. The speaker gave a suggestion to the hearer that he had better went. The speaker states his opinion to the hearer he shouldn't be there. The speaker opinion shows that the speaker believes not be there. It is means that he was afraid. This utterance included to directives. Directive is refer to the speaker use to get someone else to do something.

4.1.1.1.5 Commisive

Commissives are those illocutionary act the point to commit themselves to some future action (Yule, 1996-54). Commissives is express what the speaker intends. Those are promise, threat, refusal, pledge. They also express "shall," "intend," "favor," and others (Searle, 1973-51). For example: "I promise I will come on time on your party."

The utterance above indicating illocutionary act of commissive because express what the speaker intends. The speaker commits that himself to come on time on the party.

Data 11

JERRY: [as if to a child] because after I tell you about the dog, do you know what then? Then ... then I'll tell you about what happened at the zoo (*Page 06/C*)

The utterance above is Commisives. Commisives are included of types of illocutionary act that used by the speaker to commit to some future action or expressed what the speaker intend. It means that the speaker doing action to specific purposes. The action for future are "he will tell the story to the hearer about what happened at the zoo." The utterance above is included types of commisives {promise}.

Data 12

JERRY: No, I don't imagine you were. But I'm here, and I'm not leaving. (*Page 10/C*)

The utterance above is commisives. It is expressed what the speaker intend and commit to some future action. "No, I don't imagine you were. But I'm here, and I'm not leaving" are included types of commisives {refusal}. The speaker said that he didn't imagine, and the fact the speaker on the place or on there and he did not leaved the place.

Data 13

JERRY: Listen to me, Peter. I want this bench. You go sit on the bench over there, and if you're good I'll tell you the rest of the story. (*Page 11/E*)

The utterance above is Commisives. It is to commit the speaker some future action. "You go sit on the bench over there, and if you're good I'll tell you the rest of the story" are included types of commisives{promise}. The speaker commits himself, if the hearer went out and sit on the bench, he will told the next of the story that happened at the zoo.

4.2.1 Responses of illocutionary act

This part the researcher focuses on the responses of illocutionary act.

They are Verbal Response Modes (VRM) that containing of disclosure (D),
question (Q), edification (E), acknowledgment (K), advisement (A),
interpretation (I), confirmation (C), and reflection (R).

Verbal Response Modes (VRM) is a principled taxonomy of speech acts that can be used to classify literal and pragmatic meaning within utterances.

The verbal response modes are categories of speech acts or more precisely, of illocutionary acts; Austin, 1975; Searle, 1969; Stiles, 1981; cf. Russell, 1986 (Stiles, 1992:25).

The used Verbal Responses Modes (VRM) every utterance from a speaker can be considered to concern either the *speaker's* or the *other's* experience. For example, in the utterance "I like pragmatics." The *source*

of experience is the speaker. In contrast, the source of experience for the

utterance "Do you like pragmatics?" is the other interlocutor. Table is needed to

make easier knowing the responses of illocutionary acts.

In order to make easily to understand, this chapter of the Responses of

Illocutionary act based on Verbal Responses Modes, the researcher makes a

tables which appropriated with Searle's classification of types of Illocutionary

Act.

4.1.2.1 Disclosure (D)

Disclosure concerns the speaker's experience in the speaker's frame of

reference, focused on the speaker. That is, the speaker reveals something about

his or her own internal experience or point of view, without necessarily

presuming knowledge of the other (Stiles, 1978:695). The form of disclosure is

first person singular "I" or plural "We". Feelings, reveals thoughts, wishes,

perceptions, and intentions are the intents of disclosure. The example of

disclosure "I'd really like to talk about my feelings about being an experimental

subject". From the example above express the feeling.

Data 14

JERRY: [after a pause] Boy, I'm glad that's Fifth Avenue there.

PETER: [vaguely] Yes. (Page 01)

The response above is disclosure. Disclosure concerns the speaker's

experience in the speaker's frame of reference, and focused on the speaker. The

speaker said Boy, I'm glad that's Fifth Avenue there then the hearer just given the response "yes".

Data 15

JERRY: [as if to a child] because after I tell you about the dog, do you know what then? Then ... then I'll tell you about what happened

at the zoo.

PETER: [laughing faintly] You're ... you're full of stories, aren't you?

(Page 06)

The responses above called "mixed modes", because the form and intent were different. The symbol representing the intent and the form were different. The intention of the speaker reveals that he will tell the story that happened at the zoo. The hearer focused on the hearer with has given question You're ... you're full of stories, aren't you? but the context was not appropriate, it should used first person ("I"). The fact used second person ("you").

Data16

JERRY: I am a permanent transient, and my home is the sickening

rooming-houses on the West Side of New York City, which is

the greatest city in the world.

PETER: I'm ... I'm sorry; I didn't mean to ... (Page 10)

The response above is disclosure. Disclosure concerns the speaker's experience in the speaker's frame of reference, and focused on the speaker. This form appropriated with the context of declarative, because the form was used first person singular "I" and reveals thoughts for the intent. "I" means that the hearer did not have the other intention; he just reveals the truth intention.

Data 17

JERRY: No, I don't imagine you were. But I'm here, and I'm not leaving.

PETER: [consulting his watch] Well, you may not be, but I must be getting home soon. (*Page 10*)

This responses of above the hearer focuses on the speaker experience. The speaker reveals something and the hearer given the responses that he had to go home as soon as possible. This utterance called "pure modes", because the form and intent was appropriate. This form above used first person singular ("I"). The response reveals the "feelings".

Data 18

JERRY: Listen to me, Peter. I want this bench. You go sit on the bench over there, and if you're good I'll tell you the rest of the story.

PETER: [flustered] But ... whatever for? What is the matter with you? Besides, I see no reason why I should give up this bench. I sit on this bench almost every Sunday afternoon, in good weather. It's secluded here; there's never anyone sitting here, so I have it all to myself. (*Page 11*)

The responses above concerns with the speaker's experience and focused on the speaker. That was a good response. The hearer given the responses reveals the perception. The speaker said that he almost sit on the bench every Sunday afternoon, in good weather. This utterance called "pure modes", because the form and intent appropriate.

Data 19

JERRY: Thank you, Peter. I mean that, now; thank you very much.

PETER: [almost fainting] Oh my God! (Page 13)

The speaker reveals his own experience from his own viewpoint,

presuming nothing of the other, but using a third person. The responses of the

hearer was very amazed, with called of god. This utterance called "pure

modes", because the form and intent were appropriate.

4.1.2.2 Edification (E)

Edification concerns the speaker's experience in the other's frame of

reference, focused on the speaker. The "experience" conveyed is information

held by the speaker. The focus is on the speaker in that no presumption

regarding the other's experience or viewpoint is necessary for the utterance to

have the meaning it has (Stiles, 1978:696). For example "The umbrella is on

the table". The umbrella include to noun.

Data 20

JERRY: It's ... it's a nice day.

PETER: [stares unnecessarily at the sky] Yes. Yes, it is; lovely.

(Page 02)

The response above is edification; edification concerns the speaker's

experience and focused on the speaker. The contexts were appropriated,

because the form and the intent were same. It is called "pure modes." The

speaker concluded that at that time was nice day. So the hearer has given the

response "Yes. Yes, itis; lovely," (It) in this utterance included to third person. This response included to declarative one.

Data 21

JERRY: And it's a hot day, so all the stench is there, too, and all the balloon sellers, and all the ice-cream sellers, and all the seals are barking, and all the birds are screaming. [Pokes Peter harder.]"

PETER: [beginning to be annoyed] Look here, you have more than enough room! [But he moves more, and is now fairly cramped at one end of the bench.] (*Page 11*)

The response above is edification; edifications express objective information their truth or accuracy could be ascertained by anyone in the right place at the right time. From the dialogue the speaker declares that day is hot, and the hearer given the response that the speaker has more than enough room. That was a good response, because based on information the speaker has more than one rooms. The utterances above called "pure modes", because the form and intent were appropriate.

4.1.2.3 Question (Q)

Question concerns the other's experience in the speaker's frame of reference, focused on the speaker. The speaker attempts, in effect, to fill a gap in his or her own frame of reference with information supplied by the other (Stiles, 1978-695). Question form is interrogative, with inverted subject verb order and/or interrogative words such as who, what, when,

where, why, or how. For example of question where is the book? "Where"

in this case is interrogative.

Data 22

JERRY: I don't like the west side of the park much.

PETER: Oh? [Then, slightly wary, but interested] Why?(*Page 01*)

The response of utterance above is question. The form question focused

on the speaker, in that the speaker does not need to presume knowledge of

the other's experience in order to ask a question. In this case the speaker said

that he did not like the west side of the park much, and then the hearer given

a question to the speaker with used interrogative word of "Why".

Data 23

JERRY: [mysteriously] Peter, do you want to know what happened at

PETER: Ah, ha, ha. The what? Oh, yes; the zoo. Oh, ho, ho. Well, I had my own zoo there for a moment with ... hee, hee, the parakeets

getting dinner ready, and the ... ha, ha, whatever it was, the ...

(*Page 10*)

The response of utterance above is question. The form question is

interrogative. The interrogative word such as who, what, when, where, why,

or how. "Ah, ha, ha. The what? Oh, yes; the zoo". The word "what" was

included to interrogative word.

Data 24

JERRY: I've been to the zoo. [PETER doesn't notice.] I said, I've been

to the zoo. MISTER, I'VE BEEN TO THE ZOO!

PETER: Hm? . . . What? . . . I'm sorry, were you talking to me?

(*Page 01*)

The response from the utterance above is question. The hearer focused

on the speaker's frame of reference. In this case the hearer gave the response

of interrogative words. The word "What" was included to interrogative

words. This response was called mixed modes, because the form and the

intent did not appropriate.

4.1.2.4 Advisement (A)

Advisement concerns the speaker's experience in the speaker's frame of

reference, focused on the other (Stiles, 1978:696). "Tell me more about it."

"You should clean up your room". The example of advisement above means

that he or she given a suggestions to clean up the room. The focused of

utterances above on the speaker's frame of reference.

The speaker presumes to express what he or she wants done

(experience) given his or her view of the situation (frame of reference). Thus,

in the Advisement, the speaker attempts his or her experience on

behavior, advice, instruction, suggestions, commands, permission, and

prohibition.

Data 25

JERRY: All right, all right. I'm sorry. All right? You're not angry?

PETER: [laughing] No, I'm not angry (*Page05*)

The response of the utterance above is advisement, advisement concern the speaker's experience. The form of advisement is second person with verb of permission, prohibition, or obligation. This case the speaker asks permission to the hearer, and then the hearer showed his behavior to the speaker that he was not angry.

Data 26

JERRY: You'd better go now. Somebody might come by, and you don't want to be here when anyone comes.

PETER: [does not move, but begins to weep] Oh my God, oh my God. (*Page 14*)

The response above is *advisement*, *advisement* concerns to the speaker's experience in the speaker's frame of reference. Advice, command, suggestion, instruction, permission, and prohibition were included to advisement of the intent. The speaker utterance included to suggestion, and the hearer just has given the response "Oh my God, oh my God". It means that the hearer just got surrender his self to God.

From the whole data, the types of illocutionary act (representative, declarative, directive, commisive, and expressive). Directive is the mostly used by the speaker (Jerry). The researcher found 52 from 130 data. There were 15 samples of data, for each part 3 samples, except declarative were taken 1 data. Data were taken randomly. For the responses of illocutionary act, based on Verbal Responses Modes of disclosure (D), question (Q), edification (E), acknowledgment (K), advisement (A), interpretation (I),

confirmation (C), and reflection (R). Advisement is the most dominant used. It is about 43 from 128 data. There were 12 sample of data found in the responses of illocutionary act. The objective of the research was to find out types of illocutionary act (Representatives, Declaratives, Directives, Commissives, and Expressives) and the responses of illocutionary act based on Verbal Responses Modes of disclosure (D), question (Q), edification (E), acknowledgment (K), advisement (A), interpretation (I), confirmation (C), and reflection (R).

4.2 Discussion

After analyzing the types of illocutionary act (Representatives, Declaratives, Directives, Commissives, and Expressives), and the responses o illocutionary act based on Verbal Responses Modes. Then, the researcher focuses on illocutionary act based on Searle's classification. There were 258 data containing 130 data from types of illocutionary act and 128 data of utterances found in "*The Zoo Story*" drama by Edward Albee.

From the result of the study shows that, directive is often used by the Jerry in "The Zoo Story" drama by Edward Albee. Directive in this drama represents dominance of the speaker. Jerry In this cases the speaker who wants to get the hearer to do something. Besides that directive occurred when the speaker expresses, asks, orders and requests, and suggests to the hearer. In this drama the speaker spends his time in the zoo to do something.

Some studies have similar result about illocutionary act. The researcher found the similar study about illocutionary act; those are (Kumalasari,2011 and Nugroho, 2011). Those previous studies have similar results that directive is mostly dominant occurred.

Furthermore, by comparing two examples of the study with the recent of the study, the researcher concluded that this research has similarity with second previous study, but different in research problem. The result the first related study revealed on the directive, whereas the second related study also revealed the directive.

Based on first findings by Nugroho (2011) "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act nn Sherlock Holmes Movie", Directive potentially represents the power and the dominance of the speaker. In the directive, those utterances commonly occur between Holmes and his partner, John Watson, because in that movie, they have much time together to spend, especially when they have cases to be solved. This research reveals that Serlock Holmes as a great consulting detective has greater ability to solve the problem and the domination as a main character than any other participant.

Furthermore by Kumalasari, (2011) "The types of Illocutionary Act as Found in An American Movie Entitled Grown Ups". The result of this study, the highest kind of illocutionary act is directive, directive dominant occurred in Grown Ups movie, because the main character mostly speaks to his children and his housemaid. It means that there is social status differentiation between the owner and housemaid, between father and children that are

possible for the speaker to order the hearer to do something. Beside classifies the types of illocutionary acts, the writer also classifies the types of perlocutionary acts from twenty six data.

In "The Zoo Story" the position of Jerry is younger than Peter, Peter early forties, than Jerry late thirties. But that is do not influence the condition, Jerry do not shy to Peter. Jerry considers Peter as friendly. Jerry always asks to Peter about material thing and the other. Because Jerry is funny. The result of these study similarities with Nugroho's studies, this result of the study reveal that directive, commonly occur between Holmes and his partner, John Watson, because in that movie, they have much time together to spend. The position of Holmes as a great consulting, but Watson do not shies to Holmes. The position of Holmes highest than Watson.

Both of them revealed the directive performed of asking question. In "The Zoo Story" drama by Edward Albee there were of asking questions, which is doing by Jerry to Peter at the zoo. From those we must know that we must ask a question to the other people, if we need some information, asking about good question and the others. Allah Swt. Said:

And We did Not sent before you and but men to whom We send revelation, so ask the followers of the Reminder if you do not know. (An – Nahl: 43)

In interpretation Al Jami ' li AhkamilQuran by Al-Imam Al Qurtubi's interpreted that Allah SWT said, "We did Not sent before you and but men to

whom We send revelation to them", as an answer on argument of heathen which hesitate of Muhammad SAW. They jeers that Muhammad SAW all the same with ordinary man. Do not excess whatever, so do not necessarily been followed its teaching. Besides in An – Nahl: 43, God said in Al Qur' an Al Anbiya: 7

And We did Not sent before you and but men to whom We send revelation, so ask the followers of the Reminder if you do not know. (Al- Anbiya: 7)

The interpretation of this verse is, "Ask you to the professional holly book; do the apostle in order to them that man or angel? If apostles that to them is angelic, therefore you may deny it. If apparently the apostles that is human, therefore do not you deny if Muhammad SAW is an apostle". (Kathir, 163)

Both of two verses above there are the relation between the result findings of this study. From the result of findings, the researcher interesting with the directive as the highest kind of illocutionary act from Jerry utterance which is directive performs of asking question. From two verses interpret that Allah said that men must ask as the followers of the reminder if do not know. In "The Zoo Story" drama by Edward Albee appropriate with the context of asking questions, which is doing by Jerry to Peter at the zoo. Jerry always asks to peter in several times. He asks about experiences, privacy, favorite writers, etc.

