CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the data. The data are the utterance of the conversation between the characters in *the zoo story*, they are Jerry and Peter. So, this chapter is about the analysis of the data to answer the writer’s two research questions are about assertive acts that used by the characters and the social factors underlying that utterance.

4.1 FINDING

4.1.1 Assertive Acts Used In *The Zoo Story* By Edward Albee

In this part, the writer analyzes data of utterance according to Searle’s category of illocutionary acts. Searle divides kind of illocutionary acts into five, those are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaratives (Searle, 1979). However, the writer only focus in one kind of illocutionary acts, that is assertive acts.

Assertive acts is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle, 1979: 13). In other words, assertive is the utterance by the speaker to commit in doing something. The examples of assertive are informing, describing, claiming, conveying, giving statement, and reporting. Here is table total number kind of assertive acts:
### Table of Assertive Acts

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<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
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<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Claim</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Statement</td>
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<td>7%</td>
</tr>
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<td>5.</td>
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**Data 1:**

This is the first dialogue between Jerry and Peter.

**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!

In this dialogue, the writer finds two assertive acts spoken by Jerry. By saying that sentence, it can be said that he wants to inform his partner of dialogue that he has visiting a place of many animals live there, that is zoo. He uses repetition because he wants Peter doesn’t care about what he speaks, and he wants Peter pay attention of what he speaks.

**DATA 2**

**Peter:** Hm?... What?... I’m sorry, were you talking to me?
**Jerry:** I went to the zoo, and then I walked until I came here. Have I been walking north?
**Peter:** (puzzled) North? Why.. I. I think so. Let me see.

In the dialogue above, the writer finds an assertive acts that is uttered by Jerry. He wants to inform that after visiting the zoo he walks to the north till finally he meets Peter.
DATA 3:

JERRY: (watches as PETER, anxious to dismiss him, prepares his pipe) Well, boy, you're not going to get lung cancer, are you?
PETER: (looks up, a little annoyed, then smiles) No, sir. Not from this.
JERRY: No, sir. What you'll probably get is cancer of the mouth, and then you'll have to wear one of those things Freud wore after they took one whole side of his jaw away. What do they call those things?

In conversation above, the writer finds an assertive. That is uttered by Jerry. By saying that sentence, Jerry claims that smoking causes of mouth cancer.

DATA 4

PETER: (uncomfortable) A prosthesis?
JERRY: The very thing! A prosthesis. You're an educated man, aren't you? Are you a doctor?

Based on the conversation above Jerry asks Peter about what thing that wear in jaw when someone getting cancer, then Peter know about it. So by saying “You're an educated man” Jerry claims that Peter is smart person who has much knowledge.

DATA 5

PETER: Oh, no; no. I read about it somewhere: Time magazine, I think. (He turns to his book).
When Jerry thinks that Peter is an educated person, he is not sure about that and by saying that assertive means that he conveys that he know about it because he has read about prosthesis many times.

**Data 6**

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

From conversation above, the writer assertive acts that is uttered by Jerry. He utters it means that he conveys his feeling that he feels happy when he walks to the north because he can meet Peter, and if he walk to the west, he will not meet Peter.

**DATA 7**

**Peter:** Oh? [Then, slightly wary, but interested] Why?
**Jerry:** [offhand] I don't know.

The writer finds assertive that is uttered by Jerry, by saying “I don’t know” it can be said that he conveys what he feels. Actually he feels happy because meeting Peter, but he does not know how to deliver his feeling to Peter, so he just says that.

**Data 8**

**Jerry:** (stands for a few seconds, looking at PETER, who finally looks up again, puzzled) do you mind if we talk?
**Peter:** (obviously minding) Why... no, no.
**Jerry:** Yes you do; you do.
Peter: (puts his book down, his pipe out and away, smiling) **No, I really; I don't mind.**
Jerry: Yes you do.

In the conversation above, the writer finds assertive that is uttered by Peter. Peter and Jerry have had conversation for few hours, but suddenly Jerry asks to Peter if they have talk or not. So, by saying “No, I really; I don't mind” Peter **claims** that they do not have conversation because according to Peter, Jerry is annoyed.

**DATA 9**

Peter: (finally decided) No; I don't mind at all, really.
Jerry: It's ... it's a nice day.

The next conversation is found an assertive that is spoken by Jerry, after he asked about having conversation or not, suddenly he says “It's ... it's a nice day” by saying this, Jerry conveys his feeling because it is different day for Jerry. Usually he feels lonely, no one can be partner of having conversation, but this day he meets Peter and he has friend to be shared of his life.

**DATA 10**

Jerry: I've been to the zoo.
Peter: Yes, I think you said so ... didn't you?
From the conversation above, the writer finds assertive acts. That is uttered by Peter. By saying that sentence, he conveys that he feels bored because Jerry says he has been to the zoo for many times.

**DATA 11**

Jerry: *You'll read about it in the papers tomorrow, if you don't see it on your TV tonight.* You have TV, haven't you?

And the next assertive acts is uttered by Jerry, he conveys that when Peter feels bored with him, he will see the news about Jerry in TV or newspaper that Peter will lose Jerry.

**DATA 12**

Peter: *Why yes, we have two; one for the children.*

The utterance above is said by Peter, he conveys that he has two TV at his home.

**DATA 13**

Peter: *Well ... naturally, every man wants a son, but...*

The conversation above shows that Jerry asks about Peter’s live, and he explain it clearly that every man want to have a son. So, it concludes statement.
DATA 14

**Jerry:** (lightly mocking) But that's the way the cookie crumbles?

**Peter:** (annoyed) **I wasn't going to say that.**

And for the conversation above assertive is uttered by Peter. Jerry is mocking him, so he **claims** that he is not like what Jerry said.

DATA 15

**Peter:** (furious) **that’s none of your business!** (A silence). Do you understand? (JERRY nods. PETER is quiet now). Well, you're right. We'll have no more children.

The utterance above is found an assertive acts that Peter is angry because Jerry asks about his personal live. So he give a **statement** to Jerry that it is not his business.

DATA 16

**Jerry:** But every once in a while I like to talk to somebody, really talk; like to get to know somebody, know all about him.

In dialogue above is found an assertive acts uttered by Jerry. He **conveys** that he does not like to talk much to somebody, he is an introvert person. However, when he meets someone and he feel comfort, so he will talk much and ask many things as he does to Peter.
DATA 17

Peter: (he has clear his throat) **There are ... there are two parakeets. One ... uh ... one for each of my daughters.**

From this dialogue, the writer is found an assertive act. By saying that utterance, Peter *conveys* that he has two parakeets for his two daughters.

DATA 18

Peter: I ... uh ... I have an executive position with a ... a small publishing house. We ... uh ... we publish text books.

In that dialogue, Peter uses assertive acts, that is he *conveys* to Jerry that he work as an executive position. He says it because Jerry has asks him about many things of his life.

DATA 19

Peter: What? Whose face? Look here; is this something about the zoo?
Jerry: [distantly] the what?
Peter: The zoo; the zoo. Something about the zoo.
Jerry: The zoo?
Peter: You've mentioned it several times.

The conversation above shows that Jerry always asks Peter to have conversation with him, so Jerry tell many things that is not important for Peter. He has tell to Peter that he will tells about the zoo, but here he tries
telling to Peter about the zoo again. So, Peter says “You've mentioned it several times.” By saying this, Peter conveys to Jerry that he is nauseated to hear that sentence.

DATA 20

Peter: (wary) Well, I like a great many writers; I have a considerable...catholicity of taste, if I may say so. Those two men are fine, each in his way. [Warming up] Baudelaire, of course ... uh ... is by far the finer of the two, but Marquand has a place ... in our... uh ... national ...

This dialogue tells that Jerry asks Peter about his favourite writers, so by saying that sentence, Peter uses assertive acts by informing to Jerry about his favorite writers.

DATA 21

Jerry: Do you know what I did before I went to the zoo today? I walked all the way up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square; all the way.

The writer finds assertive acts in the conversation above. It is uttered by Jerry. He informs to Peter that he has walks all way of Washington Square.

DATA 22

Peter: Oh; you live in the Village! [This seems to enlighten Peter.]
The writer finds assertive acts that is uttered by Peter, by saying that sentence Peter claims that Jerry lives in the village. However Jerry lives in the downtown.

**DATA 23**

Jerry: No, I don't. I took the subway down to the Village so I could walk all the way up Fifth Avenue to the zoo. It's one of those things a person has to do; sometimes a person has to go a very long distance out of his way to come back a short distance correctly.

And the next conversation is uttered by Jerry, he conveys that he does not live in the village, but he passed subway down to the village.

**DATA 24**

Jerry: ...I'll tell you. I live in a four-storey brownstone rooming-house on the upper west side between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West. I live on the top floor; rear; west. It's a laughably small room, and one of my walls is made of beaverboard; this beaverboard separates my room from another laughably small room...

Based on the dialogue above, the writer finds that Jerry is using assertive acts. By uttered that sentence, Jerry tries to describe to Peter how his home stay is.

**DATA 25**

Jerry: ...good old Mom and good old Pop are dead ... you know? ... I'm broken up about it, too ... I mean really…
Jerry is using assertive acts in his dialogue above, by saying it, he conveys about his life that he feels broken when someone who he loves leave him, they are his parents.

DATA 26

Jerry:...I do know that there's a lady living on the third floor, in the front. I know because she cries all the time. Whenever I go out or come back in, whenever I pass her door, I always hear her crying, muffled, but ... very determined. Very determined indeed. But the one I'm getting to, and all about the dog, is the landlady...

By utters that sentence in the data 26, the writers finds that Jerry is using assertive acts, he conveys to Peter about the owner of the apartment where Jerry lives.

DATA 27

Peter: I DON'T WANT TO HEAR ANY MORE. I don't understand you, or your landlady, or her dog....

Based on the dialogue that is uttered by Peter, the writer finds assertive acts. That is Peter conveys to Jerry he feels bored and tired of hearing the story of Jerry’s live.

DATA 28

Jerry: Peter, do I annoy you, or confuse you?
Peter: (lightly)Well, I must confess that this wasn't the kind of afternoon I'd anticipated.
In the dialogue above, the writer finds an assertive acts that is used by Peter. By saying that sentence, Peter *conveys* to Jerry that this day he feels different, it is not like usual weekend that he does in the park. This day he cannot concentration to read because since he sit in that park, not long after Jerry comes close to him and tells many story about his live.

**DATA 29**

Jerry: YOU mean, I'm not the gentleman you were expecting.

Peter: I wasn't expecting anybody.

From the conversation between jerry and peter, the writer finds an assertive acts. It is uttered by Peter, by saying the sentence “I wasn't expecting anybody” he *conveys* to Jerry that he want to feel a peace park that he feels every week, spending his time to read his favorite book.

**DATA 30**

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

The next assertive is uttered by Jerry, he *conveys* that he never expect that he will meet Peter, but right now he really feels happy although he knows that his self is rather annoyed. However he feels happier because although he is annoyed, but Peter does not leave him.
DATA 31

Peter: (consulting his watch) *well, you may not be, but I must be getting home soon.*

And then the next assertive is uttered by Peter. By saying the sentence “*well, you may not be, but I must be getting home soon*” Peter at the first time is patience of what Jerry does that is spoil Peter’s day, not long after Peter is bored, so he conveys to Jerry that he want to go home because he does not feel enjoy anymore in that place.

DATA 32

Jerry: *Oh, come on; stay a while longer.*

The writer finds assertive acts that is uttered by Jerry. By saying “*Oh, come on; stay a while longer*” he conveys to Peter that he does not allow Peter to back home. He does not want to be alone that there is no one can be a partner of sharing.

DATA 33

Peter: (as JERRY tickles) *Oh, hee, hee, hee. I must go. I ... hee, hee, hee. After all, stop, stop, hee, hee, hee, after all, the parakeets will be getting dinner ready soon. Hee, hee. And the cats are setting the table. Stop, stop, and, and ...*(He is beside himself now) ... *and we're having ... hee, hee ... uh ... ho, ho, ho.*
From the dialogue that is uttered by Jerry, the writer finds an assertive acts that Jerry is trying to look for the right reason to go from that uncomfortable place, so he conveys to Jerry that he will prepare some food for his parakeets.

**DATA 34**

Jerry: Now I'll let you in on what happened at the zoo; but first, I should tell you why I went to the zoo…Move over.

Based on Jerry’s utterance above, the writer finds an assertive acts. By saying that he conveys to Peter that he does not want Peter to go back home. So he repeats to tell many things that he has mentioned, also about the zoo.

**DATA 35**

Peter: (beginning to be annoyed) Look here, you have more than enough room! (But he moves more, and is nowfairly cramped at one end of the bench).

From Peter’s utterance above, the writer finds an assertive acts. He conveys that he does not like when his bench is wrested by others.
DATA 36

Peter: (flustered) But ... what ever 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.

Based on Peter’s utterances above, there is an assertive found. He conveys to Jerry about his reason why he does not want to give his bench easily because it is routine that every Sunday he stays there and no one sits there, except him.

DATA 37

Peter: People can't have everything they want. You should know that; it's a rule; people can have some of the things they want, but they can't have everything.

From Peter’s utterance above, the writer finds an assertive acts. By saying that, Jerry is trying to wrest Peter’s bench. He conveys that they do not live in the fairy land. All that they want can not belong to them at once, but it is real live that people only can have some of the thing, not everything.

DATA 38

Peter: [regaining his position] God da ... mn you. That's enough! I've had enough of you. I will not give up this bench; you can't have it, and that's that. Now, go away.
Based on the sentence that is uttered by Peter, the writer finds an assertive acts. By saying that, Peter conveys that he is dejected. He has been patiently facing Jerry all this day, but right now for his bench, he will struggle it.

**DATA 39**

*Peter*: (with disgust and impotence): *Great God, I just came here to read, and now you want me to give up the bench. You're mad.*

The writer finds an assertive acts in the utterance above. That is Peter conveys that sentence because Jerry tells many things and it is absurd according to Peter. And it only makes him angry.

**DATA 40**

*Peter*: (suddenly awakening to the reality of the situation) *you are mad! You're stark raving mad! YOU'RE GOING TO KILL ME!* (But before Peter has time to think what to do, JERRY tosses the knife at Peter's feet).

Based on Peter’s utterance above, the writer finds an assertive acts. He give a statement that Jerry is going to mad because he is getting shock when Jerry shows a knife when peter is angry to Jerry.

**DATA 41**

*Jerry*: *Thank you, Peter. I mean that, now; thank you very much.* (PETER’S mouth drops open. He cannot move; he is transfixed). *Oh, Peter, I was so afraid I’d drive you away.* (Helaughs as best he can).
You don't know how afraid I was you'd go away and leave me. And now I'll tell you what happened at the zoo. I think ... I think this is what happened at the zoo ... I think. I think that while I was at the zoo I decided that I would walk north ... northerly, rather ... until I found you ... or somebody ... and I decided that I would talk to you ... I would tell you things ... and things that I would tell you would ... Well, here we are. You see? Here we are. But ... I don't know... could I have planned all this? No ... no, I couldn't have. But I think I did. And now I've told you what you wanted to know, haven't I? And now you know all about what happened at the zoo. And now you know what you'll see in your TV, and the face I told you about ... you remember ... the face I told you about ... my face, the face you see right now. Peter ... Peter...Peter ... thank you. I came unto you (He laughs, so faintly) and you have comforted me. Dear Peter.

From Jerry’s utterance above, he is using assertive acts. By saying those sentences, he conveys to Peter all what he feels since he meet Peter at the first time. He says to Peter that he really need someone who accompany him even for sharing all about his life, he also never plan that he will die in front of Peter, someone who he has just meet this morning. However Peter is really happy because before he die, he meet someone who can listen all what Jerry tells, more over Peter face it patiently.

DATA 42

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

By saying that utterance, Jerry is using assertive acts. He conveys to Peter that better he ends his life by that way. Actually Jerry is care about other people’s life, it is proved, in the condition that he will die, he still asks Peter to go away so that no one knows that there is homicide happens there.
4.1.2 Social Factor Which Influence The Character Using Certain Illocutionary Acts

There are certain social factors which influence the use of assertive acts. The speaker chooses to use it because the basic factors. Those are:

1. The participants: who you are talking to and who is speaking.
2. The setting: the social context of the talk or where they speak.
3. The topic: the topic of the discussion or what they are talking about.
4. The function: the reasons why they are speaking.

These are the main factors why people speak using certain language according to the participants, setting, topic, and function. Here is the table total number kind of social factor:

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DATA 1

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!

The utterance “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!” is uttered by Jerry. He has just from the zoo. He walks to the north. Then he
meets Peter. So he feels happy because he meets someone to be partner of sharing. So, Jerry tells to Peter that he has been to the zoo. Therefore, social factors that influence him to use assertive acts is the participants.

DATA 2

Peter: Hm?... What?... I’m sorry, were you talking to me?
Jerry: I went to the zoo, and then I walked until I came here. Have I been walking north?

Then the next utterance “I went to the zoo, and then I walked until I came here” is uttered by Jerry also. He says that because he want to inform that after from the zoo, he walk to the park. So, the social factors that influence him to use assertive acts is the function.

DATA 3

JERRY: (watches as PETER, anxious to dismiss him, prepares his pipe) Well, boy, you’re not going to get lung cancer, are you?
PETER: (looks up, a little annoyed, then smiles) No, sir. Not from this.
JERRY: No, sir. What you’ll probably get is cancer of the mouth, and then you’ll have to wear one of those things Freud wore after they took one whole side of his jaw away, What do they call those things?

The utterance “No, sir. What you’ll probably get is cancer of the mouth, and then you’ll have to wear one of those things Freud wore after they took one whole side of his jaw away” is uttered by Jerry. It is said when Peter is smoking, the according to Jerry, smoking can cause
cancer of mouth. So, the social factors that influence him to use assertive acts is the function/purpose.

DATA 4

PETER: (uncomfortable) A prosthesis?
JERRY: The very thing! A prosthesis. You're an educated man, aren't you? Are you a doctor?

Then, the utterance “The very thing! A prosthesis. You're an educated man” is uttered by Jerry also. It happens when he asks to Peter about what the thing that is wearing in the jaw when someone is getting cancer, then Peter knows about the answer that is prosthesis. So according to Jerry, Peter is an educated person. So, the social factors that influence Jerry to use assertive acts is the topic.

DATA 5

PETER: Oh, no; no. I read about it somewhere: Time magazine, I think. (He turns to his book).

And the next utterance is uttered by Peter “Oh, no; no. I read about it somewhere: Time magazine, I think.” It happens when Jerry says that Peter is an educated person, so he denies it. He knows about it because he read it in magazine. So the social factor that influences Peter to use it is the function/purpose.
DATA 6

Jerry: I don't like the west side of the park much.
Peter: Oh? [Then, slightly wary, but interested] Why?

Jerry’s utterance “I don't like the west side of the park much.” informs to Peter that he does not like walking to the west, therefore he walks to the north of the park. So the social factor that is influence him to use that assertive acts is function/purpose.

DATA 7

Jerry: [offhand] I don't know.

Then “I don't know” it is said by Jerry. He answers it when peter asks why he does not like to walk to the west of the park. So, the social factors that influence Jerry to use it is the topic.

DATA 8

Peter: (puts his book down, his pipe out and away, smiling) No, I really; I don't mind.
Jerry: Yes you do.

The utterance “No, I really; I don't mind” is uttered by Peter. It happens when Peter and Jerry have had conversation for long times, the suddenly Jerry asks to Peter if he feels objection or not when having conversation with him, so Peter answer it that he is fine when speaking
with him. So, the social factors that influence him to use that assertive acts is function/purpose.

DATA 9

**Peter:** (finally decided) No; I don't mind at all, really.
**Jerry:** It's ... it's a nice day.

The utterance is “It's ... it's a nice day” it is said by Jerry when he knows that Peter does not mind when speaking with him, so Jerry is feeling happy. So, the social factors that influence him to use assertive acts is the topic.

DATA 10

**Jerry:** I've been to the zoo.

**Peter:** Yes, I think you said so ... didn't you?

The utterance “Yes, I think you said so” the social factor that influence Peter to use assertive acts is function or purpose. It is because Jerry has said that he has been from the zoo for many times, and then Peter informs to Jerry that he has heard it many times.

DATA 11

**Jerry:** You'll read about it in the papers tomorrow, if you don't see it on your TV tonight. You have TV, haven't you?
Then the next utterance is said by Jerry \textit{“You'll read about it in the papers tomorrow, if you don't see it on your TV tonight”} when Jerry feels that Peter does not care anymore to him, so Jerry informs to Peter that he will read the news about him in newspaper or watching it in TV. So, the social factors that influence Jerry to use that assertive acts is the \textit{function/purpose}.

\textbf{DATA 12}

Peter: Why yes, \textit{we have two; one for the children}.

And third utterance \textit{“we have two; one for the children”} it is uttered by Peter. He informs to Jerry that he has two televisions at home, those for each his daughter. So the social factors that influence Peter to use assertive acts is \textit{function/purpose}.

\textbf{DATA 13}

Peter: Well ... naturally, every man wants a son, but...

In the eleventh data, Peter utters \textit{“Well ... naturally, every man wants a son, but...”} it happens when Jerry guesses that Peter wants to have son, so Peter answer it. So, the social factor that influences Peter to use it is \textit{the topic}. 
DATA 14

Jerry: (lightly mocking) But that's the way the cookie crumbles?
Peter: (annoyed) I wasn't going to say that.

The next utterance is “I wasn't going to say that” it is uttered by Peter also when Jerry says that does not have son make his household is getting trouble, but Jerry reject it because he does not feel like what Jerry said. So, the social factor that influence him to use assertive acts in the topic.

DATA 15

Peter: (furious) that’s none of your business!

The utterance “that’s none of your business!” above happens when jerry feels that he is disturbed because Jerry asks him about his personal life, so Peter answers it clearly that it is not his business. So, the social factor that influences Peter to use assertive acts is the topic.

DATA 16

Jerry: But every once in a while I like to talk to somebody, really talk; like to get to know somebody, know all about him.

Jerry’s utterance above “But every once in a while I like to talk to somebody, really talk; like to get to know somebody, know all about him” happens when Jerry tells to peter so that Peter know that when he feels comfort to somebody, he will share all about his life, so he
does it not to all people, only to certain people that he feels comfort. So, the social factor that influences Jerry to use assertive acts is the function or purpose.

**DATA 17**

Peter: (he has clear his throat) *There are ... there are two parakeets. One ... uh ... one for each of my daughters.*

The utterance above is uttered by Peter when Jerry asks him about his family, the Jerry want to know, beside Peter has a wife, daughters and cat, so Peter tells to Peter that he also has two parakeets at his home. So, by peter saying that he is giving information to Jerry. So, the social factor that influences Peter to use assertive acts is the function or purpose.

**DATA 18**

Peter: I ... uh ... I have an executive position with a ... a small publishing house. We ... uh ... we publish text books.

The utterance above happens when Jerry asks Peter about how he is getting income for his household, so he explain to Peter that he works as executive position, he publish the text book. So the social factor that influences Peter to use assertive acts is the function or purpose.

**DATA 19**

Peter: You've mentioned it several times.
Peter utters as above because he has heard Jerry tells about the zoo many times, but he does not tells it clearly, so Peter feels bored about it. So the social factor that influences Peter to use that assertive acts is the topic.

DATA 20

Peter: (wary) Well, I like a great many writers; I have a considerable...catholicity of taste, if I may say so. Those two men are fine, each in his way. [Warming up] Baudelaire, of course ... uh ... is by far the finer of the two, but Marquand has a place ... in our... uh ... national ...

Peter’s utterance above happens when Jerry asks him about Peter’s favorite writer, so he explains to Jerry that he has two favorite writers, they are Baudelaire and Marquand. So the social factors that influence Peter to use assertive acts is the function or purpose.

DATA 21

Jerry: Do you know what I did before I went to the zoo today? I walked all the way up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square; all the way.

In the conversation above there are three utterances between Jerry and Peter. The first is uttered by Jerry. He says “I walked all the way up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square; all the way” he inform to Peter about the way that he has passed. So the social factor that influences him to use assertive acts is the function or purpose.
DATA 22

Peter: Oh; you live in the Village! [This seems to enlighten Peter.]

The utterance above is categorized as an assertive act. It utters by Peter. When Jerry tells about his home stay, Peter guesses that Jerry lives the village because Jerry has walked all the long way. By Jerry explanation, Peter wants to assert if Jerry live in the village. So, the social factor that influences him to use assertive acts is function/purpose.

DATA 23

Jerry: No, I don’t. I took the subway down to the Village so I could walk all the way up Fifth Avenue to the zoo. It’s one of those things a person has to do; sometimes a person has to go a very long distance out of his way to come back a short distance correctly.

Based on Jerry utterance above, he uses assertive acts. He explains to Peter that he does not live in the village. So the social factor that influences Jerry to use assertive acts is the topic.

DATA 24

Jerry: …I’ll tell you. I live in a four-storey brownstone rooming-house on the upper west side between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West. I live on the top floor; rear; west. It's a laughably small room, and one of my walls is made of beaverboard; this beaverboard separates my room from another laughably small room…
The utterance above is said by Jerry. It happens when Jerry has said to Peter that he has passed all the way up fifth avenue from Washington Square, then Peter guesses that Jerry lives in the village, and then Jerry says that he does not live in the village, so he describe to Peter about his home stay. So the social factor that influences him to use assertive acts is the function or purpose.

DATA 25
Jerry:...good old Mom and good old Pop are dead ... you know? ... I'm broken up about it, too ... I mean really...

The utterance above is uttered by Jerry. He tells to Peter about his life. He feels lonely and does not have spirit for his life because he does not someone who loves him and also someone to be loved because his father and mother have passed away. So, the social factor that influences peter to use assertive acts is the function or purpose.

DATA 26
Jerry:...I do know that there's a lady living on the third floor, in the front. I know because she cries all the time. Whenever I go out or come back in, whenever I pass her door, I always hear her crying, muffled, but ... very determined. Very determined indeed. But the one I'm getting to, and all about the dog, is the landlady...

The utterance above delivers by Jerry. He tells to Peter about the landlady of the apartment that he stayed she always cries. So, the social
factor that influences Jerry to use assertive acts is the function or purpose because he wants to inform to Peter about that landlady.

DATA 27

Peter: I DON’T WANT TO HEAR ANY MORE. I don't understand you, or your landlady, or her dog....

Peter’s utterance above is uttered after Jerry tells long story about the land lady and her dog, so Peter feels tired and he says that he does not to hear his story anymore. So, the social factor that influences him to use that assertive acts is the topic.

DATA 28

Jerry: Peter, do I annoy you, or confuse you?
Peter: (lightly)Well, I must confess that this wasn’t the kind of afternoon I’d anticipated.

Peter’s utterance above happens when he feels that this days does not same as usual day when he stay in the park while reading book. So he tells to peter that it is afternoon that he is anticipated. So, the social factor that influences Peter to use assertive acts is the function or purpose.

DATA 29

Jerry: YOU mean, I'm not the gentleman you were expecting.
Peter: I wasn't expecting anybody.
The conversation above is uttered by Jerry and Peter. The first “I wasn't expecting anybody” this is uttered by Peter. He tells to Peter that actually he stay in the park to enjoy his weekend and reading his lovely book, but this day Jerry come to him and Peter cannot read the book as usual, so he says to Jerry that actually he is not expecting anybody. So, the social factor that influences Peter to use assertive acts is the setting. Because if it is not happens in the park, Peter receive Jerry well.

DATA 30

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

Then next is “No, I don't imagine you were. But I'm here, and I'm not leaving” Jerry tells to Peter that it is beyond his expectation that he can meet Peter, he is really happy because he feels he is not alone anymore, so the social factor that influence Jerry to use assertive acts is the participant.

DATA 31

Peter: (consulting his watch) well, you may not be, but I must be getting home soon.

The utterance “well, you may not be, but I must be getting home soon” because Peter has felt bored because he is too much speaking to
Jerry so he decides to go home. So, the social factor that influences Peter to use assertive acts is the topic.

DATA 32

Jerry: Oh, come on; stay a while longer.

Then the fourth utterance “Oh, come on; stay a while longer” it happens when Peter wants to go home, so Jerry tries to prohibit him by saying that sentence. So, the social factor that influences Jerry to use assertive acts is the topic.

DATA 33

Peter: (as JERRY tickles) Oh, hee, hee, hee. I must go. I ... hee, hee, hee. After all, stop, stop, hee, hee, hee, after all, the parakeets will be getting dinner ready soon. Hee, hee. And the cats are setting the table. Stop, stop, and, and ... (He is beside himself now)... and we're having ... hee, hee ... uh ... ho, ho, ho.

The utterance above happens when Peter wants to go home because he does not feels comfort again in the park, but Jerry does not allow Peter to go home, and then he makes a reason that he has to prepare for his parakeet’s dinner. So, the social factor that influences him to use assertive act is the topic.
DATA 34

Jerry: Now I'll let you in on what happened at the zoo; but first, I should tell you why I went to the zoo...Move over.

In that utterance Jerry try to make a story so that Peter will not leave him alone. So, the social factor that influences him to use assertive acts is **the function/purpose**.

DATA 35

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).

Peter's utterance above happens when he sits in the bench while reading, but suddenly Jerry also sits in the same bench, and Jerry move closer to Peter, so Peter feels it is not comfort anymore. So the social factor that influences him to use assertive acts is **the function/purpose**.

DATA 36

Peter: (flustered) But ... what ever 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.

The utterance above happens when Jerry wants Peter's bench. Actually it is not Peter's bench, but in that bench he always spend his week, so he does not want anyone to sits there except him. So, the social factor that influences Peter to use assertive acts is **the function/purpose**.
DATA 37

Peter: People can't have everything they want. You should know that; it's a rule; people can have some of the things they want, but they can't have everything.

Peter’s utterance above tries to warn Jerry when he wants to have Peter’s bench. Peter says that not all that we want, we can get it at once. So, the social factor that influences Peter to use assertive acts is the function/purpose.

DATA 38

Peter: [regaining his position] God damn you. That's enough! I've had enough of you. I will not give up this bench; you can't have it, and that's that. Now, go away.

The utterance above is said by Peter. He is angry because he has warned Jerry not to sits in Peter’s bench, but he still try to do it, so Peter says clearly that he will not give the bench to anyone. So, the social factor that influences Peter to use assertive acts is function/purpose.

DATA 39

Peter: (with disgust and impotence): Great God, I just came here to read, and now you want me to give up the bench. You're mad.

Peter utters the sentence above to Jerry because according him, Jerry cannot betolerance anymore, so he says that Jerry is mad. So, the social factor that influences Peter to use assertive acts is the setting.
Because if Jerry sits in that place when Peter does not stay there, it is not a problem.

DATA 40

Peter: (suddenly awakening to the reality of the situation) you are mad! You're stark raving mad! YOU'RE GOING TO KILL ME! (But before Peter has time to think what to do, JERRY tosses the knife at Peter's feet).

The utterance above happens when Jerry shows his knife and Peter is shock to see it, so Peter says that he is stark raving mad. So, the social factor that influences him to use assertive acts is the topic.

DATA 41

Jerry: Thank you, Peter. I mean that, now; thank you very much. (PETER'S mouth drops open. He cannot move; he is transfixed). Oh, Peter, I was so afraid I'd drive you away. (He laughs as best he can). You don't know how afraid I was you'd go away and leave me. And now I'll tell you what happened at the zoo. I think ... I think this is what happened at the zoo ... I think. I think that while I was at the zoo I decided that I would walk north ... northerly, rather ... until I found you ... or somebody ... and I decided that I would talk to you ... I would tell you things ... and things that I would tell you would ... Well, here we are. You see? Here we are. But ... I don't know... could I have planned all this? No ... no, I couldn't have. But I think I did. And now I've told you what you wanted to know, haven't I? And now you know all about what happened at the zoo. And now you know what you'll see in your TV, and the face I told you about ... you remember ... the face I told you about ... my face, the face you see right now. Peter ... Peter ... Peter ... thank you. I came unto you (He laughs, so faintly) and you have comforted me. Dear Peter.

Jerry's utterance above is a clear conscience. Now, he really tells what that actually happens. Actually all that Jerry needs is a friend to
accompany his life, and right now, Jerry is really happy before he die because he has find a person who he can share anything about his life. So, the social factor that influences Jerry to use assertive acts is the function/purpose.

**DATA 42**

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

The utterance above is said by Jerry. It happens after Jerry shows his knife and Peter afraid that Jerry will kill him, the Peter try to take the knife, so that knife is in Peter’s hand than when they quarrel unconsciously Peter kills Jerry, but Jerry does not angry, he is happy because finally he will not feel lonely anymore. So, Jerry thanks to Peter for what Peter has done and Jerry asks Peter to go away so that no one knows that tragedy. So, the social factor that influences Jerry to use assertive acts is the participant.

From the analysis above can be seen that Assertive acts applies in *The Zoo Story* drama by Edward Albee. Based on the data found 42 data of Assertive acts which consist of inform 4 (9.5%), the second is claim 5 (12%), then convey 29 (69%), the fourth is statement 3 (7%), then the last is describe 1 (2.5%).
Then for the second, it explains about social factor that is used, such as participant 3(7%), function 23 (55%), topic 14 (33 %), and the last is setting 12 (5 %).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the most form of assertive acts that obtained in the interview between Jerry and Peter in *The Zoo Story* drama by Edward Albee is convey 29 utterance or (69%) while the least form of Assertive acts that obtained in this is describe 1 utterance or (2.5 %) and for the social factor that influence Jerry and Peter to use assertive acts the most used is function 23 or (55%) and the least used is 2 or (5 %).

4.2 Discussion

Everyone is using language to communicate each other. By using language people could exchange idea, information and also good communication. Every speaker has an intended meaning when they utter something. To understand what what they really mean is important in order to avoid miscommunication and have good communication. In this research both Jerry and Peter have an intended meaning of what they say that is in the form or inform, claim, convey, statement and describe. To make more understand about this, the researcher used the theory of Searle to analyze the utterance in this interview.

After analyzing based on the form of assertive acts, the writer also analyzes the social factor that influence the character to use assertive acts to help
the reader easily understand what other people said in order to have good communication.

The next section discusses about the finding of the data analysis. After the writer analyzes the data of assertive acts, there are 42 data which consist of infom 4 (9.5%), claim 5 (12%), convey 29 (69%), statement 3 (7%), and describe 1 (2.5%). Meanwhile for the data of social factor that influence the character to use assertive acts such as participant 3 (7%), function 23 (55%), topic 14 (33%), and setting 2 (5%).

Overall, in this study shows that from the character that is Jerry and Peter’s utterance, they use assertive acts and it also influence by some social factor that has mentioned above.

The last, it is recommended for further study to choose an object that is related to assertive acts. Because the correlation also help the writer to analyzes easily.