

Illocutionary Acts in The Main Character on Zootopia Movie

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Abstract

This research was conducted to analyze the illocutionary acts in the dialogue of the main character of Zootopia movie. The objective of this research are (1) to analyze the types of illocutionary acts contained in the dialogue of the main character of Zootopia movie and (2) to find out the types of illocutionary acts that are dominantly used by the main character in Zootopia movie. This study used the qualitative method with described. The data used in this research is the dialogue of the main character in the Zootopia movie. Data collection was carried out in the following step: (1) download the Zootopia movie; (2) watch and understand carefully; (3) focus on the main character's dialogue; (4) read and observe the movie script; and (5) identify the main dialogue base on the various of illocutionary act. After obtaining the desired data, the data will be analyzed by identifying dialogue based on the types of illocutionary according to Searle's theory and then based on the meaning of the utterance. In the final stage, the researcher concluded the types of illocutionary acts used and types often used by the main characters of Zootopia movie. The result of the study show that the researchers found 5 types of illocutionary acts by the main character of the Zootopia movie: directive, representative, expressive, declarative, and commissive. The researcher found 110 utterances based on the results of the analysis conducted, where directive is most often used.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, Movie, Zootopia

Introduction

Language is a communication system used by humans to convey thoughts, ideas, and information between each other. Language can be spoken, written, or even signed and is very important tool in social interaction, the exchange of knowledge, the expression of emotions, and the coordination of human activities. Language as a medium to communicate with each other. Language is an intentional system of using created symbols for human to convey ideas, emotions, and desires, rather than being an instinctive method of communication Hartman and Stork (1973:124) quoted by Mufiah and Rahman (2018:125)

Pragmatic is one of the fields in linguistics that studies how language is used in the real communication situations, including how the meaning of utterance from speakers is conveyed

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through an interaction, the purpose of communication, and the implications of utterance. According to Yule (2003:4) said that pragmatic is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In the context of language, pragmatic involves research on deixis, which includes aspects such as the use of language that respects or pay attention to social position as well as the study of assumptions made and speech acts performed (Budiarti, at al., 2021)

Speech acts is a theory that studies language meanings that relate to the actions performed by the speaker. Speech acts are an important part of pragmatics, involving speakers, writers, listeners, readers, and the topic at hand. According to Yule (1996) speech act are action that occur through utterances and discuss how speaker and listeners use language. The speech acts performed by speakers when using language refer to the understanding that when someone speaks, the not only convey information literally but also perform actions that have certain consequences. Speech acts performed by speakers when using language refer to understanding that when someone speaks, they not only convey information literally but also carry out actions that have certain effects. Speech acts have become a central element in the field of pragmatics. The science that studies the intentions of speakers and the meaning that speakers want to convey when they use certain languages in certain situations (Hatch, 1992) Someone who speaks or produces utterances performs various speech acts such as commanding, apologizing, ordering, inviting, suggesting, refusing, congratulating, and other (Sari, et al., 2021).

Illocutionary acts are one part pragmatic, especially speech acts. That very important part is that illocutionary acts are communicative acts that have certain purposes and intention behind a person's utterances or statements. An understanding of illocutionary acts is very important in pragmatic linguistic analysis to identify what the speaker actually expresses as well as how the message can be received by the listener (Fitriani, et al., 2020). According to Searle (1976) said illocutionary acts have five types; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

An illocutionary act is a statement that has a specific purpose and meaning. Usually, the speaker uses recognizable expressions to create the desired meaning for listener. The importance of understanding illocutionary act is to assist someone in identifying a statement or conversation so that the meaning contained can be understood properly. Based on the reasons that have been described, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the Zootopia movie as the object of research. The researcher analyzes the illocutionary act with reference to Searle's theory: representative, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative.

Statements of the problem

Based on the introduction above, the statement of the problem is taken as follows:

1. What kinds of illocutionary acts are found in the main character of Zootopia movie?
2. What type of illocutionary acts is often used by the main character of Zootopia movie?

Objectives of the study:

In line with statement of the problem above, the researcher has the following objectives:

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1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts in the dialogues of the main character of Zootopia movie.
2. To find out the types of illocutionary acts that are often used in the dialogues of the main characters of Zootopia movie.

Literature Review

a. Pragmatic

Levinson (1983) pragmatics studies the relationship between language and grammatical context, which include the encoded structure of language. In this context, pragmatics would involve research into deixis, including the use of language related to social status such as honorifics, as well as possible the study of presuppositions and speech act. Curse (2006:16) pragmatic refers to information convey through language that does not follow generally accepted linguistic conventions, but still comes naturally and depends on the meaning generally contained in the linguistic form used. It also considers the context in which the language is used.

b. Speech act

Speech act was first put forward by a philosopher named Austin, which was disclosed in a book entitled “How to Do Things with Word”, which was published in 1962, but the term speech act was popularized by John R. Searle in a book entitled “Speech Act: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language” in 1969. Searle (1969) stated that speech act is a theory that examines the meaning of language base on the relationship between speech and the actions performed by speakers. Yule (1996) speech acts are actions that occur through utterances and discuss how speakers and listeners use language that has a purpose beyond simply conveying information.

c. Illocutionary act

According to Searle (1979) cited by Fitriani, et al, (2020:173) that illocutionary acts are the smallest part of a people’s communication and produced from the communicative part of an utterance. Illocutionary acts focus on the function of the utterance, with the aim of conveying the essence or intention of what is expressed by the speaker to the listener. Illocutionary acts have five types: representative, declarative, directive, commissive, expressive, (Searle 1979).

1. Representative illocutionary act, also known as an assertive illocutionary act, refer to the act of speaking that state of fact or truth. In representative illocutionary act, the speaker attempts to describe, convey information, or express their beliefs about something. Representative illocutionary acts include: describing, claiming, hypothesizing, insisting, predicting, informing, stating, arguing, clarifying, convincing, approving, describing, protesting, reminding, reporting, etc (Fitriani, et al., 2020).
2. Directive illocutionary acts are actions where the speaker gives a statement that has the purpose of directing or influencing the listener. The speaker is trying to get the listener to do something. According to (Hutajulu & Herman, 2019) that directive illocutionary acts are used to order someone to do something. In other words,

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directive acts are speech acts that are carried out with the intention that the listener do what is stated (Nurkhalizah, et al., 2020). Directive illocutionary acts include: asking, begging, refusing, prohibiting, ordering, suggesting, urging, etc (Sari, 2020).

3. Commissive illocutionary acts are actions where the speaker expresses an intention or commitment to perform a future action. In this context, the speaker promises to do something or commits to carry out a certain action. According to Hutajulu and Herman (2019) that commissive illocutionary acts are used to bind themselves to carry out what is said in future actions. Commissive illocutionary acts include: promising, swearing, threatening, agreeing, inviting, offering, refusing, and guaranteeing (Sari, 2020).
4. Expressive acts are those in which speakers express their personal feelings, emotions, attitudes, or views towards a situation or object. Speakers express their subjective feelings or views rather than simply conveying objective information. According to Searle (1976) said that expressive acts used to convey the psychological attitude or feelings of the speaker in a certain situation. The focus of expressive acts is expressions that involve the speaker's emotion, feeling, or personal views on certain situations (Artanti, et al., 2020). Expressive acts include: greetings, apologize, congratulation, condolences, etc (Rahayu, et al., 2019).
5. Declarative acts are actions where the speaker makes a statement that declares or informs something to the listener. In the declarative acts, speaker convey information or facts to listeners. Declarative acts are used to state or create new conditions (Nurkhalizah, et al., 2020). Declarative acts refer to statements or actions that change the status or condition of an object based on facts, in the sense that it is not just a statement or disclosure of information, but also has direct effect on the state or status of the object being declared (Searle, 1976). Declarative acts include: declaring, christening, resigning, and announcing (Sari, 2020).

d. Movie

Movie is a form of visual media consisting of sequence of moving images that are displayed quickly to create the illusion of movement. Movies or films are presented on a screen and combine elements such as image, sound, dialog, and certain effect to tell a story or convey a message to the audience. Movies can be a means of entertainment, education, or even an art form that combines various creative elements. According to Hornby (2000) quoted by Fitriani, et al (2020) said movies are real-life media props that have elements of several moving images combined with sound, tone, music, and instruments that have a storyline in them. The combination of the film's content that have become one will be shown at cinema or television and being watched by many people.

Zootopia movie was released on March 4, 2016 at cinema and grossed over seventy-five million dollars in week. The movie broke Walt Disney Animation Studios' record so that it could defeat the very popular Frozen Movie (Sandlin & Snaza, 2018). Based on this result, the Zootopia Movie is categorized as a successful movie.

Method

This research is qualitative research with a descriptive qualitative research method. According to Gay (2006) qualitative research is a type of research that collects and analyzes data in the form of either narrative or visual and provides an overall picture of an event. This opinion is in line with the opinion of Bogdan and Taylor (1975) who said that, qualitative research is research that produces data of descriptive either in written or oral form from certain people or behavior/event. A descriptive qualitative research method is a methodology of research that describes an object in a systematic and detailed manner (Sukardi, 2003).

The researcher collect data by downloaded the Zootopia movie, then watching and understanding the dialogue of the main character of the pot of the movie carefully. Focus on the dialogue of the main character “Judy Hopps”. Read and observe the dialogue in the script of Zootopia movie. Identify the types of illocutionary acts in the main character “Judy Hopps”. After the data collected, the next step is to analyzed the data using the following step; identify the types of illocutionary acts in the dialogue spoken by “Judy Hopps”. Analysis of the meaning of dialogue based on the types of illocutionary acts. Making conclusions based on the analysis carry out.

Finding and Discussion

Types of illocutionary acts often used by Judy Hopps as the main character of the Zootopia Movie.

In this section, the researcher explained the type of illocutionary acts that are often used in the form of table 1 in the form of percentages and pie chart Figure 1. There are 110 utterances found, spread into five types of illocutionary.

Table 1: Percentage of Discovery of Types of Illocutionary

Types of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage
Representative	28	25,45%
Directive	37	33,63%
Commissive	14	12,72%
Expressive	30	27,3%
Declarative	1	0,9%
Total	110	100%

From table 1, it is obtained that the directive is the type of illocutionary act often used by Judy Hopps with 37 utterances and percentage of 33,63%. To clarify the highest percentage, the researcher presents it in the form of a pie chart in Figure 1.

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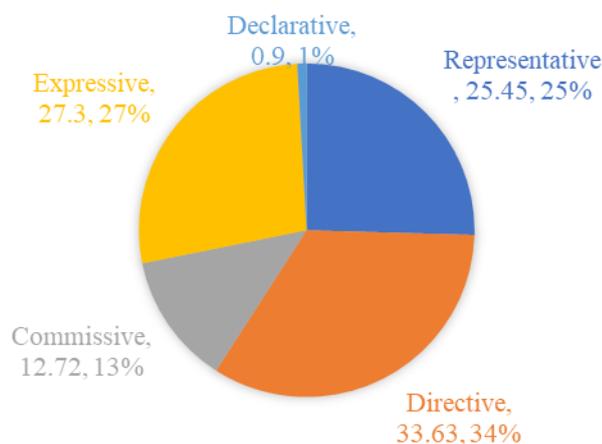


Figure 1 Diagram of the Types of Illocutions

Based on Figure 1, it can be seen that the orange-colored pieces that represent directive have the largest pieces, so it is evident that directive is a type of illocutionary acts that is often used by Judy Hopps.

The types of illocutionary act in the form of representative means that the speaker describes or provides information that is believed to be fact.

Table 2: Sample of Representative

Kind of illocutionary act	Utterance	Context
Reminding	I won't let you down. This has been my dream since I was a kid.	Judy becomes the best graduate and is assigned to the downtown Zootopia. Judy went on stage to receive her assignment letter, then was greeted by Bellwether, who congratulated Judy, Judy reminding him that what he has achieved and is doing now is his dream since childhood.
Giving Information	(to Toddler) And you little guy, you want to be an elephant when you grow up... you be an elephant-- because this is Zootopia, anyone can be anything.	Judy approaches Nick to get acquainted, then squats down and talks to Finnick. Judy says, "And you little guy, you want to be an elephant when you grow up... you be an elephant... because this is Zootopia, anyone can be anything."
Protesting	Hey! Hey! No one tells me what I can or can't be! Especially not some jerk who never had the guts to try to be anything more than a popsicle hustler!	Dialogue between Judy and Nick occurs when they are both talking and Nick says to Judy's dreams getting crushed, than Judy protests Nick's remark.

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Directive is used by speaker to ask listeners to do something.

Table 3: Sample of Directive

Kind of illocutionary act	Utterance	Context
Ordering	Stop!	Dialogue between Judy and Duke occurs when Judy appears in Little Rodentia and says "You! Freeze!" but Duke keeps running on the streets of Little Rodentia and Judy says "Stop!". Judy sees that the ferret keeps running and uses the rat car as a skate.
Suggesting	So i can handle one.	Dialogue between Judy and Bogo occurs after the meeting at the bullpen, and Judi gets assigned as a parking guard. Judy meets Bogo to ask about the 14 missing animals, and Bogo simply replies, "So." Judy gave a suggestion by saying "So I can handle one".
Rejecting	You're gonna wanna refrain from calling me Carrots	Dialogue between Judy and Nick occurs when Finnick leaves them. Nick explains the redwood he is selling and ends with a "carrot" call to Judy. Then, Judy dislike being called carrot by Nick, so Judy conveyed her rejecting.

Commissive is used to bind themselves to carry out what is said in future actions.

Table 4: Sample of Commissive

Kind of illocutionary act	Utterance	Context
Promising	I won't let you down.	Dialogue between Judy and Bellwether during the graduation ceremony for police academy students. Judy becomes the best graduate and is assigned to the downtown Zootopia. Judy went on stage to receive her assignment letter, then was greeted by Bellwether, who congratulated Judy by saying, "Congratulations, Officer Hopps." Judy replied, "I won't let you down," to promise Belwether that she would not disappoint him.
Approving	Oh, uh... okay... deal.	Dialogue between Judy and

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Intimidating	So intimidate me all you want, i'm going to find out what you did to that otter if it's the last thing i do.	Bogo in Bogo's room, Bogo gives Judy 48 hours to find Emmitt Otterton. Bogo threatens Judy that if she can't find Emmitt Otterton, Judy will be expelled from the police force, but Judy agrees to Bogo's threat by saying "Oh, Uh... Okay.. deal". Dialogue between Judy and Mr. Big in Mr. Big's house. Judy explains herself and her purpose by saying, "I am a cop. Besides that, Judy also threatens Mr. Big that she was not afraid if Mr. Big intimidated him and she would still find out what really happend to the beaver even though it was the last thing she did.
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The focus of expressive acts is expressions that involve the speaker's emotions, feelings, or personal views on certain situation.

Table 5: Sample of Expressive

Kind of illocutionary act	Utterance	Context
Apologizing	Oh! Oh, sorry! Coming through! `Scuse me! `Scuse me. Pardon...	Dialogue between Judy and Duke occurs when Judy is chasing Duke, then Judy runs into a bunch of mice, and she apologizes by saying "sorry".
Personal view	Crazy neighbours... I love it	Dialogue between Judy and the two Pootossers occurs when Judy hears the two of them arguing with no apparent problem, and then Judy says "I love it" to express how she feels about the atmosphere around her.
Thanking	Great, thank you	Dialogue between Judy and the two Clawhausers occurred when Judy came to the office lobby and headed to the reception area with the aim of asking where the meeting room was. Judy meets with Clawhauser and explains his purpose. Clawhauser responded by saying, "Oh, Bullpen's over there to the left", and Judy replied, "Great, thank you".

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Declarative acts refer to statements or actions that change the status or condition of an object based on facts, in the sense that declaratives are not just statement or disclosures of information but also have a direct effect on the state or status of the object being declared.

Table 6: Sample of Declarative

Kind of illocutionary act	Utterance	Context
Declaring	So, no matter what type of animal you are, from the biggest elephant to our first fox...	In Judy's speech, where she is giving a speech at the graduation ceremony of the police academy, Nick, who also entered the police academy and attended the graduation ceremony, Judy implies some meaning of life and equality between all Zootopia citizens. Judy declares the importance of respecting each other and not discriminating against each other, whether it is from a large group or a small one. Whatever our type, we still respect each other.

Discussion

The researcher divides the findings into two parts: the first part identifies and analyzes the types of illocutionary acts used by the main character Judy Hopps, and the second part explains the types of illocutionary acts that often used by the main character Judy Hopps. The data results in the first part are shown in table 1. There are 110 utterance from Judy Hopps that are included in the illocutionary acts, with details of representative an many as 28 utterances, directive as many as 37 utterances, commissive as many as 14 utterances, expressive as many as 30 utterances, and declarative as many as 1 utterances. The results in the second part explain the types of illocutionary acts often used by Judy Hopps. In this section, is it obtained that the type of directive that is often used by Judy Hopps is 37 utterances, with a percentage of 33.63% of the number of utterances included in the illocutionary acts. The results of the discussion in the Part Two are represented in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Conclusion

Based on the research results of the speech analysis used by the main character Judy Hopps in the Zootopia Movie, there are 110 utterances including illocutionary acts an spread across five hooptypes of illocutionary acts in Judy Hopps' dialogue in Zootopia, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The types of illocutionary acts that is often used by the main character Judy hopps in the Zootopia Movie is directive acts with 37 utterances or 33.63% of the total utterances that are included in illocutionary acts.

After the researcher obtained the result regarding the analysis of illocutionary acts by the main character of the Zootopia Movie, the researcher would like to provide some important

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suggestions for readers and future researchers. The first hope to the reader are expected to understand the meaning of the words of the characters in the movie so that the movie will seem clearer, beside that in everyday life understanding the worlds of the interlocutor can foster good communication relationship. The second hope from the researcher suggests to other researchers who have an interest in researching pragmatic, especially type of illocutionary acts, that the research can be used as a reference for further research.

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