

## An Analysis of Phrasal Verbs in the Zootopia Movie

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### Abstract

Language serves as a crucial tool in human life for socializing and communication. For students in Indonesia, learning English, especially vocabulary, often poses challenges due to the abundance of words and the need for accurate usage within specific contexts. As an integral part of the English language, phrasal verbs are frequently perceived as difficult due to their multiple meanings, dependent on their usage context. This research aims to identify and analyze the phrasal verbs in the movie “Zootopia” as an effective learning medium. The study employs a qualitative descriptive approach with content analysis as the research method. Data are collected from the movie “Zootopia” through content analysis by identifying phrasal verbs, categorizing them based on their structure, meaning, and usage, and analyzing their contextual use in the film. Based on the analysis results, it is concluded that the movie “Zootopia” contains various phrasal verbs. It was found that transitive phrasal verbs with objects placed between the verb and particles are frequently used in the film to depict actions, interactions, and character intentions. This construction effectively portrays actions and interactions between characters, providing clarity and emphasizing specific involved objects. It also showcases physical movements and interactions, enhancing the depiction of character actions. Additionally, using two objects in transitive phrasal verbs highlights cognitive processes and physical interactions between characters and objects. These findings contribute to a better understanding of how language and linguistic devices are used in storytelling within filmmaking, especially in phrasal verb usage.

**Keywords:** Intransitive phrasal verbs, language, phrasal verbs, transitive phrasal verbs, Zootopia

### Introduction

Language is important in human life as it is a fundamental tool for socializing and communication. With numerous worldwide languages, English is widely used for connecting people from diverse backgrounds. So, learning vocabulary is extremely important when acquiring a language, as it is the foundation for language learning. Fitriyani (2016) explains that having a good grasp of vocabulary makes it easier to use the language in speaking and writing. Furthermore, Indonesian students often face difficulties when learning English regarding vocabulary, particularly phrasal verbs. As Hassani & Koshki (2016) described, phrasal verbs are commonly problematic for students worldwide in teaching and learning EFL (English as a Foreign Language) situations. This difficulty arises since phrasal verbs can have multiple meanings and cannot be translated word for word, depending on the context in which they are used.

Considering the importance of learning phrasal verbs for aiming best language teaching and learning, students should not solely rely on teachers and lecturers but become

# The 3<sup>rd</sup> Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature (ALLURE)

Vol. 3(1), September, 2023

Online ISSN: 2807-8926

independent learners, such as through movies. Watching movies can be an effective medium to practically learn about phrasal verbs, which provide authentic and contextualized language input. Then, this study aims to analyze phrasal verbs found in the movie “Zootopia” to offer a unique opportunity to observe their natural language use as depicted by the film characters. The reason for choosing “Zootopia” movie is that it is a well-known film for having rich dialogue and clever storytelling, providing diverse examples and contexts of linguistic expressions. There is a lack of research specifically focusing on phrasal verbs in the movie “Zootopia”, so this study can contribute to a research gap in film analysis in educational settings.

The benefits for students are that they can improve their vocabulary acquisition of phrasal verbs usage so that their language skills will enhance and enable them to communicate English effectively. Meanwhile, this study is also meant to be beneficial for English teachers since it provides practical insights and engaging teaching strategies that inspire them to explore innovative methodologies for teaching vocabulary. Overall, this study provides insights into understanding and interpreting phrasal verbs in a visual narrative context, particularly in relation to informal and conversational English. Thus, this study will purposefully answer the questions: (1) *What are phrasal verbs contained in the Zootopia movie?* and (2) *How is the analysis of phrasal verbs contained in the Zootopia movie?*

## Literature Review

Basically, a phrasal verb is a characteristic feature of the English language, and there is no universal definition of a phrasal verb as linguists and grammarians often struggle to agree on its precise definition. A phrasal verb comprises two or more words (verb + a preposition or verb + adverb) that, when combined, typically have different meanings than the original verb. Wyatt (2007) mentions that a phrasal verb consists of a verb and an adverb or preposition, forming a single unit with a distinct meaning. The adverbs and prepositions used in phrasal verbs are often called particles. Commonly, a limited set of verbs (such as ‘get’, ‘go’, ‘come’, ‘put’, and ‘set’) combine with a small number of particles (such as ‘away’, ‘out’, ‘off’, ‘up’, and ‘in’) to create most phrasal verbs. While some phrasal verbs have predictable meanings (e.g., ‘sit down’, ‘look for’), many have meanings that differ significantly from the original verb they are derived from. For instance, ‘hold up’ can mean ‘to cause a delay’ or ‘to attempt a robbery,’ with no connection to the literal meaning of hold. So, phrasal verbs can have various meanings, and their usage requires understanding their specific idiomatic or contextual implications.

Wyatt (2007) states that phrasal verbs can be categorized into two main types based on their usage and the object's position. Those are **intransitive phrasal verbs** and **transitive phrasal verbs**. The intransitive phrasal verbs do not require an object. They can stand alone and are followed by an adverb or preposition, for example, “You're driving too fast. You ought to *slow down*.” Meanwhile, the transitive phrasal verbs can be looking at the object positions. First, the object can come between the verb and the particle(s), such as “I think I'll *put my jacket on*.” Second, the object can come after the particle, such as “John *takes after his mother*.” Lastly, there are two objects, one after the verb and one after the particle, such as “They *put their success down to good planning*.” However, some transitive phrasal verbs can be used in the passive voice, but the object cannot come between the verb and the particle in the passive form, for instance: (active) “*Switch off the lights* before you leave” and (passive) “The lights *must be switched off* before you leave.” Comprehending the various types of

phrasal verbs and their object placement is essential to correctly use them in active or passive forms.

Moreover, using movies in educational settings is a powerful and prominent source of popular entertainment (Faisal, 2011). Released in 2016 by Walt Disney Pictures, "Zootopia" is an American computer-animated film that falls under the genres of buddy cop, action, and comedy. The story revolves around an unexpected alliance between a rabbit police officer and a cunning red fox con artist as they embark on a journey to unravel a criminal plot connected to the vanishing of predators (IMDb, n.d.) Critics praised the film for its animation, voice acting, characters, story, and themes. It was a huge success, earning over \$1 billion worldwide and becoming one of the highest-grossing films in 2016 (Wikipedia, 2023). By analyzing this movie by studying the usage, meanings, and implications of phrasal verbs in the film, students can gain a deeper understanding of their role in storytelling and character development.

There are many previous studies related to the analysis of phrasal verbs in movies, books, or other educational materials. One of them is a study conducted by Pastikayana et al. (2017), which aimed to analyze the types and meanings of phrasal verbs in the "Crazy, Stupid, Love" movie. It adopted a descriptive research design and collected data by watching and transcribing conversations from the film. The data analysis involved identifying and categorizing the phrasal verbs based on their contexts. The findings revealed 129 phrasal verbs, 65 being intransitive and 64 being transitive (including 41 separable and 20 inseparable). Most phrasal verbs, approximately 79.6%, were used in informal contexts, while about 20.93% were employed in formal contexts. Additionally, the lower percentage of phrasal verbs used in formal contexts can be attributed to the prevalence of informal situations in the movie's conversational scenes.

Nonetheless, Yulianto (2018) researched the translation of intransitive phrasal verbs in Brown's book "Principle of Language Learning and Teaching" from English to Indonesian. The aim was to assess these translations' accuracy and readability levels due to the difficulties students experienced in understanding the book's content. The findings revealed that the accuracy level of the translations was fair, with 12% being accurately translated, 18% being inaccurately translated, and 70% being less accurate. In terms of readability, none of the translations were deemed readable, with 88% being less readable and 12% considered not readable. These results underscore the importance of the accuracy and readability improvement of intransitive phrasal verb translations in the book to enhance students' comprehension and understanding.

## **Method**

The chosen research design for this study is qualitative descriptive with content analysis as the method. Qualitative descriptive research aims to provide a comprehensive and detailed description of a phenomenon or topic which focuses on capturing the richness and complexity of the subject under investigation. Then, content analysis is a systematic method used to analyze and interpret textual, visual, or audio data by identifying patterns, themes, or categories within the data (Stemler, 2016). The decision to employ qualitative descriptive research with content analysis aligns with the study's background and purpose: to analyze and understand the comprehensive exploration of the phrasal verbs in the movie "Zootopia" to enhance language learning. Using content analysis, the researcher can systematically examine and interpret the usage and context of phrasal verbs in the movie.

The movie "Zootopia" will be the data source for this study, which will involve data analysis, interpretation, and reporting to gain insights into the phrasal verbs in the movie. The technique used for acquiring the data is taken from four steps: systematically collecting the resources (scenes, dialogues, interactions) within the film, transcribing the captured dialogues and actions accurately from the video, assessing the material presented to identify the specific instances of phrasal verbs used including the context and the meaning of each, and interpreting the identified phrasal verbs within the movie context.

Furthermore, the data analysis technique specifically to study the phrasal verb in the movie "Zootopia" involve several actions. First, identifying and noting all instances of phrasal verbs found in the transcribed data will be marked and recorded for further analysis. Second, the phrasal verbs will be categorized based on their structure, meaning, and usage to understand the different types and variations. Third, each phrasal verb will be analyzed in its specific context to determine the intended meaning and effect of the phrasal verb within the scene to discover the nuances of phrasal verb usage. Fourth, the collected phrasal verbs will be interpreted, and their meanings extracted considering the context, definitions, and potential connotations. Fifth, to gain insights into the language style and narrative techniques used in the movie, patterns, and themes are identified. Finally, the data analysis findings will be compiled and presented clearly and organized, containing summarising the identified phrasal verbs, their meanings, and any patterns or themes discovered.

## Finding and Discussion

As the researcher mentioned earlier, phrasal verbs can be categorized into two main types based on their usage and the object's position, according to Wyatt (2007): intransitive and transitive phrasal verbs. So, the findings will be presented by those two types as follows.

### Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

Intransitive phrasal verbs do not require an object and are followed by an adverb or preposition. In the movie Zootopia, there are 34 intransitive phrasal verbs in total, but only some will be presented below.

Table 1: Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

No	Phrasal Verbs	Analysis
1.	Script: Judy ( <b>charges toward</b> ) the danger. Hey! You heard her. Cut it out.	"Charges" is the main verb, and "toward" is the adverb particle. Together, they form the phrasal verb "charges toward," which expresses the act of moving quickly and aggressively in a specific direction.
2.	Script: Hopps ( <b>spills out</b> ) of the train.	"Spills" is the main verb, and "out" is the adverb particle. Together, they form the phrasal verb "spills out," which suggests something pouring or flowing out of a container or confined space.
3.	Script: Hopps ( <b>emerges into</b> ) the main Zootopia central plaza.	"Emerges" is the main verb, and "into" is the adverb particle. Together, they form the phrasal verb "emerges into," which indicates the action of coming out or becoming visible in a particular place or situation.
4.	Script: Hopps floors the pedal and... ( <b>takes off</b> ) at 2 miles per hour.	"Takes" is the main verb, and "off" is the adverb particle. Together, they form the phrasal verb "takes off," which denotes the act of starting to move quickly, often used in the context of vehicles or flying.
5.	Script: Hopps ( <b>zooms past</b> ) a row of cars, marking their tires.	"Zooms" is the main verb, and "past" is the adverb particle. Together, they form the phrasal verb "zooms past."

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Online ISSN: 2807-8926

		past," which indicates the rapid movement of Hopps as she goes quickly by or beyond a row of cars. The phrasal verb "zooms past" emphasizes the speed and agility of her movement.
6.	Script: Hopps ( <b>rolls her eyes</b> ) and writes herself a ticket.	"Rolls" is the main verb, and "her eyes" acts as the object. Together, they form the phrasal verb "rolls her eyes," which describes rotating one's eyes to express annoyance or disbelief.
7.	Script: Hopps ( <b>looks across</b> ) the street to see... a RED FOX. Hopps looks at him, a little suspicious.	"Looks" is the main verb, and "across" is the adverb particle. Together, they form the phrasal verb "looks across," which indicates the action of directing one's gaze to the other side or opposite direction.
8.	Script: The Fox looks around, then ( <b>slinks into</b> ) a café.	"Slinks" is the main verb, and "into" is the adverb particle. Together, they form the phrasal verb "slinks into," which suggests the action of moving quietly and furtively into a place.
9.	Script: Hopps snaps the Repellent holster and ( <b>begins to leave</b> )	This is an intransitive phrasal verb consisting of the verb "begins" and the preposition "to", which together form the phrasal verb "begins to". The second part of the verb is "leave", which means to depart. Together, they form "begins to leave", meaning that Hopps departs from her current location.
10.	Script: Her ears go up and she ( <b>turns around</b> )	This is an intransitive phrasal verb consisting of the verb "turns" and the adverb "around". Together, they form the phrasal verb "turns around," meaning that she rotates or pivots on her axis to change her facing direction. This action happens after her ears go up, which is the sign of attention or alertness.

## Transitive Phrasal Verbs

Transitive phrasal verbs are verb phrases followed by a direct object, noun, or pronoun. Some of the verb phrases in the transitive can be separated or separable by the direct object. In theory and practice, there are three categories: the object can come between the verb and the particle(s), the object can come after the particle, and there are two objects, one after the verb and one after the particle.

### A. The Object Can Come between the Verb and the Particle(s)

From the "Zootopia" movie script, transitive phrasal verbs for the object can come between the verb and the particle(s) in as many as 37 utterances. Below are some of them.

Table 2: Transitive with Object Can Come between the Verb and Particle

No	Phrasal Verbs	Analysis
1.	Script: I'm not gonna write 100 tickets, I'm gonna ( <b>write 200 tickets</b> ).	The verb "write" is transitive, and the direct object "200 tickets" comes after the particle "write." Together, they form the transitive phrasal verb "write 200 tickets," which means to produce or issue 200 tickets in writing.
2.	Script: As Hopps ( <b>puts the ticket on</b> ) her windshield, she hears a voice across the street.	The phrase "puts the ticket on" is also a transitive phrasal verb, where "puts" is the verb and "the ticket" is the object that comes between the verb and the particle "on."
3.	Script: Hopps ( <b>unsnaps the holster</b> ) of her pink fox repellent.	"Unsnaps the holster" is another example of a transitive phrasal verb, where "unsnaps" is the verb and "the holster" is the object that comes between the verb and

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Online ISSN: 2807-8926

		the particle "un."
4.	Script: Nick ( <b>tousles</b> ) his toddler son's hair.	The phrase "tousles his toddler son's hair" is a type of transitive phrasal verb where "tousles" is the verb and "his toddler son's hair" is the object that comes between the verb and the particle "tousles."
5.	Script: Who the heck am I to ( <b>crush his little dreams</b> )?	"Crush his little dreams" is also a transitive phrasal verb, where "crush" is the verb and "his little dreams" is the object that comes between the verb and the particle "crush."
6.	Script: You're ( <b>holding up</b> ) the line.	The utterance is included in a sentence where the subject "you" is performing the action. The phrase "holding up" is comprised of the verb "holding" and the preposition "up", which together form a transitive phrasal verb. The phrasal verb "holding up" is transitive because it has a direct object, "the line". The direct object is the noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb. The phrase "holding up" is a transitive phrasal verb where "holding" is the verb and "the line" is the object that comes between the verb and the particle "up."
7.	Script: Well, we ( <b>gave up on</b> ) dreams	The utterance is included in a sentence where the subject "we" is performing the action. The phrase "gave up on" is comprised of the verb "gave (v2) give (v1)" and the preposition "up on", which together form a transitive phrasal verb. The phrasal verb "gave up on" is transitive because it has a direct object, "dreams". The direct object is the noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb. The phrase "gave up on" is a transitive phrasal verb where "gave (v2)" is the verb and "dreams" is the object that comes between the verb and the particle "up on."
8.	Script: Hopps ( <b>hurries up</b> ) to Nick, who is already walking calmly.	The verb "Hurries" is transitive, and the direct object "to Nick" comes after the particle "up." Together, they form the transitive phrasal verb "Hurries up," which means to move quickly toward Nick.
9.	Script: Hopps, on meter maid duty, ( <b>thunks a ticket on</b> ) a windshield	The verb "thunks" is transitive, and the direct object "a windshield" comes after the particle "on." Together, they form the transitive phrasal verb "thunks a ticket on," which means to put a ticket on the windshield.
10.	Script: So why don't you ( <b>get back to</b> ) your box	The verb "get" is transitive, and the direct object "your box" comes after the particle "back to." Together, they form the transitive phrasal verb "get back to," which means to return to or go back to your box..

## B. The Object Can Come after the Particle

There are 27 utterances available as transitive phrasal verbs for the object that can come after the particle from "Zootopia" movie, but some are below.

Table 3: Transitive with Object Can Come after the Particle

No	Phrasal Verbs	Analysis
1.	Script: Hopps and Nick have a conversation, and Nick asks why Hopps ( <b>puts up</b> ) with the way the driver treats her.	The phrasal verb "puts up" is transitive, as it has a direct object, which is implied in the context of the conversation. The verb "puts" implies an action of enduring or tolerating, while the preposition "up"

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Online ISSN: 2807-8926

		indicates the manner in which the action is being done.
2.	Script: Officer Hopps ( <b>runs after</b> ) Chief Bogo.	The phrasal verb "issues ticket" is transitive, as it has a direct object, "ticket" in this case. The verb "issues" implies an action of giving out, while the noun "ticket" specifies what she is giving out.
3.	Script: Hopps ( <b>unsnaps the holster</b> ) of her pink fox repellent.	The utterance is included in a sentence where Hopps is described as chasing Chief Bogo. The phrasal verb "runs after" is transitive, as it has an object, "Chief Bogo" in this case. The verb "runs" implies a chasing action, while the preposition "after" indicates the direction of the chasing action.
4.	Script: The little fox is about to cry, when Hopps walks up. Hopps ( <b>walks up</b> ) to the little fox.	The phrasal verb "walks up" is transitive, as it has an object, "the little fox" in this case. The verb "walks" implies a movement action, while the preposition "up" indicates the direction of the movement towards the object.
5.	Script: Then out of nowhere, Hopps ( <b>dumps the donut</b> ) on his head.	The utterance is included in a sentence where Hopps throws a donut at someone. The phrasal verb "dumps the donut" is transitive, as it has a direct object, "the donut" in this case. The verb "dumps" implies an action of throwing or dropping the object, while the preposition "on" indicates the target of the action.
6.	Script: Bogo ( <b>looks over</b> ) a report	The utterance is included in a sentence where Bogo is inspecting a report. The phrasal verb "looks over" is transitive, as it has an object, "the report" in this case. The verb "looks" implies an action of observing or examining, while the preposition "over" indicates the object of the observation.
7.	Script: Hopps ( <b>brushes away</b> ) the crumbs, revealing a picture of Mr. Otterton on the street.	The utterance is included in a sentence where Hopps removes crumbs from a picture. The phrasal verb "brushes away" is transitive, as it has an object, "the crumbs" in this case. The verb "brushes" implies an action of removing or clearing something away, while the preposition "away" indicates the direction of the action.
8.	Script: Hopps ( <b>pulls in</b> ) front of Nick and sounds her siren.	The utterance is included in a sentence where Hopps is parking her car in front of Nick. The phrasal verb "pulls in" is transitive, as it has an object "in front of Nick" in this case. The verb "pulls" implies an action of moving towards a destination, while the preposition "in" indicates the direction of the movement towards the destination.
9.	Script: She ( <b>puts a boot on</b> ) the stroller.	The utterance is included in a sentence where someone is securing a stroller. The phrasal verb "puts a boot on" is transitive, as it has an object, "the stroller" in this case. The verb "puts" implies an action of placing something, while the preposition "on" indicates the location of the placement.
10.	Script: Hopps ( <b>writes down</b> ) everything he says.	The utterance is included in a sentence where Hopps is taking notes on what someone says. The phrasal verb "writes down" is transitive, as it has an object, "everything he says" in this case. The verb "writes" implies an action of creating something in written form, while the preposition "down" indicates the direction of the creation.

### C. The Two Objects, One after the Verb and One after the Particle

In “Zootopia” movie, there are 11 utterances regarding transitive phrasal verbs for the two objects, one after verb and one after the particle, as follows.

Table 4: Transitive with Two Objects, One after the Verb and One after the Particle

No	Phrasal Verbs	Analysis
1.	Script: Otterton screeches at her and ( <b>lunges toward</b> ) the glass.	The utterance is included in a sentence where Otterton attempts to break through the glass to attack Hopps. The phrasal verb "lunges toward" is transitive, as it has a direct object, "the glass" in this case. The verb "lunge" implies an action of making a sudden forward movement, while the particle "toward" indicates the direction or target of the movement.
2.	Script: Stu ( <b>tosses her the keys</b> ) to his pick-up	The utterance is included in a sentence where Stu gives Hopps the keys to his pick-up truck. The phrasal verb "tosses" is transitive, as it has a direct object, "her" in this case. The verb "toss" implies an action of throwing or passing something, while the particle "her" indicates the recipient of the action.
3.	Script: We find polar bears ( <b>holding the weasel over the ice pit</b> ).	The phrasal verb "holding...pit" is transitive, as it has a direct object, "the weasel" in this case. The verb "hold" implies an action of grasping or supporting something, while the prepositional phrase "over the ice pit" indicates the location or context of the action.
4.	Script: Nick ( <b>slams the door closed</b> ) right before Woolter gets to them.	The phrasal verb "slams...closed" is transitive, as it has a direct object, "the door" in this case. The verb "slam" implies an action of forcefully closing something, while the particles "closed" indicate the completeness of the action.
5.	Script: Hopps ( <b>holds up</b> ) the traffic cam picture.	The utterance is included in a sentence where Hopps shows the traffic cam picture to Nick. The phrasal verb "holds up" is transitive, as it has a direct object, "the traffic cam picture" in this case. The verb "holds" implies supporting or carrying something, while the particle "up" indicates the direction or result of the action.

## DISCUSSION

The first research question aims to identify and list all the phrasal verbs in the movie "Zootopia." To answer this, a thorough and meticulous analysis of the movie's dialogue, narration, and interactions among characters is conducted to extract all instances of phrasal verbs. In the movie Zootopia, the use of intransitive phrasal verbs adds depth and dynamism to the storytelling. Throughout the movie, various instances of intransitive phrasal verbs are used effectively. For example, when the timpani crescendos, a sense of anticipation is created as a jaguar leaps out of the shadows and attacks the bunny. Here, "leaps out" is an intransitive phrasal verb, intensifying the action without requiring an object. The character Hopps is frequently involved in scenes that utilize intransitive phrasal verbs. When she spills out of the train or emerges into the main Zootopia central plaza, the verbs "spills out" and "emerges into" convey her movement and entrance without necessitating an object. These phrasal verbs enhance the visual depiction of Hopps' actions, providing a vivid and concise description.



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Online ISSN: 2807-8926

Furthermore, intransitive phrasal verbs contribute to the characterization and interactions between Hopps and other characters. For instance, when Hopps looks across the street and sees a red fox, the phrasal verb "slinks into" conveys the fox's sneaky movement without specifying a direct object. Using intransitive phrasal verbs adds intrigue and builds suspense between Hopps and the fox. Additionally, the dialogue between characters incorporates intransitive phrasal verbs to convey emotions, intentions, and reactions. When Hopps rolls her eyes, turns around, or hangs in there, these phrasal verbs effectively express her non-verbal communication and inner thoughts. Similarly, when Oryx Pootosser tells Hopps to turn down the music, the phrasal verb "turn down" reduces the volume without requiring an object.

The second research question delves into a deeper examination and interpretation of the phrasal verbs identified in the movie "Zootopia." This analysis will likely involve categorizing the phrasal verbs based on their meanings and usage in different contexts within the film. The study may identify common patterns of phrasal verb usage, explore how phrasal verbs contribute to character development or plot progression, and investigate the impact of phrasal verbs on the overall storytelling and audience's comprehension. The phrasal verbs identified in the movie "Zootopia" can be categorized into intransitive and transitive phrasal verbs. The movie "Zootopia" explores the functions of particles in phrasal verbs: 1). assuming a new or additional meaning, 2). assuming a new or special meaning with a verb but does not change the verb's normal meaning, 3). functioning similarly to regular adverbs, helping to form collocations that retain literal meaning, and 4). similar function to a preposition.

Moreover, the use of intransitive phrasal verbs in the movie adds depth and dynamism to the storytelling, contributing to the overall flow and rhythm of the dialogue. Intransitive phrasal verbs also enhance the visual depiction of character actions and provide a vivid and concise description. Intransitive phrasal verbs contribute to the characterization and interactions between characters, adding intrigue and building suspense between them. Some examples of intransitive phrasal verbs in the movie include "leaps out," "spills out," "emerges into," "slinks into," and "turns down." On the other hand, transitive phrasal verbs have two types: phrasal verbs with the object placed between the verb and the particle and phrasal verbs with two objects. The placement of the object after the particle in transitive phrasal verbs provides a smooth progression of actions and events in the story and enhances the depiction of characters' actions and engagement with the objects involved. Transitive phrasal verbs with two objects showcase physical interactions and movements between characters and objects, highlighting the action of characters and their cognitive processes. Examples of transitive phrasal verbs in the movie include "puts on," "unsnap of," "tousles," "thunks on," "kicks in," "approaches the driver's window," and "holds up."

In this study, I aimed to analyze how transitive phrasal verbs, where the object appears before the particle, and intransitive phrasal verbs, which do not require an object. By exploring the narrative, dialogue, and interactions among characters, I sought to understand how these specific types of phrasal verbs contribute to character development, plot progression, and the overall storytelling in the movie. Overall, the phrasal verbs in the movie "Zootopia" contribute significantly to the storytelling and the audience's comprehension. They enhance the characters' actions and interactions, provide vivid descriptions, and contribute to the overall flow and rhythm of the dialogue.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be observed that the Zootopia movie contains a variety of phrasal verbs. This research focused on analyzing the usage of transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs and their constructions within the movie. It was found that transitive phrasal verbs with the object placed between the verb and particle(s) were frequently utilized in the film to portray actions, interactions, and character intentions. In the movie "Zootopia", phrasal verbs are found with transitive and intransitive types. Using these two types concerning film as a form of conversation facilitates communication between characters in the movie. Also, placing the object between the verb and particle(s) effectively depicts actions and interactions between characters. This construction provided clarity and emphasized the specific objects involved, showcasing physical movements and interactions, and enhancing the portrayal of character actions. Additionally, using two objects in transitive phrasal verbs highlighted cognitive processes and physical interactions between characters and objects. These findings contribute to a better understanding of how language and linguistic devices are employed in cinematic storytelling, particularly in the context of phrasal verb usage. However, this study has been limited to analyzing cultural and linguistic aspects of phrasal verbs. So, future researchers can then apply this analysis to various literacy work types, uncovering new topics and analyzing unobserved characteristics.

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