

## ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY MAIN CHARACTER OF ZOOTOPIA

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### ABSTRACT

The way people connect with one another is referred to as communication. People interact to communicate things like asking, asserting, promising, thanking, apologizing, and complaining. Thus, utterances have a purpose in communication. The goal of this study was to identify the sorts of illocutionary acts used in Zootopia. Specifically, the study examined any illocutionary acts found in the main character's utterances. This qualitative study used descriptive methods as a technique analysis. The study also used documentary techniques and classification methods to analyze the data obtained. The data were the utterances of the main character, Judy Hopps. The results of this study revealed that the speeches of the main character contained five categories of illocutionary acts: representative acts, directive acts, commissive acts, expressive acts, and declarative acts. In addition, the most illocutionary acts used were the expressive acts. Thus, it can be concluded that the type of illocutionary acts that appears the most in the speeches of the main character is the expressive acts.

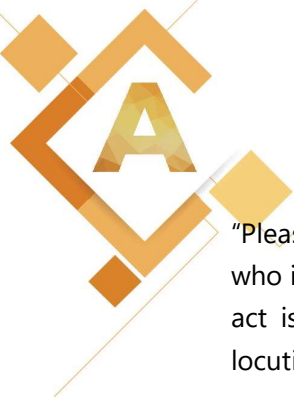
KEYWORDS: *Speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Utterances.*

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### INTRODUCTION

In communication, a person's words serve a certain function. Sentences or utterances are used to convey that intention. To put it another way, every sentence or utterance made by the speaker has a meaning or purpose. It is possible that some communication statements have several meanings. In other words, a single speech can have several meanings or forces. People can ask for assistance in getting what they want by uttering a phrase.

According Austin (1962), there are three there are three kinds of speech acts when someone utters something to other people: locutionary, locutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Celce-Murcia and Olshtain (2000) describe a locutionary act as the expression in linguistics, "I am hungry," for example, is a simple statement of what the speaker is saying. An illocutionary act is a request with a specific meaning, such as



"Please, give me some water" and a perlocutionary act has an effect on the listener, who is affected by what the speaker says. Searle (1976) describes that the illocutionary act is inside the locutionary act, meaning that if the context is suitable, once the locutionary act is performed, the illocutionary act is also performed.

As the topic under study, illocutionary acts are divided into five categories as follows: representative (to convey the values of 'right or wrong'), directive (to point someone in the direction of the speaker's main purpose), expressive (to express the speaker's inner state, essentially subjective, and tells nothing about the reality), declarative (to cause a change in the world), and commissive (to lead the speaker to a specific course of conduct in the future).

Hence, illocutionary acts take place in social relationships, and specifically in communication. Every word that humans use to communicate with others serves a purpose. The purpose can be incorporated into illocutionary acts. As a result, illocutionary acts become part of speech acts that are inseparable in everyday communication (Rusminto, 2009).

In this study, the focus is on the illocutionary acts found in the utterances of the main character of a movie, titled Zootopia. It is expected that this study provides useful references for the examples of a type of speech acts spoken by the movie characters.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### *CONCEPT OF PRAGMATICS*

Pragmatics is closely related to context. Rohmadi (2004) states that pragmatics is a language study that is bound by context. It has a strong role in determining the intention of the speaker in interacting with the interlocutor. By definition, pragmatics refers to the study of the meanings conveyed by the speakers or writers and rendered by the listeners or readers (Yule, 2006). Pragmatics deals with analyzing what the people mean by using their speech rather than by separating meanings from the words or phrases used in the speech.

Pragmatics generally discusses how the context influences the way to interpret sentences (Tarigan 1986). This is clarified again by the opinion of Wijana (1996) which explains that it is as a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally, namely how a language is used in communication. Therefore, the meaning that is studied in pragmatics context binds meanings, or in other words, examines the meanings of the speaker.



### DEFINITION OF CONTEXT

Rustono (1996) states the term "context" refers to something that serves as a means of elucidating a purpose. There are two types of meanings: clarifying intention, and the situation around an event. Co-texts are contexts in the form of statements that can support the clarity of intent. Contexts, on the other hand, are situations related to an event.

The context is a set of psychological assumptions formed by speakers and listeners based on their knowledge of the world. It includes all those who can be involved in interpretations, such as future expectations, scientific ideas, amusing memories, cultural assumptions (social variables, societal standards, etc.) and belief in speakers or vice versa. The listener's interpretation of speech is influenced by the context (discourse).

### RESEARCH METHODS

This study used descriptive qualitative and content analysis to analyze the movie script. The data were collected from the Zootopia movie script and movie subtitle. All the utterances which contain illocutionary acts uttered by the main character, Judy Hopps, were used as the sample of this study.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### TYPES OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN ZOOTOPIA

There are several sorts of illocutionary acts in the fragments of the Zootopia discourse as shown in the following.

Table 1. Representative Acts

No	Characters	Utterance
	Nick	Dumb bunny
1.	Judy Hopps	<b>I am not a dumb bunny</b>
	Nick	Right. And that is not wet cement.

Contextual description and analysis:

This occurred outside of Rodentia when Hopps discovered Nick's dishonesty. Nick insulted Hopps as a foolish rabbit when they noticed his work blunders because he was a bunny and Nick was a fox. Hopps complained, claiming that he was not a stupid bunny, which was not true, but Hopps actually landed on wet cement, making the joke quite accurate.

Utterance (1) consists of representative actions explaining the speaker's beliefs about a thing. The speaker explains that he is not a stupid rabbit, so that the listener can understand and be sure of the speaker. The speaker does not want him to be perceived as bad by the listener so he states it confidently and firmly.

Table 2. Directive Acts

No	Characters	Utterance
	Nick	I make 200 bucks a day, fluff. 365 days a year, since I was 12, and time is money, hop along
2.	Judy Hopps	<b>Please, just look at the picture.</b>
	Judy Hopps	You sold Mr. Otterton that popsicle right? Do you know him?
	Nick	I know everybody and I also know that somewhere there is a toy store missing its stuffed animal, so why do not you get back to your box.

Contextual description and analysis:

When Hopps saw Nick pushing a pram on a downtown street, they had a talk. Mr. Otterton brought the popsicles that were sold to Mr. Otterton, according to Hopps, who showed me a picture while explaining. Hopps inquired as to where Mr. Otterton knew and was told that he knew everyone and that his stuffed animal was misplaced somewhere at a toy shop.

Utterance (2) consists of directive actions with paradigm cases. This expression explains the speaker instructs the listener to do what the speaker instructs. The speaker wants the listener to see an image shown by the speaker.

Table 3. Commissive Acts

No	Characters	Utterance
	Bogo	Ma'am, our detectives are very busy.
	Mrs. Otterton	Please, there's got to be somebody to find my husband.
	Bogo	Mrs. Otterton ...
3.	Judy Hopps	<b>I will find him.</b>

Contextual description and analysis:

This occurs at Bogo's office when the Hopps, like a child in the director's office, sat in the big chair in front of Bogo. Bogo double-checked the report as well as his wife. Otterton showed Bogo his cute pictures of Emily and her family and requested that his employer find him right away, but Bogo declined Mr. Otterton's request because the

detectives were busy and promised Hopps to find Mr. Otterton. Mrs. Otterton dashed inside and embraced her, relieved. Bogo sighed and told him to take his time.

Utterance (3) consists of commissive actions that state an attitude of belief and agreement on an action that the speaker will take, the listener wants the listener to believe in him that the speaker will do this, namely finding someone. This is a form of agreement conveyed by the speaker to the listeners and will be carried out by the speaker.

Table 4. Expressive Acts

No	Characters	Utterances
4.	Hopps	Oh! Oh, <b>sorry!</b> Coming through! Excuse me! Excuse me, pardon ...
	Duke Weaselton	Bon voyage, flat foot!

Contextual description and analysis:

When the Hopps arrived in the town of small Rodentis, which was teeming with little rats. Hopps spotted the ferret, who was using two mouse cars as roller skates, and dashed into one of them, where he was crushed. When a weasel jumped from the top of a mouse building, it mistakenly forced the mouse building to move somewhere else, but Hopps saved them from crashing. Hopps, hot on the trail, leapt from the building, landing dangerously among a swarm of rats.

Utterance (4) is a speaker's expression explaining someone's apology for his actions causing a problem. The speaker feels guilty and sorry for the actions that are done by disclosing the apology.

Table 5. Declarative Acts

No	Characters	Utterances
5.	Judy Hopps	Nicholas Wilde, <b>you are under arrest.</b>
	Nick	Ha. For what? Hurting your feelings?
	Judy Hopps	Felony tax evasion

Contextual description and analysis:

Hopps came upon a Nick pushing a stroller on a city street. Hopps grinned as he enlarged his cart. Nick was informed by Officer Hopps that she did not pay taxes. She brought Nick's tax returns, which revealed that he had never paid taxes in his life, which was illegal.

Utterance (5) consists of declarative action which is a form of warning the speaker to the listener that if the listener does something bad, the speaker can catch it. The speaker has the authority to do so and warns the listener not to commit offenses or crimes.

### *THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS MOSTLY USED IN "ZOOTOPIA"*

The writers summarized the following illocutionary activities in the table below based on the two issues, so that it is easy to see which type of illocutionary acts is used the most in "Zootopia".

*Table 2.1 Summary of Illocutionary Acts Used in Zootopia's Main Character*

No	Illocutionary Acts Types	Functions	Utterances
1.	Representative Acts	Asserting Concluding Assessing	<b>I am not a dumb bunny</b> <b>Well, he was right about one thing.</b> Well. <b>I stood up for you and you lied to me. You are liar!</b>
2.	Directive Acts	Requesting Ordering Advising	<b>Please, just look at the picture.</b> <b>Kindly return my friends tickets</b> And you little guy, <b>you want to become an elephant when you grow up... you be an elephant because this is zootopia, anyone can be anything.</b>
3.	Commissive Acts	Promising Offering Warning	<b>I will find him.</b> <b>Hey, need some help?</b> Which is kind of a big deal. Of course. <b>I could let you off with a warning if you were to glove those trunks and I do not know,</b> finish selling this nice dad and his son a... what was it?
4.	Expressive Acts	Apologizing Thanking Welcoming Like	Oh! Oh, <b>sorry!</b> Coming through! Excuse me! Excuse me, pardon... <b>Thank you!</b> <b>Oh hi,</b> I am Judy! Your new neighbor! <b>Hi... I love your dress.</b>
5.	Declarative Acts	Arresting	Nicholas Wilde, <b>you are under arrest.</b>

There are five forms of illocutionary acts that are used by the main character, Judy Hopps, in Zootopia, as follows:

#### *1. A representative act*

It is to state whether the speaker feels something is true or not, to make a statement of fact, to make a statement, to make a conclusion, and to make a description. When a speaker employs a representative act, he or she speaks according to the conditions or

beliefs of the listener. *"Well, he was right about one thing,"* for instance, is one representative act (concluding).

### 2. *A directive act*

It refers to when a speaker wants to persuade someone else to do something. It expresses the speaker's desires, including requests, orders, and suggestions. The speaker attempts to make the listener capable of doing what the speaker instructs by utilizing direction. *"Please return my friends' tickets,"* for instance, is a directive act (ordering).

### 3. *A commissive act*

It is used by the speaker to commit to a future action. The speaker's desire is expressed by the listener, including promises, denials, and threats. The speaker strives to make something out of his or her words in commissive use (through the speaker). *"I will find him,"* for instance, is a commissive act (promising).

### 4. *An expressive act*

It expresses the speaker's feelings through psychological states such as pleasure, pain, like, hate, joy, or sadness. The speaker makes words according to the situations when using expressive emotions (feelings). *"Well, I really like your dress,"* for instance, is an expressive act (like).

### 5. *A declarative act*

It is when the speaker changes something with words. It allows the speaker to transform the world with his or her words. *"You are under arrest,"* for example, is a declarative act (arresting).

From the explanations above we can see that in the illocution there are 5 types of action, each of which has its own meaning. The division of this type of action is also used according to the context of each action, because the form of the action must be understood correctly so that errors do not occur which may not be as expected. Here, the study found that the main character used a variety of illocutionary act expressions, including: 3 types of representative acts, 3 types of directive acts, 3 types of commissive acts, 4 types of expressive acts, and 1 type of declarative acts. Therefore, all the words spoken by the main character have different descriptions.

Furthermore, the study found that the most uttered type of illocutionary acts is expressive acts because these actions are often used anywhere and as a way to express the psychological state of various feelings that are felt by the speakers. However, the findings of this study do not correspond to those in several studies about illocutionary acts used in movies. Ramayanti and Marlina (2018) found that directive acts were the

most dominant acts used in the movie "Tangled" of their research. Similarly, a study by Hutajulu and Herman (2019) also revealed that directive acts were mostly used in the movie "You are My Home" that they investigated. Another study by Sembiring and Ambalegin (2019), however, produced somewhat a similar result to this study, in which expressive acts and declarative acts were quite predominantly used in the movie "Aladdin" that they studied. Such a difference maybe due to different movies that these researchers examined in terms of illocutionary acts used by characters in movies.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study, the main character in Zootopia used five different kinds of illocutionary acts: representative acts, directive acts, commissive acts, expressive acts, and declarative acts. The utterance type mostly spoken was expressive acts as these acts are often used anywhere and are easy to express words.

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