

SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS IN ZOOTOPIA MOVIE

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan tindak tutur dan kemungkinan tujuannya yang dilakukan oleh dua karakter utama, yaitu Judy Hopps dan Nick Wilde dalam film Zootopia. Metode kualitatif digunakan untuk menjelaskan fungsi tindak tutur yang dilakukan oleh para tokoh. Teori Searle digunakan sebagai teori utama untuk menjawab dua rumusan masalah mengenai klasifikasi tindak tutur dan tujuan mereka menggunakan tindak tutur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua tindak tutur digunakan oleh Hopps. Di sisi lain, Wilde hanya menggunakan setengah dari klasifikasi tindak tutur, yaitu direktif, ekspresif, dan komisif. Sedangkan tujuan penggunaan tindak tutur adalah untuk menceritakan apa yang diyakininya (assertives), untuk meminta seseorang melakukan sesuatu (directives), untuk mengungkapkan perasaan (expressive), untuk berjanji (commissives), dan untuk membawa perubahan (declarations).

Kata Kunci: pragmatik, tindak tutur, film

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the use of speech act and its possible purpose performed by two main characters, Judy Hopps and Nick Wilde in the Zootopia movie. Qualitative method was utilized to explain the function of speech act performed by the characters. Searle's theory is used as the main theory to answer the two problems formulation regarding speech act classifications and their purposes of using speech act. The research result showed that all of the speech acts was used by Hopps. On the other hand, Wilde used just half of the speech act classification, namely directive, expressive, and commissive. Meanwhile, her purposes of using speech acts are to tell what she believed (assertives), to ask someone to do (directives), to express the feeling (expressive), to promise (commissives), and to bring a change (declarations).

Kata Kunci: pragmatics, speech act, movie

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INTRODUCTION

In a conversation, what is said sometimes does not go along with what is meant. This can happen when the listener or interlocutor do not understand the context of the speaker. Consequently, the conversation does not go as it should and even misunderstandings can occur (Yuniati et al., 2018). Therefore, understanding the context becomes important in order to conveying exactly what the speaker means through his utterance (Della & Sembiring, 2018) (Tutuarima et al., 2018) (Sari, 2020). The study of context is what pragmatics deals with. According to Yule (Yule, 1996), there are four areas that pragmatics is concerned with. First, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning; second, pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning; third, pragmatic is the study of how more gets communicated than is said: Lastly, pragmatics is the study of expression of relative distance.

In pragmatics there are several parts of discussion one of them are speech act. This study focus on speech act classification as the subject of its analysis. This is based on the following reasons. First, speech act classification is interesting to be analyzed. Speech act classification categorized illocutionary act into five forms, each classification has its own characteristics and situation (Searle, 1979; Yule, 1996) (Rahayu et al., 2019). The difference makes it interesting when analyzed. Not only pay attention to the words spoken but also must pay attention to who said it and where it was spoken (Wicaksono, 2018). Not only understanding the meaning of the word but also the situation and effect of the word (Marbun & Handayani, 2020). The same word can have different effects or even have no effect. The next reason, speech act classification related to politeness. Besides having the meaning, word also has the action contained therein. The words that are spoken are not only to be accepted and understood but also require a real action, in the form of movement. As the question saying 'Could you pass the salt?', this sentence not only asks for an answer, but wants an action that is passing the salt. Speech act is usually not expressed directly so that it appears polite, because if expressed directly it will feel like a command. Speech act is usually a question sentence whose meaning is a command sentence (Grundy, 2000).

This study discusses the speech act contained in a movie dialogue. There are a lot of speech act through characters' utterance in different situation that can be analyzed (Putri et al., 2019),(Muhartoyo & Kristani, 2013), (Lestari & Hartati, 2020). In this study, the classification of speech acts in *Zootopia* movie is elaborated. The classifications are based on Searle's theory. Speech acts can be categorized into declarations, assertives, expressives, directives, and commissives (Mey, 1993; Searle, 1979; Yule, 1996). Those categories are elaborated below.

Assertives

In this category, what speakers said is in line with what he believes. In other words, the speaker makes the words match the world. Examples of assertive sentences are statements of fact, assertion, conclusion and description. These sentences are used to indicate problems such as belief, commitment, deduce, conclude, complain, and boast.

Directives

It is used by the speaker to ask the hearer to do something. Ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, and advise are examples of directives sentences. Directives have world to words direction of fit and sincerity condition is want. They may be very modest "attempts" when inviting someone to do or suggest something, or they may be very fierce attempts when insisting to do something.

Commissive

It is used by speakers to commit themselves to some future course of action. Commissive have the same direction of fit as directives, world to words direction of fit, where the world or action must be in accordance with speech. This category includes promise, vow, undertake, contract, and threat.

Expressive

Expressive are illocutionary act that the point is to express feelings. In expressive there is no direction of fit or empty direction of fit. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. Expressive verb is to thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore and welcome.

Declarations

Declarations are speech acts where the speaker's words can change the world. Declarations are said to bring about a change in reality: that is to say, the world is in some way no longer the same after they have been said. They have both direction of fit, words to world and world to words direction of fit, or double direction of fit. There is no sincerity condition. In using the declarations the speaker must have a special institutional role.

Several studies related to speech act have been conducted. First, Putri, Ramendra and Swadana [11] presented a research to find out the speech act used in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* movie. The result showed that the utterances have locutionary act or took the form of declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamation and those were used to express the direct/indirect illocutionary act of declarative, representative, expressive, directive and commissive. Second, Lestari and Hartati [13] conducted a research to classify speech act based on Searle's theory and analyze speech act which has relation between the form and the function of the sentence in *Thor* Movie. Based on the analysis, the researcher found that from the 5 classifications only 4 of them which were expressed by the main character, representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Third, Sarair, Farsia, & Jannah [16] identified the sorts of illocutionary acts used in *Zootopia* movie. Specifically, the study examined the illocutionary acts found in the main character's utterances. The results revealed that the speeches of the main character contained five categories of illocutionary acts.

Analyzing speech acts in a movie is interesting to be conducted. In a movie, the place and situation are presented visually so that it eases the process of analysis since the physical context can be seen clearly. The presence of sound in a movie when the dialogue is spoken also makes it easier to analyze since speech act also depends on intonation. In this study, *Zootopia* animated movie was chosen. *Zootopia* is a 3D computer-animation comedy movie produced by Walt Disney Animation Studio and released by Walt Disney Pictures. The movie has hit the

box office in various countries. This led to the movie getting several awards such as the Academy Award, the Golden Globe, the Critics' Choice Movie Award, and the Annie Award for Best Animated Feature Film. Having those awards, it is worthy to analyze deeper the story of *Zootopia*. The story in *Zootopia* movie is considered light and easy to understand since the language used in this film is the everyday language which implies a lot of meanings and commit some actions. Thus, it is a challenging experience to analyze the speech act contained in this movie.

METHOD

Qualitative content analysis method was used to analyze speech act in *Zootopia* movie. It means qualitative data, in the form of the dialogue uttered by the characters in the movie, are collected and qualitatively interpreted. As cited by Perry (2005) in (Rahayu et al., 2019) that the characterization of qualitative research is the verbal description of its data. Moreover, content analysis is used in this study since it can be used to gather and analyze the content of text. "The 'content' refers to words, meanings, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, or any message that can be communicated. The 'text' is anything written, visual, or spoken that serves as a medium for communication" (Neuman (1997) as cited in [17]. In this case, the 'content' is a movie script of *Zootopia*. The writer focuses on the main characters dialogue namely Judy Hopps and Nick Wilde. The writer codes their utterances and put them into classifications of speech act by Searle. Additionally, the writer describes the purpose of the main characters in using those utterances.

There are several steps in completing this study. The writer begins by watching the animated movie *Zootopia* that is chosen as an object analysis. Then read the dialogue text in the form of subtitles. After that, watching the movie using subtitles. This was done many times to ensure that the sentence in the dialogue is classified as speech act. These steps are also taken in order to achieve the credibility of the data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section divided into two parts, the first part describing the finding of speech act classification used by the main characters in the *Zootopia* movie. The second part explained the purpose of the main characters using the speech act.

Speech act classification performed by the main characters in *Zootopia* movie

This section explained the results of the analysis of the main characters' utterances in *Zootopia* movie, namely Judy Hopps and Nick Wilde. Based on the analysis, the writer found that Nick does not use all types of speech act classification as stated by Searle (1979) theory.

The findings are listed as follows.

Assertives

As cited by Searle (Searle, 1979), In using assertive, “the speaker expresses how something has become in accordance with what he believes. In other words, the speaker makes the words match the world”.

The following is an example of assertive found in *Zootopia* dialogue performed by the main characters.

Dialogue 1

Time : 00:19:54,680 -->00:20:02,441

Setting : Ice cream shop

Participant : Judy and Elephant

Situation : The elephant doesn't want to sell ice cream (Jumbo Pop) to Nick, Judy tries to help nick to be allowed to buy the ice cream.

Elephant : What are you talking about?

Judy : Well, I don't want to cause you any trouble...but I believe scooping ice cream with an ungloved trunk is a Class 3 health code violation.

This conversation took place at an ice cream shop when Nick and his fake son wanted to buy jumbo pop ice cream. Then get a rejection from the seller. Judy who felt sorry, tried to help with a little persuasion. But then it did not work and he decided to use a little trick by expressing complaints and warnings for violations committed by the seller.

The complaint statement is categorized as assertive, where the sentence from Judy match to the situation. The situation is to scoop the ice cream with a trunk that does not use a glove is a violation. The sentence also expresses the sincerity condition of belief, with emphasis on the using of the world believe in the sentence. This sentence expresses the belief of Judy to the rule about health code violation.

Dialogue 2

Time : 00:21:18,640 --> 00:21:31,040

Setting : In front of ice cream shop

Participant : Judy and Nick

Situation : After help nick to get allowed to buy an ice cream, Judy tried to suggest the little boy to believe in his dream

Nick : Officer...

Judy : Hopps. Mister...

Nick : Wilde. Nick Wilde.

Judy : 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.

Nick : Oh, boy, I tell him that all the time.

After successfully helping to buy a jumbo pop for Nick's fake children, Judy who knows the dreams of the child is to be an elephant even though he is a fox, felt the need to provide encouraging sentences.

The sentence was uttered by Judy is categorized as assertive because it expressed the general belief that was believed in *Zootopia*. She is the one who really believes it. In the movie, it is said that Judy did not give up to catch her dream of becoming a police officer because of this statement. So, it expressed the sincerity condition of belief. The sentence also does not ask to or order the boy to do something. This sentence only expresses facts that are believed and intended to suggest. In using the sentence, Judy matched her words with the circumstances and the situation around her. The situation is where *Zootopia* is considered as a place where anyone can be anything.

Directives

Directives are "The speech act is used by the speaker to ask the hearer to do something such as ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, or permit. Directives have world to words direction of fit and sincerity condition is want" (Searle, 1979). Examples of directives sentences found in the film *Zootopia* are as follows:

Dialogue 3

Time : 00:04:25,320 --> 00:04:38,481

Setting : Bunny burrow

Participant : Judy and Gideon

Situation : Judy stood up her friends who are bullied by Gideon

Judy : Hey! You heard her. Cut it out.

Gideon : Nice costume, loser. What crazy world are you living in... where you think a bunny could be a cop?

Judy : Kindly return my friend's tickets.

Gideon : Come and get them.

This conversation took place in the Judy's hometown Bunny Burrow, when Gideon the fox disturbed some children, he took their game tickets. Judy who saw this came to help. He ordered Gideon to stop the action and return the ticket.

The sentence uttered by Judy who asked Gideon (the listener) to do something, to return the ticket. Thus, it can be concluded that the sincerity condition is want. Then the direction of fit is world to word, where Gideon must return the ticket according to Judy's words.

Dialogue 4

Time : 00:59:03,240 --> 00:59:19,565

Setting : Scout club room

Participant : Nick and Kid

Situation : Nick followed the initiation of Boy Scouts and was treated poorly by other kid

Kid : Even though you're a fox?

Nick : What? No. No! What did I do wrong, you guys? No, please! Tell me! What did I do wrong? What did I do? No...

Kid : If you thought we would ever trust a fox...

When he was young Nick wanted to be a Boy Scout that is why he joined one of the groups in his area. He thought he had been accepted but it turned out he was mocked. He was treated like a wild animal that needs to be avoided. He did not understand why he was treated like that, that is why he begged to be told what his mistake. The sentence was uttered by Nick was included in directives because he wanted the children to say exactly what he had done wrong. Through his sentence he tries to get the listener to take action to express the reasons for their treatment of him. It expressed the sincerity condition of want.

Commissive

According to Searle (Searle, 1979), "Commissive are illocutionary acts that the point is to make the speaker commit to take action in the future" In the film *Zootopia* the two main characters used commissive in the dialogue below,

Dialogue 5

Time : 00:16:26,560 -->00:16:42,041

Setting : Meeting room

Participant : Judy and chief Bogo

Situation : The division of duties of the police officers

Judy : Sir, I'm not just some token bunny.

Bogo : Well, then writing 100 tickets a day...should be easy.

Judy : 100 tickets. I'm not gonna write 100 tickets. I'm gonna write 200 tickets before noon.

The dialogue above occurred after the division of duties. Judy, who was given the parking duty as a meter maid, felt that it was somewhat inappropriate. She asked Chief Bogo to give another assignment, such as looked for the missing animals. But Chief Bogo insisted of his decision, he instead mocked her. Judy who heard it was challenged by the mocking. She intended to write 200 tickets before noon.

Judy's sentence above contained the intention because it will be done later, not right now. So, it can be concluded that the sincerity condition is intention. The sentence is also addressed to himself not to others. So, it can be said that this sentence is a commissive instead of directives.

Another example of commissive can be seen from the dialogue below.

Dialogue 6

Time : 00:58:52,920 -->00:59:06,005

Setting : Scout club room

Participant : Nick and Kid

Situation : Nick tried to join the club

Kid : Now, raise your right paw and deliver the oath.

Nick : I, Nicholas Wilde, promise to be brave... loyal, helpful, and trustworthy.

Kid : Even though you're a fox?

When Nick was little he wanted to be a member of the Boy Scouts, and one day he joined the initiation. In the initiation he chanted the Boy Scouts vow. The vow that was said in the initiation was categorized as commissive. As stated earlier, vow is part of commissive.

In performing vow, the speaker does not want others to do something, but is willing to do something by himself. Similar to the vow was said by Nick, he mentioned 'I' instead of 'you', and this indicated that the person who will carry out the action from his words is himself.

Expressive

Based on Searle (Searle, 1979), "Expressive are illocutionary act that the point is to express feelings". The writer founds that expressive are also used by the main characters in the film *Zootopia*, as follows:

Dialogue 7

Time : 00:14:22,920 -->00:14:29,160

Setting : Lobby

Participant : Judy and Clawhusler

Situation : Judy's first day on duty, she asked where the meeting room was

Judy : I should get to roll call, which way do I..?

Clawhusler : Oh, Bullpen's over there to the left.

Judy : Great. Thank you.

This conversation took place in the lobby on Judy's first day on duty. She asked Clawhusler where the officers' meeting room was. She thanked him for the information. This statement of thank was categorized as expressive because it is considered as an expression of feelings from Judy. Searle (Searle, 1979) states, "Expressive are illocutionary act that the point is to express feelings". Besides, thank is also included in the verbs of expressive. In performing expressive, Judy neither try to match her words with the situation nor match the situation with her words. This shows that the direction of fit is empty. Empty direction of fit is a feature of expressive.

Dialogue 8

Time : 00:20:15,840 --> 00:20:27,129

Setting : Ice cream shop

Participant : Judy, Nick and Elephant

Situation : Nick was allowed to buy a Jumbo Pop ice cream

Judy : What was it?

Nick : A Jumbo Pop. Please.

Judy : A Jumbo Pop.

Elephant : \$15.

Nick : Thank you so much. Thank you.

The dialogue took place at the ice cream shop where the seller did not allow Nick to buy an ice cream, then Judy helped him to talk around until finally the seller was willing to sell his ice cream to Nick. Hearing that, Nick felt happy and thanked him as his gratitude.

The thank expression that was uttered by Nick was included in the expressive because it revealed his feelings at the time, that was the pleasure of being allowed to buy an ice cream. Nick with his statement neither attempts to match his utterance with circumstances nor to match the circumstances with his utterance, he only expressed his gratitude for being allowed to buy an ice cream. This is showed that the direction fit of his sentence is empty.

Declarations

Searle (Searle, 1979) stated "Declarations are speech acts where the speaker's words can change the world" There will be a change after the words are spoken. Among Judi and Nick, it is only Judy who has a special institutional role, as a police officer. That is why only Judy who used the declarations as in the dialogue below.

Dialogue 9

Time : 00:35:39,520 -->00:36:12,526

Setting : *Zootopia*

Participant : Judy and Nick

Situation : Judy arrested Nick on a tax violation charge

Nick : Did you just boot my stroller?

Judy : Nicholas Wilde, you are under arrest.

Nick : Ha! For what? Hurting your feelings?

Judy : Felony Tax Evasion. Yeah, \$200 a day, 365 days a year...since you were 12. That's two decades, so times 20... which is \$1,460,000, I think. I mean, I am just a dumb bunny...but we are good at multiplying. Anyway, according to your tax forms...you reported, let me see here... zero! Unfortunately, lying on a federal form... is a punishable offense. Five years jail time.

The conversation above took place alongside the road in *Zootopia* where Judy arrested Nick as a suspect of tax violation. The sentence that Judy said was categorized as declaration. This is based on Judy's role in the movie as a police officer. This point fills the requirements of the declaration where the speaker must have a special institutional role.

The purpose of using the speech act by the main character

The first section discussed types of speech act classifications that were found in the dialogue of the main characters in *Zootopia* movie. In this second section discussed the purpose of the speech act performing by the main characters. The purpose of using the speech act is explained based on the list as follows.

Assertive

“Assertives commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition” (Cruse, 2000). Assertive can be used for state, suggestion, boast, complaint, claim, report, warn (Searle, 1979). The purpose of using assertive can differ depending on the context. In dialogue 1 from *Zootopia* movie, there is known that Judy performed assertive in her conversation. In the scene took place in an ice cream shop, she looked around and then discovered that the waiter didn't use gloves on his trunk when scooping ice cream. Knowing this, she gave a warning to the ice cream seller that this was a violation. From this situation it can be concluded that Judy's purpose of using assertive was to warn the ice cream seller by the fact.

In dialogue 1, the purpose of using assertive used by Judy was to warn, this is in contrary with dialogue 2. The assertive sentence was performed by Judy purpose to suggest. This is

shown in a scene in the movie that Judy said the sentence to a boy, the son of Nick. Where is the child who is a fox who has a dream to become an elephant? Judy said the sentence in order to suggest the child to believe in his dreams because he was in *Zootopia* where they believed anyone can be anything.

Directives

Directives are illocutionary act where the speaker attempt to make other people do something like order, command, request, beg, beseech, advise (to), warn (to), recommend, ask, ask (to) (Searle, 1979). All of directives are found in the dialogue performed by Judy and Nick in the movie have the purpose to make others do something as they said.

In dialogue 3, Judy used directives in the conversation with Gideon. In using it Judy attempt to make Gideon stop his action bothering her friends. She tried to ask him to stop. She asked him to return their ticket. The purpose of the sentence is making someone to do something by ask to.

In dialogue 4 directives was performed by Nick when he was a child at the initiation of a scout member. In initiation ceremony he was cursed by other members. He was confused by what had happened. He wanted them to say what wrong with him, what mistake he made so that he deserved to be treated like that. He wanted them to tell him by plead to them.

Commissive

Commissive are those kinds of speech act where the speaker use for commit himself to do future actions. In use the committee does not ask the listener to do something, but the speaker will do an action in the future, for example, such as promise, vow, offer, undertake, contract, and threaten (Searle, 1979). In dialogue 5, the scene took place in the meeting room where Judy has conversation with chief Bogo. She asks to give another duty, she thought she could handle one of the missing cases. But chief Bogo still gave her the parking duty and left the room. After his left, Judy tell herself that she would write 200 ticket before noon. This sentence was categorized as commissive, she use it with purpose to promise to herself.

In dialogue 5, commissive was performed by Judy are intended to promise. However, in dialogue 6, the dialogue was uttered at the initiation of the scout club when Nick was a child. This commissive sentence is intended to vow. Because in the scene Nick uses this phrase to vow as a member of the scout club.

Expressive

This kind of speech act is used to state the speakers' feeling (Yule, 1996). Expressive are used to express feelings like thank, congratulate, condole, praise, blame, forgive, and pardon (Searle, 1979). In some of the dialogues, Judy and Nick used expressive to express

gratitude and apologies. As in dialogue 7 and dialogue 8 expressive are used to express gratitude. In dialogue 7 Judy expressed her gratitude for the help from Clawhusler for the information. While in dialogue 8 the expressive were performed by Nick aims to express his gratitude for being allowed to buy an ice cream.

Declarations

“Declaratives are said to bring about a change in reality” (Cruse, 2000). In the film *Zootopia* between Judy and Nick who has such a role, only Judy. She is a police officer, therefore only Judy used declarations as in dialogue 9. The dialogue takes place on one of the streets in *Zootopia*. Judy used it to arrest Nick for alleged tax violations that he done since he was twelve years old.

Based on the findings above, it can be seen that all types of speech act which are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations were found in *Zootopia* movie. This finding is in line with the previous studies conducted by [11] and [13] related to speech act found in a movie. The findings also corresponds to the previous studies conducted by Sarair, Farsia and Jannah [16] under the same topic and movie. They also found that the main characters in *Zootopia* movie use the five types of speech acts. However, their study did not discuss the purpose of the main characters in using the speech acts.

CONCLUSION

There are two problem formulations that need to be answered as formulated in introduction. The first problem formulation aims to find and determine what speech acts are used by the main characters in *Zootopia* movie based on their classifications. While the second problem formulation aims to find out the purpose of the main characters in using the speech act. As a result of the analysis for the first problem formulation, the writer found all speech act classifications that were mentioned by Searle (1979), namely assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations were found in *Zootopia* movie. However, not all types of speech acts are used by the two main characters, one of them, Nick does not use assertives and declarations.

In using speech act, the main characters have their respective purpose, like the use of assertives by Judy which was used to suggest and also to give warning. While the use of directives by the two main characters have the same purpose of asking someone to do something but with different types of sentence such as command, plead and ask to. In the use of commissives, the two main characters aim to commit themselves to something they will do later. The use of expressives in the *Zootopia* movie used by the two main characters is to express feelings of gratitude and regret through thanking and apologizing. For the declaration

that is only used by Judy because of the special role she has, it aims to arrest Nick who violates the tax rules.

From this study, some suggestions are offered especially for English as foreign language (EFL) learners. As English learners, studying speech act for EFL learners are really important in order to be able to speak appropriately. By studying speech act, they are expected to pay more attention on words that commit actions. Moreover, it is expected that EFL learners can provide appropriate responses and actions in conversation.

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