

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

This chapter, the writer presents the findings and analysis of the data by using the theory that has been reviewed in chapter II. The presented data are related to the objectives of research questions covering: (1) what types of illocutionary acts are found in the movie script of “Zootopia” by Byron Howard and Rich Moore? (2) what illocutionary forces are found in movie script of “Zootopia” by Byron Howard and Rich Moore uttered by the main character?

A. Data Presentation

In this research, the writer used library research by approaching descriptive qualitative method. In this case, the researcher collected the data from the utterances that is containing of illocutionary acts used by the main character in the movie script of “Zootopia” by Byron Howard and Rich Moore. After the writer gets the data, the researcher analyzes the data and interprets the data.

After the writer watched the movie “Zootopia”, the writer found some utterances of the main character that contains of illocutionary acts. The utterances are expressive, directive, representative, commissive, and declaration, also illocutionary forces there are: apologizing, thanking,

welcoming, like, requesting, ordering, advising, asserting, concluding, assessing, promising, threatening, offering, warning, arresting.

B. Findings

1. The Types of Illocutionary Act Found in Conversational Fragments of Movie "Zootopia" by Byron Howard and Rich Moore.

In analyzing the data, the writer found some types of Illocutionary acts in conversational fragment of movie *Zootopia*, they are: representative act, directive act, commissive act, expressive act, declarative act. The types of illocutionary acts are presented as follow:

Datum 1: Expressive acts (apologizing)

Scene 30

Lines	No.	Characters	Utterances
274	1.	Hopps	Oh!oh, sorry! coming through!'scuse me!'scuse me. Pardon.....
275	2.	Duke weaselton	Bon voyage, flat foot!.

Description of context and analysis:

In the little rodentia when hopps emerges in little rodentia, teeming with tiny rodents. Hopps spots the weasel, who's using two mouse cars as skates. She cases after him, smashing through little rodentia. As the weasel jumps off the top of a mouse building, he knocks it over, but hopps is able to save them from

crashing. Resuming the chase, hopps jumps off the building landing precariously in the midst of a large group of mice.

Utterance (1) consist of expressive act by paradigm case apologizing in which the speaker want to express that sorry for having done something that caused the problem. This is proven by saying *sorry!* It has intended meaning that the speaker express very sorry about it.

Datum 2: Expressive acts (Thanking)

Scene 16

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
128	3.	Dharma armadillo	Complimentary de lousing once a month. (handing over the keys) don't lose your key.
129	4.	Hopps	thank you!

Description of context and analysis:

This conversation happen in Hopps apartment building, when dharma armadillo opens the door to hopps new apartment. Hopps discovers the room is a tiny, and crappy studio apartment.

Utterance (4) consist of expressive act by paradigm case thanking express to someone are grateful for something that they have done in which the speaker want to express that grateful to hearer by saying *thank you!*

Datum 3: Expressive acts (welcoming)**Scene 16**

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
130	5.	Hopps	Oh hi,i' mjudy! Your new neighbor!
131	6.	Kudu pootosser	Yeah?well we're loud.

Description of context and analysis:

It happens in hopps's apartment building when hopps became new comers of that building and she tries to accost somebody or her neighbor when they meet. Hopps tries be a friendly in other country.

Utterance (5) consist of expressive act by paradigm case welcoming These types have a function making someone feel welcome or can show if the speaker is friendly This is proven from the sentence *Oh hi....*,this sentence has intended meaning that the speaker want someone to feel welcome of the speaker existence.

Datum 4: Expressive acts (like)**Scene 46**

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
516	7.	Hopps	Hi..i love your dress.
517	8.	Frufru shrew	Aw, thank you.

Description of context and analysis:

It happens in Mr. Big's residence when Nick and Hopps are shoved into a room that's right out of the godfather. Nick and Hopps will be icing by Mr. Big because Nick has a problem before with Mr. Big. Suddenly, Mrs. Shrew enters in that room and saw Hopps, she remembers that Hopps has saved her life yesterday in Little Rodentia from the giant donut. Hopps remembers about last tragedy and expressly said "I love your dress" to muffle the father's anger to both and to make Mrs. Shrew happy of her praise.

Utterance (7) consists of expressive act by paradigm case like. These types have a function to interpret a speaker's feeling when they are enjoying with the utterance to the hearer. Expression of like is a word which is used to express their feeling amazed for something or someone. In other words, people use the expression of like in order that the others know their feeling. The word used to express like is usually based on certain moment and the context of the speaker. Therefore, the utterance *"Hi..i love your dress"* has intended meaning that the speaker likes to the hearer to make happy others.

Datum 5: Directive Acts(requesting)

Scene 34

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
345	9.	Nick	I make 200 bucks a day, fluff. 365 days a year, since i was 12, and time is money, hop

			along.
346	10.	Hopps	Please, just look at the picture.
347	11.	Hopps	You sold mr.otterton that popsicle right? Do you know him?
348	12.	Nick	I know everybody and i also know that somewhere there's a toy store missing its stuffed animal, so why don't you get back to your box.

Description of context and analysis:

This conversation happen in downtown street when hopps find nick pushing a baby stroller. Hopps holds up the traffic cam picture of the otter and she saw mr. Otterton brought a popsicle that nick sold to mr. Otterton. Hopps asking about where mr.otterton know and nick answer he knows everybody and somewhere there's a toy store missing its stuffed animal.

Utterance (10) consist of directive act by paradigm case requesting in which the speaker asked to the hearer to do something. the utterance *please just look at the picture* has intended meaning that the speaker asked a request to the hearer in order the hearer did what was the speaker said. The speaker wants the hearer to look the picture that she brings which she holds up the traffic cam picture of the otter.

Datum 6: Directive Acts(ordering)

Scene 4

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
45	13.	Gideon grey	Nice costumes, loser. What crazy world are you living in where you think a bunny could be a cop?
46	14.	Young judyhopps	Kindly return my friends tickets
47	15.	Gideon grey	Come and get 'em..... but watch out, 'cause in your dumb little stage play, us predators used to eat prey and that killer insticnt's still in our dunnah.
48	16.	Travis the wolf henchman	Uh, i'm pretty much sure it's pronounced D-N-A.

Description of context and analysis:

It happen in across the fair when judy watches as gideon grey intimidates the astronaut sheep, Sharla. Young judy ask gideon to return her friends tickets by saying kindly return my friends tickets but gideon pats the tickets in his pocket. Finally gideon shoves judy hard. She falls, the other prey animals flee to safety behind a nearby tree, leaving her to face the thugs alone.

Utterance (14) consist of directive act by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker asked to the hearer to do something as the speaker said in order the hearer could fulfill what the speaker's wants. Therefore, the utterance *kindly return my friend tickets* has intended meaning that the speaker tried to order gideon to return her friends tickets.

Datum 7: Directive Acts(advising)

Scene 21

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
197	17.	Hopps	And you little guy, you want to be an elepant when you grow up.....you be an elepant because this is zootopia, anyone can be anything.
198	18.	Nick	Ah, boy, i tell him that all the time. All right here ya go. Two paws . yeah. Oh, look at that smile, that's a happy birthday smile! All right, give her little bye-bye toot toot.

Description of context and analysis:

It happen in JUMBEAUX'S CAFE when hopps has the toddler's hand. Nick holds a huge jumbo pop. Hopps gives advice to a little guy that if you want to be an elepant when you grow up.....you be an elepant because this is zootopia, anyone can be anything its means be your self in this hard country.

Utterance (17) consist of directive act by paradigm case advising in which the speaker wants to give advice to the hearer to do the correct way based on the situation happened. Therefore, the utterance *you want to be an elephant when you grow up.....you be an elephant because this is zootopia, anyone can be anything* has intended meaning that the speaker advice to the hearer to do something good in correct way later.

Datum 8: Representative Acts(asserting)

Scene 25

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
225	19.	Nick	Dumb bunny,
226	20.	Hopps	I am not a dumb bunny
227	21.	Nick	Right. And that's not wet cement.

Description of context and analysis:

It happen in outside little rodentia when hopps know all about dishonest working of nick. When they see about nicks job and its false, nick instead mock hopps as dumb bunny because she is a rabbit while nick is a fox. Hopps protest to nick that she is not a dumb bunny its not true but in fact hopps instead land in wet cement and its make nicks joke almost true.

Utterance (20) consist of representative act by paradigm case asserting in which the speaker's commitment to the truth of something. Therefore, the

utterance *I am not a dumb bunny* has intended meaning that the speaker asserts to the hearer that she is not a dumb bunny.

Datum 9: Representative Acts (concluding)

Scene 4

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
59	22.	Young judy	Here you go.
60	23.	Sharla	Wow! You got our tickets!
61	24.	Gareth the doubting sheep boy	You're awesome, judy!
62	25.	Sharla	Yeah! that gideon grey doesn't know what he's talking about.
63	26.	Young judy	Well, he was right about one thing.

Description of context and analysis:

It happens in across the fair from behind a tree, judy watches as gideon grey intimidates the astronaut sheep, sharla. Gideon swipes sharla's fair tickets and judy tries to protect them. Suddenly bam! Judy kicks, gideon in the face with her hind legs. He stumbles back, then checks his lip for blood and then gideon said to judy that "you don't know when to quit, do ya?" by laughing and high fiving, but judy's opinion that gideon said is motivation for her.

Utterance (26) consist of representative act by paradigm case concluding in which the speaker's conclude something truth to the hearer. Therefore, the utterance *Well, he was right about one thing* has intended meaning that the speaker conclude that gideon's said is true.

Datum 10: Representative Acts(assessing)

Scene 25

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
209	27.	Hopps	Well. I stood up for you and you lied to me. You liar!
210	28.	Nick	It's called a hustle, sweetheart and i'm not the liar, he is.

Description of context and analysis:

It happen in outside little rodentia when nick hands finnick a wad of cash and hopps look at all that happen, she feel so disappointed about their crime job. Hopps has stood up for them apperently they lie to hopps. Hopps so disappointed to nick and called nick a liar.

Utterance (27) consist of representative act by paradigm case assessing in which the speaker's assess something truth to the hearer. Therefore, the utterance *I stood up for you and you lied to me. You liar!* has intended meaning that the speaker assess about nick and finnick work.

Datum 11: Commissive Acts(promising)

Scene 32

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
303	29.	Bogo	Ma'am, our detectives are very busy.
304	30.	Mrs. otterton	Please, there's got to be somebody to find my husband.
305	31.	Bogo	Mrs. Otterton....
306	32.	Hopps	I will find him.

Description of context and analysis:

It happen in bogo's office when hopps sits in a big chair in front of bogo, like a kid in the principal's office. Bogo looks over a report and mrs. Otterton reveals her own sweet little photo of emmit with her and the family and said to chief bogo to find him soon, but bogo refuse mrs.otterton request to find her husband because his detective are very busy and hopps promise to find mr. Otterton. Mrs. Otterton race over to hoopps and gives her a big hug of relief. Bogo looks to hopps, ready to explode.

Utterance (32) consist of commissive act by paradigm case promising in which the speaker's promise or commitment to future action. Therefore, the utterance ***I will find him.*** has intended meaning that the speaker promise to find him to the hearer.

Datum 12: Commissive Acts(threatening)

Scene 34

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
357	33.	Nick	200 bucks a day, fluff. 365 days a year, since i was 12.
358	34.	Hopps	Actually, it's your word againts yours. And if you want this pen, you're going to help me find this poor missing otter or the only place you'll be selling popsicles is the prison cafeteria. It's called a hustle, sweetheart.

Description of context and analysis:

It happen in downtown street when hopps asking help to nick to find mr. Otterton and hopps threat nick with carrot pen which is nick's speaks before that has been record by hopps and hopps threat nick by saying "you're going to help me find this poor missing otter or the only place you'll be selling popsicles is the prison cafeteria. It's called a hustle, sweetheart".

Utterance (34) consist of commissive act by paradigm case threatening in which the speaker's threat to the hearer for some future action. Therefore, the utterance Actually, it's your word againts yours. And ***if you want this pen, you're going to help me find this poor missing otter or the only place you'll be selling***

popsicles is the prison cafeteria. It's called a hustle, sweetheart has intended meaning that the speaker threat to the hearer for some future action.

Datum 13: Commissive Acts(offering)

Scene 81

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
889	35.	Woolter	Stop the train!hey!
890	36.	Hopps	Hey . need some help?

Description of context and analysis:

It happen in subway car when nick and hopps race away, feeling fairly confident. BAM! Woolter just busted into the car. Nick slams the door closed right before woolter gets to them. Nick gets punched backward and notices woolter charging toward the door at full speed. Right before woolter arrives, nick pulls the door open and woo;ter sees the train coming and tries to get unstuck, buut he can't. He struggles like crazy and hopps offer help to woolter by saying "Hey . need some help?"

Utterance (36) consist of commissive act by paradigm case offering in which the speaker's offer to the hearer for someaction. Therefore, the utterance *Hey . need some help?* has intended meaning that the speaker offer helping to the hearer for some action.

Datum 14: Commissive Acts(warning)**Scene 20**

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
186	37.	Hopps	Which is kind of a big deal. Of course. I could let you off with a warning if you were to glove those trunks and idont know , finish selling this nice dad and his son a.....what was it?
187	38.	Nick	A jumbo pop. Please!

Description of context and analysis:

It happen in JUMBEAUX’S CAFE when elephants scoop ice cream with their trunks, suck up nuts with their trunks. It’s cute but also disgusyng. As hopps enters, she spots the fox, nick wilde at the front of the line and overhears the proprietor, jerry, addressing him. Jerry said that that there aren’t any fox ice cream joints in your part of town and suddenly hopps syops, her ears go up and she turns around and warning jerry by saying “if you were to glove those trunks and i dont know, finish selling this nice dad and his son a.....what was it?”

Utterance (37) consist of commissive act by paradigm case warning in which the speaker’s warn to the hearer for some action. Therefore, the utterance *if you were to glove those trunks and i dont know, finish selling this nice dad and*

his son a.....what was it? has intended meaning that the speaker warn to the hearer for some future action.

Datum 15: Declarative Acts(arresting)

Scene 34

Lines	No	Characters	Utterance
351	39.	Hopps	Nicholas Wilde, you are under arrest.
352	40.	Nick	Ha. For what? Hurting your feelings?
353	41.	Hopps	Felony tax evasion.

Description of context and analysis:

It happen in downtown street when hopps finds nick pushing a baby stroller. Hopps zooms up in her traffic cart, smiling. Officer Judy Hopps, clarify to Nick that he doesn't pay tax. She brings Nick tax form report, it shows that Nick has not pay tax during his live, and that is felony.

Utterance (39) consist of declarative act by paradigm case arresting, since in that situation meet a felicity condition, that the speaker is an officer and clearly have right to arrest offence people. Therefore, the utterance *you are under arrest* has intended meaning that the speaker have right to arrest the hearer of offence people.

2. The illocutionary forces uttered by main character found in movie script of “Zootopia” by Byron Howard and Rich Moore.

Based on the second problem the writers present the following illocutionary forces in the table below:

Illocutionary Types	Illocutionary Forces	Utterances
Expressive acts	Apologizing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Oh!oh,sorry!coming through!’scuse me!’scuse me. Pardon.....”
	Thanking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “thank you!” • “great, thank you!”
	Welcoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “oh hi, i’mjudy! Your new neighbor1” • “oh!hey, little toot toot”
	Like	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “i love you guys” • “i love your hair”
Directive acts	Requesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “sir, i don’t want to be a meter maid.....iwanna be a real cop.” • “please, just look at the picture!”

	Ordering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “kindly return my friends tickets.” • “you heard her. Cut it out”
	Advising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.” • “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.”
Representative acts	Asserting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “greasy walls.....rickety bed.” • “boom! 200 tickets before noon.”
	Concluding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “well, he was right about one thing...” • “it means i have a lead.”
	Assessing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “oh no, my treat, it just, you know, it burns me up to see folks with such

		<p>backward attitudes toward foxes. I just wanna say you're a great dad and just a...a real articulate fella.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “well. I stood up for you, and you lied to me. You liar!”
Commissive acts	Promising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “okay, look, i will take this to make you stop talking.” • “i will find him”
	Threatening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “ actually, it’s your word against yours. And if you want this pen, you’re going to help me find this poor missing otter or the only place you’ll be selling popsicles is the prison cafeteria. It’s called a hustle, sweetheart.” • “which is one million

		<p>four-hundred sixty thousand—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.”</p>
	Offering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “ sir, if you have a grievance, you may contest your citation in traffic court”
	Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “which is kind of big deal, of course i could let you off with a warning if you were to glove those trunks and i don’t know, finish selling this nice dad and his son a.....what was

		<p>it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “you’re gonnawanna refrain from calling me carrots”
Declarative acts	Arresting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “alright, slick nick, you’re under arrest.”