

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the movie ideas of the writer in interpreting the research findings. This part will focus in interpreting the relation among patterns found in data analysis. In addition this chapter also explains the position of findings of the present research in the theories, which are relevant. It will devices found in Zootopia movie script.

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

Among other things, Searle criticize Austin for operating with overlapping criteria, for categories that do not satisfy the definition of the category and so on.

The first problem in this study is about the types of illocutionary act performed in movie “Zootopia” are. In this study, the writer focuses on utterances in term of illocutionary acts. Here, the writer analyze utterances contain of illocutionary acts that used by main character (Judy Hopps). Illocutionary acts contain of 5 types that used by main character found in the movie script “Zootopia” by Byron Howard and Rich Moore:

- a.** Representative act these kind of speech acts state what the speaker believes to be the case or not, statement of fact, assertion, conclusion and descriptions. In using representatives

- speaker makes word fit the world (of belief). The example of representative act is well, **he was right about one thing** (concluding).
- b. Directive act is refer to that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestion. In using directive the speaker attempts to make the world fit the hearer (via the hearer). The example of directive act is **Kindly return my friends tickets** (ordering).
 - c. Commissive act are that speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats and refusals. In using commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker). The example of commissive act is **I will find him** (promising).
 - d. Expressive act are state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. In using an expressive, the speaker makes word fit the world (of feeling). The example of expressive act is **great, thank you** (thanking).
 - e. Declarative act are changes the world via utterance. In using declaratives, the speaker changes the world via words. The example of declarative act is **you're under arrest** (arresting).

The data above showed us that there is a relation between Searle's theories and the findings data from the main character utterances. From the data above there are five types of illocutionary acts and it consist of representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive.

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

The second problem in this study is about illocutionary forces uttered by main character found in movie script of "Zootopia" is. Based on the research findings there are some illocutionary forces uttered by the main character:

a. Representative act

There are 3 kinds of illocutionary forces in representative act, they are:

- 1) Act of Asserting, for example: **greasy walls.....rickety bed.**
- 2) Act of concluding, for example: **well, he was right about one thing.**
- 3) **Act of** assessing, for example: **I just wanna say you're a great dad.**

b. Directive act

There are 3 kinds of illocutionary forces in directive act, they are:

- 1) Act of requesting, for example: **please, just look at the picture.**

- 2) Act of Ordering, for example: **kindly return my friends tickets.**
- 3) Act of advising, for example: **you want to be an elephant when you grow up....you be an elephant—because this is zootopia, anyone can be anything.**

c. Commissive act

There are 4 kinds of illocutionary forces in commissive act, they are:

- 1) Act of promising, for example: **i will find him.**
- 2) Act of Threatening, for example: **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.**
- 3) Act of offering, for example: **if you have a grievance, you may contest your citation in traffic court.**
- 4) Act of Warning, for example: **i could let you off with a warning if you were to glove those trunks and i don't know.**

d. Expressive act

There are 4 kinds of illocutionary forces in expressive act, they are:

- 1) Act of Apologizing, for example: **Oh!oh,sorry!coming through!'scuse me!'scuse me. Pardon**
- 2) Act of Thanking, for example: **great, thank you.**
- 3) Act of welcoming for example: **oh hi, i'm judy! Your new neighbor.**

4) Act of like, for example: **i love you guys.**

e. Declarative act

There is illocutionary force in declarative act, it is:

1) Act of arresting, for example: alright, slick nick, **you're under arrest.**