
AN ANALYSIS OF STEREOTYPE IN *ZOOTOPIA* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

Stereotypes are preconceptions about individuals of group. Stereotypes are the common phenomena that happen in the daily activities of language use where sometimes people do not realize that they are stereotyping others. It is caused by a diversity of issues among the society. People tend to build some general perspectives that include the positive and negative things about a group of people. As a reflection of the real life, movies can also contain the phenomenon of stereotype such as in *Zootopia* movie. This research is aimed to describe the categories of stereotype and also to analyze the function of stereotype that were performed by several characters in *Zootopia* movie. This research was conducted by using descriptive method and qualitative approach. Data were taken from movie script in the form of utterances. The results of this research show that there are forty three data which are indicated as stereotyping utterances from eleven characters in *Zootopia* movie. In addition, the researchers identified six out of eight stereotype categories that have been used in this movie, namely Gender, Race, Physical Features, Occupation and Socioeconomic Status, National Groups and Other Category. Moreover, the researchers identified two stereotype functions in the movie, they are individual function and social or collective function.

Key words: Sociolinguistic, Stereotype, *Zootopia*.

ABSTRAK

Stereotip adalah prasangka tentang individu pada kelompok. Stereotip merupakan fenomena umum yang terjadi dalam kegiatan kita sehari-hari dimana terkadang orang tidak menyadari bahwa mereka telah menstereotip orang lain. Hal ini disebabkan karena adanya keberagaman masalah di kalangan masyarakat. Orang cenderung membangun beberapa perspektif umum yang mencakup hal-hal positif dan negatif tentang sekelompok orang. Sebagai gambaran dari kehidupan nyata, film juga bisa mengandung fenomena stereotip seperti dalam film Zootopia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan kategori stereotip dan juga untuk menganalisa fungsi stereotip yang dilakukan oleh beberapa karakter dalam film Zootopia. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deskripsi dan pendekatan kualitatif. Data diambil berdasarkan naskah film dalam bentuk ucapan. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak empat puluh tiga data teridentifikasi sebagai ucapan stereotip dari sebelas karakter dalam film Zootopia. Selain itu, peneliti mengidentifikasi enam dari delapan kategori stereotip telah

digunakan dalam film ini, yaitu Gender, Ras, Fitur Fisik, Pekerjaan dan Status Sosial Ekonomi, Kelompok Nasional dan Kategori lainnya. Bahkan peneliti mengidentifikasi dua fungsi stereotip dalam film ini, yaitu Fungsi Individual dan Fungsi Sosial atau Kolektif.

Kata kunci: *Sosiolinguistik, Stereotip, Zootopia.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a fundamental need for communication. Every person uses language in everyday life to do something such as instructing, sharing information, telling their feeling, etc. By using language, people can do communication so that people cannot be separated from the language of their daily activities. Then in communication events, people may discover some issues based on language such as stereotype.

Stereotypes are preconception about individuals of group. According to Ashmore and Del Boca (1979) stereotype is “a structured set of beliefs about the personal attributes of a group of people”. People tend to build some general perspectives that include the positive and negative things about a group of people. Stereotypes are common phenomenon that is happen in the society where sometimes people do not realize that they are stereotyping others. It is caused by people who come from different culture which are formed by different norms, value, ideologies, and other components. Stereotype is also known as the particular perception. It is a significant thing to understand what stereotype is. By studying about stereotype, people can find out the categories, the cause and also the function of stereotype.

This research is a movie entitled *Zootopia* movie. This movie has been chosen as the object of this research because it represents real life which sometimes people try to categorizes and makes assumptions about other people even though it is not always correct. Even this movie showed animals as the characters, but it can also describe more about how the stereotype is used. This movie also contains a unique and interesting story which everyone can watch, including kids. The *Zootopia* movie is also considered a good quality movie that has been proven by many awards that this movie got. One of the awards that has been obtained by the *Zootopia* movie is the 44th Annie Awards which took home 6 awards at once. Best animated features are the category won by this film, and have defeated several other animated films such as *Moana*, *finding Dory*, and *Kung Fu Panda 3*.

The main character of this movie is a female rabbit named Judy Hopps. When she was little, she wants to be a police officer and change the point of view of her family tradition which is being a farmer. Her family especially her parents do not support her choice to be a police officer because it is not rabbit supposed to be. But Judy still wants to be a police officer and finally she made it. After being a police officer, Judy as a female rabbit tends to get some negative judgments from her social because other always stereotyping her as a

weak animal. That is the reason why another citizen look her as a poor police officer. But finally, Judy can prove to anyone that she can be a great police officer in *Zootopia* with the help of Nick Wilder, which is a fox. Nick Wilder is one of the figures who gave up on his dreams because of the stereotypes given by others by assuming that foxes are cunning animals and cannot do well. So from this movie, the author wants to convey and make people understand that the stereotypes they give to others are not always right and that can have an impact on people who have been judged.

In this research, there are two questions: what are the categories of stereotype occurred in *Zootopia* movie? And what are the function of stereotype performed by the characters in *Zootopia* movie?. The purposes of this research are to describe the categories of stereotypes that showed in *Zootopia* movie and to reveal the function of stereotype performed by the characters in *Zootopia* movie. Theoretically, the research can be effort of enriching the theory of Sociolinguistic especially about Stereotype which include the several categories and function of stereotype. This research also can be a reference for the other researchers with the same topic. Practically, this research is useful to recognize the categories and functions of stereotype in everyday life and then people do not easily judge or have specific perception about others. So in communication events, someone is able to choose the words that will be used and can avoid negative assumptions about people around

B. THEORITICAL REVIEW

1. CATEGORIES OF STEREOTYPE

Stereotype is common events that often occur in social life. Stereotype can be ubiquitous, infectious, irritating, and hard to get rid of even it happens without people knowing it. Stereotype also can bring the problems in the society. By using stereotypes, humans can generate prejudices and then can lead to discrimination in society. Gilman (1985:15) states that all of people may create an image of things based on their fear and glory. People assign labels to other people that serve to set them apart from ourselves, and thus people crate the stereotype. There are two problems that may be formed from stereotype such people may have incorrect generalization about other groups. Not only incorrect generalization, people also can use some generalization to make incorrect judgments about individuals.

A person can do stereotype through some of the processes they have experienced. Stereotypes occur because of a diversity of issues that occur in social life. These differences can be based on cultural, economic, educational and other backgrounds. Someone who performs stereotypes must have certain information in their mind regarding certain characteristics and habits possessed by someone who represents their group. This information is obtained based on experience of what has been passed by a person related to the nature and habits of certain groups. People who do stereotypes can also deduce information based on their observation about what has been done by

certain groups. Not only that, stereotypes can also be based on expectations that people have stereotyped against certain groups, making it possible for people affected by stereotypes to do what others expect them to do. Not all people have the right information. Most stereotypes do not match in reality. This happens because people rely on little information they have to generalize someone to a particular group.

Stereotypes can be caused by the diversity of issues among them and it can contain many factors. Schneider (2005) classifies the issues into eight categories. Those categories are gender, race, age, physical features, language, occupation and socioeconomic status, national groups and other categories.

a. Gender

Gender and sex actually have different meaning where gender is how the society treats someone, such as masculine or feminine. On the other side, sex is the biological features of everyone, such male or female. The example of male characteristics based on their sex such male usually has more muscles, more body hair and deeper voice. The opposite of male characteristics, female usually has less muscle, less body hair, and also has thinner voice. Moreover, male always see as strong, unemotional and independent. Whereas, female always seen as weak, emotional and dependent.

b. Race

Race refers to a group of people characterized by descent similarity. It is popularly believed that race is defined biologically. Physical traits and genes become the base of race identification. The term race is sometimes used interchangeably with ethnicity. Nevertheless, there are some aspects that differentiate the concept of race from ethnicity. According to Phinney in Schneider (2005: 453), ethnicity may relate to cultural differences, ethnic identity, or distinctive experiences caused by treatment of others. A simple example that is often spoken by a group is about blacks and whites. Most people think black groups are bad people while white people tend to look like good people.

c. Age

By knowing the age of others, people can consider attitudes and words that will be produce. With as stereotypical age, people can also understand what should and should not be done at a certain age. According to Schneider (2005: 466) age influences friendship patterns, careers, attitudes and so on. People are already familiar with the common assumption which forgetfulness belongs to a group of older people. Meanwhile, in the young age group, forgetfulness is not the trait they should have. Even young people are more often regarded as energetic, active, ambitious and creative groups. Meanwhile, the more mature age group is seen as a group with a more wise, cooperative and responsible nature.

d. Physical Features

Many stereotypes are based on physical appearance such as others weight, height, hair color, body type and etc. Zebrowitz in Schneider (2005: 502) he argues that face-to-face contact provides many additional signs which become the bases for stereotypes. By direct communication, people can observe and do stereotypes of someone's facial features such as the shape of the eyes, the shape of the nose, eyebrows, lips and others. A simple example in the case of stereotypes of physical features is when you see people wearing glasses. Groups of people who use glasses in their daily lives will be considered as smart people. However, there are also people who view them as nerds and are not cool to be friends. Furthermore, stereotype of physical features also often occur in body shape. In general, people often classify body shape to be fat, thin and muscular. With the general classification of body shape like that, it makes people consider muscular groups tend to be healthy, attractive, competitive, and have more friends. In otherwise, fat people are usually seen as unattractiveness, uncompetitive self, and unhealthy lifestyle. Meanwhile, thin people are stereotyped as neat, intelligent, and tense.

e. Language

In addition to the physical features, direct communication can also cause stereotypes based on language used. The language used can indicate the area where someone can even show how educated they are from the choice of words used. This category can also be related to other categories such as someone's socioeconomic status. For example, someone with high income usually has more and varied vocabulary. Schneider (2005) also displays that some researchers suggest that people who use more indirect and feminine styles are seen as less competent, warmer, and more polite regardless of their gender. Furthermore, men who speak in a feminine way are regarded as more homosexual than those who speak the masculine style. In conclusion, speaking style affects the gender-related stereotypes which are applied to others.

f. Occupation and Socioeconomic Status

Everyone has different types of work in this world such as teachers, traders, doctors, and others. The difference in employment to income is one of the stereotype categories. In this category, people tend to classify the work done by other groups with the characteristics they have. A person's income can also be a factor for people to stereotype other groups. In general, high income social groups will be considered as smart, diligent and selfish people. Meanwhile, lower income social groups are usually seen as people who are a little lazy and like to save money.

g. National Groups

Most people identify themselves in a nationality because they feel they belong to a national group. One example of a stereotype of the State is that Indonesian people are commonly heard as creative and undisciplined people. Meanwhile, the stereotypes given to the Chinese are those who are diligent and disciplined with time.

h. Other Category

Other categories here mean that there is all examples of stereotypes are based on other factors that have not been described in other categories. So, not only the seven cases which can be said to be the basic case of stereotypes in social life. It is because there is no limit to the basic categories of stereotypes.

2. FUNCTION OF STEREOTYPE

Everyone can create stereotype whenever or wherever. Stereotype, where is not always true, still exist and used by people. Stereotype in society also serve several function for the user. Schneider (2005) divided stereotype function into two major classes, namely individual and social function.

a. Individual Function

People use stereotype to others because it beneficial to them as individuals. Some of the benefits of stereotyping by users are classified as individual functions. Then, these functions are divided into cognitive and affective or motivational functions. In cognitive function, there are three sub-functions which are related to cognitive aspect. First, stereotypes can simplify the social world. Various information can be obtained every day through communication and interaction. From cognitive orientation, every human being has limited memory to remember and manage various kinds of information. In this case, stereotypes can help stereotypical users in managing information about various things by simplifying and qualifying data so that they can be easily remembered. Second, stereotype can enrich people mental live. By dividing people into certain groups, people can observe others behavior and also analyze why they does the things they does by using the knowledge of theoretical and empirical of other group. Third, stereotype reveals beliefs from particular people or groups. In general, stereotypes are beliefs, and are likely to have complex relationships with important beliefs (Abelson in Schneider, 2005). For example, a white person who believes in freedom and fairness probably has fewer negative stereotypes of Blacks and Hispanics. The white person's beliefs of freedom and fairness can be seen from the fewer stereotypes he has about the respective groups.

Aside from being a helper to simplify information from cognitive orientation, stereotypes also function in affective orientation as personal protective equipment that can include the formation of self-esteem from social

comparison, ridicule from other groups even specifically for those who are considered competitors. With this stereotypical function too, can make users feel better about them

b. Social or Collective Function

Stereotypes also present as the social function. Some theorists have argued that in a social world, people are divided along lines of status, prestige, and economic privilege (Schneider, 2005). Some differences usually indicate the existence of competence and motivation in people, but in the case of status, people believe that groups who have higher status have done something to get their status. Moreover, Lerner in Schneider suggests that people tend to believe that other people who are less fortunate have deserved their fate. So it becomes particularly easy to see members of stigmatized groups as somehow deserving their fate and stereotypes may function as vehicles for explaining status differences.

This type of function explains the status differences where power is very influential in understanding stereotypes. So in that way, people who have lower status are the groups that get the most stereotypes. As Operario and Fiske in Schneider have pointed out that “stereotypes of less powerful persons held by more powerful ones tend to create more mischief than the reverse, if for no other reason than that powerful people have greater ability to act on them as well as to make them part of the cultural consensus.”

C. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the method that used is qualitative research. Krathwol (1993) has suggested that qualitative research is the research that describes phenomena in words instead of numbers or measures. The researchers also used descriptive method to observe and interpret the categories and function of stereotype that used as data analysis object. The purpose of descriptive method is to describe the facts in systematically by collecting and classifying the data and then analyzing and interpreting the data to solve the problems. The researchers took *Zootopia* movie scripts as the data source while data are in the form of utterances of the characters in *Zootopia* movie that shown the categories and function of stereotype.

In this research, the researchers analyzed the data by categorizing and describing the findings within sequential procedures that are written as follows. First, the researchers identified and classified the utterances based on the categories of stereotype and its functions. Second, the researchers encoded them by using Schneider’s theory and some of inappropriate data are sorted out. Third, the researchers put data into data sheets by using codes to simplify the categories and the functions that used of the data. The arrangement of the codes used in the data are the data numbers, the categories of stereotype, the function of stereotype and the duration of the dialogue that shows stereotyping utterances. Next, the researchers re-examined the categories and

the function of stereotype to determine how they are linked. And then, the researchers described the data based on those categories and the function of stereotype. Furthermore, the researchers re-checked and re-read the data again to make sure there are no mistakes. Finally, the researchers made a conclusion.

The researchers presented the table that shows the codes of data which can help the researchers to identify the data.

Table. 1 The Codes of Categories of Stereotype

Category of Stereotype	Code
Gender	G
Race	R
Age	A
Physical Features	PF
Occupation and Socioeconomic Status	OS
Language	L
National Groups	NG
Other Category	OC

Table. 2 The Codes of Functions of Stereotype

Function of Stereotype	Code
Individual Function	I
Social Function	S

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

1. Categories of Stereotype

a. Gender

NICK: Rabbit, I did what you asked, you can't keep me on the hook forever.

JUDY: Not forever. Why, I only have 36 hours left to solve this case. So can you run the plate or not?

NICK: Actually, I just remembered I have a pal at the DMV. **Flash is the fastest guy in there**, you need something done, he's on it.

JUDY: I hope so, we are really fighting the clock and every minute counts.

(D23/G/I/00:38:45-00:39:15)

This conversation occurred when Judy and Nick will solve animal abduction cases and need someone to be able to help track the car's license plate number as additional evidence for them. Nick tells Judy that he has a friend who can help them and he is the fastest man who works there. Judy was happy to hear that because they needed less time to get the information because of the limited time given by Chief Bogo in completing the case. In the utterance, Nick has done a gender stereotype aimed at someone named Flash by saying "Flash is the fastest guy in there". In this case, Nick uses the term

"guy" to reflect his friend who is a man. The gender information used in the utterance directed Judy to assume that a man can work more actively than a woman in terms of work. With this stereotype, Nick has supported Judy to assume about someone named Flash who she had never met to be able to help them to find the information on car number plates quickly. Though in the continuation of the story, Judy came to the office and met Flash who actually is a sloth. Judy was surprised because it did not match what she expected.

b. Race

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

JUDY: Kindly return my friends' tickets.

GIDEON : Come and get 'em.... But watch out, 'cause I'm a fox-- and like you said in your dumb little stage play, **us predators used to eat prey.**

And that killer instinct's still in our Dunnahh.

TRAVIS: Uh, I'm pretty much sure it's pronounced D-N-A.

GIDEON: Don't tell me what I know, Travis.

(D9/R/I/00:04:32-00:04:45)

This sentence was told by a little Gideon Grey which is a fox to little Judy when they were fighting. Judy courageously helped her friends and asked for their tickets back that had been taken by Gideon. Then Gideon frightened Judy by acting like he was a predator stronger than Judy who was only a rabbit. In that incident, Gideon had carried out stereotypes aimed at predator groups by saying "us predators used to eat prey. And that killer instinct is still in our Dunnahh ". In the sentence that Gideon said, he intends to remind Judy that they, including Gideon are a predator who used to eat prey and until now it can still occur because it is in their DNA. According to him predators are animals that still need to be feared at that time. The stereotype of race categories is seen between predator and prey groups. Gideon views prey groups as a weak group and predatory groups are powerful groups of animals, so that he can scare and underestimate Judy as a prey.

c. Physical Features

CLAWHAUSER : O-M goodness! They really did hire a bunny. What?! I gotta tell ya, **you are even cuter than I thought you'd be.**

JUDY: Ooo, uh, you probably didn't know, but a bunny can call another bunny "cute," but when other animals do it, it's a little...

CLAWHAUSER : I am so sorry. Me, Benjamin Clawhauser, the guy everyone thinks is just a flabby, donut-loving cop, stereotyping you...?

(D14/PF//I00:13:17-00:13:41)

This conversation took place between Clawhauser and Judy when Judy had just entered and started her first day working as a police officer at ZPD. Clawhauser is a cute fat lion and serves as a receptionist at ZPD. Clawhauser had heard before that there would be a new officer who was a rabbit.

Clawhauser has used stereotyping utterance when he first met Judy in the office, such as "They really did hire a bunny. What ?! I gotta tell ya, you are even a cuter than I thought you'd be". From the sentence that Clawhauser said, he showed that he did not believe that rabbits could really become police and join ZPD with him and he also assumed that rabbits it has a cute appearance and nature. So by using these stereotypes, he intends to express his disbelief that Judy looks cuter than what he had imagined. Even after doing the stereotype, Judy gently said that thinking of cute rabbits was something that was not polite to them.

d. Occupation and Socioeconomic Status

STU: OR... um, heck, you wanna talk about making the world a better place-- **no better way to do it than becoming a carrot farmer.**

BONNIE: Yes! Your dad, me, your 275 brothers and sisters-- we're changing the world.

STU: Yep.

BONNIE: One carrot at a time...

(D6/OS/S/00:03:44-00:03:54)

This conversation occurred when little Judy finishes off performing. When the stage took place, Judy with enthusiasm and desire truly told the past life where predators were still animals feared by prey. But now they can be freer and feel comfortable because all animals can live side by side and be happy at Zootopia. Judy believes that all animals can be anything there, no longer follow tradition and are free to choose what they want. Then, Judy's parents named Stu and Bonnie realized Judy's little desire to become a police officer in Zootopia in the future. Judy's parents certainly feel afraid and doubtful about that desire. So that stereotype of occupation categories like "no better way to do it than becoming a carrot farmer". For them, being a carrot farmer is the best job that can be done by a group of rabbits. So that farming of carrots has also been done by 275 Judy families as Bonnie said. In other words, carrot farming is a job that is in accordance with the tradition of the rabbit group. Therefore Judy's parents tried to persuade and convince Judy that it would be better to be a carrot farmer than to be a police officer who could threaten her life in Zootopia.

e. National Groups

GAZELLE : **Zootopia is a unique place. It's a crazy, beautiful, diverse city where we celebrate our differences. The Zootopia I know is better than this.** We don't just blindly assign blame. We don't know why these attacks keep happening...

(D38/NG/I/01:11:09-01:11:31)

This utterance occurred when Gazelle, a deer who is a famous singer and public figure at Zootopia is conducting an interview for a television station. The interview activity intends to ask Gazelle's comments about the commotion

that is happening in Zootopia. She expressed concern about what had happened after the abduction of several animals was revealed. In the comments, Gazelle has done stereotype by saying that "Zootopia is a unique place. It's a crazy, beautiful, diverse city where we celebrate our differences". From the sentence, Gazelle assumes that Zootopia is a comfortable place to live in with a variety of beauty and diversity of its inhabitants. She considers that Zootopia should not have a commotion that disputes differences like this.

f. Other Category

YAX: Yeah, some mammals say the naturalist life is weird, but you know what I say is weird? Clothes on animals! Here we go.

(D21/OC/S/00:37:18-00:37:25)

This utterance occurred when Judy and Nick come to get additional information about the case of the loss of Mr. Otterton for several days. The place is a gathering place for the naturalist community and there they meet Yax as an animal on duty at the front desk. Yax explained that Mr. Otterton was a member of the community. He also added that Mr. Otterton has not come there for several days. Yax is willing to help them to meet Nangi, an elephant whom Yax believes has a sharp memory so he must know the last trace of Mr. Otterton. When walking to meet Nangi, Judy was shocked and did not believe that she saw the community full of animals who were in activities and they all did not wear any clothes or in other words naked. Seeing the reaction from Judy who felt uncomfortable and looking strange, then Yax doing stereotypes like "some mammals I say naturalist life is weird, but you know what I say is weird?" Clothes on animals! ". From that statement, Yax explains that other animals perceive their community and activities which are naturalists are strange, then Yax adds by incorporating his personal assumptions that the strange thing is not to be a naturalist naked, but rather to be an animal with wear clothes.

2. Function of Stereotype

a. Individual Function

YAX: As you can see, Nangi's an elephant, so she'll totally remember everything. Hey Nangi, these dudes have some questions about Emmitt the Otter.

NANGI: Who?

YAX: Uh, Emmitt Otterton? Been coming to your yoga class for like 6 years?

NANGI: I have no memory of this beaver

(D22/R/I/00:37:27-00:37:47)

The conversation occurred between Yax and Nangi. Yax kindly helps Judy and Nick to find additional information to resolve the kidnapping case Mr. Otterton. Yax then drove them to meet Nangi who is an elephant. Then, during the trip Yax uses the stereotype "Nangi's elephant, so she'll totally remember everything". From this sentence, Yax has used stereotypes against Nangi by

saying that elephants can remember anything. This means that stereotypes have been used to simplify information that you have about elephants. He considers that all elephants have good memories and in this case Nangi can be relied upon to provide information about the last sightings of Mr.Otterton as help for Judy and Nick. Even though in reality, Nangi does not remember anything about Mr.Otterton. So that it can be said that the stereotype that elephants can remember well everything is something that is not necessarily true and experienced by all elephants.

b. Social Function

BONNIE: Yes! Your dad, me, your 275 brothers and sisters-- we're changing the world.

STU: Yep.

BONNIE: One carrot at a time...

STU: Amen to that. **Carrot farming is a noble profession.**

(D7/OS/S/00:03:52-00:03:58)

This conversation occurred between Judy's parents named Bonnie and Stu. At that time Bonnie and Stu were talking to Judy about her dream from childhood, namely being a police officer in Zootopia. Bonnie and Stu tried to persuade and convince Judy that he would give up on the dream of becoming a police officer. Instead, they want Judy to follow in their footsteps along with their extended family who work as carrot farmers in the city of Bunnyburrow. Bonnie and Stu who showed their concern for Judy's dreams and then compared the work to being a police officer by becoming a carrot farmer. Thus, using stereotypes such as "Carrot farming is a noble profession" aimed at Judy so that she follows her parents willingness to become carrot farmers in her hometown.

DISSCUSSION

Stereotypes are unfair statement and assumption that people make about individuals because they belong to a particular group. Stereotype, as the common phenomena that everyone can make in everyday does not occur suddenly. A person can use stereotype through some of the processes they have experienced. Stereotypes occur because of a diversity of issues that occur in social life. These differences can be based on cultural, economic, educational and other backgrounds. Someone who performs stereotypes must have certain information in their mind regarding certain characteristics and habits possessed by someone who represents their group. This information is obtained based on experience of what has been passed by users related to the nature and habits of certain groups. Stereotype users can also deduce information based on user's observation about what has been done by certain groups. Not only that, stereotypes can also be based on expectations that users have stereotyped against certain groups, making it possible for people affected by stereotypes to do what others expect them to do. Not all stereotyped users

have the right information. Most stereotypes do not match in reality. This happens because stereotyped users rely on little information they have to generalize someone to a particular group.

The *Zootopia* movie contains many stereotyping utterances used by existing characters. Not only main characters, other characters also used stereotyping utterances with different goals. There are eleven characters that have identified as the stereotype users in *Zootopia* movie. The stereotyping utterances that found by researchers in the *Zootopia* movie was forty-three data consisting of two gender category stereotypes, twenty-two stereotypes of race categories, three stereotypes of physical features categories, eleven stereotypes of occupation and socioeconomic status categories, three stereotypes of national groups category and the other two stereotypes. Meanwhile, stereotypes with age categories and languages are not found and are not used by characters in *Zootopia* movie.

From the forty-three data that has been identified, the researchers also observed how characters used stereotyping utterances in society. The function of stereotype used by characters in *Zootopia* movie includes twenty-seven stereotyping utterances with individual cognitive functions, ten stereotyping utterances with affective individual functions and six stereotyping utterances with social or collective functions.

E. CONCLUSION

In *Zootopia* movie, it was identified that there were six categories of stereotype that used by eleven characters in *Zootopia* movie, namely gender, race, physical features, occupation and socioeconomic status, national group, and other categories. The result of this research shows that race category is the most widely used as stereotype category. This is because the *Zootopia* movie directly displays various types of animals that live in the city of Zootopia. Thus, the differences among race are the most expressed issues. In addition, gender and other category are the categories that have the least data.

The use of stereotypes by several characters in the *Zootopia* movie has different functions and depends on the context in the story. In this movie, eleven characters often use stereotypes with individual functions, both cognitive and affective. This is evidenced by the thirty-seven data of stereotyping utterances that refers to individual functions. Characters in *Zootopia* movie tend to use stereotypes to summarize information about things that have just been encountered. By using the limited information that the user has, in this case stereotypes can help the user in determining attitudes and knowing the characteristics of other characters. Besides that, stereotypes are also used by characters to make stereotyped users look better than other characters or in other words also function as self-defense.

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