

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT AND PERLOCUTIONARY ACT OF JUDY HOOPS' UTTERANCES IN *ZOOTOPIA* MOVIE (2016)

Magdalena Febriwati Nadeak, Dyah Sunggingwati, Nita Maya Valiantien

English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences

Mulawarman University

E-mail: alenanadeak@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In this research, the researcher focused on finding the types of illocutionary act, the context of illocutionary act and whether Judy Hopps' utterances affected the hearers performing the perlocutionary act in *Zootopia* movie. The researcher used two theories by George Yule and Dell Hymes in order to answer the three research questions; what types of illocutionary acts performed by Judy Hopps' utterances, what the contexts of illocutionary acts found in Judy Hopps' utterances and how successful the illocutionary acts of Judy Hopps' utterances affected the hearers performing the perlocutionary acts in *Zootopia* movie. Illocutionary act is performing an act by saying something. There were five types of illocutionary act, such as: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations. *Zootopia* movie is a story about a little rabbit; named Judy Hopps as the main character in *Zootopia* movie. She is an idealistic, cheery, and optimistic and then she wants to be a police officer in *Zootopia* city. Using descriptive qualitative method, the data of this research were gathered from the utterances containing the types and the context of illocutionary act also whether Judy Hopps' utterances affected the hearers performing the perlocutionary act in the conversation of *Zootopia* movie. The results showed that there were thirteen utterances in the form of representative which can be categorized into statements of fact, assert, conclusion, inform, affirm, and report. Thirteen directive utterances in the form of commands, orders, insist, ask, entreat, request. Commissives appeared in the form of commit, promising, refuse, wishing and threatening. Expressives which appear in the form of complimenting, deploring, greeting, mocking, thanking, praising, apologizing, and leave-taking. The last type of illocutionary act was declaration which appeared in the form of approving.

Keywords: *Zootopia* movie, types of illocutionary act, the context of illocutionary act, the perlocutionary act

ABSTRAK

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti fokus mengetahui jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi, konteks tindak ilokusi dan apakah ungkapan-ungkapan Judy Hopps mempengaruhi pendengar menampilkan efek dari tindak ilokusi tersebut di film Zootopia. Peneliti menggunakan dua teori dari George Yule dan Dell Hynes untuk menjawab tiga rumusan-rumusan masalah, yaitu: apa saja jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi yang ditampilkan dari ungkapan-

ungkapan Judy Hopps; apa saja konteks-konteks yang di temukan pada ungkapan-ungkapan Judy Hopps dan bagaimana sukses atau tidak suksesnya tindak ilokusi pada ungkapan-ungkapan Judy Hopps yang mempengaruhi pendengar dalam menampilkan efek dari tindak ilokusi tersebut dari ungkapan Judy Hopps. Tindak ilokusi adalah melakukan suatu tindakan dengan mengatakan sesuatu. Ada lima jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi, yaitu: *representative, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif*. Film *Zootopia* adalah kisah tentang seekor kelinci, dia adalah Judy Hopps sebagai pemeran utama dalam film *Zootopia*. Dia adalah seekor kelinci yang idealistik, riang, optimis, dan kemudian dia ingin menjadi seorang polisi di kota *Zootopia*. Menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dari ungkapan-ungkapan yang berisi jenis tindak ilokusi, konteks tindak ilokusi dan ungkapan-ungkapan Judy Hopps yang mempengaruhi pendengar menampilkan efek dari tindak ilokusi tersebut dari ucapan Judy Hoops. Dari hasil analisis dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat tiga belas ungkapan dalam bentuk *representative* yang dapat dikategorikan kedalam menyatakan suatu fakta, menuntut, kesimpulan, memberitahukan, menegaskan, dan melaporkan. Tiga belas ungkapan *direktif* dalam bentuk memerintah, pemesanan, meminta dengan tegas, bertanya, memohon dengan sangat dan meminta. *Komisif* muncul dalam bentuk melakukan, member, harapan, menolak, berharap, dan mengancam. *Ekpresif* muncul dalam bentuk memuji, menyesalkan, salam, menghina, meminta maaf, dan berpisah. Jenis terakhir dari tindakan ilokusi adalah *deklaratif* yang muncul dalam bentuk mengakui.

Kata kunci: film *Zootopia*, jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi, konteks, efek

A. BACKGROUND

Language has many functions in communication to support social relationship between human in an environment. When the speaker communicates to the hearer, the speaker and the hearer can also get new knowledge because the utterances bring information such as expressing an idea, a wish, a suggestion, thought or feeling through words or in the act, etc. In communication, context was really important because the context is needed to help the hearer to understand what speaker means and as contribution to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given an utterance to the hearer.

There were eight aspects in communication, namely setting and scene, participants, end, act sequence, key, instrumentalist, norms and genre (Hymes, 1978). Those eight aspects are important in our daily communication because it can influence the meaning in communication with other people. In speech act, the speaker describes what the speaker means in producing an utterance to the hearer. It is usually performed within a situation that provides contextual elements that help interpret the speaker's intention. In speech acts, there are three kinds of different act, such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (Yule, 1996).

Conversation is used in our daily life to speak with other people and the conversation can be used in a movie. Speech act in every conversation in the movie can represent the complex case of speech acts in order to find what the main character does by saying something. In a movie, there is a character that is the most important thing. The character has an utterance to interact with the other characters who are the players in the story.

This research analyzed types of illocutionary act, the context of illocutionary act and whether Judy Hopps' utterances affected the hearers performing the perlocutionary act in

Zootopia movie. The researcher chose the data from Judy Hopps' utterances as the main character in *Zootopia* movie.

Zootopia movie was written and directed by Byron Howard, Rich Moore, and Jared Bush. *Zootopia* movie is a 2016 American 3D the 55th computer-animated buddy cop comedy-adventure film produced by Walt Disney Animation Classics series Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. *Zootopia* movie is a story about a little rabbit, named Judy Hoppy. She is an idealistic, cheery, and optimistic and also she wants to be a police officer in *Zootopia* city.

From the explanation on the background, the researcher formulated some of the following questions; (a) What are the types of illocutionary acts performed by Judy Hopps' utterances in *Zootopia* movie? (b) What are the contexts of illocutionary act found in Judy Hopps' utterances in *Zootopia* movie? (c) How successful or unsuccessful are the illocutionary of Judy Hopps' utterances affected the hearers performing the perlocutionary acts?

Based on the research questions, the objectives of the research were: (a) To determine the types of illocutionary act uttered by Judy Hopps' utterances of this movie; (b) To analyze the contexts of illocutionary act performed by Judy Hopps' utterances; (c) To analyze whether Judy Hopps' utterances are affected the hearers performing the perlocutionary acts.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) to communicate there are some meaning of words (Yule, 1996).

2. Speech Act

Speech act is the speaker's action performed via utterances that are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (Yule, 1996). In speech act, when people convey some information, they intend that when the message is delivered, the hearer will do something. Speech acts is the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts, such as locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

The first, locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or the speaker uses the identifiable expression producing a meaningful and understandable utterances linguistic expression to hearer (Yule, 1996). The second, illocutionary act is the act doing something. In illocutionary act, the speaker tends to have certain purpose in her or his utterances. The speaker informs something in communication, and then the information will be received by the hearer. And then, the last, perlocutionary act is the act of affecting something. Perlocutionary act is creating an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect, intended or not, achieved in an addressee by a speaker's utterance (Yule, 1996).

3. Context

Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) stated that there were eight aspects in communication, namely setting and setting and scene, participants, end, act sequence, key, instrumentalist, norms and genre.

Setting refers to the time and place or physical condition where the conversation takes place. Meanwhile, scene refers to the abstract, psychological situation or cultural definition of an event. A participant refers to the various relationships of speaker and listener, addressor-addressee, or sender-receiver. It includes social specified role in the choice of language, such as the levels of formality and informality. An end refers to the expected outcomes or the purposes and the goals which are resulted in the conversations. Act sequence refers to the actual form and content of what is said, the utterances which are used and how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic.

Key refers to the tone, manner, or spirit where the particular message is conveyed: lighthearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on. Instrumentalities refers to the choice of channel used in the conversation, such as spoken or written, as well as the choice of actual form of speech such as registers (speech style), language, dialect, or code which is chosen by the speakers. Norms refers to specific behaviors and properties associated with the conversational exchange, such as the way to open the conversation in a specific language which is related to its cultural aspects. Genre refers to the forms or the types of utterances, such as poems, proverbs, jokes, sermons, prayer, lectures, or editorials.

4. Classification of Illocutionary Act

There are five classification of illocutionary act as one general classification system lists, such as; representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaration (Yule, 1996). By using representative, the speaker makes words fit the world or belief (Yule, 1996). Representative includes statements of fact, assert, conclusion, description, argue, state, claim, complain, inform, report, describe, predict, and affirm. Directives are illocutionary acts that the speaker uses to get something done by the hearer. These acts express what the speaker wants and the speakers' attempts to make the world fit the word via the hearer. Directive includes commands, orders, requests, suggestions, asking, advising, begging, forbidding, recommending, question, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, dare, challenge, defy, advise, demanding, insisting.

Commissives are illocutionary acts used by the speaker to commit actions in future. These acts express what the speaker intends to do. By means of commissives, the speakers undertake to make the world fit with the words via the speakers (Yule, 1996). The point of a promise is to commit the speaker to do something, such as: committing, promising, refusing, wishing, predicting, threatening, vowing, volunteering, pledged.

Expressives are acts involve psychological states of the speakers. When performing these acts the speakers makes words fit the worlds or feeling (Yule, 1996). The point of expressive such as: statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow, apologizing, complimenting, condoling, congratulating, deploring, praising, regretting, thanking, and welcoming.

Declaration is the kinds of speech acts on illocutionary act that changes the world via utterance. The act of declaration is approving, betting, blessing christening, confirming, cursing, resign, dismiss, name, excommunicate. "In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words" (Yule, 1996).

5. *Zootopia* Movie

Zootopia is written and directed by Byron Howard, Rich Moore, and Jared Bush. This movie is a 2016 American 3D computer-animated buddy cop comedy-adventure movie. This movie is the 55th animated feature in the Walt Disney Animated Classics series. Judy Hopps (Ginnifer Goodwin) is an idealistic, cheery and optimistic young bunny who's left home to be a police officer in a big city of Zootopia. There are some reasons to choose *Zootopia* movie as an object of this research. The first reason was about the story. The genre of this movie has comedy-adventure movie by Walt Disney Animated Classics series. The movie talked about a little rabbit who has a spirit to become a police officer for Zootopia city. The second reason was related to the character. The main character in this movie is an idealistic, cheery and optimistic young little bunny; she is brave to left her parents and her family to be a police officer in a big city of Zootopia, and Judy Hopps as the main character of this movie. She has parents and family who love her so much, that they give permission to her dreams, to become a police officer. The third reason was, the movie also consists of illocutionary act, perlocutionary act and the context of illocutionary act as the aim of this research was analyzed in *Zootopia* movie (2016). There are some reasons why the researcher chooses illocutionary act to analyze Judy Hopps' utterances. Firstly, Judy Hopps is the main character in this movie, mostly she uses the utterances refers to give an order, inform, promise, praise, question to make her hearer can understand, believe, and do something based on Judy's said by in her more utterances. Secondly, she is described as a brave police officer for Zootopia city. Although, she is a little rabbit from family carrot farmer she wants to be a police officer in Zootopia city and she can make her dreams come true in her life.

6. Previous Research

There are four previous research used in this research. The first was *The Analysis of Illocutionary Act Used by The Main Characters in Endgame Drama by Samuel Beckett* conducted by Sakdiyah (2014) from English Letters, Faculty of Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The result of her analysis, she found that the illocutionary force in *Endgame* drama are concluding, denying, informing, asking, naming, stating, commanding, defining, calling, apologizing, disagreeing, ordering, requesting, and predicting. The researcher also found the functions of illocutionary acts are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. In answering all her questions, she used mix approach in her research method.

The second research was *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Film Alice in Wonderland* conducted earlier by Nunis (2012) from Lecturer of English Department Program, STAIN Tulungagung. She analyzed the conversational fragments used by the characters in *Alice in Wonderland* movie. She used Searle's theory to analyze the illocutionary acts and Leech's theory to analyze the politeness maxims.

The third research was *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time Movie* conducted by Wardani (2011) from State Islamic University "Syarif Hidayatullah" Jakarta. The aims of her research were to find seventeen data in the utterances of Dastan as the main character and his partners in *Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time* movie that classified illocutionary acts and the context in five scenes.

The last was *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Sherlock Holmes Movie* conducted by Nugroho (2011) from State Islamic University "Syarif Hidayatullah" Jakarta. The results of his research are five types of illocutionary acts, such as; representatives,

directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. In his research, the researcher found the illocutionary act of directive is often used by Sherlock Holmes in his utterances.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

The researcher used qualitative research in this research because the data was taken from the form of utterances. This kind of data is indeed supposed to be qualitative, rather than quantitative (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Qualitative research does not give the numeral or statistics, but it depends on how is the knowledge of the researcher in analyzing the data. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative where the researcher described and analyzed the types of illocutionary act, the context of illocutionary act and to analyze whether Judy Hopps' utterances affected the hearers performing the perlocutionary acts in *Zootopia* movie.

2. Data and Source of Data

The researcher chooses the script of *Zootopia* movie as the main source of data in this research. The data of this research were from the utterances containing the types of illocutionary act, the contexts of illocutionary act and the successful or unsuccessful of Judy Hopps' utterances affected the hearers performing the perlocutionary acts.

3. Research Instrument

The primary instrument of this research was the researcher herself. This research is applied George Yule's five categories of illocutionary acts to determine what kind of speech acts and perlocutionary acts used by Judy Hopps' character. Then, the researcher also used Hymes' theory to analyze the context of illocutionary acts used by Judy Hopps in *Zootopia* movie (2016).

4. Data Collection

In this research, there were some processes of collecting data that the research conducted: the first process was the researcher searched the movie and also the script of *Zootopia* movie. The second process was watching *Zootopia* movie to find the story. The third process was reading and understanding the entire dialogue on the script movie. The last process was highlighting the utterance that consists of types of illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts and the context of illocutionary act on the script of *Zootopia* movie (2016).

5. Data Analysis

After the data has been collected, the next step is data analysis. There are four steps of data analysis in qualitative research, such as: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In this research, the researcher analyzed the data that have been collected. The analysis aimed to get a valid data which appropriates with the three research problems. There were some steps in doing data analysis as follow; The first step was categorized every Judy Hopps' utterances to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, or abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcriptions. The second was organizing, compressing, constructing the

information that permitted conclusion drawing. The third step was drawing the conclusion after analyze the data.

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Representatives

The first type of illocutionary acts found in Judy Hopps' utterances in *Zootopia* movie was representatives. Representative is the kind of illocutionary acts that state what speaker believes to be factual (true) or not (false). By using these acts, the speaker makes words fit the world or belief (Yule, 1996). The example includes to statements of fact, to assert, to conclude, to description, to argue, to state, to claim, to complain, to inform, to report, to describe, to predict, to hypothesize, to tell, to affirm are some performative verbs indicating these types of acts.

The following shows the data of conversation:

Data 1. Young Judy Hopps : And I can make the world a better place, I am going to be a police officer!

Young Gideon Grey : Bunny cop! That is the most stupid thing I ever heard. (min. 00:02:30 - 00:02:41)

The utterance uttered by Judy Hopps when she performed her character after her friends finished showing their character in Bunny-burrow at the Carrot Days Festival. Judy knew what she would do when she grew up. At the time, when she said the utterance above Judy was still young with her friends performed on the festival. Judy used the word "can" to convince and assert her parents, and her friends to believe what she said. She said about her dreams because thousands of years ago, when the world was forced by a nature-ruled, which the small creatures in this world were scared by some predators or bigger creatures. She wants to be a police officer because she wants to protect the small creatures from being preyed by the predators, besides she wants Zootopia city to grow to be a better place for every creatures in this world.

The setting of the conversation between Judy Hopps and Gideon Grey were in the afternoon, at Carrot day's festival, the Bunny-burrow. Participants from the conversation were Judy Hopps as the speaker and Young Gideon Grey as the hearer. The end from the conversation was Judy asserted her friend who is Young Gideon Grey to believe what she said about her dreams. Act sequence from the conversation was she talked her utterances when her friends finished their performance. The key from the conversation was Judy used the serious tone because she wants to make her parents, friends understand, believe about what she said in her performance. The instrument from the conversation was the channel is totally oral and the register is totally formal because she performs in front of her parents and friends. Norms from the conversation was Young Gideon Grey's answer to Judy was bad answer that shows his insult Judy Hopps. The way Judy's performance made Young Gideon Grey laugh her. The genre from this conversation, Young Gideon Grey with her other friends were the participants of Carrot days festival, the Bunny-burrow.

During the festival, all of Judy's friends and parents acted as the audiences or the hearer who will give the perlocutionary act at the time, and Young Gideon, one of the hearers who watched Judy's performance. Nevertheless, her friend gave such a bad feedback or unsuccessful perlocutionary act, he was Young Gideon Grey. He was the

hearer who did not say an utterance “wow” or “awesome” or “give applause” instead. Gideon Grey spontaneously surprised and laugh after he hears Judy Hopps’ utterance, because Gideon thought Judy’s dream or ambition was impossible to be real. In this case, hence, Judy Hopps’ illocutionary act was unsuccessful perlocutionary act because it does not get the expected positive perlocutionary act from Gideon Grey, her parents and friends as the hearer who watch Judy’s performance.

2. Directives

Directives are illocutionary acts that the speakers use to get something done by the hearers. These acts express what the speaker wants and the speakers’ attempts to make the world fit the word via the hearer (Yule, 1996). They express what the speaker wants and which causes the hearer to take a particular action. The act of directives such as command, order, request, suggestion, asking, advising, begging, forbidding, recommend, question, plead, pray, entreat, invite, insisting, etc.

The following shows the data of conversation:

Data 2. Young Judy Hopps : (unfazed) Kindly return my friend’s tickets.

Young Gideon Grey : Come and get them! But watch out, ‘cause I am a fox, and like you said in your dumb little stage play, us predators used to eat prey! And our killer instinct’s still in our den-nuh. (min. 00:04:35 - 00:04:37)

Judy wants to help her friends from Gideon Grey. She directed to order Gideon Grey to do what she wants. When Judy said the utterances kindly return my friend’s tickets to Gideon Grey, it was seen her way to make Gideon Grey can return the tickets and stop to hurt her friends because indirectly Judy seen her friend was satisfied, crying, shoot ask their tickets to Gideon Grey.

The setting of this conversation was a field in the afternoon. Judy ordered Gideon Grey to return the tickets, because Judy seen Gideon hurt and take her friend’s tickets finally Judy can help and take her friend’s tickets after Judy tried order Gideon Grey to do what Judy wants. The Context of situation, Judy acted to be a police officer after she came to the festival. Judy used serious and high tone when she talked with Gideon Grey, because Judy was angry with him. Participants from the conversation were Judy Hopps as the speaker and Young Gideon Grey as the hearer. The key from this conversation, by using her serious and high tone, Judy tried to give Gideon Grey some orders to help Sharla and Gareth who was hurted and disturb by Gideon Grey after they finished watch Judy Hopps’ appears at the festival.

Young Gideon Grey as the hearer did the appropriate perlocutionary act and it was look successful perlocutionary act even Judy says to him. Young Gideon Grey as the hearer who gets effect from Judy’s utterances. So Young Gideon Grey did what Judy’s order and finally, he returned her friend’s tickets, even the moment when he returned the tickets to Judy, he threaten, frighten, and hurt Judy.

3. Commissives

Commissives are illocutionary acts used by the speaker to commit actions in future. These acts express what the speaker intends to do. By means of commissives, the speakers

undertake to make the world fit with the words via the speakers (Yule, 1996). The point of a promise is to commit the speaker to do something, such as: committing, promising, refusing, wishing, predicting, threatening, vowing, etc.

The following shows the data of conversation:

Data 3. Dawn Bellwether : Congratulation, Officer Hopps.
Judy Hopps : I *will not* let you down. This has been my dream since I was kid.
Dawn Bellwether : (aside) you know, it is a - it is a real proud day for us little you. (min. 00:07:55 - 00:08:01)

Within the conversation of the movie, it was clearly seen that Judy's illocutionary act was commissives, when she *promised* Dawn Bellwether that she "*will not*" let her down. *Act sequence from this conversation*, it was her dream when she was kid, until they were work together at Police department office, she and Dawn Bellwether will become a good job-partner. Judy used the word "*will not*", it means that she promised and proclaim to Dawn Bellwether, that she will not let Dawn Bellwether down. It means that Dawn Bellwether did not feel disappointed because she will be a Judy's job-partner when Judy becomes a police officer.

The setting of this conversation was standing on stage of Zootopia Police Academy in afternoon. *Participants from the conversation* were Judy Hopps as the speaker and Dwan Bellwether as the hearer. *Key from this conversation*, when she declares her promise to Dawn, she used serious tone to affirm her promise. Dawn Bellwether as the hearer did the appropriate perlocutionary act, and it was look *successful perlocutionary act* even Judy talk to her. Dawn Bellwether was the hearer who got some effects from Judy's utterances. So after she heard Judy's promise, she gave her smile because she feels so happy to hear that. Besides, Mr. Leodore Lion heart is in a surprising way, gave a great privilege to officially assign Judy to the heart of Zootopia, precinct one, city central. Dawn Bellwether gave a congratulation handshake to Judy, until Judy says the utterances Dawn Bellwether.

4. Expressives

These acts involve psychological states of the speakers. When performing these acts the speakers makes words fit the worlds or feeling (Yule, 1996). The point of expressive such as: statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow, apologizing, complimenting, condoling, congratulating, deploring, praising, regretting, thanking, and welcoming.

The following shows the data of conversation:

Data 12. Fru Fru : Oh my god, did you see those leopard print jeggings?
Judy Hopps : I *love* your hair.
FruFru : Thank you! (min. 00:30:22 - 00:30:33)

The next day, Judy is doing her meter maid duty again. A parking meter went off and she put a ticket on a car. *The conversation happened* when Judy runs out of her car, throws her hat away, tears off her vest like Superman tearing out of his uniform, and chases after Duke but Duke Weaselton still try faded away from Judy. When Duke faded away from Judy he kicks the donuts sign, Judy ducks. Not far away, FruFru, a lady shrew is seen walking down the street with her shrew friends carrying shopping bags. After FruFru says her utterance to her friends, suddenly there were donuts sign come close to FruFru and

her friends. Judy used the word “love” that she complimented to FruFru because Judy complimented and showed her physiological attitude by saying “Love” to FruFru.

So, FruFru did what Judy’s compliment and FruFru gave thank because she feels so happy when Judy helped her when a big donuts sign near her. Participants from the conversation above were Judy Hopps as the speaker and FruFru as the hearer. The setting of this conversation was seen walking down the street with her shrew friends; they carried shopping bags at afternoon. Judy gave a compliment to FruFru, because Judy saved FruFru life from the giant donuts when Judy runs Duke Weaselton. Key from this conversation, Judy used serious and high tone because she is really give a complimenting to FruFru in order she can saved from the giant donuts. FruFru was as the hearer does do the appropriate perlocutionary act and it looks successful perlocutionary act even Judy says to her. FruFru was the hearer who gets effect from Judy’s utterances. So, FruFru do what Judy’s compliments and she do what Judy wants, FruFru just says the word “aw..thank you” to Judy because from Judy’s compliments above FruFru.

5. Declaration

Declaration is the kind of speech act that changes the world via utterance. In this act, the utterance is uttered by someone who is especially authorized to do; like judges, minister, bosses, etc. The acts of declarations are approving, betting, blessing christening, confirming, cursing, resigning, dismissing, naming, excommunicating, and declaring. But the illocutionary act of declaration is only 1 declaration utterances on the data finding.

The following shows the data of conversation:

Data 13. Judy Hopps : Come on. (Orders) The weasel was not lying.

Nick Wilde : Yeah, it looks like ol’ Doug’s cornered the markzet on Night Howlers.
(min = 01:23:28 - 01:23:44)

Judy’s utterances The weasel was not lying refers to type illocutionary act of declaration in the form of approving. Judy approved to Nick Wilde gave an approve that Judy says her utterances to Nick Wilde, it means that the weasel said true information to Judy Hopps and Nick Wilde when they bring Duke Weaselton to Mr. Big in Tundra-town. Weasel then talk to Judy and Nick about the stolen Night Howlers, and where the night howlers are will be sold. After Weasel give the information to them. This moment referred to declaration that Jude and Nick believe that information from Duke Weaselton. Then, Judy and Nick Wilde went to Doug’s lab by a car. They arrive at Doug’s lab and discover it is full of flower just like the ones from the Hopp’s Family Farm. Participants from the conversation were Judy Hopps as the speaker and Nick Wilde as the hearer.

The setting of this conversation was train station. Act sequence from this conversation, Judy and Nick entered the station and find an old train car in the afternoon. They believe on Weasel’s information about the night howler. They believe that they will find Doug to search the Night Howlers. Nick Wilde as the hearer did the appropriate perlocutionary act and it looks successful perlocutionary act even Judy says to Nick. Nick Wilde as the hearer who got effect from Judy’s utterances. So, Nick Wilde did the same thing with Judy. He gave his agreement about Judy’s true utterances.

E. CONCLUSION

Illocutionary act known as a part of speech act which usually deals with how human means something they utter to the others. In pragmatic, there are five categories of illocutionary act, which usually used by the speaker's act of did something based on the speaker's utterances. This research concerned on illocutionary acts used by Judy Hopps' character in *Zootopia* movie. Based on the analysis the conclusion were stated as the following: all of the classifications of illocutionary act were found in Judy Hopps' utterance, the context of illocutionary act happened when Judy talked with other characters and perlocutionary act have unsuccessful and successful perlocutionary act affected Judy Hopps' hearers performing the perlocutionary acts from *Zootopia* movie.

Further, there were five categories of illocutionary act used by Judy Hopps which include Representative, Directives, Commissives, Expressives, and Declaration. The researcher found total one hundred fifty-nine of Judy Hopps' utterances those indicated as the types of illocutionary act in *Zootopia* movie (2016). Directives were the most frequent utterances performed by Judy Hopps.

Representatives are illocutionary acts that state what speakers believe to be factual (true) or not (false). By using these acts, the speaker makes words fit the world or believe (Yule, 1996). Representative act frequently appears during the interaction between Judy Hopps and other characters. Judy Hopps conveys her belief about a new thing that she talks to find and make a better place in Zootopia city.

Directives are illocutionary acts that the speaker uses to get something done by the hearers. These acts express what the speaker wants and the speakers' attempts to make the world fit the word via the hearer (Yule, 1996). They express what the speaker wants and which causes the hearer to take a particular action. In *Zootopia* movie, Judy Hopps used her utterances to influence the other characters to do try something new, because she thought that a new thing can make a better place in Zootopia city.

Only one illocutionary act of declaration is found in Judy Hopps' utterances. Based on all of the classification of illocutionary acts, directive act is dominantly used in Judy Hopps' utterance in *Zootopia* movie (2016).

REFERENCES

- Hymes, D. (1974). *Foundation in Sociolinguistics*. London: Tavistock Publications Limited.
- Movie Disney. (2016). *Zootopia*. <http://movie.disney.id/zootopia>, 2016. Web. May 16, 2016.
- Miles, M. B. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. United States: Sage Publication.
- Movie Disney. (2016). *Zootopia*. Web. May 17, 2016.
- Nunis, Samawati. (2012). *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Film Alice in Wonderland*. Tulungagung: IAIN.
- Nugroho, A. S. (2011). *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Sherlock Homes Movie*. English Department Letters and Humanities Faculty State Islamic University, Syararif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 11-14.
- Sakdiyah, Fatimatus. (2014). *The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by the Main Characters in Endgame Drama by Samuel Beckett*. Surabaya: State Islamic University Sunan Ampel.

- Searle, R. John. (1969). *An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J. R., & Vanderveken, D. (1985). *Foundations of Illocutionary Logic*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Wardani, N. A. (2011). *An Analysisi of Illocutionary Act in Prince of Persia: The Sandof Time Movie*. Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatulah.
- Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An introduction to Sociolinguistics*. United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.
- _____. (2014). *The Study of Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press.