AN ANALYSIS OF SATIRE IN MOVIE SCRIPT "ZOOTOPIA" BY BYRON HOWARD

An Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-Degree

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ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF SATIRE IN MOVIE SCRIPT "ZOOTOPIA" BY BYRON HOWARD

BY:
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The objectives of this research were to find out the type of satire and language function of satire in film script zootopia by Byron Howard.Satire is figurative language to reveal the situation or students' behavior which is used as reinforcement to convey a message and it is also an utterance which is used parody, irony and humor to criticize and laugh at the situation or students' behavior. satire also have a particular area of difficulty. satire are part of English materials, which learners of English should master. Translating satire is essential because they are frequently used in daily communication.

The research used qualitative descriptive research design because it investigates the utterances of the satire used by several characters in the film script Zootopia by using a human as the instrument. In data analysis, the researcher watched the original movie, categorizing the movie script by several characters, identifying the film which contains the type of satire, determining language function of satire, categorizing the data to the next step—analyzing the data type of satire based on Paul Simpson : Episodic satire, personal satire, experiential satire and textual, and language function of satire by Narendrari: as entertaiment, as critism, as a lesson.

From the data analysis, the results of this research type of satire showed that: (1) there are three types of the satire used by several characters in Movie Script Zootopia consists of a Episodic, Personal, and Experiential (2) there are three language function of satire used by several characters in Movie Script Zootopia composed as a Entertaiment, as a Critism, as a Lesson.

Keywords: *Satire, Movie Script, Qualitative Research, Zootopia by Byron Howard*

DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled: An Analysis of Satire in Movie Script Zootopia by Byron Howard is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledged in the text.

Bandar Lampung, Januari 2024
Declared by,

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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: **AN ANALYSIS OF SATIRE IN MOVIE SCRIPT "ZOOTOPIA" BY BYRON HOWARD, By: GERAL RACHMAN ARANZA, NPM: 1711040065, Study Program: English Education,** was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Friday, December 27th 2023.

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MOTTO

ٱعْلَمُوٓا۟ أَنَّمَا ٱلْحَيَوٰةُ ٱلدُّنْيَا لَعِبٌ وَلَهْوٌ ....

Know that worldly life is just a game .....
(Q.S Al-Hadid 20:57)[1]
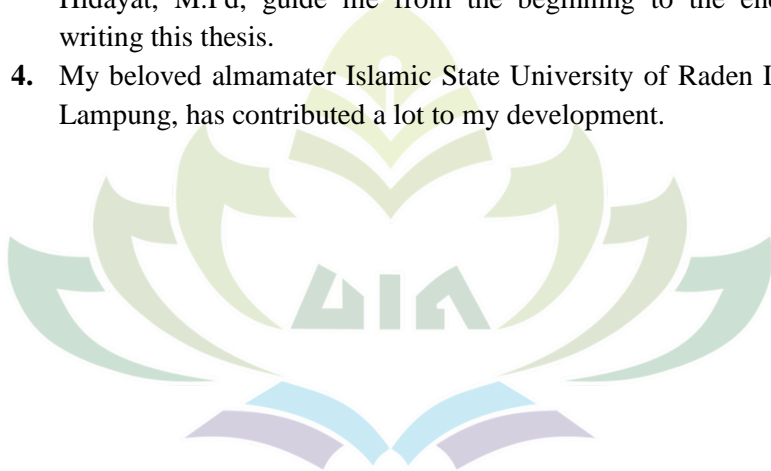
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[1] https://quran.nu.or.id/al-hadid/20

DEDICATION

With gratitude and loves, this thesis is dedicated to everyone who loves and cares me a lot. I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Teddy permana and Mrs.Fera Marlia. Thanks for your patient, sacrifice, love and support endlessly, pray for my success, and advice you have put me through all of my life.
2. My beloved sister, Raisya Dyra Radisti. Thank you for your help and support.
3. My supervisor, Mr M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd and Mr. Agus Hidayat, M.Pd, guide me from the beginning to the end of writing this thesis.
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CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Geral Rachman Aranza. He is called by Geral. He was born on October 12nd 1999, in Bandung. He is the first son of Mr. Teddy Pernama and Mrs. Fera Marlia. He has one sister, her name is Raisya Dyra Radisti.

He accomplished him formal education at kindergarten TK Sekar Arum in Bandung and finished in 2005. Then He entered Elementary School at SD N 2 Pelita in Bandar Lampung and finished in 2011. Then He continued him Junior High School at MTs N 1 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2014. After that, He continued him Senior High School at MAN 2 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2017. After He completed him study at Senior High School, He continued her study at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. He was an active student in the organization at English Education Major named ESA (English Student Association).

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First of all, Praise be to Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala the Almighty, the most Merciful, the Most Beneficent for His blessing and mercy given to the researcher during her study and completing this thesis. Then, the best best wishes and salutations be upon the great messenger prophet Muhammad peace be upon Him.

This thesis entitled "An Analysis of Satire in Movie Script Zootopia by Byron Howard". The primary aim of writing this thesis is to fulfill students' partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain S1-degree.

This thesis could not be done well except with others' support and guidance. Therefore, the researcher would like to give much thanks to the following people for their ideas, time, support, and guidance for this thesis:

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Finally, none or nothing is perfect and neither in this thesis. Any correction and suggestion for this thesis are always open heartedly welcome.

Bandar Lampung, 27 December 2023
The Researcher

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

In this research, the researcher took the title **AN ANALYSIS OF SATIRE IN MOVIE SCRIPT "ZOOTOPIA" BY BYRON HOWARD.** Meanwhile, it is essential to define terminology in the title to avoid misconceptions during research. As a result, below are some definitions for the terms used in the title:

Analysis is the act of studying or examining something in detail, in order to discover or understand more about it, or your opinion and judgment.[1] The definition of analysis needs to be understood because it is used in various fields of science. Starting from mathematics, economics, business, management, social, and other fields of science use this term with a meaning according to the context. An analysis of this research can help researcher to find and understand the satire.

Satire is the use of humor, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices, particularly in the context of contemporary politics and other topical issues.[2] The main goal is to make improvements both ethically and aesthetically. There are many types of satire based on the target. In this research, the researcher only focuses on satire.

Movie is a recorded sequence of film or video images displayed on a screen with sufficient rapidity as to create the illusion of motion and continuity.[3] People enjoy watching movies because they can gain inspiration, knowledge, information, ideas,

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[1]Dictionary.Cambridge.org. Analysis. Available in https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/analysis
[2]Dictionary.Cambridge.org. Satire. Available in https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/satire
[3]www.thefreedictionary.com. Movie. Available in https://www.thefreedictionary.com/movie

and fresh information from them.Movie will be used as media to analyze the satire in this research.

Movie script The definition and function that, apart from being a reference material in the production process, the screenplay script also serves as the basic material to unify the perceptions between producers and film crews about the film.[4] Scenarios can minimize differences in interpretation and form the basis of clear planning.

Zootopia is a 2016 American 3D animated film directed by Byron Howard. This film is an animated film from Disney that tells the story of a fairy tale (fable) with an adventure plot, detective, action, and of course comedy. This story, which is a detective genre, actually has a lot of moral messages in it, besides the excitement of solving kidnapping puzzles, the tension when fighting criminals, and the humor of various scenes.

B. Background of the Problem

Language is using to communicate between one people and others people. Language is like an idea, emotions, and desires that can be produced some symbols. People are unable to carry out their everyday activities without using language. English is spoken in all the world's countries, irrespective of their mother tongue. language is the body of words and the system for their use in communicating that are common to the people of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition.[5]

Language is crucial in our lives because everyone requires it as part of their conversation or interaction with other people. All actions are difficult to complete without the use of language. Language is quickly developing due to the globalization shift, often known as Industry 4.0. In this era, English is the only

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[4]Tumpi, *Film Scenario, Definition and Function* (Tumpi.Id, 2017), available on https://tumpi.id/naskah-skenario-film
[5] Verderber, Rudolf F. *Speech for Effective Communication*. (New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston., 1999), 52.

language that has emphasized development. Because English is an art form and a product of the human mind, which includes thinking, emotion, intelligence, and action, it can be centered on development. As a result, English is the most significant language for conceiving andcreating art and culture that may be used as a benchmark in the development of Industry 4.0 in the language department and literature.

English is one of a foreign language in Indonesia. It becomes an important need for people to gain more combative advantages. It is known that language has functioned as media to connect among nations, and to develop knowledge and science and the english teaching in Indonesia is to enable students to use english in real situation. It means which the students can use it as a means of communication and comprehending some sources written in it.

In English there are writings in which expression and form, with respect to ideas of permanent and universal importance, are characteristic or essential, such as films, media, poetry, novels, history, biographies, and essays which are called literature.[6]The language that used in literature is either completely symbolic or partly. Bysymbolic it mean that the literary language has to have (at least partly) patternedlanguage, figurative speech and so on.

Figurative languages are words and expressions used in poems, prose, poetry,movie and texts to convey various meanings and interpretations from the literal meaning. Figurative language often to describe something by comparing it to something else. Dancygier and Swetser state that figurative usages clearly do not serve, the same purposes as their literal translation, because of this, many students still confuse about the form or the types of figurative language as satire especially students of English Education Program at Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.[7]

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[6]Dictionary.com. literature. Available in https://www.dictionary.com/browse/literature

[7] B. Dancygier, E. S. *Figurative Language*. (New York: Cambridge University Press., 2014), 9.

Movie can be part of literature. The development of technology breaks the limit or form of literature.[8] Literature and movie can be a medium to convey a text in a different form. The text that is conveyed is an idea. For example, a book can be audio-visualized to be a film or can be an audio as an audiobook. As Pope argued in Wahyudi, text is not only "the printed word", but it can "include web publication, advertising, film, television, video, and digitalized sound, graphic media, mixed media texts, and even installations".[9] It makes film can be able to be analyzed by using literary criticisms or literary theories as same as using literary criticisms or literary theories in analyzing literary works.

Humans can express their ideas, thoughts, and complaints in many forms. One of many forms that can be used is film. Film shows a story of daily life by using audiovisual as a medium. Film is not only focused to entertain the audience, but it can be a medium to convey a meaning or message which can influence the audience. The message makes the audience thinks and compares it with their life. They can learn from the film by undertaking the best and leaving the badness. It shows that a literary work can increase human civilization through the meaning or message of its works.[10] In the same line, Mast in his book Interrelations of Literature stated, "film is a modern "language" – a complex communicative system for making and conveying meaning."[11]

A message is revealed directly in the scene that is played by the actor whereas an indirect message is known by doing an analysis or deep pondering. There are various messages in a film that contains commentary about social figures or personal, issues

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[8]Wahyudi, T. *Membaca Kemungkinan Film sebagai Objek Penelitian Sastra.Parafrase \:Jurnal Kajian Kebahasaan & Kesastraan*, (Yogyakarta: Akademi Film 17(2)2017), 33-38.

[9]Wahyudi, T. *Membaca Kemungkinan Film sebagai Objek Penelitian Sastra. Parafrase :Jurnal Kajian Kebahasaan & Kesastraan*, (Yogyakarta: Akademi Film 17(2)2017),38.

[10]Ramrao, T. N. *Film and Literature: An Overview*. (Epitome Journals, 2(9)., 2016), 149- 156.

[11]Mast, G. (1982).*Literature and Film.In J.-P. B. (ed), Interrelations of Literature* (New York: The Modern Language Association of America.,1982), 285

in a society or government, et cetera. One of a lot of ways to reveal issues or commentary in a film is satire.

Satire is figurative language to reveal the situation or students' behavior which is used as reinforcement to convey a message and it is also an utterance which is used parody, irony and humor to criticize and laugh at the situation or students' behavior. From the explanation above, satire has criteria to include in figurative language. As we know, figurative language are an utilization of wealth of language to make certain effects. So that a literary work are more alive. Figurative language make students interest to read or listen a literary work and figurative language has typical way to convey thoughts and feelings.

For students, the injusties and problems in their environment are too big to confront directly. So, one of the approaches by using humor. Satire also gets attention from students when there are social issues which usually ignore by them. Unfortunately, students are so difficult to distinguish between indignity with satire. Satire has the aim so usually in satire has a hidden moral message. Satire forces reader or listener to takes conclusion of moral message through satire it self because the aim of satire is to convey a message then it is important for satire to has the significant points. In order to satire can reach its target, there are several things which should be understood. Satire is less successful to reach its target if used by less smart students or people, the society that have less insight and the students are not open minded. These situations are the topic of this research. In this research, the writer chooses satire as a topic and Zootopia film directed by Byron Howard as the object.

Zootopia tells of a world inhabited by all kinds of mammals. In that world, all animals walk on two legs and behave like humans or are anthropomorphic. They live in today's modern world. Therefore, the audience can witness the lives of these animals living with technology and dealing with social problems which are the strong ideas of the film. Then the film Zootopia carries a moral message that can be felt by many people. The film wants to convey that everyone can become what they want as long

as it is accompanied by a strong desire. Therefore, researchers are interested in examining the satire contained in the film. This film represents public criticism through satire

The researcher will use the movie script *Zootopia by Byron Howard* because there are have four types satire based on the target in this film. Thus, satire can be found in everyday life. Thus, the researcher uses the film *Zootopia by Byron Howard* because this film is a cartoon with elements of satire in it. Meanwhile, many people still have not mastered and recognized satire itself. Therefore, the researcher is interested in examining satire in the film *Zootopia by Byron Howard*.

This study aims to explain satire in more detail, especially the use of satire which is widely found in everyday life, as well as to add insight into the formulas contained in satire. As we know, in today's era, satire has become the most used sentence in everyday life. Therefore, students need to be more familiar with what satire is. By mastering satire, students can know the use of satire that is good and right. Satire can play an important role in shaping criticism to be more varied and less rigid.

C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher determines that:

1. **Research Focus**

   To find out the types of satire based on the target in the movie script "Zootopia" by Byron Howard. The researcher will use the movie as the object of the research. The researcher will focus of four types of satire: Episodic, personal, experential, and textual.

2. **Research Sub-focus**

   To know the language function satire in the movie script "zootopia" by Byron Howard.

D. Problem Formulation

Based on the background and focus, and sub-focus above, the research questions are:

1. What types of satire, and meaning in movie script "Zootopia" by Byron Howard?

2. What are the language function of satire found in movie script "Zootopia" by Byron Howard?

E. Objective of the Research

The objective of this research are:

1. To know types of satire based on the target in movie script "Zootopia" by Byron Howard?

2. To know the language function of satire found in movie script "Zootopia" by Byron Howard?

F. Significance of the Research

1) Theoretically

This research will add information about literature, figurative language, kinds of figurative language, especially satire. Thus, the resulting theory from this research will develop figurative language knowledge, especially satire.

2) Practically

a. For English Teacher Educators

This research will contribute to English teacher educators the literature, figurative language, kinds of figurative language, especially satire. By knowing the satire in the movie, English teacher educators can develop students' knowledge.

b. For Students

This research will contribute to a better understanding of the satire and its various kinds. Students will

understand the satire in movies and various kinds, thus motivating students in language learning.

c. For Other Researchers

This research will be a source and reference for research carried out by researchers who will examine the figurative language, especially the satire.

G. Relevance Researches

Some researchers have relevance for this research, especially in analyzing the points that focus on, inform the design, and find the conclusion of the previous research, as follows:

The first previous research by Istha Gita Sasmita was entitled "*An Analysis of Satire in Stand-up Comedy 2015*" University of Alauddin State Islamic Makassar. This thesis studied about analysis of satire in stand-uo comedy (Case study in three comedian of Indosiar TV Programme). The objective of this research is to find out the types of satire in three stand up comedian in Indosiar TV and to find out the language function of satire in three stand up comedian in Indosiar TV. In this research, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative research that produced descriptive data about types and function of satire. The researcher choose three comedians and used note taking and documentation as the instrument of the research. The researcher, used Abrams theory about types of satire and Chaer and Agustina theory about language function of satire. The findings of the research showed that there are three types of satire used by the three stand up comedian in stand up comedy Indosiar namely horation, juvernalian, and burlesque. Then, it is also found four function of satire those are personal, interpersonal, referential, and imagination. Therefore, the research concluded that satire in stand up comedy is used by the stand up comedian not only to entertain but also gives knowledge about satire in public.[12]

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[12]Istha Gita S., *An Analysis of Satire in Stand-up Comedy 2015*(Thesis, Alauddin State Islamic Makassar, 2016).

Second, the research by Sasmita Wulandari was entitled "*Satire in the Poems By Gershon Wolf* " University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. This study deals with analysis satire in the poems by Gershon Wolf. The objectives of the study were to describe the types of satire, to describe the satire written in the poem by Gershon Wolf. The data in this research was taken from internet. Descriptive qualitative method was applied to analyzing the data. That found of three poems it is "Waa Waa Warriors", "All The Disadvantages", "A Man of Might and Sleight". The data focused in the poems by Gershon Wolf that consist of Satire. Based on the analysis, there were three types of Satire in the Poems namely Horatian satire, Juvenalian satire, and Manippean satire prposed by Abrams theory. From the data obtained, there were fourteen (14) sentence found in poems by Gersho Wolf. It was found 3 types of Satire in this research, there were (5) sentence of Horatian satire, (3) sentence of Juvenalian satire, (6) sentence of Manppean satire.[13]

The third is the journal from Nurul Hidayani, and Widiarsih Mahanani, with the title" *Satire in Zootopia by Rich Moore and Byron Howard*". This research deals with analysis of satire and utopia condition in Zootopia by Rich Moore and Byron Howard. This research aims to find out the type of satire and to know the kind of utopia condition reflected in Zootopia. The writer uses types of satire theory by Abrams & Harpham (2014) and utopia theory by More in Dutton (2014). The qualitative descriptive method is applied as the research method in analyzing the data. The data focus in Zootopia film that consists of satire and utopia condition. Based on the analysis, the writer finds the three types of satire, i.e. Horation satire, Juvenalian satire, and Menippean satire found within the film. From the data are obtained, Zootopia is categorized as Juvenalian satire because it is the dominant data because almost all of characters use harsh words and straight to the point in delivering the message. The messages that are conveyed with harsh language make the audience feels angry

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[13]Sasmita Wulandari., *Satire in the Poems By Gershon Wolf* (Thesis, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2019)

because it can touch the conscience. Thus, it makes realize how important it is to respect differences and tolerance the others. There were data of utopia conditions depicted by the situation in Zootopia. Zootopia is portrayed as a place where someone lives with each other in peace, tolerance for existing differences, and the realization of dreams, where everyone has same equality and right to be whatever they want.[14]

Based on the relevant research above, the similarities with this research are that the researcher will analyze the satire. Thus, the research's scope is the difference between this research and the other research above. Thus, this research will use the movie as an object to find type of satire and analyze the language function of satire with a different teory.

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

Research is a scientific approach for gathering data with a specific objective and utility.[15] It signifies that research is a method or a means of obtaining data useful for specific goals. The method that will use is descriptive-qualitative.

According to Miles and Huberman, qualitative research is undertaken in a naturalistic context with participants to examine the ordinary and extraordinary lives of individuals, groups, societies, and organizations. In a descriptive form, the qualitative technique offers the interpretation of data. This study will use the descriptive approach to describe the satire in the movie script *Zootopia by Byron Howard*. Numbers are frequently overlooked in qualitative research. After all, qualitative research distinguishes itself by going beyond how much there is of something to say about its core aspects.

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[14] Nurul Hidayani, and Widiarsih Mahanani, *Satire in Zootopia by Rich Moore and Byron Howard* (Journal, University of 17 Agustus 1945 Semarang, Indonesia)

[15] Sugiyono, *MemahamiPenelitianKualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta), 2.

2. **Data Source**

The data source is a source which data are taken from; It is the crucial thing in this research. In this research, the researcher will use primary and secondary data. First, the primary data is the original data.[16] The data will take from the movie script *Zootopia by Byron Howard*. Second, the secondary data is the existing data. The data can be from books, journals, and previous studies relating to the research.

3. **Data Collecting technique**

Data collection is essential to determine the result of the research. The data collecting technique is the primary step of research because the research aims to collect data. The data of this research will use the documentation method based on a movie script *Zootopia by Byron Howard*. To obtain the data, several steps are as follows:

a. Watch the original movie of *zootopia by Byron Howard*;

b. Categorizing the movie script by several characters;

c. Identifying the movie script by several characters , which contains satire;

d. Categorizing the data to the next step, analysis.

4. **Instrument of the Research**

In the research, the instrument is essential. A significant tool for gathering data in qualitative research is the researcher.In the research, the instrument is essential. A significant tool for gathering data in qualitative research is the researcher. The data were gathered by the researcher utilizing a documented method. A documentation method, in Suharsimi's perspective, can be obtained by employing a

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[16]Sugiyono, *MetodePenelitianPendidikanKuantitatif, Kualitatif and R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012), 208.

book, transcript, film, video, newspaper, magazine, meeting minutes, an old inscription, and an agenda.[17]

5. The Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is organizing data to achieve the regularity of patterns in the research form. According to Miles and Huberman, data analysis has three major phases: data condensation, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusions.[18] The component of data analysis by Miles and Huberman is represented in the figure below:

a. Data Condensation

Data condensation is selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and altering the data found in the whole corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials are preferred. We strengthen data by condensing it. Data condensation is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data so that "final" conclusions can be drawn and verified.[19] In this case, the researcher will choose the data derived from documentation from the movie script *Zootopia by Byron Howard*.

b. Data Display

The data display discussed and illustrated includes many types of matrices, graphs, charts, and networks. All are designed to organize information into an immediately accessible, compact form so that the analyst can see what is happening, draw justified conclusions, or move on to the next step of analysis that the display suggests may be helpful. As with data condensation, the creation and use of displays are not separate from analysis; it is a part of

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[17] Suharsimi, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010)

[18] Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publication, 2014),

[19] *Ibid*

the analysis.[20] After the data condensation, the subsequent data analysis step is data display. Data displays with matrices, graphs, charts, and networks. The data will be organized in the relationship pattern; thus, it will be more understood.

This activity in analyzing data done by the researcher in data display is when the researcher analyses the satire in the movie script *zootopia by Byron Howard*. Thus, in this step, the researcher will conduct to know several types the satire and analyze language function of satire. From displaying the data, the researcher will get the conclusion to answer the research question in this research.

c. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The drawing and verification of conclusions is the third stream of analysis activity. The qualitative analyst evaluates what things mean from the beginning of data collection by noticing patterns, explanations, causal flows, and assertions. Depending on the corpus of field notes, the coding, storage, and retrieval methods employed, the researchers' expertise, and any necessary deadlines, "final" findings may not appear until data collecting is complete.[21] In this step, the researcher will conclude and verify the answer to the research question in display data with the same code and merge the categories and found the kind among the categories. Then, it continued to give the explanation. Finally, the researcher got the result and conclusion of the research. Thus, the researcher will conclude that the satire in the movie script *Zootopia by Byron Howard*.

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[20]*Ibid.,13*
[21]Ibid

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6. Trustworthines of the Data

According to Lincoln and Guba, the trustworthiness of a research study is critical in determining its worth. Lincoln and Guba explain that trustworthiness involves establishing:

a.   Credibility

Credibility is similar to internal validity in positivist research, confidence in the 'truth' of the findings.

b.   Transferability

Transferability shows that the findings have applicability in other contexts. Transferability is in preference to external validity/generalizability in the positivist paradigm.

c.   Dependability

It is in preference to reliability in the positivist approach, showing the findings are consistent and could be repeated.

d.   Confirmability

Confirmability is in preference to objectivity. Confirmability can be seen as a degree of neutrality or the extent to which the findings of a study are shaped by the respondents and not researcher bias, motivation, or interest.[22]

The trustworthiness of the data analysis result is necessary to reduce the researcher's biases and prejudices. In this study, the researcher will use triangulation to check the trustworthiness of the data analysis. Triangulation is the process of strengthening the findings by cross-checking information. Miles and Huberman explain that triangulation identifies several types, including (1) triangulation of data sources, (2) investigator triangulation, (3) theory triangulation, and (4) methodological triangulation.[23] In this research, the researcher will use investigator triangulation. The investigator in this research is a lecturer in English Education at the State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung. Thus, the

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[22]Satyendra, "*Establishing Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Inquiry: A Critical Examination* (EstablishingReliability-and-Validity-in-Qualitative-Inquiry-A-Critical-Examination, Vol. 12 No. 1, 2014), 5746.

[23]Miles and Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (second edition), 267.

data triangulation for the research will be done by analyzing the satire in the movie script *Zootopia by Byron Howard*.

I.   Systematics of Discussion

The researcher discusses the research into the structure as follow:

Chapter I   : Presents the introduction which consist as follow:

      A.   Title affirmation;

      B.   Background of the problem;

      C.   Focus and sub focus of the research;

      D.   Problem formulation;

      E.   Objective of the research;

      F.   Significance of the research;

      G.   Relevance of study;

      H.   Research method;

      I.   Systematics of discussion.

Chapter II   : Presents the literature review which consist as follow:

      A.   Concept of Literature;

      B.   Concept of Figurative Language;

        1.   Definition of Figurative Language

        2.   Types of Figurative Language

          a)   Rhetorical Style

          b)   Analogical Style

      C.   Concept of Satire;

        1.   Definition of Satire

        2.   Types of Satire

          a)   Episodic

          b)   Personal

              c) Experiential

              d) Textual

          3. Characteristic of Satire

     D. Language Function of Satire;

          1. Definition Language Function of satire

          2. Types of Laguage Function of Satire

              a) As Entertaiment

              b) As Critism

              c) As a Lesson

     E. Concept of Media;

          1. Definition of Media

          2. Types of Media

     F. Concept of Movie;

          1. Definition of Movie

          2. Types of Movie

     G. Concept of Movie Script;

     H. Synopsis of the Movie

Chapter III   : Presents the description of research object which consist as follow:

     a. General description of the object;

     b. Facts and data display.

Chapter IV: Presented The research analysis consist as follow:

     a. Data analysis

     b. Discussion

Chapter V   : Presented the conclusion and recommendation of the research.

CHAPTER II

FRAME OF THEORY, REVIEW LITERATURE

A. Concept of Literature

Literature is the imaginative work that pictures the human life in a society which can be enjoyed, understood, and used by society. Literature is a means of social expression, a mirror of life, and interpretation of human expressions that help us understand how to live. Literature can be divided into two major categories; they are fiction and non-fiction. Fiction is literary works that is not based on true story. Thus, non-fiction is literary works that based on the true story. Some examples of fiction literary are novels, short story, poetry, drama, movie, etc. Some examples of non-fiction literary are personal essay, history, biography, and autobiography. According to Hornby, movie is a story, recorded as a set of moving pictures to be shown on television or at the cinema.[24] The literary work has its definition taken from each different literature expert. Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that movie is one of literature forms which contain story, play, history, culture, incidents, science, etc. that is recorded as video and shown in cinema, television, theaters, or other broadcast media which is as entertainment as the main purpose.

According to Pradopo, the literary work is the picture of the world and human life, the main criteria that are put on the literary work is truth, or everything that wants to be a picture by the author. Literature introduces us to new words of experience means that the literary work is an immediate part of the literary environment, the aggregate of all the socially active literary works of a given epoch and social group. From a strictly historical point of view the individual is a dependent and therefore actually

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[24] Putri Anggraeni and Januarius Mujiyanto., *the Implementation of Transposition Translation Procedures In EnglishIndonesian Translation Of Epic Movie Subtitle* (Journal Of English Language Teaching, 2018), 3.

inseparable element of the literary environment.[25] Literature represents and pictures out various aspects of life.

From some explanation of the experts above, the researcher gives the conclusion that literature is a literary work in written form that can be enjoyed by everyone. In general, literary works can also be read and everyone can imagine various kinds of books such as novels, historical books, scientific articles, poetry, magazines, etc. From all that, it can be concluded that literature is a literary work that is not only in book form but by imagining the world of each person and everyone can do it.

B. Concept of Figurative Language

1. Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires using the imagination to figure out the poet's meaning. When a researcher uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations words. The usage of figurative language is useful because it may help someone understand something that they would not have if it was said in a different way. It also shortens up what people can say but have the same meaning. Figurative language as a choice among the other alternatives in using language. It refers to the way to convey the same information by using different expression and related to different variations of language that are used in different situation and needs.[26] Meanwhile, Keraf states that figurative language is a way of expressing typically thought through language that shows the spirit and personality of the author or the user language.[27] Based on several observations according to the experts above, it

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[25] Relita Moputi., *An Ambition Analysis Represented By The Main Character In Perfume: The Story Of A Murderer* (English Literature Department, Faculty of Cultural Science, Muhammadiyah University of Gorontalo, 2018), 2.

[26] Ducrot, T., *Analysis of language Style Found in Novel The Last Tycoon* (Written By F. Scoot Fitzgerald. English Languiage and Literature,2013) , 58-66.

[27] Keraf, G., *Diksidan Gaya Bahasa*: 12nd Edition. (Jakarta: PT GramediaPustakaUtama,2009),138.

can be concluded that figurative language is the typical way an author or writer in expressing thoughts and feelings in writing or orally. The specificity of figurative language in the choice of words an author who is able to touch the minds and feelings of the reader or listener. It is one of the choice in using language and It has the same meaning but using different expression.

2. Types of Figurative Language

Keraf divided figurative language based on direct or indirect meaning into two types:

a) Rhetorical Style

Rhetorical style is an anomaly from usual construction to reach specific effect. Rhetorical style consist of alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, apophasis, apostrophe,asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, hysteron proteron, periphrasis, erotesis or rhetorical question,correction, hyperbole, ellipsis, euphemism, oxymoron, litotes, pleonasm and tautology, syllepsis and zeugma, paradox.

1. Alliteration

Alliteration is a style of language that formed of the repetition of the same consonant, usually used in prose, for make the sentence beautiful.

For instance: Big black butterfly fly backword because it is blind.

2. Assonance

Assonance is the repetition of the vowel sounds, usually used in poem and also in prose to make the stress.

For instance: the law may not change the heart, but it can restrain the heartless

3. Anastrrophe

Anastrophe is a style with a turning backwhich the syntactically correct order of the subject, verb, and object is changed.

For instance: patience I lack (mean as I am less patient).

4. Apophasis

Apophasis is a style where speaker brings up a subject by either denying it or denying that it should be brought up.

For instance: I will not mention your bad score.

5. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a style which some absent or nonexistent person or thing are addressed as if present and capable of understanding. For instance: car, please get me to work today.

6. Asyndeton

Asyndeton is one or several conjunctions are omitted from a series of related clauses.

For instance: I came. I saw. I conquered.

7. Polysyndeton

Polysyndeton is the use of several conjunction in close succession, especially where some could otherwise be omitted.

For instance: today, my teacher gave me math homework and sciene homework and reading homework and a project to complete.

8. Chiasmus

Chiasmus is the rhetoric style in which two or more clauses are related each other through a reversal of structures in order to make a large point; that is, the clauses display inverted parallelism.

For instance: They do not care about how much you know until they know how much you care.

9. Hysteron Proteon

Hysteron Proteon is occurred when the first key word of the idea refers to something that happens temporally later than the second key word.

For instance: He getting up and putting on my shoes and socks.

10. Pheriphrasis

Pheriphrasis is a rhetoric style that used words then the words needed.

For instance:She is rest in piece (died).

11. Erotesis or Rhetorical Question

Erotesis or Rhetorical Question is implying an answer but does not give or lead us to expect one.

For instance: Do you want to live at home in the basement for the rest of your life?

12. Corretico or Epanorthosis

Corretico or Epanorthosis is as immediate and emphatic self-correction often follows a Freudian slip.

For instance: Maybe there is a beast…what I mean is….maybe it is only us.

13. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration used to make a point.

For instance: I have a million things to do.

14. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a rhetoric style that usually indicates an intentional omission of a word, sentence, or whole section from a text without altering its original meaning.

For instance: You went to the restaurant. And…?

15. Euphemism

Euphemism is a polite expression used in a words or phrases, and it might be considered harsh or unpleasant to hear.

For instance: Pass away instead of died.

16. Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a combination of contradictory words.

For instance: Act naturally

17. Litotes

Litotes is understatement that uses a negation to express a positive.

For instance: You are not as young as you used to be.

18. Pleonasm or Tautology

Pleonasm is an utterance that uses many words to express the message.

For instance: Yeah I saw it by my own eyes.

19. Syllepsis and Zeugma

Syllepsis is where a single word is used in relation to two other parts of a sentence although the word grammatically or logically applies to only one.

For instance: He buy his car, I mine.

20. Paradox

Paradox is a statement that contradicts itself and yet might be true.

For instance: Wise fool, I can resist anything but temptation.

b) Analogical Style

Analogical style is an anomaly is farther in meaning aspect particularly. Analogical style consists of simile, metaphor, personification, allusions, eponymous, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, irony and satire.

1. Simile

   Simile is a comparison between two different things that showing the similarities. For instance: She swims like a fish.

2. Metaphor

   Metaphor is an analogy that comparing two things directly, but in the short form.

   For instance: he is the black sheep of the family.

3. Personification

   Personification is an analogy that describe inanimate object have a characteristic like human.

   For instance: The rain is dancing on the roof.

4. Allusion

   Allusion is a reference in a literary work to a person, place, thing in history, or another work of literature.

   For instance: this ceremony reminds me of the proclamation of independence in 1945.

5. Eponym

   Eponym is people's name use to naming place, invention, or certain thing caused by the role of the public figure in object that named.

   For instance: Hercules (used to explain strength).

6. Epithet

   Epithet is a hint that expresses a special characteristic of someone or something.

   For instance: Daddy Long Legs (someone who sincerely helps others).

7. Synecdoche

   Synecdoche divided into two, those are pars pro toto (mention a part of something to suggest the whole), totum

pro parte (using the whole to mention a part of something).

For instance: how many heads are there? (heads = people).

8. Metonymy

Metonymy is figure o speech that uses one or two words which is a brand or type that is unity of a word.

For instance: England decides to keep check on immigration (England refers to the government).

9. Antonomasia

Antonomasia is figure of speech that used a suitable epithet refer to the original name.

For instance: the philosopher (Aristotle).

10. Irony

Irony is an expression used in the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition.

For instance: The butter is as soft as a slab of marble.

11. Satire

Satire is an expression used to laugh or reject something. This expression aims to get the improvement ethically and aesthically.

For instance: the music is very loud, are you leaf?.[28]

C. Concept of The Satire

1. Definition of Satire

The word satire is taken from the Latin Satura, which means full plate; plate filled with various fruits. Holman says the following developed meaning of satire is a literary manner

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[28] Keraf, Gorys. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa,16th edition (*Jakarta : PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.2006).

in which the follies and foibles or vices and crimes of person, mankind, or an institution are held up to ridicule or scorn, which the purpose is to correct them.

The objective of satire is always to evoke; to evoke not merely laughter, but laughter for the purpose of correcting. It has a target such as pretence, falsity, deception, arrogance, which is employed by the satitist to ridicule as Abrams in Holman argues, satire is usually just field the those who practice is as corrective of humans' vice and folly'.[29] The satire becomes a way in which the satirist usually cannot speak directly or does not want to do so. The satire can appear in incidental elements, in certain character, or situation, or the ironic commentary on human condition.

Harmon and Holman defines satire has been defined as "a work or manner that blends a censorius attitude with humor and wit for improving human institutions or humanity".[30] Satirists use laughter to address situations they find unacceptable and therefore in need of change.

Satire is a form of humor and considered as the cruelest form of comedy. It is also the way of criticize a person, an idea or an institution in which usedhumor to show faults or weaknesses. Satire can be used to ridicule a person, a group of people or students. The hope is that by pointing out the foolishness of the person, group, or societyinto better. The aim is not only to entertain but also to inform or make people think.

Satire can be describe as the literary art that mocking a subject by making it ridiculous and evoking toward attitude of entertainment, insult, ridicule or anger. Satire uses laughter as a weapon.[31] In conclusion satire is one of figurative language

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[29] Holman, etc , *A Handbook to Literature. Mac Millan*. (University of California, 1992),168.

[30] Holman, etc , *A Handbook to Literature. Mac Millan*. (University of California, 1992),450.

[31] Abrahams, D. *Defining Satire. Postgraduate Journal of Aesthetics*. (Vol 10(2),2013),33-42.

used critique or something to get the improve ethically and aesthically.

In the micro sense, satire is a style of language. A work is called satire because it uses this style of language. In particular, satire occupies the role of figurative language. Satire is preeminent from of humor which, when successful: accomplishes simultaneously a number of humor function.[32] Satire is as much common part of everyday spoken and written interaction as mu of the other easily recognizable humor practice.

From the various definitions above, it can be concluded that satire is an expression that makes a conclusion. Habits, or conditions, by using various rhetorical points such as sarcasm, irony, and parody.

2. Types of Satire

Abrams in Holman (1992 : 168-169) states that there are two divisions of satire; Direct or Formal Satire and Indirect Satire.When the satiric voice speaks out in the first person or else character within the work itself is called Direct or Formal Satire[33]. This sort of satire is then distinguished into Horation and Juvernalian that both names originate from the great Roman satirists Horace and Juvernal :

a.   In Horation satire, the character of the speaker is that of an urbane, witty, and tolerant man or character. The character is moved more often to weary amusement than to indignation at the spectacle of human folly, pretentiousness, and hypocrisy. The character, in addition uses a relaxed and informal language to evoke a smile at human follies and absurdity. Horration is gentle, winking at the audience reader, it aims to correct by broadly sympathetic laughter.

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[32] Simpson, P. *On The Discourse of Satire.* (Philadelphia: John Benjamin Publishing Company,2003).

[33] Holman, etc , *A Handbook to Literature. Mac Millan*. (University of California, 1992),168-169.

The language style is gentle satire that use the language style the purpose of providing a mirror to society by reflecting ignorance, fatury, and absentmindedness in life values that they profess. Satire with a gentle nature will use words that are considered appropriate to provide criticism about the values of life that exists. Criticism by using is intended that people want to make improvements on its weaknesses without offense. Nonetheless, viewers or listeners would laugh or just a sad smile when satire phrase is spoken. Here's one example of speech that contains the language style is gentle satire or satire urbane. Example: My goodness, this easy question but you cannot do it.

b.   In Juvernalian satire, the character of the speaker is that a serious moralist who uses a respect and public style utterance to criticize form of vice and error which are less dangerous because they are ridiculous, and who assumes to evoke contempt and moral indignation at the deviation manners of men. Juvernalian is satire is known for being angry and bitter, its tone sarcastic and bitting it points with contempt and idignation to the corruption of human beings and institutions.

Style language is violent satire is the use of language style illustrated by the words of a cold, rude and angry that show the corruption of humanity an public institutions that cannot be tolerated. This kind of satire will use words that are considered inappropriate by the community to give criticism. Therefore, this kind of satire would normally use a dose of sarcasm and cynicism are very high. Nonetheless, this harsh satire style may make viewers or listeners laugh or just a sad smile when satire phrase is spoken. Here's one example of speech that contains the language style is violent satire. Example: That's what the brain tumor, anyway? Not used for thinking? The sentence contains harsh language style satire.

3. **Type of Satire based on the target**

Satire is quite difficult to recognize. To capture satire, an understanding of the context of the situation is needed. However, there are some features which mark expressions that contain satire., Which distinguish them from other types of expressions.

According to Simpson types of satire is divided into four parts namely, episodic, personal, experiential, and textual. Part of the satire is described as follows.

a.   Episodic, which is a type of satire whose target is a particular condition, action or event that occurs in the community. Wherethe target is a particular action or a specific event that has taken place in the public sphere. Example : *"Yeah, in Zootopia anyone can be anything. These guys, they be naked."*

In this utterance, the utterance said by Nick. The sentence above contains criticism of aspects that occur in society. The society referred to here is the city of Zootopia. Satire is clearly visible in the sentence "in Zootopia anyone can be anything." Based on the sentence below, this satirical language style falls into the episodic satire type, namely satire whose target is action conditions, or special events that occur in the realm of society, such as social aspects, politics or religion.

b.   Personal, that is the type of satire whose target is a particular individual which is shown to a person, especially the nature of stereotypes and human behavior. where the object of attack is, unsurprisingly, a particular individual, though by imputation that individual's personality is often projected as some stereotypical or archetypical trait of human behaviour. Example: *"Nice costume, loser. What crazy world are you living in where you think a bunny could be a cop?"*

In this utterance, the utterance said by Gideon. The sentence above contains criticism of aspects of stereotypes. This satire is clearly seen in the sentence "Do you think rabbits can be a cop?". because Judy is just a rabbit, and has a

small body. Gideon thinks that only large animals can become a cop. Based on the sentence below, this satirical language style is included in the type of personal satire, namely satire whose targets are stereotypes and behavior.

c. Experiential, that is the type of satire whose target is the aspect and experience of human nature that is permanent, as opposed to certain episodes and events. Example: *"You think I'm going to believe a fox?"*

In this utterance, the utterance said by Bogo. The sentence above contains criticism of the nature of a fox. This satire is clearly seen in the sentence "You think I'm going to believe a fox?". Foxes have a naturally cunning nature. because Nick is a fox. Based on the senten ce below, this satirical language style is included in the type of personal satire, namely satire whose targets are stereotypes and behavior.

d. Textual, namely tie satire whose target is the language code as the targeted object.[34]

Of course, a single satirical text may realise multiple targets, so discussing a text in terms of its perceived target is largely a question of balance and emphasis; while the principal impetus may, for example, be from one particular subtype, the flexibility of the concept of target is such that this can be expanded outwards to cover the other three.

4. Characteristic of Satire

Satire is quite difficult to recognize. To catch satire, it is necessary to understand the context of the situation. However, there are several characteristics that mark expressions that contain satire, which distinguish them from other types of expressions.

Dhyaningrum in his thesis suggests the characteristics of satire, namely:

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[34] *Ibid* ,71.

1) contains irony and tends to be hyperbolic,

2) uses wit or humor to make it funny,

3) uses exaggeration or exaggerated statements,

4) uses understatements, namely statements that are demeaning or reduce certain effects,

5) using statements or quotes,

6) using special vocabulary to criticize, satirize, or ridicule, and

7) use idioms.

Meanwhile, LeBeoeuf reveals that the characteristics of satire in general are as follows:

1) Contains criticism. Satire contains criticism about attitudes, bad behavior, or stupidity, with the aim of directing social change towards improvement;

2) Is ironic. Satire uses irony, often in the form of humor, to highlight the problem or behavior being criticized;

3) Implicit. Satire is not a blatant statement. The target being criticized deconstructs itself in satire in a way that is absurd, exaggerated or out of its normal context.[35]

D. Language Functions of Satire

1. Definition Language Function of Satire

Monoarfa and Retnoningsih in Chaer argues, language is a means of communication that is used by the community in the form of chirm arbitrary issued by humans to cooperate or interacting with other human beings. Language also called markers (previor) the existence of culture of the peoples concerned.

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[35] LeBoeuf, Megan. *The Power of Ridicule: An Analisis of Satire* (University of Rhode Island, 2007), 38.

Nyoman in Chaer defines, language is a tool, a means, and coarse material as a communication medium primary, even as the system. Therefore, the language have diverse functions. Each language experts have a different formulation of language function, according to the foci explanation. However, the primary function of language is as a means of communication and interaction tools.

The function of satire is used to expose and denounce hypocrisy, stupidity, absurdity, stupidity or evil in society or the pillars that our society recognizes. Satire can be used to highlight the stupidity and ugliness of human behavior. John Oliver states "it can also be used to give us glimpses of other people's pain, as well as our own".

2. **Types Language Function of Satire**

As it is known that satire is a form of satire against something or someone and of course satire has a function. According to Poque, actually writing satire is made by the author and gives it a function. The following functions of satirical language style:

a. As entertainment, The function of satire as entertainment is explained by Manser in Rahmanadji. Satire is packaged in humor so that the subjects who participate in the ridicule laugh out loud (Adelman). Theories of humor are divided into two groups, namely: theories of superiority and belittling, and theories of imbalance, hopelessness, and bisociation. In the theory of superiority and belittling, the person who laughs is someone who is in a super position; while those who are laughed at are people who are in a degraded position or who are humiliated. Aristotle, Plato, Francis Bacon and Cicero in Gautier, argued that people will laugh when something is ridiculous and out of the ordinary. Ridiculous in question is something that violates the rules or something that is ugly. Then the theory of bisociation by Arthur Koestler in Rahmanadji said that humor is always based on bisociation, namely a form of

awareness of the discrepancy between concepts and actual reality.

b. As social criticism, Satire is used as social criticism which is an attempt to provide an assessment of a problem or social reality that occurs in society (Soekanto, in Retnasih). This assessment can be expressed by observing, stating errors, giving consideration, and satire. Social criticism is also a form of community communication to control the course of social processes.

c. As a lesson, Harris argues that satire has a goal of correcting something that is expressed through criticism that ridicules or attacks a situation that requires change. He also added that satire is not only destructive, but also constructive. This is because the best satire is satire that does not try to hurt but awakens a person or social group so they want to change for the better.[36]

E. Concept of Media

1. Definiton of Media

The word medium comes from the Latin word medias, which means 'middle, intermediary, or escort.' In Arsyad, Gerlach and Ely state that media are generally individuals, materials, or creations that provide a condition in which pupils can gain information, skill, or attitude.[37] Furthermore, media can be used to transfer or deliver massage. When the medium transfers massage for the purpose of instructing, it is referred to as the educational medium.[38]

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[36] Narendrari, A.E, "*GAYA BAHASA SATIRE DALAM FILM ER IST WIEDER DA KARYA DAVID WNENDT*" *(*Universitas Negeri Surabaya: Program Studi Sastra Jerman, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni), 50.

[37] Gerlach, V.S., & Ely, D.P., "*Teaching and Media: A Systematic Approach (2nd ed)*", (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall Incorporated, 1980), 241.

[38] *Ibid.,1.*

2. Types of Media

Sanjaya separated the media into three groups. They are as follows:

1. Audio Media

Audio media is any form of media that can only be heard or has a voice component. This sort of media includes radio, music, and recorded media.

2. Visual Media

Visual media is any sort of media that may be viewed but does not contain any audio. This includes textbooks, articles, periodicals, newspapers, journals, bulletins, web pages, blogs, and other types of media.

3. Audio Visual Media

Audio visual media is a sort of media that can be viewed and comprises both a voice and a visual aspect. This sort of media includes video recordings, cinema, and television.[39]

Audio visual media is a sort of media that can be viewed and comprises both a voice and a visual aspect. This sort of media includes video recordings, cinema, and television. From the theories above, it can be concluded that the media are tools, materials, or events used by researchers to finding of satire in Movie Script *Zootopia by Byron Howard*.

F. Conpect of Movie

1. Definition of Movie

As we all know, movie is one of the types of literature. Movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television; a motion picture.[40] Susanto states that the movie is one of the

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[39] Wina Sanjaya, Perencanaan dan Design Pembelajaran, (Jakarta: KencanaPrenada Media Group, 2008), 211.

[40] Susanto, "*An Analysis on Intrinsic Elements of Kungfu Panda 3 Movie*", 156.

entertainments of this era. The movie is simply the motion of the picture. Movies are pictures in frame, where frame by frame is projected through the projector lens mechanically so that on the screen the image looks alive. Movies move quickly and alternately providing continuous visuals.[41]

Thus, movie is the most popular entertainment media, from children to adults. It happens because in the movie there is not only audio, but also visuals. Audah states that movie is the most famous entertainment media around the world. Movie has many interesting side we can see. Start from action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology and many more. Motion picture is combination between movement, words, music and colors.[42] So it can be concluded that the movie is a work of art and culture in the form of a series of moving images that can be shown through visual media. Thus, more than hundreds of millions of people are watching movies in theaters, movies TV, and laser movie every week. Movie is a thin membrane made from celluloid to place the negative image (to be made a portrait) or positive image spots (which will be played in theaters). In his book, Cangara defines movie in a narrow and broad sense. Movie in the narrow sense is the presentation of images through the screen wide, but in a broader sense also includes that broadcast on TV. Since TV presents movies that are screened in cinema buildings, there is a tendency for viewers to prefer to watch at home, because apart from being more practical there is also no need pay.[43]

Movies or a film is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theatre. A movie is multimedia narrative form based on physical record of sound and moving picture. It's also a performed genre in the sense that it is primarily designed to be shown in a public performance. Whereas a

[41] Azhar Arsyad, *Media Pembelajaran* (Jakarta: PT Raja GrafindoPersada, 2006), 49.
[42] Hamid Audah, *A Study of Social Values in The Legend of Korra*, 2016, p. 4 (On Line), available on: http://fkipunram.rf.gd/uploads/E1D110031.pdf .
[43] Kerrigan, F. *Consumption Markets and Culture*, (2018), 503– 509.

dramatic play is realized as a live performance by actors on a stage, a movies shown in a cinema (film theatre) is a not a live event, and can theoretically be repeated infinitely without any change. Like drama, a movie is narrative genre because it presents a story (a sequence of action units).[44] Besides, according to Cambridge Dictionary, film is "a series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema or on television and often telling a story".

In addition, movies also known as films, are a type of visual communication which uses moving picture and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, away to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid.

2. **Types of Movie**

The movie itself has different genres. Below are the genres of the movie:

a) Action films usually include fighting in the movie. It usually needs big budget physical stunts and chases, battle, escapes, possibly with rescues. This story from this movie is related to struggle plays with a clash of physical action.

b) Adventure movie is interesting films with new experiences or exotic locales. The adventure includes serialized, traditional swashbucklers and historical spectacles. The actor in this movie has stories about struggling to go somewhere.

c) Comedy is a genre of movies with jokes. It makes people laugh, funny and happy.

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[44] Nicole Mossing Caputo and Donna Rouner, *Narrative Processing of Entertainment Media and Mental Illness Stigma* (Health Communication, 26(7), 2011), 595–604.

d) Crime (gangster) is stories whose central struggle is between a criminal and society. This movie includes various killer serials.

e) Romance is a movie that a central struggle is between men or women. It always tells about love stories.

f) Social drama is a story that a central struggle is the problem in society. The story from this drama is related to social life stories.

g) Epic/myth is the story that a central struggle plays out in the midst in a clash of great force or in the sweep of great historical change.

h) Horror movie is designed scary the story. It will shock the viewer because this movie will create a terrible situation. Sometimes this movie combines with science fiction, monsters, politics that are related to corruption and others.

i) The fantasy film is a movie that has stories related to magic or fantasy. It gives impossible things.

j) Musical movie is a movie with cinematic forms that emphasize song and dance. So, in this movie there is a combination between music, choreography and dance.

k) Science fiction is a movie where a central struggle relates to technology and scientific things.

l) Thriller, it is stories that central struggle pits an innocent hero against a lethal enemy who is out to kill him or her.[45]

Based on the types of those movies, Zootopia is adventure movie. This film focusses on the journey of Judy Hopps as a police officer in the Zootopia Police Department (ZPD) and her partner, a fox namely Nick Wilde. Zootopia movie was released on 2016, The script of this movie contains many conversations that can be analyze, especially the satire.

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[45] Rani Violeta, *Speech Acts Analysis of the Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script by Jane McTee* (Thesis, Islamic State University of Raden Intan Lampung, 2019), 19-21.

G. Definition of Movie Script

Kooperman states movie script is a film script, or document (regardless of the length), containing dialogue and directions the actor, designers, directors and producers use to make a film, is called screenplay". It means movie script is document that contains dialogue for direct the actor and used by director and producer to make a film.[46]

Dethiredge states the screenplay often begins as a personal idea - the passionate outcome of the writer's solitary labor or collaboration between the writer and another writer, director or producer. Movie script is outcome of idea and collaboration from one writer to another writer even director or producer.[47]

Based on the definitions above movie script is document that contain dialogue for direct the actor and outlines elements that required to tell a story also outcome of idea and collaboration from one writer to another writer even director or producer.

H. Synopsis of Movie

This film focusses on the journey of Judy Hopps as a police officer in the Zootopia Police Department (ZPD) and her partner, a fox namely Nick Wilde. They investigate a missing otter. They find not only the otter, but they find 14 missing predators. She states that the missing animals become savage because of their DNA of predators. It makes a prejudice that some predators disturb the peace of Zootopia and makes the other animals feel afraid and the friendship between Judy and Nick is broken. After finding a clue accidentally, Judy finds the truth that the missing animals become savage because of Bellwether, a sheep. She instructs someone to shoot a night howlers flower to make the missing predators go savage. She wants to control the city.

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[46] Kooperman, *Writing Short Film Scripts*, 1.
[47] Lisa Dethridge, *Writing your Screenplay*, (Sydney: Griffin Press., 2003), 1.

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