

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY MAIN
CHARACTER IN ZOOTOPIA MOVIE SCRIPT**

(A Thesis)

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for S1-Degree**



By:

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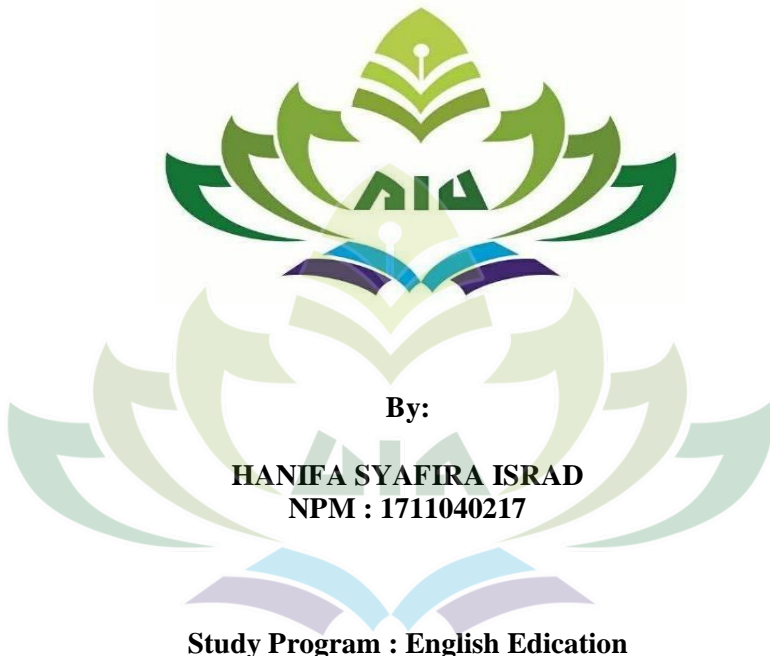
Study Program : English Education

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**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY OF
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
2023 M/1445 H**

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ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY MAIN CHARACTER IN ZOOTOPIA MOVIE SCRIPT

By:

HANIFA SYAFIRA ISRAD

Illocutionary act is called by the act of doing something. It is only used for informing something, but also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered. In this research the writer would like to analysis the illocutionary acts be found in animation movie "Zootopia". This movie directed by Byron Howard, Rich Moore and written by Jared Bush. The movie has been released on March 4, 2016. The film also starring several artists and actors like Jason Bateman, Ginnifer Goodwin, Nick Wild, Lt. Judy Hopps.

This film tells the story of a fox who lived in a town called Zootopia. A modern city inhabited by the animals. Fox is trying to become a famous animal in the city but a fox who experienced a very strange events. However, due to a conspiracy of making her a fugitive for committing crimes though he had never done, Zootopia,,s Police then mediate the issue. He is the rabbit selfish, selfrighteous. However, the fox and the rabbit was subjected to a conspiracy by certain groups.

They were forced to join and realize that the enemy can also be a good friend and finally they cooperate in solve the problem and find the truth. The formulation of the research problems were: 1) What kinds of illocutionary acts can be found in Zootopia's script? 2) What illocutionary forces are employed in each of the illocutionary acts discovered?" The objectives of this research were to: 1) Recognize the types of illocutionary acts found in the film Zootopia. .2) . Recognize the illocutionary forces used by the main character in the film Zootopia. . Based on the theories provided, the data are analyzed one by one to know the context and types of illocutionary acts used. To focus on the study, the writer limits herself to analyze five types of illocutionary acts. From the analysis, the writer finds five types of illocutionary acts used by Judy Hopps as main character in zootopia

movie. They are Representative: asserting, concluding, assessing. Directive: requesting, ordering, advising. Commissive: promising, threatening, offering, warning. Expressive: apologizing, thanking, welcoming, like. Declarative: arresting

Key words: Speech Act, Illocutionary Acts, Context.





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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: "An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts Used By Main Character In Zootopia Movie Script", by: Hanifa Syafira Israd NPM: 1711040217, Study Program: English Education was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Wednesday, December 27th 2023.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declared that this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used By Main Character In Zootopia Movie Script” is entirely my own work and based on research. I also declare that all materials and source consulted in the preparation of this thesis, such as from books, journals, articles, and other types of documents related to this study, which are properly recognized in footnotes and bibliographies.

Bandar Lampung, Maret 2024

Declare by



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MOTTO

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّىٰ يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ

“Surely, Allah changes not the condition of people until they change that which is in their hearts.”

(Q.S Ar.Ra’d : 11)¹



¹ Tafsir Al-Qur’an and Hadits, <https://tafsirq.com/en/13-ar-rad/verse-11> ,
Surah Ar-Ra’d Verse 11

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. Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala. Thanks for giving me strength each day of my life.
2. My beloved Parents, Mr. Herald Israt and Mrs. Rita Suswati. Thanks for your patient, sacrifice, love and support endlessly, pray for my success, and advice you have put me through all of my life.
3. My beloved Sisters and Brothers, Hanita Mutiara Israt, M. Geraldi Israt, And M.Arkhan Israt. Thank you for your help, love and support.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Hanifa Syafira Israd. She is called by Hanifa. She was born on May 08, 1999, in T.karang, Bandar Lampung. She is the First daughter of Mr. Herald Israt and Mrs. Rita Suswati. She has 1 sister Hanita Mutiara Israt and Has 2 brother, their name M. Geraldi Israt And M. Arkhan Israt.

She accomplished her formal education at kindergarten TK Trisula 2, Bandar Lampung, finished in 2005. Then she entered Elementary School at SDN 1 Palapa, Bandar Lampung finished in 2011. Then she continued her Junior High School at SMPN 29 , Bandar Lampung and finished in 2014. After that, she continued her Senior High School at SMAN 2 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2017. After she completed her study at Senior High School, she continued her study at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.



Bandar Lampung, Maret 28 2024
The Researcher

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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 wishes and salutations be upon the great messenger prophet Muhammad peace be upon Him.

This thesis entitled "*AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT USED CHARACTER IN ZOOTOPIA MOVIE SCRIPT*" is presented to the English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. The primary aim of writing this thesis is to fulfil students' partial fulfilment 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, Maret 2024
The Researcher

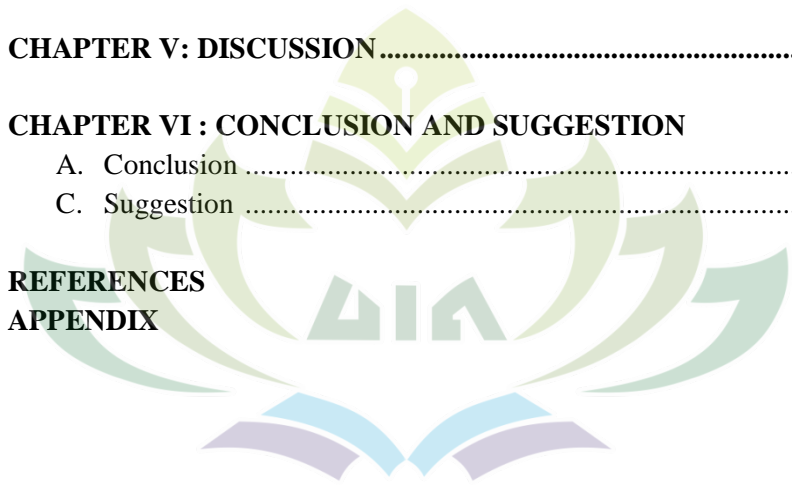


Hanifa Syafira Israd
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the basic of this research. It consist of background of the research, focus of study, objective of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research, definition of key terms and organization of the research.

A. Background of Study

Context is important in communication because it helps the hearer understand the speaker's intention. Without context, the listener will have difficulty interpreting the speaker's utterance. Communication between the speaker and the hearer fails when there is no context. The listener may be perplex or misunderstand the speaker's intent. Pragmatic is the study of relation between language and context that are gramaticalized or encoded in structure of language.¹Context is critical in pragmatic research.

Context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance.²Aside from context, there are other aspects of speech, such as hearer and speaker, purpose of speech, and so on.Speech act, according to Chojimah, is preceded from philosopher,s opinion believing that sentence is meaningless unless its truthfulness and falsity can e tested.³ Declarative sentences serve to describe the current condition of circumstances and are considerto have this feature. This indicates that each sentence said by a speaker carries some theoretical meaning in the speaking act. Speech acts can also be found in movies or television shows when characters converse with one another.

As a result, the author selects a Zootopia movie for analysis, after which it is categorized into different categories of

¹Murcia, Marianne Celce and Elite Olshtain. Discourse and Context in Language Teaching, Cambrigde: Cambridge University Press, 2000.

²Searle, John R. Speech Acts: An Essay in the philosophy of Language. (Cambridge University Press. 1969).

³Chojimah, Nurul. (2015). Utterances And Their Meanings: An Introduction To Pragmatics. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing

illocutionary speaking acts. We can ask someone to assist us in getting what we want by using words. According to Elie and Murcia, when we say something to certain person, there are three dimensions of speech act: (1) locutionary meaning based on the meaning of the linguistic expression. For example, "I am thirsty" is a basic description of the speaker's state. (2) illocutionary force when it acts as a request and has intended meaning "please give me some water".⁴ Perlocutionary force also refers to the impact the act has on the addressee who bears the consequences.

According to Huang } illocutionary act refers to the type of the function the speaker intends to fulfill, or type of action the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance.⁵ Furthermore, according to Cruse illocutionary act are acts which are internal to the locutionary act, in the sense that, if the contextual conditions are appropriate, once the locutionary act has been performed, so has the illocutionary act.⁶ Searle Categorize the most basic category of illocutionary act. It consists of five different types such as the following divisions: representative, directive, expressive, declarative, and commissive.⁷ Representative (A kind of illocutionary act that carries the values 'true or false'), Directive (to direct him or her towards some goal of the speaker's mostly), Expressive (expresses an inner state of the speaker. The expression is essentially subjective tells us nothing about the world), Declaration (brings about a change in the world by uttering an illocutionary act), Commissive (commits the speaker to some future course of action).

Illocutionary activities actually occur during social interaction, namely during communication. Every word that individuals use to speak with each other has a purpose. These goals may include illocutionary activities such as requesting assistance, making promises, etc. Illocutionary acts are therefore a

⁴Elie, And M. Celce-Murcia. (2000). *Discourse and Context in Language Teaching*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.

⁵Huang, Yan. (2007). *Pragmatic*. New York: Oxford University Press Inc.

⁶Cruse, D. Alan. 2000. *Meaning in Language (an introduction to semantics and pragmatics)*. New York: Oxford University Press Inc

⁷Searle, John R. *Speech Acts: An Essay in the philosophy of Language*. (Cambridge University Press. 1969).

component of speech acts that are integral to communication. Illocutionary acts in communication occur not only in spoken communication in real life but also in written communication such as that found in newspaper and magazine writing. According to Webster's third new international dictionary as cited in Zumaroh movie is defined as a motion picture considered especially as a source of entertainment or as an art form.⁸The movie utterances spoken by the speakers can be evaluated as an illocutionary act study since their utterance may carry particular meaning.

Many films include dialogues that are as lifelike as everyday discussions. One of them is the animated film Zootopia. The film itself tells the story of Zootopia, a country populated by animals. What kind of animals act like humans in their daily lives? Despite their differences in character and understanding, they tolerate one another. The main character in this film is a rabbit that strives to be a police officer for the sake of justice in his country, specifically Judi Hopes, and whatever obstacles he must overcome in order to become a good cop.

B. Statement of Research Problems

The writer would want to concentrate on illocutionary behaviors as expressed in the utterances spoken by Judi Hopes, the main character in the film Zootopia. These are the issues, based on the background:

1. What kinds of illocutionary acts can be found in Zootopia's script?
2. What illocutionary forces are employed in each of the illocutionary acts discovered?"

C. Objective of the Research

The study's objectives are as follows, based on the problems mentioned above:

⁸Zumaroh, Siti. (2012). The Analysis of Speech Act Used in Air Force on Movie Script. State Islamic College (Stain) of Salatiga.

1. Recognize the types of illocutionary acts found in the film *Zootopia*.
2. Recognize the illocutionary forces used by the main character in the film *Zootopia*.

D. Significance of the Research

This research is important for expanding our understanding of pragmatics, particularly illocutionary acts in literary works such as movies. We can learn about it and how to apply it in our daily lives by watching literary works and evaluating the illocution employed in the dialogue.

Furthermore, the author hopes that this study will contribute to:

1. English learners

Knowing the illocutionary helps English learners enhance their speaking skills. This study will teach students how to talk appropriately in the context and make the listener understand. As a result, they can form a positive social relationship.

2. English teacher

One contribution of English teachers is that they can push pupils to use illocution, particularly in the speaking class. Furthermore, teachers will be aware of the usage of illocution related to context, which will be beneficial to students' speaking.

3. Other researchers

Knowing the following speech acts is still insufficient to comprehend pragmatics. It is intended that students would conduct research on the politeness principle utilizing different pragmatic theories so that they may comprehend politeness from many perspectives based on the theory and the study of pragmatics will be improved.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

This research is limited to analyzing illocution in the speech of the film "*Zootopia*." The writer focuses on the main character's dialogue in the film.

F. Definition of Key terms

The definitions of the important concepts are provided here to provide precise definitions and to assist readers in understanding the entire study.

1. Speech act

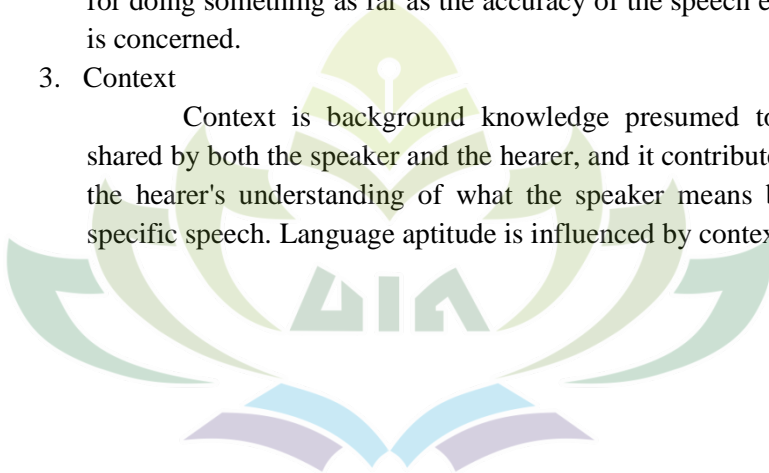
The study of how we do things using utterances is known as speech acts. Speech act was thus a highly important event in the study of pragmatics, because speech equals action.

2. Illocutionary act

The act of accomplishing anything is referred to as an illocutionary act. It is not only utilized for informing, but also for doing something as far as the accuracy of the speech event is concerned.

3. Context

Context is background knowledge presumed to be shared by both the speaker and the hearer, and it contributes to the hearer's understanding of what the speaker means by a specific speech. Language aptitude is influenced by context.





CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer would like to elaborate theories related to the research being studied. The reviewed theories are about definition of pragmatics, definition context, and definition of speech acts, types of speech acts and previous study.

A. Review of Related Theories

In this subchapter, the author offers various relevant theories that will be employed in data analysis.

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by speaker and interpreted by a listener. It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.⁹ Therefore, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.¹⁰ According to Elite and Murcia pragmatics deals very explicitly with the study of relationship forms that they describe holding between linguistics forms and human beings who use these forms.¹¹ Furthermore, Elite and Murcia states that pragmatics is concern with people „s intentions, assumption, belief, and the goal of the kind of actions they perform while using language.¹² According to Yule, G, pragmatics is the study of „invisible“ meaning, or how we recognize what is mean even when it isn“t actually said or written.¹³

In order for that to happen, speakers (or writers) must be able to rely on a large number of common assumptions and expectations. This gives us some insight into how more is always communicated than is expressed. Acts have an

⁹Zumaroh, Siti. (2012). The Analysis of Speech Act Used in Air Force on Movie Script. State Islamic College (Stain) of Salatiga.

¹⁰Tanzeh, Ahmad. (2011). Metodologi Penelitian Praktis. Yogyakarta: Teras.

¹¹Elite, And M. Celce-Murcia. (2000). Discourse and Context in Language Teaching. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.

¹²Ibid.,p.19.

¹³Yule, G. 1996. Pragmatics. Oxford: Oxford University Press

objective that the speaker wishes to achieve. Because all acts have an aim, the components of this form the foregrounded history of acts. In this situation, many forms of acts can be employed to indicate intent or a range of meanings can be expressed with acts.

2. Context

People converse to each other in different situations with diverse listeners in communication. However, in communication, people recognize not just the meaning of the word in their utterance, but also what the speaker means in their utterance. The meaning utterance is derived not just from lexical meaning but also from the situation, known as context. Language aptitude is influenced by context. Things outside of language have an impact on our language comprehension. To comprehend what transpired in a conversation, we need to know who was involved, what their relationship and social distance were, and what their relative standing was.

Without context, studying pragmatics would be incomplete.

According to Huang Y, :

“Context is one of those notions which are used vary widely in the linguistics literature, but to which it is difficult to give a precise definition. From a relatively theory neutral point of view, however, context may in a broader sense be defined as referring to any relevant features of the dynamic setting or environment in which linguistic unit is systematically used.”¹⁴

According to Idamaningati stated that, context is the unity of discourse with considering the word at large, and it is influenced by the situation when we receive some messages.

¹⁵Within the participant, there is a cultural and social link. By

¹⁴Yuwartatik. (2013). An Analysis of Speech Acts in Dialogues of Novel “The Black Cat” By John Mile. State Islamic College (Stain) of Salatiga.

¹⁵Idamaningati, Titis. 2013. Conversational Implicature Analysis in Spoken Quotation Words Used by The Main Characters of 5 Cm Novel Unpublished Thesis. Malang: Brawijaya University.

knowing the context that will make the sentence clearer, the writer can simplify that the context can support to locate the clarity meaning in utterance, speak, or written form.

B. Speech Act

Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. Example, there is a bear behind you may be intended as a warning in certain contexts, or may in other context merely be a statement of fact. In attempting to express them, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform action via those utterances. If you work in a situation where a boss has a great power, then the boss's utterance of the expression "you're fired" is more than just a statement. The utterance last can be used to perform the act of ending your employment.¹⁶ According to Yule, G "speech act is actions performed via utterances."¹⁷ Searle, Kiefer, and Bierwisch in Mursyid et.al further said that the theory of speech acts starts with the assumption that the minimal unit of human communication is not a sentence or other expression, but rather that performance of certain kinds of acts, such as making statements, asking questions, giving orders, describing explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc.¹⁸ Fromkin et al explains:

"Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplish when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. (example, there is a bear behind you) may be intended as a warning in certain context, or may in other context merely be statement of fact."¹⁹ Austin developed his theory of speech acts. He made important observation. Austin observed that there are ordinary languages declarative sentence that resist a truth conditional analysis in similar fashion. The point of uttering such

¹⁶ Tanzeh, Ahmad. (2011). Metodologi Penelitian Praktis. Yogyakarta: Teras.

¹⁷ Yule, G. 1996. Pragmatics. Oxford: Oxford University Press

¹⁸ Searle, John R. Speech Acts: An Essay in the philosophy of Language. (Cambridge University Press. 1969).

¹⁹ Zumaroh, Siti. (2012). The Analysis of Speech Act Used in Air Force on Movie Script. State Islamic College (Stain) of Salatiga.

sentences is not just to say things, but also actively to do things. In other words, such utterances have both a descriptive and an affective aspect. Accordingly, Austin called them performatives and he distinguished them from assertions, or statement making utterances, which he called constatives.²⁰

Austin expressed that language can be to perform actions through his distinction between constative and performative utterances. Constative utterances describe or report events and states of affairs in the world. As such, they can be said to be true or false. However, performative utterances do not describe or report or constate anything at all and are not true or false and the uttering of the sentence is, or is part of, doing of an action, which again would not normally be described as, or as just saying something. Austin noticed that for a performative to be successful or „felicitous“, it must meet a set of conditions. Felicity conditions are conditions under which words can be used properly to perform actions.²¹ Austin observed three rules that must be followed in performative utterances: the persons and circumstances must be proper; the act must be completed entirely and accurately by all participants; and the participants must have the necessary intentions.

Austin concludes that constatives are merely a subset of performatives, and that the two-way distinction between performatives as action-performers and constatives as truth-hearers is no longer valid. As a result, Austin contended that, in addition to signifying whatever they mean, all utterances do specific acts via the specific communicative force of each utterance. In addition, he suggested a threefold distinction between the act on simultaneously performs while speaking something.

1. Locutionary Act

The act of speaking anything is referred to as a locutionary act. A locutionary act, according to Austin, is roughly comparable to saying a specific sentence with a

²⁰Austin, J.L. 1975. *How to things with words* (2nd ed). Oxford. Oxford university press.

²¹Ibid.,p.20

specific sense and reference, which is also roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. To the extent that a speaker who says, "the dangerous dog is in the garden," is constructing a phrase whose meaning is dependent on a specific dog and garden in the external world. This utterance is an example of a locutionary act. Because a locutionary act just produces a sentence. If an addressee hears that utterance in the garden, he is reminded that he must be cautious. On the other hand, if an addresser states it in the

2. Illocutionary Act

The act of accomplishing anything is referred to as an illocutionary act. As far as speech event accuracy is concerned, it is only employed for informing something, but also for doing anything. Austin defined the performance of an act in the new and second senses as the performance of an illocutionary act, i.e. the act of saying something as opposed to the act of speaking something. The illocutionary act performed by a speaker meaning of an utterance is the conduct considered in light of the significance of the utterance within a customary system of social interaction. An illocutionary act is the sort of function that the speaker seeks to fulfill or the type of activity that the speaker intends to perform when creating an utterance. Because an utterance might have more than one illocution, it is useful to distinguish between direct and indirect illocution.

The illocution most directly reflected by a literal reading of the grammatical form and lexicon of the sentence said is called direct illocution. While an utterance's indirect illocution is whatever additional illocution the utterance may have. "Can you pass the river?" is a direct illocution that inquires about the hearer's capacity to pass the river. The indirect illocution is a plea for the listener to cross the river. Accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, granting permission, joking, nagging, promising, ordering, denying, swearing, and thanking are all examples of illocutionary force. "I'm very

grateful to you for everything you've done for me," for example, is an illocutionary gesture of thanks.

3. Perlocutionary Act

The perlocutionary act is the third dimension. The act of altering something is referred to as a perlocutionary act. The effect of an utterance on the addressee is referred to as a perlocutionary act. A perlocution is the act by which an illocution has an effect on or exerts influence on the recipient. Another way to say it is that a perlocutionary act is a result or byproduct of speaking. Whether on purpose or not. As a result, it is an act accomplished via speaking. Some perlocutionary behaviors are invariably followed by alerting or even alarming.

C. Classification of Illocutionary Act

Searle Categorize the most basic category of illocutionary act. It consists of five different types such as the following divisions: representative, directive, expressive, declarative, and commissive.²²

1. Representative

A type of illocutionary act with the values 'true or false'. Leech dubbed it "assertive." These types of illocutionary acts convey a subjective state of mind; the speaker who asserts a proposition as true is doing so on the basis of his or her belief.

The belief can have varying degrees of force: whether I postulate something or simply conjecture makes a difference. The aim of speech act, however, stays the same. Assertive acts include things like asserting, suggesting, complaining, claiming, informing, and so on.

2. Directive

The illocutionary point is the extreme end of this utterance, classical imperative. It is one of the speech acts that embody the speaker to the hearer to do something, to drive

²²Searle, John R. *Speech Acts: An Essay in the philosophy of Language*. (Cambridge University Press. 1969)

him or her towards some goal (of the speaker's largely). Ordering, demanding, commanding, begging, advising, and asking are examples of directive acts.

3. Expressive

As the name implies, this speaking act conveys the speaker's inner condition. The expression is entirely subjective and reveals nothing about the world. For example, saying 'I'm sorry' after walking on someone's toe does not change anything; what is done is done. Both the stepper and the stepped must accept the alteration that a stepped on toe signifies. Because expressive speech is subjective, it is prone to constraints and adjustments according on different conceptualizations of social guilt behavior. There are numerous examples of expressive acts, such as welcome, refusing, thanking, apologizing, celebrating, and praising.

4. Declaration

According to Searle, "declaration cause some change in the status or condition of the object or objects solely by virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed." In other words, declarative is a type of illocutionary act that causes rapid changes in the institutional condition of affairs and relies on complex extra-linguistic institutions. By uttering an illocutionary deed, this type of illocution causes a change in the world. In general, in order for the speech act to be effective, the speaker must occupy some status in an extralinguistic institution. Declarative acts include the following: resign, discharge, declare, name, open, and consecrate.

5. Commissive

This is accomplished by establishing an obligation. This obligation is formed in the speaker, not the hearer, as in the instruction. When we compare a request to a promise, the focus of the obligation produced differs; the promise establishes an obligation in the promising, but the request

does so in the require. This type of illocutionary conduct binds the speaker to a future path of action. The point here is that the speaker plans to do something. Some instances of commissive acts include promising, offering, undertaking, contracting, and the like.

D. Zootopia

"Zootopia" is an animated film. This film was directed by Byron Howard, Rich Moore, and Jared Bush. The film was released on March 4, 2016. Several artists and actors appear in the film, including Jason Bateman, Ginnifer Goodwin, Nick Wild, and Lt. Judy Hopps.

Zootopia Movie Review (2016)

This short is about a fox who lives in the town of Zootopia. A modern city populated by animals. A fox is attempting to become a famous animal in the city, but it is a fox who has witnessed some unusual happenings. However, due to a scheme to make her a fugitive for crimes he had never committed, Zootopia's Police are called in to resolve the situation. He is the selfish, self-righteous rabbit. Certain organizations, however, conspired against the fox and the rabbit. They were forced to combine and learn that an enemy may also be a good friend, and they eventually collaborated to solve the problem and discover the truth.

E. Movie

Movies are a form of entertainment. Movies are historical records of their time and location. Movies are forms of artistic self-expression. Typically, narrative films are seen in theaters, on television, or on home video. They tell stories about characters who go through trials and tribulations, but what are they actually about? What is the film's content?

The simplest approach to explain a movie to someone else is to recount the plot and tell what happened. However, this is neither a film review or analysis. It is simply a synopsis that anyone who sees or has seen the film will most likely agree with. This level of content is known as referential content since it

alludes directly to events in the plot and maybe to some features of it.

F. Previous Study

There are results of past observations made by earlier researchers in the field of speech act. That observation conducted by another researcher has a different subject from what I will conduct. The author discovered a previous study with a comparable topic to the research. This material is a thesis located in the IAIN Tulungagung library. The first previous study was written by Yuwartatik (2013: ix) the entitled an analysis of speech acts in dialogues of the novel "The Black Cat" by John Milne.²³ Yuwartatik's thesis exclusively examined illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in dialogues from John Milne's novel "The Black Cat."

The second previous study was written by Ningrum (2013: ix) entitled an analysis of illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television, s advertisements.²⁴ Her study focuses on the analysis of illocutionary behaviors. (1) Both of the thesis above have similarities if the research focused on analyzing illocutionary deed, but this research just focused on types and illocutionary force that contain in speech which uttered by main character. (2) In the first study, the researcher examines illocutionary acts in the novel "Black Cat," whereas in the second study, the researcher examines illocutionary acts in "selected spoken slogans on television advertisements." The writer analyzes the types of illocutionary forces identified in the movie script of Zootopia expressed by the main character in this investigation.

²³Yuwartatik. (2013). An Analysis of Speech Acts in Dialogues of Novel "The Black Cat" By John Mile. State Islamic College (Stain) of Salatiga.

²⁴Ningrum.(2013). An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Found in Selected Spoken Slogan on Television's Advertisements. State Islamic College (Stain) of Tulungagung.



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