

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher discussed the data findings in this chapter in order to answer the problems of study. There are two problems in this study that will be answered. To answer the first question that is analyzing the type of idiomatic expressions in Zootopia movie, the researcher used a theory from Boatner and Gates which divide idioms into four types, they are: lexemic idiom (verbal, nominal, adverb, and adjective), phraseological idiom, frozen idiom, and proverb idiom. Moreover, the second question is explaining the contextual meaning of idiom.

A. Findings

This part contains data found by the researcher from the Zootopia script as the data source document and looked for the relevant data on the two questions of the study specified in chapter one. The researcher discovered 94 idiomatic expressions in movie script after testing with the two validators several times. The researcher took 21 data out of 94 data to be explained their contextual meaning in this section.

The researcher used the theory by Boatner and Gates who divided idioms into four types as specified in chapter two. The researcher only found three types of idiomatic expression in Zootopia movie, which are: lexemic idioms occur 70 times out of 94 data and followed by phraseological idioms which occur 23 times, and the last is proverb idiom 1 time.

1. The Types of Idiomatic Expressions in Zootopia Movie

The first question of this study is to find the type of idioms in Zootopia movie script by using Boatner and Gates theory. The table below showed the overall findings in percent of data analysis in order to find the most frequently idioms found in the movie by using this formula, as follow:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Number of total data

The data are listed in the table below:

Table 4.1 The Frequency of Occurrence of Idioms in Zootopia Movie

No	Types of Idiom	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal)	58	61.7%
2.	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal)	3	3.2%
3.	Lexemic Idiom (Adverbial)	7	7.4%
4.	Lexemic Idiom (Adjectival)	2	2.1%
5.	Phraseological Idiom	23	24.5%
6.	Proverb Idiom	1	1.1%
TOTAL		94	100%

Table 4.1 showed the frequency data in Zootopia movie. Among 94 data found by the researcher, verbal idiom from lexemic idiom is the most frequent type of idiom found in scripts with the total data 58 or 61.7% and followed by phraseological idiom with total 23 data or 24.5% and the adverbial idiom from lexemic idiom is the third type of idiom that often used by the characters with 7 data or 7.4% and it is followed by the nominal idiom with the 3 data or 3.2%. And it's followed by adjectival idiom with a difference 1 data which come in five place that is 2 frequency or 2.1%. The last frequent type of idiom that appeared in script is proverb with only 1 data or 1.1%.

Furthermore, the researchers provided all of the idiomatic terms discovered in the movie in the appendixes and provided only 21 data in this table below to be explained in the next section and help the reader grasp the idiom. The researcher added full sentences and marked the idiomatic expression with bold in order to help the readers notice the idioms easily.

Table 4.2 Idiomatic Expressions Found in Zootopia Movie

No	Idiomatic Expression	Types of Idiom
1.	Young Judy : Now, predator and prey live in harmony. And every young mammal has	Phraseological Idiom

		multitudinous opportunities.	
2.	Gideon Grey Young Judy	: Bunny cop. That is the most stupidest thing I ever heard. It may seem impossible to small minds -- I'm looking at you Gideon Grey.	Nominal Idiom
3.	Bonnie Hopps Stu Hopps	: Yes! Your dad, me, your 275 brothers and sisters, we're changing the world. Amen to that. Carrot farming is a noble profession.	Verbal Idiom
4.	Bellwether Lionheart	: Ya know, it's a... It's a real proud day for us little guys. Bellwether, make room will ya? Come on.	Verbal Idiom
5.	Bonnie Hopps Stu Hopps	: We're real proud of you, Judy. Yeah. Scared, too. Really, it's kind of a proud-scared combo. I mean, Zootopia. It's so far away...	Adverbial Idiom
6.	Stu Hopps Bonnie Hopps	: Sure. Yeah, we all do. Absolutely. But just in case , we made you a little care package to take with you. And I put some snacks in there.	Adverbial Idiom
7.	Hopps	: Oh no, my treat-- it just-- y'know, it burns me up to see folks with such backward attitudes	Nominal Idiom

		toward foxes. I just wanna say, you're a great dad and just a... a real articulate fella.	
8.	Nick	: Alright look, everyone comes to Zootopia thinking they can be anything they want. Well you can't. You can only be what you are. Sly fox. Dumb bunny.	Nominal Idiom
9.	Hopps Nick	: I am not a dumb bunny. : bunny. Right. And that's not wet cement. You'll never be a real cop. You're a cute meter maid though. Maybe a supervisor one day. Hang in there...	Phraseological Idiom
10.	Bellwether Bogo Bellwether	: Mayor Lionheart is just gonna be so jazzed! : jazzed! No! No, let's not tell the mayor just yet— : the mayor just yet— And I sent it, and it is done, so I did do that. All right, well I'd say the case is in good hands! Us little guys really need to stick together! Right?	Adverbial Idiom
11.	Hopps Nick	: This is important, sir. I think your 10worth of popsicles can wait. : can wait. I make 200 bucks a day, fluff. 365 days a year, since I was 12,	Proverb Idiom

		and time is money , hop along.	
12.	Nick Hopps Nick	: It's not exactly a place for a cute little bunny. : Don't call me cute. Get in the car. Okay, you're the boss!	Verbal Idiom
13.	Hopss Yak	: Oh, thank you so much, I'd appreciate that more than you can imagine. It would be such a big- - (scream) You are naked! Huh? Oh for sure , we're a naturalist club.	Adverbial Idiom
14.	Nick	: Well, I had a ball . You are welcome for the clue. And seeing as how any moron can run a plate, I will take that pen and bid you adieu.	Phraseological Idiom
15.	Nick	: I think was 8, or maybe 9, and all I wanted to do was join the Junior Ranger Scouts.... so, my mom scraped together enough money to buy me a brand new uniform because, by God, I was gonna fit in.	Adjectival Idiom
16.	Nick Hopps	: The Jam Cams...! There are traffic cameras everywhere. All over the canopy. : Whatever happened	Adverbial Idiom

		to that jaguar— The traffic cams would have caught it!	
17.1	Lionheart : Bellwether :	I thought you were going to cancel my afternoon?! Oh, dear. I better go -- Let me know what you find. It was really nice for me to be— While we're young,	Verbal Idiom
18.	Nick : Hopps :	You know, after you, you're the cop. Okay. All clear. All this equipment is brand new...	Adjectival Idiom
19.	Hopps : Bogo :	I'm not... I'm not a hero. I came here to make the world a better place, but I think I broke it. Don't give yourself so much credit, Hopps. The world has always be broken. That's why we need good cops-- like you.	Phraseological Idiom
20.1	Nick :	I may have to rescind that victory toot-toot. Maybe that's just hail? Back off!	Verbal Idiom
21.1	Hopps :	Real life is messy. We all have limitations. We all make mistakes. Which means-- hey, glass half full-- we all have a lot in	Phraseological Idiom

	<p>common. And the more we try to understand one another, the more exceptional each of us will be. But we have to try.</p>	
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2. The Contextual Meaning of Idiomatic Expression Found in Zootopia Movie

The researcher answered the second question of this study in this section, that is the contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions found in the movie. The researcher found 94 idiomatic expressions in Zootopia movie and took 21 data out of 94 to be explained the contextual meaning. To find out the context meaning of the idioms, the researcher used 3 idiom dictionaries, they are: American Idiom Dictionary by Makkai et. all., NTC’s English Idiom Dictionary by Richard and Betty and the last is online dictionary by *thefreedictionary*.

a. Lexemic Idiom (Verbal)

The first type of idiom becomes the most idioms frequently found in the text that is verbal idiom. Among the types of idiomatic expression found in Zootopia movie, verbal idiom is the idiom that comes frequently used by the characters. Most of lexemic idioms are easily found in daily conversation. There are 58 data of verbal lexemic idioms that can be seen in this table below and the researcher explained 5 data (data number 4, 12, 53, 74 and 88) as the representative data.

Table 4.3 Verbal Idiom

The number of data	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 80, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 94.
Total	58

1) Datum 4

Bonnie : Yes! Your dad, me, your 275
 Hopps brothers and sisters, we’re changing
 Stu : the world.
 Hopps **Amen to that.** Carrot farming is a

noble profession.

(Timestamp: 00:04:00)

Context:

Amen to that was expressed by Judy's mother, Mrs. Stu Hopps to represent her agreement about her husband, Mr. Bonnie Hopps statement. This idiom is used when young Judy wanted to be the first bunny cop, but her parents didn't agree with her idea because there is no bunny that becomes a police officer in a history. Bunny or rabbit is represented as small, weak and prey to other animal in Zootopia city and that's why Judy's parents forbid her to be a cop, because they were worried about her. Judy was young and had big dreams of being a cop when she said that, so that if her dream comes true, she may make his parents' concerns into a source of pride, not only her parents but also for other rabbits. Furthermore, her father gave her another options to becoming a carrot farmer instead of a police officer. But Judy refused that idea and still wanted to pursue her dream in a big city called Zootopia. Then, Judy's mother explained what activity that she would do if she were a carrot farmer which also represented one of the solutions to make the world to be a better place. And Judy's father agreed with his wife statement by saying **amen to that**.

According to online dictionary, that is "the free dictionary by farlex," this idiomatic expression used **to express an agreement over a statement**. The idiom is a combination from 3 different word of classes, noun "amen," preposition "to" and "that" is adjective. Those combinations are formed into new word with new meaning which translated in Indonesian *setuju* and it includes as verbal idiom.

2) **Datum 12**

Bellwether : Ya know, it's a... It's a real proud day for us little guys.

Lionheart : Bellwether, **make room** will ya? Come on.
Okay, Officer Hopps. Let's see those teeth!

(Timestamp: 00:08:03)

Context:

In Judy's graduation day, there are so many people including her family, other cops family and photographers. Judy finally made her dream come true and became the first rabbit officer in a history. Everyone who came was so proud of her and she got congratulations from mayor Lionheart and assistant mayor Bellwether. When it's Bellwether time to give the ZPD badge to Jud, she was congratulating Judy and lost in a moment until Mayor Lionheart reminded her to stop because the photographers were waiting for them. Mayor Lionheart shoved Bellwether out of the way by saying "make room."

The idiom **make room** consists of 2 words which different meaning, "make" belongs to the category of word class that is verb and "room" belongs to noun. According to the dictionary of Americans idiom by Boatner and gates, make room means **create space for someone**. In Indonesian, this idiom has meaning as *menyingkir* which belongs to verbal idiom. This idiom also supported by Mayor Lionheart acted which pushed Bellwether out of the way, so that they can take pictures together.

3) Datum 61

Nick : It's not exactly a place for a cute little
Hopps : bunny.
Nick : Don't call me cute. **Get in** the car.
Okay. You're the boss.

(Timestamp: 00:37:04)

Context:

The expression "get in" which was used by Hopps to stop Nick talking and ask him to get in the car includes as verbal idiom. Hopps as a rabbit said, if a rabbit can call another rabbit cute, but if other animals call a rabbit cute it's a little bit weird. In this scene, Nick called Hopps cute and that made Hopps feel annoyed. Not only for calling Hopps cute, but in the other day Nick and Finnick pretended to be son and father and met Hopps in an ice cream shop. They both hustled Hopps and made her angry. When Hopps asked Nick to get in the car was the day where Hopps needed Nick's help to solve her new case. Nick

refused at the first time, but finally said yes because Hopps threatened to put him in jail for something illegal he had done.

Based on the dictionaries, the word **get in** is a verbal idiom with a combination form verb plus preposition “in”. Basically, the idiomatic expression has similar meaning if it’s translated literally, but it still difficult to understand the meaning by literal. The expression **get in** is always used in daily conversation and easily heard people saying this idiomatic expression. The people usually do not realize if the word **get in** is an idiom when they use it, because it becomes the word that commonly used in daily conversation. In Indonesian, the word **get in** has meaning *masuk*.

4) Datum 74

Lionheart : I thought you were going to cancel my afternoon?!

Bellwether : Oh, dear. I better go -- Let me know what you find. It was really nice for

Lionheart : me to be—

While we’re young, Smellwether.

(Timestamp: 01:02:15)

Context:

In the dialog above, Lionheart was angry because Bellwether forgot to clear his afternoon and it was a busy day in office. Lionheart called Bellwether through a facsimile to ask her explanation. Bellwether who was with Hopps and Nick in her room was surprised hearing Lionheart voice. She asked to leave Hopps and Nick which was watching in traffic cams said and they said yes, but Bellwether kept talking and Lionheart shouted “while we’re young, Smellwether” to urge her to rush to meet him.

The idiom **while we’re young** has some meanings depends on the context. In this context that used by Lionheart means **to hurry someone**, but in another context it can be mean “do everything you want while we can or still alive,” which similar to slang *YOLO* (*you only live once*). This idiom can be categorized as phraseological idiom due to the words count, but based on the contextual meaning this idiom

is categorized as verbal idiom related to the meaning of the idiom. It also supported with Lionheart voice that sounded rising when he pronounced the idiom. In Indonesian, this idiom expression has meaning *cepatlah*.

5) **Datum 88**

Nick : I may have to rescind that victory toot-toot. Maybe that's just hail? **Back off!**

Hopps : Don't Stop! Keep going!

Jesse : No! No! Please stop!

Hopps : Do not stop this car! Speed up, Nick!

Nick : Speed up!

There is another train coming!

(Timestamp: 01:26:29)

Context:

Nick used this idiomatic expression when he was in the train with Hopps. They both worked together as a team to solve the unfinished case they both did before. They were in a train because there were some important evidences and Hopps wanted to bring the evidences to the ZPD. Hopps tried to start the engine and she did it, behind them were actually Doug, Jesse and Woolter who kept the evidences into a train race after the train. Either Hopps or Nick couldn't operate the engine and Hopps was in danger, she was about to fall but grabbed onto Woolter's horn. Those 3 sheep were trying to get them and one of them, Jesse's head stuck in the window and almost get Hopps. Nick tried to pull Jesse away by saying **back off** which means **to draw something or someone away**.

This interpretation differs from Nick's use of the idiomatic expression **back off** to imply that he pushed Jesse away because he was a risk to Hopps. This expression also supported by a scene where Nick pulled Jesse, but failed. This word **back off** is a verbal idiom with noun plus adverb combination form. The noun "back" and adverb "off" are mixed becomes a new word "back off" with the meaning in Indonesian is *menyingkirlah*. This idiom expression is also easily found in daily conversation.

b. Lexemic Idiom (Nominal)

According to Boatner and Gates, nominal idiom is idiom that usually appears as a noun phrase. This idiom also easily found in daily conversation. There are 3 data of lexemic idioms nominal that can be seen in this table below.

Table 4.4 Nominal Idiom

The number of data	2, 27, 36.
Total	3

1) Datum 2

Gideon : Bunny cop. That is the most stupidest thing I ever heard.

Grey : It may seem impossible to **small**

Young **minds**-- I'm looking at you Gideon

Judy Grey.

(Timestamp: 00:02:47)

Context:

Hopps was young when she used this idiomatic expression. It was occurred when she acted on her play with other animal kid actors. The play was about her dream wanting the predator and the prey live together, those preys also had dreams and wanted to live peacefully and boldly with predators. When other actors finished on stating their dreams, young Judy was on turn and she said she wanted to make the world a better place by becoming a police officer. Judy's parents who watched her play were surprised and Gideon Grey mocked Judy's dream to become a cop. Young Judy heard Gideon and gave Gideon a witty explanation by saying the sentence above. The expression **small minds** was pointed at Gideon Grey and he was shocked hearing it.

Based on the explanation above, the idiom **small minds** which is a combination form from verb "small" plus noun "minds" is a nominal idiom. This expression is actually able to translated literally, because people will still understand the meaning by translated word by word. According to the dictionaries, **small minds** means **people who have restricted knowledge**. In this expression, the word "small" doesn't mean tiny, but something that is

restricted. As an idiomatic expression, “small minds” includes as nominal idiom because it refers to someone or people. In Indonesian, this idiom has meaning *orang yang berpikiran sempit atau dangkal* or it can be also said as dumb.

2) Datum 27

Nick : Officer, I can't thank you enough. So kind, really, can I pay you back?

Hopps : Oh no, my treat-- it just-- y'know, it burns me up to see folks with such backward attitudes toward foxes. I just wanna say, you're a great dad and just a... a **real articulate fella**.

(Timestamp: 00:21:07)

Context:

This is the scenario in which Judy and Nick first meet. The context is Nick wanted to buy a jumbo pop for his son- Finnick who lied for being Nick's son and actually worked with Nick- but the seller, Jerry Jumbeaux refused his order because a fox is well known as a liar and sly. Hopps, who was present at the occurrence that day, felt sad for the young fox who was weeping since he didn't get any ice cream, stood up for them until they got jumbo pop and treat them because Nick made an excuse he didn't bring his wallet. Officer Hopps didn't know Nick was lying at her and kept saying he will pay Hopps back. Hearing Nick talking in sweet, Hopps just believed at him and complimented him a **real articulate fella** which means a person who capable of expressing oneself clearly and fluently, or simply a person who speaks well. Nick deserves to get the compliment from Hopps because he really is. Furthermore, Nick is a fox and the foxes are well known as liar and sly.

This expression can be categorized as a phraseological idiom because according to Boatner and Gates, the difference between phraseological idiom and other idioms is in the word count where the phraseological contains more words than the others. Grammatically, this idiom contains of 2 words of classes they are adjective “real” and “articulate” and followed by the word “fella” as a noun. Even though

it consists of many words, it still includes as a nominal idiom because it means **a person who speaks well** and if translated in Indonesian is *orang yang pandai berbicara*.

3) Datum 36

Hopps : Hey! Hey! No one tells me what I can or can't be! Especially not some jerk who never had the guts to try to be anything more than a popsicle hustler!

Nick : Alright look, everyone comes to Zootopia thinking they can be anything they want. Well you can't. You can only be what you are. Sly fox. **Dumb bunny**.

(Timestamp: 00:25:43)

Context:

This scene is still connected with the scene above this idiom, datum 27. In this scene, Hopps and Nick got into a small fight after Hopps realized Nick hustled her. The jumbo pop that Hopps paid wasn't actually for Finnick-his son, but it was for him to run another business with Finnick who pretended to be Nick's son. Nick and Finnick run a business where they both sell pawpsicles, it's a paw shape ice cream. Basically, they both melted the jumbo pop that Hopps brought and changed it into a pawpsicle and then they sold them off. They also sold the stick they used for the pawpsicles. They got much money by cheating on Hopps and she found out what happened, then she approached Nick about to make him go to the jail. Nick is a sly fox, he knew that Hopps couldn't do that because all her allegations were false. Hopps knew she won't win over Nick and started to mock Nick was such a coward. Nick also mocked Hopps back by saying **dumb bunny** which made her feel more annoyed and a minute later, she was landed in wet cement, as if it's right what Nick said.

This expression is formed from the noun "bunny" which described by the adjective "dumb" and has a new word **dumb bunny** which means **a person who is gullible and stupid**. Even though the word consist of the name of an animal-bunny- it's also used by people in real life or in daily conversation, it's just

more like a figure of speech where bunny is as the same as human if the person is stupid. Moreover, the explanation above explained the meaning of this idioms expression belongs to nominal idiom. *Orang bodoh* is the translation in Indonesian.

c. Lexemic Idiom (Adverbial)

The third type of idioms is adverbial idiom. This idiom becomes the second most common type of idiom featured in the Zootopia movie among other lexemic idioms. The researcher found 7 data in the text and presented 5 data in the explanation below, they are datum 14, 15, 46, 55, and 71.

Table 4.5 Adverbial Idiom

The number of data	14, 15, 28, 46, 55, 71, 82.
Total	7

1) Datum 14

- Bonnie : We're real proud of you, Judy.
- Hopps
- Stu : Yeah. Scared, too.
- Hopps
- Bonnie : Yes
- Hopps
- Stu : Really, it's **kind of** a proud-scared
- Hopps combo. I mean, Zootopia. It's so far away...
- Judy : Guys-- I've been working for this my whole life.

(Timestamp: 00:08:18)

Context:

The expression **kind of** was used by Judy's father when Judy wanted to leave her village to the big city called Zootopia. Judy left her village because she got assigned to the city center of Zootopia. After her graduation day, Judy, her parents and her siblings accompanied Judy to the train station. In the train station, Stu and Bonnie said how proud they were for Judy but worried at the same time because Judy would leave them to the big city where there are so many animals. Bonnie tried to explain how proud and worried as a combo to Judy by saying the sentence bold above. Judy understood her parents' worries so

that she calmed them down, because it became something she really wanted.

According to Adam and Boatner's dictionary, the idiomatic expression **kind of** includes as adverbial idiom with the meaning **almost but not quite**. The word came from 2 word class category they are noun "kind" and preposition "of" and they both combined then it be a new word class adverb. The interpretation and scene is also supported by Bonnie face expression which looked like confused to explain what he felt, whether proud or scared to let Judy go. Based on the contextual meaning, the idiom is used to show that something you are saying is not exact and in Indonesian it has *semacam* as the meaning.

2) Datum 15

- Stu : Sure. Yeah, we all do. Absolutely.
 Hopps : But **just in case**, we made you a little care package to take with you.
 Bonnie : And I put some snacks in there.
 Hopps :
 Stu : This is fox deterrent.
 Hopps :
 Bonnie : Yeah that's safe to have there.
 Hopps :
 Stu : This is fox repellent...

(Timestamp: 00:09:00)

Context:

The scene of idiomatic expression above is still connected to datum 14 where Judy's parents and her siblings accompanied her to the train station. Stu and Bonnie worried about Judy for leaving her hometown to pursue her dream. Judy's father- Stu Hopps- was telling how worst foxes are and Judy will meet a lot of predator animals in Zootopia. Stu reminded Judy about what happened to her when she was a child and she got slapped by Gideon's claws on her cheek. Judy didn't think Gideon really meant that because they both were children. Stu and Bonnie still worried about Judy's safety and prepared some stuff that Judy might need like fox deterrent, fox repellent and fox taser.

Judy actually rejected all that stuff but she finally kept them or her parents would keep talking.

According to the dictionaries, the idiomatic expression above is categorized as adverbial idiom because the idiom is composed of terms whose literal meaning does not relate to the phrase's overall meaning. This idiom also can be categorized as a phraseological idiom because it has a greater amount of words than the others. The idiom **just in case** is basically made up from 2 words **in case**, but as time goes by people usually used in the phrase **just in case** which has same meanings. Based on the contextual meaning in this scene, the idiom is used as **precaution** of predatory crimes. It has *untuk berjaga-jaga* as the meaning in Indonesian.

3) Datum 46

- Bellwether : The Mammal Inclusion Initiative is really starting to pay off! Mayor Lionheart is just gonna be so jazzed!
- Bogo : No! No, let's not tell the mayor just yet—
- Bellwether : And I sent it, and it is done, so I did do that. All right, well I'd say the case is **in good hands!** Us little guys really need to stick together! Right?

(Timestamp: 00:33:20)

Context:

The scene that occurred in this idiom is when Judy got scolded by Chief Bogo for the insubordination she did and suddenly Mrs. Otterton (the wife of Emmit Otterton) barged in begging Chief Bogo help to find her husband who has missed for ten days. Everyone in that room didn't know or realize that Mr. Otterton was including as one of the missing mammals and Chief Bogo refused to take that case because other detectives were very busy investigating the missing mammal case. Judy heard the conversation between them and she volunteered to take the case. Bogo shocked about Judy's decision and ask Mrs. Otterton to wait outside because he wanted to discuss something with Hopps. As soon as Mrs. Otterton left the room, Bogo suddenly fired Judy

because she didn't listen her superior. He then asked Judy to tell Mrs. Otterton she couldn't take the case because she was just a meter maid. Bogo opened the door and found Bellwether which heard everything from Mrs. Otterton. Bellwether was happy hearing the news and compliment Judy for her initiative taking care of the case.

The idiom **in good hands** is an adverbial phrase that made up from a combination of preposition "in" adjective "good" and "hands" as a noun. This idiom is not talking about how good a hand is or how beautiful a hand is, but this is a metaphor sentence to explain something. Moreover, the word **hands** in this idiom is described as a person. According to the datum explanation above, this idiom is used to represent that the case is going to be successful if it's handled by the right person, and it's Judy. Bellwether gave such a compliment to Judy for taking the risk of taking over the case. From the context of datum above, it can be concluded that the idiom **in good hands** act as adverb in this sentence to explain the sentences Bellwether said earlier which has meaning **trustworthily treated**. Something that is trustworthily treated is the missing mammal case. Furthermore in Indonesian this idiom has a meaning that is *orang yang tepat*.

4) Datum 55

Hopss : Oh, thank you so much, I'd appreciate that more than you can imagine. It would be such a big-- (scream) You are naked!

Yak : Huh? Oh **for sure**, we're a naturalist club.

Nick : Yeah, in Zootopia anyone can be anything.

(Timestamp: 00:38:15)

Context:

The idiom **for sure** is used by Yak (a male yak, the owner of The Mystic Spring Oasis) and it happened among 3 persons, Yak itself, Nick and Judy. In this scene, Judy was on a case with Nick's help were visiting The Mystic Spring Oasis to find someone named Emmitt Otterton, one of the missing mammals that might often come to his place. Yak is a

person who gets forget easily but has a good memory. When Judy and Nick asked Emmitt to Yax, he said he didn't remember but he actually did. Yax came around the counter to take Judy and Nick to meet Emmitt's yoga instructor. Judy was shocked because Yax didn't wear any clothes and he came around like nobody sees his body. Yax took a claim that he and other animals which came to his place was indeed a naturalist club.

The expression above can be translated word by word but can't interpret the meaning literally. There are some phrases of **for sure** that people usually used, for example **sure** and **sure thing**. This idiomatic expression contains of preposition "for" and "sure" as an adjective. According to the dictionary, this idiom considers as adverbial and it has meaning **without doubt** which also based on the contextual meaning of this scene. Yax used this expression to tell Judy and Nick that he is surely a naturalist club. In Indonesian, this idiom means *tentu*.

5) Datum 71

Nick : The Jam Cams...! There are traffic cameras everywhere. **All over** the canopy. Whatever happened to that jaguar—

Hoops : The traffic cams would have caught it!

Nick : Bingo!

(Timestamp: 01:00:29)

Context:

The context of this idiomatic expression is when Judy failed to proof what she reported to Bogo, where the jaguar gone savage. When Chief Bogo and team came to the location, the savage jaguar that was chased Judy and Nick suddenly disappeared. Chief Bogo was mad because Judy lied to the police officer and said she wasted the time for a fake report. Basically, Chief Bogo doesn't really like Judy because she is rabbit and weak as well as not fit for being a cop. So whatever Judy does or says, Chief Bogo will not believe it and he gets mad easily over Judy. Judy was about to get fired from Chief Bogo if Nick wasn't there to stand up for Judy. Nick asked

another chance for Judy considering the time is not over yet and Bogo agreed with that. Furthermore, Judy and Nick left by riding a gondola because they were in a highland before. On the gondola, Nick gave Judy advice to not let anyone to get to you and he told her a story of his life. Time flies and Nick realized there were traffic jams that would capture anything from the high and it located in all over the city.

According to the dictionary, the idiom **all over** is adverbial phrase that comes from adjective “all” and adverb “over” which are combined and become one new meaning with a new word. This idiom has a meaning **in every part** and it suits with the context datum above which refers to the traffic jams that located in every part of the Zootopia city. It also supported with Nick act that pointed the traffic jams with his hand. This idiom meaning in Indonesian is *di penjuru* which suits to the context.

d. Lexemic Idiom (Adjectival)

Adjectival idiom becomes the fifth idiom that come often before the last, proverb idiom. The researcher found 2 adjectival idioms according to the Boatner and Gates theory which say the idiom that has adjective meanings is ad adjectival idiom. The table below will show the data in detail.

Table 4.6 Adjectival Idiom

The number of data	69 and 75.
Total	2

1) Datum 69

Nick : No, it’s true. I think was 8, or maybe 9, and all I wanted to do was join the Junior Ranger Scouts.... so, my mom scraped together enough money to buy me a **brand new** uniform because, by God, I was gonna fit in.

(Timestamp: 00:58:33)

Context:

There is a connection between the datum above where Nick told Judy about his life when he was young. Nick told that he used to love to be part of Junior Ranger Scouts. Because his love to the scouts,

Nick mother saved money to buy Nick a completely new uniform that is good and perfectly fit on him. Nick was excited on his initiation day, but it turned out he got bullied by his friends. He got kicked and shoved from his friends and even got a muzzled on his snouts because he is a fox which is well known as shifty and untrustworthy animal. Nick ran away from his friends and cried trying to take the muzzle off until he did it, he was collapsed. Nick told Judy his story because Nick doesn't want Judy to experience the same as he did.

The idiomatic word **brand new** is derived from a combination of the noun "brand" and "new" as the adjective which are combined to make an adjective meaning "totally new." Based on the explanation of datum above, the meaning of this idiom departs from the fact that in context of datum above, Nick's mother saved money to buy him a beautiful scout uniform. This scene also supported with Nick that showed his uniform and wore it which was really fit on him, he looked good on it. The idiom **brand new** is a type of lexemic idiom (adjective idiom) according to Boatner and Gates', because it is formed by pre-modification of the adjective "brand" and has meaning in the form of the adjective **totally new**. This idiom has a simple meaning as *baru* in Indonesian.

2) Datum 75

Nick : You know, after you, you're the cop.
Okay. **All clear.**

Hopps : All this equipment is brand new...

Nick : Carrots...? (*Nick points to the ground, which is scuffed with CLAW MARKS.*)

Hopps : Claw marks...

Nick : Yeah. Huge, huge, claw marks.

(Timestamp: 01:05:27)

Context:

Judy and Nick were on a case to find Mr. Otterton with the hints they got from the traffic jams. The hints lead them to go to the Cliffside Asylum, which was looked like a hospital to Judy. Hopps used his false barks to attract the wolves guarding the entrance. And it worked! They were able to enter the-

hospital-without being caught by the guards until they found a room that’s quite strange and attracted their attention. They snooped a little bit from the door and Nick asked Judy to go in first considering she is a cop. And as they were in, Nick looked around and said that this place is safe. What Nick meant by safe is if there is no guard. As soon as they got in inside the room, they found out there were big claw marks on the floor and suddenly a savage tiger emerged behind Nick that made Nick and Judy shocked. They knew who that was. Mr. Manchus! Mr. Big’s driver.

The idiomatic expression **all clear** can be translated literally but the meaning cannot be interpreted in literally and each word belongs to adjectives. The word “all” which means *semua* in Indonesian is adjective as well as the word “clear” which has meaning *bersih* in Indonesian. Those two words are combined to make an adjective form **all clear** which not means everything is clear, but this idiom is used by Nick to claim that the room he checked with Judy is safe. So based in the context of datum above, this idiom has meaning as **safe** that fits with the context and it is supported with the scene that showed Judy and Nick felt relieved because there were no guards or anything that can catch them after they checked the room. This idiom means *aman* in Indonesian.

e. **Phraseological Idiom**

The researcher found 24 data in Zootopia movie script which leads phraseological idiom be the second type of idiom that often appear in the movie. This type of idiom has the uniqueness that can differentiate from other types of idiom. According to Boatner and Gates theory, this idiom contains of many words than others. The researcher will present 5 data to be explained in this section below, they are datum 1, 37, 57, 79 and 93.

Table 4.7 Phraseological Idiom

The number of data	1, 8, 11, 19, 24, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 51, 57, 60, 61, 64, 78, 79, 81, 83, 84, 89, 91, 93.
Total	23

1) Datum 1

Young Judy : Now, predator and prey **live in harmony**. And every young mammal has multitudinous opportunities.

Astronaut Sheep : Yeah, I don't have to cower in a herd anymore. Instead I can be an astronaut.

Actuary Jaguar : I don't have to be a lonely hunter any more. Today I can hunt for tax exemptions. I'm gonna be an actuary!

(Timestamp: 00:02:03)

Context:

This idiom is used by young Judy who performed in her little play with some animals like a sheep, jaguar and cougar cub. Her play is talking about the prey and the predators can live together. The predator in his play is a jaguar and the prey is young Judy. Judy's play also tells about everyone can be anything in this world. They can dream to be anything, the jaguar wanted to be an actuary, the sheep wanted to be an astronaut and young Judy wanted to be a police officer. Her play is watched by so many animals, one of them on the seat was young Gideon Grey which mocked young Judy for wanting to be a cop. The play went well because young Judy prepared it well with her friends. In her play, young Judy also mentioned that there is a big city called Zootopia where everyone can live freely among multitudinous animals, the preys will be also safe to live among other predators.

The idiom **live in harmony** above will be sounded weird and strange if it's translated word by word. Because as the people know, "harmony" is something that related to the music, but in this sentence "harmony" is used as a figure of speech of **peace**. The word "live" includes as verb and the word "in" is a preposition while the word "harmony" belongs to noun, these words are combined to make a new word. This idiom is including as phraseological idiom according to the statement of Boatner and Gates in his book which saying that phraseological idiom

requires a paraphrase longer than a word and this words count in this idiom is 3, which is longer than other idiom. Based on the context, **living together in a peace** without fighting is an appropriate meaning for this idiom. In Indonesian, this idiom has meaning *hidup rukun* which is also mean live without fighting or arguing and in a peace.

2) Datum 37

Nick : Alright look, everyone comes to Zootopia thinking they can be anything they want. Well you can't. You can only be what you are. Sly fox. Dumb bunny.

Hopps : I am not a dumb bunny.

Nick : Right. And that's not wet cement. You'll never be a real cop. You're a cute meter maid though. Maybe a supervisor one day. **Hang in there...**

(Timestamp: 00:25:57)

Context:

This scene of this idiom is occurred when Judy caught Nick lied to her. This scene is still connected to datum 36 where Judy and Nick made fun of each other by saying bad things. Judy called Nick a coward for refusing to do anything other than deceive others and Nick called Judy a dumb bunny for thinking that everyone can be anything and the prey and predators can live together in a place. Furthermore, Nick told Judy that everyone cannot be anything what they want instead they can only be what they are. For example are they both, sly fox and dumb bunny. Judy got pissed off hearing what Nick says but it seemed to be right because a few minutes later, Judy didn't realize she was landed in wet cement and Nick mocked her more by asking to keep trying on what she's doing. Judy looked down overthink what Nick said.

According to the dictionaries, the idiomatic expression **hang in there** is a phraseological idiom that refers someone **to preserve** on what that person doing. In this case, Nick seems to give Judy an advice and kind of pray the good for her future and dream. Judy is sad after hearing what Nick says but she will never give up on what her dream. Judy thinks,

tomorrow will be another day, thanks to Nick's advice. This idiom also easily found in daily conversation because it is used frequently by people in real life. In Indonesian, this idiom means *bertahanlah* based on the context of the idiom.

3) Datum 57

Nick : Well, I **had a ball**. You are welcome for the clue. And seeing as how any moron can run a plate, I will take that pen and

Hopps : bid you adieu.

The plate... I can't run a plate... I'm not

Nick : in the system yet.

Give me the pen please.

(Timestamp: 00:40:04)

Context:

This idiom is happened between Judy and Hopps. The scene is where both Judy and Nick finished asking Nangi, the elephant who was doing yoga in the mystic spring oasis. This datum is still related to datum 55 which belongs to adverbial type of idiom. As soon as they left from Yax's place, Nick thought it was the last time he helped Judy with the case, but it wasn't. Judy still needed Nick's help and the case was getting difficult.

The idiomatic expression **I had ball** is used by Nick after he helped Judy, thinks it's the last time Judy bothers him. The idiom contains of common word, **ball** which means an object with a spherical shape. With that common word, people might think this idiom is related to sports, but it is not. Based on the contextual meaning, this idiom has meaning Nick **enjoyed his time** by doing great things helping Judy and he felt great. Nick used this idiom to compliment himself and it is including as phraseological idiom. In Indonesian translation, this idiom means *Aku hebat!*

4) Datum 79

Hopps : I'm not... I'm not a hero. I came here to make the world a better place, but I think I broke it.

Bogo : **Don't give yourself so much credit**, Hopps. The world has always be broken. That's why we need good cops-- like

you.

Hopps : With all due respect, sir, a good cop is supposed to serve and protect-- help the city. Not tear it apart. I don't deserve this badge.

(Timestamp: 01:16:15)

Context:

The idiomatic expression above is used by Chief Bogo. He used the idiom when Judy felt down, which was unnecessary feeling because she finished the missing mammal case, she should have felt to be happy not sad. Judy finally finished the case and she knew the puppeteer of the missing mammal case, it was Mayor Lionheart. But Judy felt something strange and she kept blaming herself because she said something wrong on the speech that caused the animal who live in Zootopia city fought. Bellwether and Chief Bogo wanted Judy to be the public face the ZPD, but Judy refused it because she thought tear the Zootopia city apart. Chief Bogo calmed her down but Judy chose to resign after she made a huge mess all around the Zootopia city.

Based on the explanation of the datum above, the idiom **don't give yourself so much credit** means **don't blame yourself**. The words count in this idiom is quite a lot compared to other idioms and that's why this idiom is called as phraseological according to Boatner and Gates theory. The interpretation of this idiom also supported by Judy acts which looks so sad and this idiom can't be translated word-by-word. Furthermore, this idiom is usually used by people in their daily conversation and the Indonesian meaning of this context is *jangan salahkan dirimu*.

5) **Datum 93**

Hopps : When I was a kid, I thought Zootopia was this perfect place where everyone got along and anyone could be anything... Turns out, real life's a little bit more complicated than a slogan on a bumper sticker. Real life is messy. We all have limitations. We all make mistakes. Which means-- hey, **glass half**

full!-- we all have a lot in common. And the more we try to understand one another, the more exceptional each of us will be. But we have to try.

(Timestamp: 01:33:51)

Context:

At the end of the movie, Judy gave a speech to encourage all animals whether predators or preys in dreaming and trying. During her speech, Judy said that “we all have limitations, we all make mistakes” but she also quickly said this idiom **glass half full** which doesn’t have Indonesian translation in this movie. According to the dictionary, this idiom has meaning **to look on the bright side**, so as Judy said above we still have a lot in common if we don’t think bad side of our differences. This idiom includes as phraseological idiom considering to the word counts in the idiom.

f. Proverb Idiom

According to Boatner and gates theory, proverb idiom is a sentence that impact advice or wisdom meaning. Most of proverb idioms meaning are difficult to understand by common people. They need to have deeper understanding about English vocabulary and examine the idiom to know the meaning of proverb idiom. The researcher only found 1 datum out of 94 data in the movie script of Zootopia that is datum 49.

Table 4.8 Proverb Idiom

The number of data	49
Total	1

1) Datum 49

Nick : Hey, Carrots, you’re gonna wake the baby, I gotta get to work.

Hopps : This is important, sir. I think your 10worth of popsicles can wait.

Nick : I make 200 bucks a day, fluff. 365 days a year, since I was 12, and **time is money**, hop along.

Hopps : Please, just look at the picture.

(Timestamp: 01:26:29)

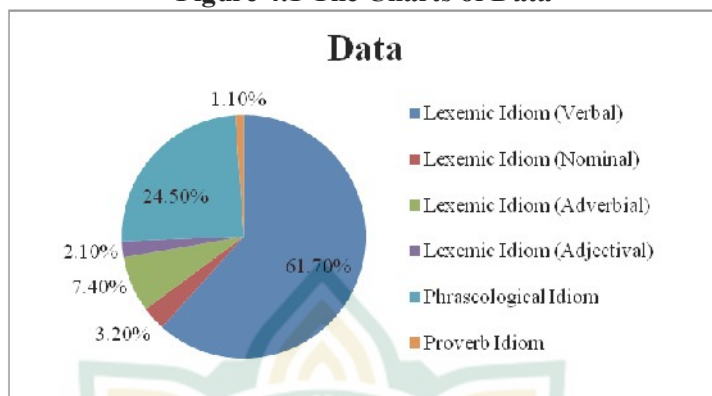
Context:

The scene in this idiom is Judy needed Nick's help to handle the missing mammal case because Mr. Otterton was last seen buying a pawpsicle. That's the only hint Judy had and Judy thought Nick knew something, so she stopped Nick who was pushing a baby stroller and he got annoyed because he was about to work. Judy held up the picture of the otter and asked Nick to see it clearly in case he would say something that could give Judy another hints. Nick refused to testify because he thought it was useless helping a rabbit.

The idiom **time is money** is frequently used by people in the daily conversation. This idiom is very common and most of people already know the meaning. Based on the context of datum above, the idiom that used by Nick means **time is valuable and important, so don't waste it**. The interpretation of the idiom is described time is as important as money, as valuable as money, so don't waste it. This proverb idiom surely refers an advice or wisdom to everyone. Hence, this idiom is categorized as a proverb idiom according to the theory of Boatner and Gates. The Indonesian translation of this idiom is literal, which means *waktu adalah uang*.

B. Discussion

This section becomes the last section in chapter four that is discussion. In this section, the researcher would discuss the findings above, the research questions and also the literatures. The researcher found 94 idioms in the movie script of Zootopia movie and explained 21 data as a representative. Based on the results, the researcher found out the most frequently idiom used by the character is a verbal idiom which belongs to lexemic idiom. It is followed by phraseological idiom and the third is adverbial idiom. Nominal idiom becomes the fourth idiom that frequently used by the characters and it is followed by lexemic idiom. The last type of idiom that often appeared in the script is proverb idiom. The researcher would give better description by presenting the chart below:

Figure 4.1 The Charts of Data

The graphic above would answer the first question which saying “What are the types of idiomatic expressions found in Zootopia Movie?” The researcher used a theory from Boatner and Gates to categorize the idiom. Before the researcher categorized each type of idiom, the researcher identified the meaning of idioms in Indonesian translation. To answer the second question “What are the contextual meaning of idiomatic expression found in Zootopia Movie?” the researcher used the dictionaries and correlated between the idiom and the context. The researcher watched the movie many times to analyze the contextual meaning of idiom. Instead of focusing only to the words translation, the researcher analyzed the whole meaning of the word, not words by words.

In addition, the researcher argues that learning idiom through a movie will help the students to improve their vocabulary. In order to ask the students to remember many idioms, it would be better if the teachers provide the contextual meaning of idiom so that they will always memorize it in their heads. The researcher argument is supported by the result of the interview section with one of the validators of this research about how she taught English in school. She stated that she ever taught English idiomatic expression by using movies entitled Cinderella (2015) and Twister (1996) in senior high school. The validator differentiated the result between two movies, which one was easier and it was a Twister movie and she also stated that students had trouble in understanding the meaning of the idiom because they were all new words or phrases. Although it was hard to understands, the validator argued that by teaching English through movie helped students to improve their English skills especially in memorizing vocabulary and made the class be more active.

The statement of the researcher and validator above are supported by a current research from Teona entitled *Using Movies in Teaching Idioms*.⁴¹ The result of her study showed how impactful is using movie as a learning tool to teach idioms and students discovered new idioms, enhancing their listening and speaking abilities. Furthermore, there is another study which showed that using idioms can improve people's listening and speaking ability in giving an answer or response effectively like native speakers from Gaffoor and Rao in their study *Enhancing Interactional Competence through the use of English Expressions*.⁴² Their study showed how important is memorizing English vocabulary for students to communicate with people who have different background, like nationality and culture.

This research is contrast with previous studies from Siti Haniah, *An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expression in The Freedom Writers Movie*.⁴³ Her study and this study have something in common that is studying about the types of idiomatic expression in a movie. However, both researchers also have difference based on the theory used, where Siti used Fernando's theory which divided idiom into three types of idiom and the researcher used Boatner and Gates' theory that divided idioms into 4 types.

This research also differ from another study entitled *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the "John Wick" Movie* that conducted by Khafied Nugrahanto.⁴⁴ He categorized idiom according to Ball that divided idiom into 4 types as well, they are ordinary grammar usage, allusive expression, conventional phrase and phrasal verbs. Another study that used different theory is a study from Ilham entitled *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found on American Sniper Movie*.⁴⁵ His study used a theory from McCarthy and O'dell and he studied the types of meaning as well by using Leech's theory.

⁴¹ Teona Tedoradze, 'Using Movies in Teaching Idioms', *Language and Culture*, 2022 <https://doi.org/10.52340/lac.2022.788>.

⁴² Junaitha Gaffoor and Padma Rao, 'Enhancing Interactional Competence Through the Use of English Expressions', *International Journal of TESOL Studies*, 3 (2021) <https://doi.org/10.46451/ijts.2021.09.04>.

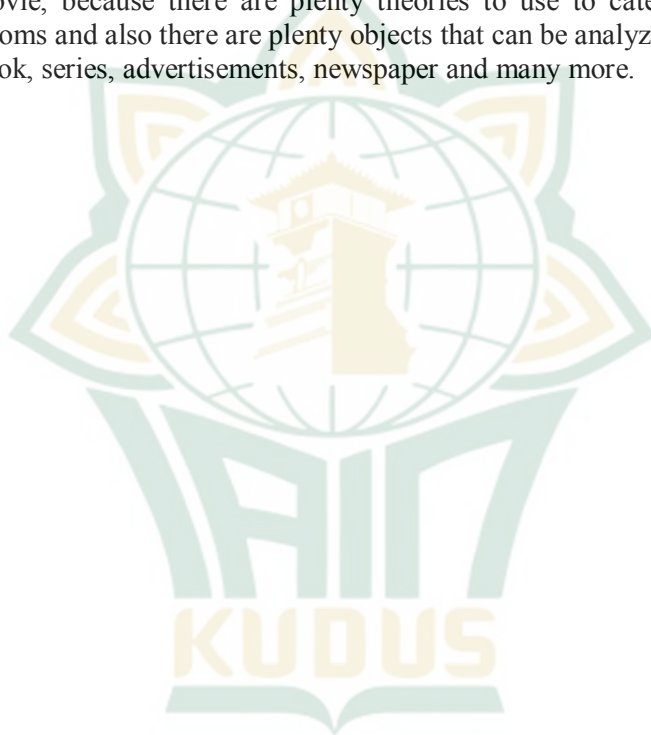
⁴³ Siti Haniah, 'An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expression in the Freedom Writers Movie' (thesis, IAIN Surakarta, 2020).

⁴⁴ Khafied Nugrahanto, 'An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expressions In The "John Wick" Movie' (thesis, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, 2020).

⁴⁵ M. Ilham Subkhan, 'An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found on American Sniper Movie' (thesis, Walisongo Repository, 2018).

In addition, this research is contrast with a study from Fikriya entitled *An Analysis of The Translation of Idiomatic Expressions Found in the Inside Out Movie*⁴⁶ where she used different theory, Hockett's theory and she used a strategy to translate the idiomatic expression meaning. She more focused on the strategy that she used than the contextual meaning of the idiomatic expression.

This research presented the contextual meaning of idiom, unlike the previous studies. In addition, the findings of this study may differ from those of the subsequent study on idiomatic language in movie, because there are plenty theories to use to categorize the idioms and also there are plenty objects that can be analyzed, such as book, series, advertisements, newspaper and many more.



⁴⁶ Fikriya C. Buditama, 'An Analysis of The Translation of Idiomatic Expression in The Inside Out Movie' (thesis, Sanata Dharma University, 2018).