

SATIRE IN ZOOTOPIA BY RICH MOORE AND BYRON HOWARD

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ABSTRACT

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 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.

Keywords: Horation satire, Juvenalian satire, Menippean satire, satire, film, utopia, Zootopia.

INTRODUCTION

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 audio-visual 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 (Ramrao, 2016). In the same line, Mast in his book *Interrelations of Literature* (1982, p. 285) stated, "film is a modern "language" – a complex communicative system for making and conveying meaning."

As a medium to convey a message, literature and film have the same role. Both give entertainment and a lesson by using two different types of communication. Literature is a written communication in poetic form or dramatic or fiction while film is verbal communication where it is used the spoken aspects of communication like sounds. It makes film and literature are two different things but they have similarities (Ramrao, 2016).

In addition, film can be part of literature. According to Wahyudi (2017), the development of technology breaks the limit or form of literature. Literature and film 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 (2017, p. 38), 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". 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.

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

Satire shows the issues to teach the audience about awareness in their environment. This awareness may make the audience have attention to think critically. The audience will try to compare the issues of a film with their reality. In addition, it often combines comedy to make the audience laughs and enjoys the works. According to Holbert, Hmielowski, Jain, Lather, and Morey (2011, p. 191), "satire as a literary form often seeks to both educate and entertain as it tries to persuade." This situation makes a lot of people think of a better condition where everyone can live happily.

Willing to get what someone wants in a difficult situation gives an illustration of where utopia comes from. Utopia comes from being unsatisfying with a condition. This unsatisfying makes a society has a dream to get a better life in the future. The existence of utopia can be an indication that there is something wrong in a society and they want something new to happen in their life. Utopia comes to answer the will of society to get a better situation. Utopia depicted “an ideal, nonexistent political and social way of life” (Abrams & Harpham, 2014, p. 413).

These situations are the topic of this research. In this research, the writer chooses satire and utopia as a topic and *Zootopia* film directed by Rich Moore and Byron Howard as the object. *Zootopia* is an animation film produced by Clark Spencer. This film is directed by Byron Howard, Rich Moore, and Jared Bush as co-director. The script is written by Byron Howard, Rich Moore, Josie Trinidad, Jim Reardon, Jennifer Lee, Jared Bush, and Phil Johnston.

This film shows an animal world where thousands of years ago, animals prey on each other where predators or the carnivores always were hostile to the preys, which were herbivores. In the end, they found a meaningful life by living side by side where predator animals and the other animals live peacefully in harmony in a modern mammal metropolis called Zootopia.

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. After watching the film, the writer is interested in satire and utopia in the film. The writer chooses these topics because the writer is interested to analyze satire and utopia in the film. The other reason the writer is interested to analyze the society of *Zootopia* because this film contains satire to a human being depicted through animals as characters of the film. This film has unique characters to show the world of human beings. *Zootopia* is a film in which all of the characters are animals. Animals in this film

are different from the animals in real life. In the real world, no animal has behavior like a human. Animals live only to eat and reproduce. They never think about wearing proper cloth, building a home, having a car, using a phone, and so on. In this film, every character acts like a human being. Rich Moore and Byron Howard as the director made this film because they have a purpose and message, i.e. explaining a human world by using animal characters in an animal world. These characters divide into prey and predator who live side by side in the same place. They build a relationship like a society in human life. Animals as characters of this film represent issues in human society. This film represents criticism to society through satire.

From the focus of the research above, the researcher develops it into two research questions. The first question is about the type of satire in *Zootopia*. The writer categories the type of satire inside the film through the prominent data of each type. Moreover, Abrams and Harpham's theory about type of satire has an important role as an analysis tool of this research. The second question is the utopia condition depicted in *Zootopia*. By employing the concept of utopia condition by Sir Thomas More in Dutton (2014), the writer tries to reveal the utopia condition depicted in the film.

To answer the first research question, the writer uses types of satire theory by Abrams and Harpham (2014) in the book *A Glossary of Literary Term*. Abrams and Harpham (2014) stated that satire is divided into two types, i.e. formal satire and indirect satire.

1. Formal Satire

In this type, the satiric, a person who creates satire, narrates the story in the first person and used "I" to the audience or the other character of the literary work. This formal satire emphasizes telling the story directly. It is also known as direct satire. There are two kinds of formal satire, i.e. Horatian Satire and Juvenalian Satire. They are distinguished based on the attitude or tone that manifests toward subject matter and the readers of literary work.

a. Horatian Satire

In this type, the satirist intends to make the audience laugh rather than be angry at the performance of human folly. This satire uses a relaxed and informal language to get a reaction that the audience gives a wry smile at human failings, human vice, follies, and absurdities, sometimes including his own. (Abrams & Harpham, 2014). The satirist shows the comment about value of life by appropriate language or comedy or gentle words. It is used to improve without offense.

b. Juvenalian Satire

Juvenalian uses harsh and violent language to criticize the target. This satire contains hatred and anger by using high sarcasm or irony. It makes Juvenalian is darker than Horation satire. "Juvenalian laughter is meant not to heal but to wound" (Holbert, Hmielowski, Jain, Lather, & Morey, 2011, p. 192).

In this satire, the character has a serious moralist, a dignified style of utterance to blame form of vice and error so that it makes the reader feels angry and sad about despite, moral resentment or humanity's anomalies (Abrams & Harpham, 2014).

2. Indirect Satire (Menippean Satire)

Indirect satire uses several other literary forms apart from a direct address to the reader. The most common indirect form is a fictional narrative. It defines the satirist creates the objects of the satire and their ridiculous or annoying opinions by what they think, say, and do, and sometimes it is added the satirist's comments and narrative style which make the satire is more ridiculous. One type of indirect satire is Menippean Satire.

Mental attitude is the focus of this type of satire. The mental attitude that is satirized of this satire such as bigots, misers, braggarts, and so on. Holman (1985, p. 263) stated "Menippean satire deals with mental attitudes rather than fully realized characters".

To answer the second research question, the writer uses the concept of utopia by Sir Thomas More in Dutton (2014). Utopia is a perfect image of life but it is nothing in real life. The first term utopia is used in *Utopia* (1515) by Sir Thomas More. He formed the word "utopia" in his title book from the Greek words by conflating the word "eutopia" defined good place and "outopia" defined no place (Abrams & Harpham, 2014). More depicts in his book that utopia is an ideal island where a society lives orderly in harmony. Utopia shows justice for everyone, and reaching their hope or desire is a right for everyone. This land competes to the inappropriate social and politic (Dutton:2014).

METHODOLOGY

This research employs descriptive qualitative research. It is called descriptive qualitative research because it is a type of research without using numbers or statistical procedure and the writer describes in detail the phenomena of the research. According to Creswell (2012), the definition of qualitative research is research that emphasizes exploring the problem in human or society which happen naturally without experimenting to make the interpretation and solve the problem. This research no needs an experiment because it is based on the situation that occurs in the story.

The writer notes the research data based on several statements, character thought, events, and expressions in the film entitled *Zootopia* which is selectively chosen by the researcher. The data are presented in the form of conversations related to the objectives of the research. The data are displayed which are categorized into certain criteria to answer the objectives: 1.) To explain the type of satire in *Zootopia*. 2.) To know the kind of utopia condition is reflected in *Zootopia*.

In analyzing *Zootopia*, the writer has to collect the data. The writer will explain theories that are applied to analyze *Zootopia* by Rich Moore and Byron Howard as the chosen literary works in this research. Regarding the statement of the problem, the theory which used in this research is types of satire by Abrams & Harpham (2014) and the concept of utopia by More in Dutton (2014). The writer takes notes of the important data based on the topic, i.e. satire and utopia in *Zootopia*. The last is the writer identifies the data that contains utopia conditions and classifies the important data that is needed based on the type of satire. After collecting the data, the writer analyzes all the data from the film that is related to the topics, i.e. types of satire and utopia condition. The next step is the writer answers the research questions by classifying the type of satire and identifying utopia condition in *Zootopia* film. The last is the writer makes a conclusion from the research that has been done.

DISCUSSION

In this part, the discussion is divided into two main sections, i.e (1) the types of satire represented in *Zootopia* film and (2) the kind of utopia condition depicted in

Zootopia. The objectives are represented through the description and explanation of data findings.

A. *The Type of Satire in Zootopia*

1. *Juvenalian Satire*

The most dominant type the writer found in this film is Juvenalian satire. In term of satire, Juvenalian satire is categorized as the bitterest satire because it uses harsh and violent language to blame form of vice and error so that it makes the reader feels anger and sadness of moral resentment or humanity's anomalies. Almost all of the characters in the film use this type to attack their target though different motives trigger each character to show it.

The dominant data of this type is shown by Chief Bogo. Bogo is a chief of Zootopia Police Department (ZPD). For the first time Judy as a police officer, he says that he has to introduce Judy as a new recruit member, he does not care about it and move to announce the assignment. He also gives her a duty as a meter maid even she is the top of her class and there is an important case about finding 14 missing mammals. He is angry when Judy runs an urgent situation where there is a theft and she succeeded to catch it. He assumes catching the criminal person is not Judy's part and it makes a problem. This situation makes them debate. She expresses her desire to become a real cop who can solve crimes. Yet, instead, he insults Judy by saying to give up her dream because it can't happen.

When Judy explains about Manchas, a jaguar who goes savage and he attacks Judy and Nick, Chief Bogo does not believe in her because there is no evidence because Manchas is missing. It makes him angry and he mocks Judy. She tries to negotiate by putting Nick as a key witness. Nick is a fox where the fox is assumed as a sly animal. It makes him angry and wants Judy to quit from ZPD right then.

HOPPS: Mr. Otterton did not just disappear. I believe he and this jaguar, they went savage, Sir.

BOGO : (scoffing) Savage? This isn't the Stone Age, Hopps. Animals don't go savage.

HOPPS: I thought so too, 'til I saw this. What? He was right here

BOGO : (not buying it) The "savage" jaguar.

HOPPS: Sir, I know what I saw, he almost killed us.

BOGO : Or maybe any aggressive predator looks savage to you rabbits. (calls out, to cops) Let's go.

HOPPS: Wait, Sir, I'm not the only one who saw him! (to Nick) Nick!

BOGO : (incredulous) You think I'm going to believe a fox? (0:55:50-0:56:27)

Not only Chief Bogo but also Nick Wilde's statements are categorized as Juvenalian satire. When a rhino almost crushes Judy, Nick mocks her that it can crush her and her dream. It makes Judy gets angry because she is underestimated by Nick, a fox who is only a hustler. Judy mocks with a harsh word by mocking him as a jerk. In the other situation Nick mocks her by saying that the investigation is fake and it needs a real cop. It makes Judy feels angry. Even though she is on parking duty, she is a cop too. It hurts and makes her feel angry. The other Nick's statement Nick climbs the fence to get Judy's pen, he taunts Judy directly that she is a loser for throwing the pen. The situation is when Chief Bogo wants to take Judy's badge. Nick interrupts him and he explains about discrimination and injustice at work.

BOGO : What did you say, fox?

NICK : Sorry, what I said was, "no." She will not be giving you that badge.

Look, you gave her a clown vest and a three-wheel joke-mobile and two days to solve a case you guys haven't cracked in two weeks? Yeah, no wonder she needed to get help from a fox, none of you guys were gonna help her, were you? (0:56:53-0:57:14)

Several Gideon Grey's statement is also Juvenalian satire. When Judy is an actor in a play, she explains that she wants to be a police officer. He mocks her that it is the stupidest thing and it is too big to be true and she answers to mock him by saying that it seems impossible to small minds". The other situation shows Judy wants to take her friends' ticket which is taken forcibly by Gideon. Gideon mocks her dream by mocking the clothes that she wears, i.e. a police costume. He also frightens her by acting like he is a predator who can attack her because he still has a killer instinct.

JUDY : Hey! You heard her. Cut it out.

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

JUDY : Kindly return my friends' tickets.

GIDEON : (Gideon pats the tickets in his pocket). Come and get 'em. But watch out, 'cause I'm a fox and like you said in your dumb little stage play, us predators used to eat prey. And that killer instinct's still in our Dunnahh. (0:04:29-0:04:48)

She fights her fear by attacking Grey. She kicks Gideon to make him stop demeaning her. Yet, Gideon injures Judy by slapping her cheek. He feels victorious for

hurting Judy's cheek because it means Judy is unworthy to be a cop forever. After all, she fails to lose him. In the fact, she manages to get the ticket and returns it to her friends. It is classified as Juvenalian satire because this dialogue uses the harsh words to show human vice.

To make her dream come true, Judy studies at the police academy. Judy faces a lot of failures many times in the police academy. Each of her failures is called a dead by Major Friedkin. Major Friedkin mocks Judy with harsh words by calling her "bunny bumpkin", "carrot face", "farm girl", "fuzzy bunny", and "fluff butt". Major Friedkin also suggests Judy to give up on her dream by quitting from the police academy and returning to her hometown. It is identified as Juvenalian satire because it uses the harsh word to show human vice.

After graduating from the police academy, her parent and several siblings accompany Judy to the train station to Zootopia, her parents talk about animals to be afraid of, especially almost all predators, like bears, lions, wolves, weasels, and foxes. Her father thinks that all predators are dangerous because he has a bad experience with a weasel. They talk about the badness of predator animals because it can make Judy careful. They also explain that Zootopia is fulfilled of them. It shows Juvenalian satire because it shows human vice about prejudice directly.

From the explanation above, the data contain a satire about underestimating someone, discrimination in the workplace, feeling happy from the suffering of the other, bullying, stereotyping, oppression the other, and prejudice through harsh words. Each character says it rudely and straight to the point to offend directly. It evokes anger and sadness from the audience. Because this type has the most dominant data, this film is categorized as Juvenalian satire.

2. *Horatian Satire*

The second type of satire appears as the researcher found is Horatian satire. Horatian satire is a satire that uses comedy to make the audience laugh rather than to be angry at the performance of human folly. This satire uses relaxed and informal language to get a reaction that the audience gives a wry smile at human vices, human failing, and follies. is a resent feeling about someone's possession of something.

The first conversation happens when Hopps has to be a police officer in ZPD (Zootopia Police Department). She is in the lobby asking Clawhauser, a pudgy cheetah cop who works at the front desk about the bullpen room. He says his opinion about the

seriousness of ZPD to recruit a bunny jokingly and he assumes Judy Hopps is cuter than he thinks. She explains her offense gently by explaining that only fellow bunnies are allowed to say they are cute and he apologizes for it. After she gets the direction and heads to the bullpen. Clawhauser watches admiringly and thinks she will be eaten alive. He says it gently and uses informal language by using a wistful face and tone. In Zootopia Police Department, almost all police officers have a big body. It depicts Horatian satire because this dialogue uses informal language by using a wistful face and tone.

The other situation that contains Horatian satire is Finnick ridicules Nick's stupidity for falling into Judy's trap to help Judy find Mr. Otterton. He does not care about Nick even though he is Nick's partner in selling popsicles. Even though, he could be found guilty for helping Nick. He also mocks Nick as a real cop because Nick will be Judy's friend in solving cases to make him free. He leaves Judy and Hopps behind.

After Nick agrees to help Judy, they go to the Naturalist club to get any information about Mr. Otterton. She meets Yax who wants to help her to meet Nangi to get some pointers that can help her. He is Mr. Otterton's yoga instructor. Yet, Judy is shocked to see Nangi is naked. Even though it is a common thing as a member of the naturalist club. Nick ridicules her jokingly that we can be anything in the city of Zootopia. It can be classified as Horatian satire.

HOPPS: Oh, thank you so much, I'd appreciate that more than you can imagine.

It would be such a big, (scream) You are naked!

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

NICK : Yeah, in Zootopia anyone can be anything. These guys, they be naked.
(0:38:11-0:38:24)

After getting a clue from Yax about the car that Mr. Otterton got in, Judy and Nick go to DMV (Department of Mammals Vehicles) to find out the owner of the car. When she enters to DMV, she shocks that the sloths run the DMV. The sloth is a slow animal and it will waste the time that she has. Chief Bogo only gives time 48 hours for solving the problem. Nick mocks her jokingly that everyone can be anything. It is categorized as Horatian satire.

NICK : Actually, I just remembered I have a pal at the DMV. Flash is the fastest guy in

there, you need something done, he's on it.

HOPPS: I hope so, we are really fighting the clock and every minute counts. (suddenly stops, alarmed) Wait. They're all sloths?! You said this was going to be quick!

NICK : (faux innocence) What? Are you saying that because he's a sloth, he can't be fast? I thought in Zootopia anyone could be anything. (0:40:44- 0:41:30)

In the explanation above, the satirist gives satire softly and adds comedy without making him angry. He uses relaxed and informal language to avoid anger. Based on the data, this satire in Zootopia film is used to satirize the human vice and human folly about discrimination in the workplace, underestimated someone, unfaithful to friend, prejudice, bullying, making a limitation to the other, someone does work in work time and stereotyping through gentle, mild and light-hearted humor to evoke a smile at his follies and absurdity.

3. *Menippean Satire*

The last type of satire found in this research is Menippean satire. Mental attitude is the focus of this type of satire. Mental attitude is satirized of this satire rather than societal norms or specific individuals. It often satirizes single-minded people, such as bigots, misers, braggarts, and so on.

This type is shown by Judy's parents. After the play at school, Judy and her parents discuss Judy's dream where she wants to be a police officer. This dream makes Judy's parents feel afraid and doubt about the dream that she aspires to. They try to persuade and convince Judy to give up her dream of becoming a cop. Stu Hopps explains that he and her wife are happy because they give up their dream before they work to make their dream come true. Stu Hopps also says that someone never faces a failure if he never tries something new. He thinks that giving up on a dream makes someone feels happier because it makes someone never feels disappointed to face a failure of his dream. This statement is debated by Judy by saying that she likes trying something new because it is her complacency. They explain there is no bunny officer because it is so difficult or even impossible to be true. A rabbit is difficult or impossible to be a cop because they have a small body and cute appearance that make them inappropriate to be a police officer. They want Judy to do the same thing as the common rabbit group does, i.e. to be a carrot farmer without being allowed to do another job. Her parents explain the big role of being a farmer (we're changing the world) without endangering herself by doing risky things as a police officer does. They want Judy Hopps to be a carrot farmer like "275 brothers and sisters" because it is "a

noble profession". They say a statement to advise Judy that she has to believe a dream too much. But Judy never hears the advice because she spots Gideon Grey stalking some small animals.

STU : No better way to do it than becoming a carrot farmer.
BONNIE : Yes! Your dad, me, your 275 brothers and sisters. We're changing the world.
STU : Yep.
BONNIE : One carrot at a time...
STU : Amen to that. Carrot farming is a noble profession.
BONNIE : You get it. I mean, it's great to have dreams.
STU : Yeah, just as long as you don't believe in em too much. (finally noticing Judy's absence) Where in the heck'd she go? (0:03:51-0:04:15)

Finally, Judy's parents accept Judy's dream and she makes it come true. Stu, Bonnie, and several siblings accompany Judy to the train station. She wants to go to Zootopia to carry out her duties as a police officer. They show their pride in Judy who fulfilled her dream of becoming a cop in Zootopia and as the best graduate. But at the same time, her parents, especially her father, Stu Hopps, are scared because she works in Zootopia which is a big and far away place.

BONNIE : We're real proud of you, Judy.
STU : Yeah. Scared, too.
BONNIE : Yes.
STU : Really, it's kind of a proud-scared combo. I mean, Zootopia. It's so far away. It's such a big city.
JUDY : Guys, I've been working for this my whole life.
BONNIE : We know. And we're just a little excited for you, but terrified.
JUDY : The only thing we have to fear is fear itself. (0:08:13-0:08:32)

Then, Judy and Nick are in Fru Fru Shrew's fancy wedding celebration. During this celebration, Mr. Big explains the chronology in that day until he was missing. He talks that Mr. Otterton went savage and attacked his driver, Mr. Manchas. He also explains that they are still animals even though they may be evolved. It is categorized as Menippean satire.

Based on the explanation above, Menippean Satire in the film satire about mental attitude, especially in pessimistic, fear, fanatic to a job, possessiveness, and a trait where someone feels that he is the most correct one.

The researcher found that the three types of satire are found in *Zootopia* film, they are Juvenalian satire, Menippean satire, and Juvenalian satire. All types of satire are collaborated to press the message that is conveyed. The three types focus on prejudice, stereotyping, and discrimination that make a discord and conflict. Humorously conveying a message makes someone does not offend and the message is well received. Some messages are conveyed with harsh language or scenes that make the audience get angry because this type can touch the conscience. Thus, it makes realize how important it is to respect differences and tolerance the others.

B. *Utopia Condition Found in Zootopia*

More depicts in his book that utopia is an ideal island where a society lives orderly in harmony. Utopia shows justice for everyone, and reaching their hope or desire is a right for everyone. This land competes to the inappropriate social and politic (Dutton:2014).

JUDY : Now, predator and prey live in harmony. (Judy and the jaguar shake hands as the sheep throws glitter). And every young mammal has multitudinous opportunities.

ASTRONAUT SHEEP: Yeah, I don't have to cower in a herd anymore. (The Jaguar rips off his muumuu. She's wearing a homemade astronaut costume). Instead I can be an astronaut.

ACTUARY JAGUAR : I don't have to be a lonely hunter any more. (The Jaguar rips off his muumuu. He's dressed in a suit). Today I can hunt for tax exemptions. I'm gonna be an actuary!

JUDY : And I can make the world a better place! I am going to be a police officer!

GIDEON : Bunny cop. That is the most stupidest thing I've ever heard.

JUDY : It may seem impossible to small minds. I'm looking at you, Gideon Gray. But, just miles away stands for great city of Zootopia! Where did our first joining together in piece and declared that anyone can be anything! Thank you and good night! (0:02:12-0:03:10)

The conversation above shows Judy Hopps and her friends was holding a drama performance at Bunnyburrow. In this drama, Hopps explains the city of Zootopia. The city of Zootopia is described as a peaceful place, which means everyone has equality in having a dream. A sheep can be an astronaut, a jaguar can be an actuary, and a bunny can be a police officer. In this conversation, utopia condition is depicted by a peaceful place, which means everyone has their own equality in having

and reaching a dream. They can reach their dream as long as they work hard to make their dream come true. Zootopia is a place to give them chance as wide as they need to reach their dream.

DUKE : Bon voyage, flat foot!

HOPPS: Hey! Stop right there!

DUKE : (He throws an ornamental donut at Hopps). Have a donut, coppah!

FRU : Ohmygawd, did you see those leopard print jeggings? (sees the donut about to kill her) Aaaaaaaaaaagh!

HOPPS: (She stops it! Deep breath). I love your hair.

FRU : Aw... thank you. (0:29:58-0:30:34)

It shows Judy who pursues Duke Weaselton. He robs Midnicampum Holicithias. In pursuit, he fled to Little Rodentia and Judy was able to keep chasing him due to his small build. In there, Duke throws an ornamentals donut at Judy but she manages to dodge it. The donut keeps rolling and almost hits the Fru Fru shrew. Luckily, Judy manages to save her. The alertness of the police in dealing with emergencies indicates a utopia condition that makes people feel safe. It shows Zootopia is a place that provides security to anyone from every species through the security guards like a police officer. The police are responsive in serving and helping people in need.

HOPPS: Oh, thank you so much, I'd appreciate that more than you can imagine. It

would be such a big-- You are naked!

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

NICK : Yeah, in Zootopia anyone can be anything. These guys, they are naked. (0:38:11-0:38:24)

The conversation above shows a situation when Judy is in a hurry to find Mr. Otterton because she has only 48 hours to find him. She has a hint from Nick where he frequently goes, i.e. naturalist club. Mr. Otterton joins a yoga class there. In the naturalist club, almost all of members are naked. Naturalist Club members come from various types of animals who still maintain the way of life before they evolved, i.e. not to wear clothes in their daily lives. Even though almost all animals in Zootopia wear clothes in daily life. This shows the existence of equality and tolerance for existing differences. All of the animals that live in Zootopia can choose their lifestyle freely

without taking the differences as a problem. Utopia condition is depicted as the existence of equality and tolerance for existing differences.

GAZELLE : Zootopia is a unique place. It's a crazy, beautiful, diverse city where we celebrate our differences. (1:14:05-1:14:13)

As a complement, Gazelle's statement explains that Zootopia is a place where every group of animals lives together in harmony. They accept the differences that make Zootopia be a diverse city. They do not make the differences a problem and they tolerate it.

In addition, In addition, Zootopia as the title of the film combines two words, i.e. "zoo" and "utopia" (Zhao, 2016). According to Cambridge dictionary, zoo is an area in which a lot of animals, especially wild animals are kept and utopia is a portrait of a perfect society where people work well with each other and they are happy.

Based on those definitions, Zootopia means a place where there are more than one kind of animal who have a dream to live in a perfect world. The size or habit of each animal, what each of animal eats, they have the same equality and the same right to reach their dreams. They can live together in peace and feel happy because of they celebrate their diversity.

From all of explanations above, it can be concluded that utopia condition in Zootopia is depicted though the city of Zootopia. The city of Zootopia is depicted as a place where every animal has their own equality and right to be anything in reaching a dream, this place provides security to any animal from every background through the security guards like police officer, it shows diverse city where every animal from diverse species lives each other on peace, they celebrate their differences and tolerate it.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the researcher concludes that:

- a. There were the types of satire is used by Rich Moore and Byron Howard in *Zootopia*, they are Horation satire, Juvenalian satire, and Menippean satire. In this film, the most dominant type of satire is Juvenalian satire. It uses rude words and straight to the point to offend directly. It evokes anger and sadness from the audience.

- b. Each type of satire contains some issues in a multicultural society, i.e. injustice, discrimination, prejudice, pessimism, and stereotyping. *Zootopia* film is categorized as Juvenalian satire because it is the dominant data in *Zootopia* film.
- c. In the *Zootopia* film, there are data that contain utopia conditions. In this film, utopia condition is depicted though the city of Zootopia. The city of Zootopia is depicted as a place where every animal has their own equality and right to be anything in reaching a dream, this place provides security to any animal from every background through the security guards like police officer, it shows diverse city where every animal from diverse species lives each other on peace, they celebrate their differences and tolerate it.

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