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Degree of “Master” In Linguistics Entitled**

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES
AND SLAVERY TYPES IN**
Django Unchained

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DEDICATION

“And lower to them the wing of humility out of mercy and say, “My Lord, have mercy upon them as they brought me up (when i was) small.” (QS. Al-Isra: 24)

Dedicated to them.



ABSTRACT

Politeness concept can be found in everyday conversations as pragmatic phenomena. However, *Django Unchained* is an interesting subject to be investigated in terms of politeness strategies. The goals of this study are as follows: (1) to identify the politeness strategies used by *Django Unchained* main characters, as well as the most commonly used strategy. (2) To establish the various types of slavery depicted in *Django Unchained*. Thus, the descriptive qualitative research method was used in this research. Furthermore, the research design, data sources, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis were all addressed. Meanwhile, the research Design of the study and data analysis are In light of Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies, as well as Orlando Patterson's slavery concept. The study's results suggest two points. First, there are several politeness strategies used in this work, including the bald on record strategy, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record. According to the findings, the bald-on record is the most used strategy by Calvin Candie, that means Calvin performs a blatant act due to the nature of his character, which is a Slaver. Meanwhile, the doctor employed negative politeness as he refused slavery. Then, Calvin Candie employed three types of slavery: chattel slavery, forced slavery, and forced marriage. As a result, various situations and circumstances were critical and played a significant role in these slavery types.

Key words: Politeness, politeness strategies, slavery, types of slavery, *Django unchained*

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BR: Bald on Record

PS: Positive Politeness

NS: Negative Politeness

OR: Off Record

S: Speaker

H: Hearer

FTA: Face Threatening Act



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GENERAL INTRODUCTION



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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is regarded as a subfield of linguistics that examines the use of language in context. Significantly, politeness is a major concern in Pragmatics. During interactions between individuals, politeness takes place by considering all varieties of polite language. However, conversations usually function best when both parties are cooperative. This includes, for example, refraining from speaking or acting in a careless or inconsiderate manner. Also, politeness is seen to be the linguistic expression of social interactions. Besides, being linguistically polite includes speaking respectfully to others, particularly one's superior, in light of one's relationship.

In the other hand, Slavery is a condition in which people are owned by others, who decide where they live and what they work. Also, slavery has existed throughout history, as slaves were owned by the ancient Greeks, Romans, Incas, and Aztecs.

Dealing with the linguistic side, this research sets out to investigate the politeness strategies employed in the slavery community, as well as the slavery types that can be found. Thus, and to have a clear idea on this topic, the researchers shed light on *Django Unchained* movie, a work that illustrates and fulfills the demands of our aims. Admittedly, the work of *Django Unchained* is a critical source to reveal the various usages of politeness strategies between Whites and Blacks. The story of *Django Unchained* follows Django's journey, a free slave, who moves with a trophy hunter to free Django's wife from the oppressive and rancorous owner Calvin Candie. Moreover, such an outstanding story of Django astutely portrays all the dehumanizing forms of slavery. Moreover, the study attempts to answer these sub-questions:

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1. What are the politeness strategies employed by *Django Unchained* main characters, Django, Dr. Schultz, and Calvin Candie, and what are the most used strategies?

2. What are the types of slavery that can be spotted in *Django Unchained*?

The hypotheses are stated as follow:

1. As this movie includes many characters from different positions in the slavery community, we may find all the politeness strategies. Furthermore, the communications can happen between white masters, or between a white master and a slave, or even between the slaves themselves. Also, the most used strategy can be negative politeness, taking into consideration that we will analyze more of slave owners' conversations, which in fact, perfectly suits their status.

2. Concerning the slavery types, we may find most of them as the work massively elaborates on this topic.

This research is based on contextual analysis and close reading of *Django Unchained* movie script. In terms of form, the research consists of an introduction, two chapters, and a conclusion.

Chapter one is “a Literature review”. Firstly, this chapter examines the background of the study, research focus, and research questions. Then, the investigation moves to research objectives by considering the research significance. Meanwhile, the second part illustrates Brown and Levinson’s theory of politeness, slavery, and Orlando Patterson’s theory of slavery.

Chapter Two is “Research Design and Data Analysis”. In light of Brown and Levinson's points of politeness strategies, as well as, Orlando Patterson’s concept of

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slavery, this chapter apply their theories on *Django Unchained*. In addition, the research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis are all addressed.

Finally, the conclusion summarizes the potent points of the study. Thus, it examines the objectives stated in the first chapter. Moreover, the conclusion tries to reconsider the study aims through the findings. Whilst, the suggestion will lead the further researches on the same fields.

CHAPTER ONE: LITERATURE REVIEW



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1. INTRODUCTION:

When discussing what politeness means, there is a point of debate. Some scholars consider it as a sign of respect, while others believe it occurs when someone speaking well or behaves properly. Polite language, on the other hand, refers to a person's use of words to avoid being overly direct or to show respect for others. This can be achieved by using respectful forms such as sir, madam, please, thank you and other forms. Brown and Levinson describe politeness in universal terms as “a complex system for softening threats”. Showing awareness and consideration for another person’s face (Yule and George). For Beverly, Hill et al. along the same line, considers politeness as “one of the constraints on human interaction, whose purpose is to consider others’ feelings, establish levels of mutual comfort, and promote rapport” (51).

Being polite, in linguistic terms, means being aware of others' feelings by speaking appropriately in the appropriate place and at the appropriate time. Politeness linguistically is concerned with verbal aspect of communication and non-linguistic aspect which is concerned with other aspects of communication such as body language (Lakoff).

2. PRAGMATICS:

Yule and George define pragmatics as the investigation of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener (3). Moreover, this type of research inevitably entails the interpretation of what individuals mean in a certain situation even when it is not expressed (or written). However, pragmatics is the investigation of how to make utterances and understand what others say (Grundy, 3). On this point, communicators may employ unusual words in everyday discourse. Additionally, that pragmatics is the study of language in isolation from context and the study of language in context. Such Users of language are more socially specialized. Indeed, Politeness is one of the most significant areas of research in pragmatics.

2.1. POLITENESS

2.1.1. DEFINITION

Politeness is concerned with how one might make others feel better. Simply, It is someone's manners when they engage with others. It also includes making the right linguistic choices in a given social and situational environment. Alternatively, Politeness can be defined as the means to show awareness of another person's face (Yule, 60).

2.2.2. PREVIOUS THEORETICAL AND PRATICAL STUDIES ON POLITENESS STRATEGIES:

. In the theory of politeness, the main concept is referred to as face, a feeling of self-worth (Abdul-Majeed) or self-image (Brown & Levinson) every person has about himself. According to Rash, although the face is a universal element in all communicative societies, it depends on cross-cultural issues and factors such as the relationship between interactants and the social

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situation. Brown and Levinson are well known on linguistic politeness. Their theory is divided into two parts. The first section discusses the nature of politeness in spoken interactions, while the second section focuses on politeness strategies and examples from three different languages: English, Tzeltal, and Tamil. Furthermore, they linked politeness to face. In their opinion, have two aspects: positive and negative. The former is defined as everyone's desire and willingness to be desirable to others. The latter (Negative Face) is everyone's desire and willingness for his actions to be unimpeded by others.

2.3. BROWN AND LEVINSON'S THEORY OF POLITENESS:

Some various laws and concepts govern how individuals speak and behave in any community. Brown and Levinson provide a descriptive examination of the participants' face-maintenance approach in social interaction. They summarize human politeness behavior as Watts, dividing it into four strategies: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record (86-87).

2.3.1. FACE:

Face means a public self-image of a person. It refers to the emotional and social sense of self that every person has and expects everyone else to recognize (Yule, 60). Indeed, Brown and Levinson mention that every person has two types of face, negative and positive face (86).

Negative face refers to the individual's need for freedom of action and imposition, while a positive face refers to the individual's need to be respected and accepted in social interactions.

The utterances or actions to lessen the threat of another's face are called the face-saving act, while the threat is given to another individual's self-image is called the face-threatening act or FTA (Yule, 61). Also, Negative FTA refers to actions that appear to restrict the hearer's freedom

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of movement and activity. In other words, a Negative face-threatening act can be seen When a person is given an order, request, recommendation, advise, reminder, threat, warning, offer promise, or rage. For example, when the speaker says, "You'd best take a taxi," the speaker is threatening the listener's negative face because the speaker is making suggestions for the listener. Besides, Positive FTA refers to actions that appear to be rejecting of their desires. For instance, a Positive face threatening act could be seen when a person shows disapproval, criticism, disdain, complaint, accusation, insult, disagreement, aggression, taboo issues, and disruption to the interlocutor. As an example When a speaker says, "I don't think you're correct," for example, the speaker is threatening the listener's positive face by expressing dissent.

2.3.2. POLITENESS STRATEGIES:

When it comes to dealing with politeness, people usually choose a method. Because it is influenced by both internal and external communication elements, the technique is implemented differently in different cultures. Accordingly, Brown and Levinson see, in communication, the speaker should have a way to assess the dangers of threatening other participants face and to choose the appropriate strategies in order to minimize any face threats that might be involved in carrying out the goal-directed activity called as a politeness strategy (85). Thus, Brown and Levinson offer four types of politeness strategies: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record.

2.3.2.1. BALD ON RECORD:

The speaker does not attempt to minimize threats to the listener's face. According to Brown and Levinson, bald on record strategy can be described as a strategy where the speaker is expected to state directly the message that he/she wants the hearer to hear without having effort to minimize threats to the hearer's face (68). Furthermore, this type of utterance is most typical

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among people who know each other well and are comfortable in their surroundings, such as a close friend or family member. Hence, the Bald on Record sub-strategies are presented below:

- Expressing disagreement:** The speaker expresses disagreement to the listener without softening the threat. For example, nothing makes your hair fresher.

- Suggestion:** Dress like kings and princes. The speaker gives suggestions to the listener without knowing who he or she is. For example, what about the blue tie?

- Requesting:** It happens when speakers directly ask their interlocutors to do what they want. The majority of the time, it deals with imperative sentences. As an example, put the phone in the table!

- Warning:** In an emergency, the speaker gives direct instruction to the listener without softening the threat. For example, don't hide your that smile.

- Imperative form:** The speaker does not care who the person is when he utilizes the imperative form. The speaker is holding a higher position. Example, Get out of here!

- Offering:** The speaker makes a direct request for something. Example, come have a cup of tea.

- Task-oriented:** It occurs when speakers order the listeners to do something they want them to do. Example, pass me the salt.

2.3.2.2. POSITIVE POLITENESS:

Brown and Levinson indicate that a positive face is described as an individual's need to be respected and accepted in social interactions as this technique is intended to close the gap between groups of friends or people in the social situations by displaying warmth and genuine interest in the listener's desire to be respected (minimize the FTA) (86). Thus, the threat to face is

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relatively modest in this strategy .Moreover, Brown and Levinson (48) declare that the aim of positive politeness strategy is to save the hearers' positive face by expressing intimacy, engaging in friendship, making the hearers feel good, and showing that the speakers have a common purpose with the hearers (48). Also, according to Brown and Levinson, there are fifteen strategies of Positive politeness, including the examples of each strategy (89-90). So, those sub-strategies are discussed in the section below:

•**Noticing:** attending to hearer (her/his interests, wants, needs, goods, etc: The technique is implemented by observing changes, notable possessions, or anything that appears or is heard through the listener.

For example. Jim, you're really talented at solving computer problems. I wonder if you could just give me a hand with a little formatting problem I've got.

•**Exaggerating:** (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer): Exaggerated intonation, stress, and other prosodic elements, as well as intensifying modifiers, are employed to implement this method. For example, Good old Jim. Just the man I wanted to meet. I knew I'd find you here. Could you spare me some of your time?

•**Intensifying interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution:** A speaker can tell an excellent story to pique the listener's interest. Tag questions can also be used by the speaker to engage the listener into the conversation.

For example, you'll never guess what Frankie told me the other day. This is right up your street. (Starts a narrative).

•**Using in-group identity markers in speech:** The speaker can claim an implied common ground with the listener based on the group's definition. For example, Here's my old mate Frederick. How are you doing today, mate? Could you assist me getting this car to start?

•**Seeking agreement in safe topics:** It can be used by repeating the words of others.

For example, I agree. Right! Arsenal played really badly last night, didn't they? Do you think you could give me a cigarette?

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- Avoiding disagreement:** Hedging one's views in order to avoid a disagreement.

For example, Well, in a way, I suppose you're sort of right. But look at it from the other side.

Why don't you...?

•**Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground:** Gossiping or small chat is one approach to implement this strategy. It can also be used in conjunction with point of view operations and presupposition manipulations. For example, People like me and you, Jonathan, don't like being pushed around like that, do we? Why don't you go and complain?

•**Joking to put the hearer at ease:** This method could also be utilized to take advantage of politeness strategies in order to reduce the size of the FTA. Jokes are also employed as a basic form of positive politeness to put the listener at ease. For example, **A:** Great summer we're having. It's only rained two times a dayweek on average.

B: Yeah, terrible, isn't it?

A: Could I ask you for a favor?

•**Asserting or presupposing knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants:** This method involves stating or indicating knowledge of the listener's desires and a willingness to tailor one's own desires with them. For example, I know you like fries, so I've brought you home a whole box of them. I wonder if I could ask you for a favor...

•**Offering, promising:** Even if they are incorrect, offering and promising are logical outcomes of this method. They just demonstrate the speaker's good intentions in addressing the listener's needs. For example, I'll take you out to dinner on Monday. If you will cook the dinner tomorrow.

•**Being optimistic:** Speaker assumes that the listener seeks to help him or her and will assist in achieving the goal since it is in their common interest. For example, I know you're always happy

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to get a tip or two on gardening, Michael. So if I were you, I wouldn't cut your lawn back so short.

•**Including both Speaker and hearer in the activity:** Speaker wishes to take a break and eat something, and he hopes to convince Hearer to do so. For Example, I'm feeling really dizzy. Let's stop for a bite.

• **Giving or asking for reasons:** The speaker includes the listener in his or her practical reasoning, assuming reflexivity that the listener desires the same things as the speaker. This method can be used to complain or criticize by asking why his audience does or does not do something. For example, Why not stay at our place this morning.

•**Asserting reciprocal exchange of tasks:** In effect, the speaker may say. For example, Dad, if you help me with my mathematics homework, I'll clean your car after school tomorrow.

•**Giving gifts to Hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation):** The speaker may use this method to offer a practical gift. For example. **A:** Have a glass of juice, Jack

B: wonderful! Thanks.

2.3.2.3. NEGATIVE POLITENESS:

Negative politeness focuses on the negative face, by showing the distance between speakers and minimizing disrupting on each other subject (46). Negative politeness attempts to minimize the imposition by focusing on diminishing it. The threat to face is relatively high in this technique. Negative politeness comes in various forms. Indeed, Brown and Levinson set out ten sub- strategies of Negative politeness including examples (90-91). Accordingly, those ten strategies are described as follows:

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•**Being conventionally indirect:** The speaker is forced to choose between the necessity to be on record and the desire to give the hearer restitution by being indirect. For example. Could you tell me the time, please?

•**Questioning, hedge:** Hedge is a term that refers to cautionary statements made on how an utterance should be interpreted. For example. I wonder whether I could just sort of ask you a some questions.

•**Being pessimistic:** The speaker conveys his doubt directly. It can be used with the subjunctive mood (if). For example. If you had a little time to spare for me this morning, I'd like to talk about my paper.

•**Minimizing the imposition:** keeping the distance between the speaker and the listener as small as possible. For example. Could I talk to you for just a minute?

•**Giving deference:** The speaker may address the listener with an honorific. For example. Excuse me, gentleman. I think I might have parked in the wrong place.

•**Apologizing:** When requesting an apology, the speaker may address the misconduct, express reluctance, provide several justifications, and beg forgiveness. For example. Sorry to disturb you, but...

•**Impersonalizing the speaker and the hearer. Avoid the pronouns I and you:** Performatives, imperatives, impersonal verbs, passive and circumstantial voices, indefinites to modify the pronouns I and you, pluralization of the 'I' and 'you' pronouns, and point of view distance are all options. For Example. **A:** Those cars parked in a no parking area.

B: It's mine, officer.

A: Well, it'll have to have a parking ticket.

•**Stating the FTA as an instance of a general rule:** By expressing the FTA as a set of general rules, the strategy can be implemented.

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For example. Parking on the double yellow lines is illegal, so I'm going to have to give you a fine.

•**Nominalizing to distance the actor and add formality:** Other people's faces can be saved by nominalizing the hearer. However, the S can remove the potential threat on the hearer's face by nominalizing. For example. Participation in an illegal demonstration is punishable by law, could I have your name and address, Sir?

•**Going on-record as incurring a debt:** The method can be used by appearing on record as having incurred a debt or as not having incurred a debt. For example. If you could just sort out a issue I've got with my formatting, I'll buy you a taco at lunchtime.

2.3.2.4. OFF RECORD:

According to Brown and Levinson, off-record is an indirect way of politeness (45). Moreover, if the speaker wants to conduct an FTA, he/she is avoiding taking responsibility for it. Also, he can do it off the record and let the recipient determine how to interpret it. The threat to face in this method is really high. Thus, Bonvillain offers six sub strategies of Brown and Levinson's off record politeness strategies (127). Which are presented as follows:

•**Giving hints:** The clues can be fulfilled by 'raising the issue' of some desired activities, which contradicts the relevance maxim. For example, by demonstrating the motivations or justifications for performing a specific action. It can be used in a number of ways, including asserting or questioning. For example. It's cold in here

•**Understating:** Speakers produce by talking less than is required while understating. For example. it's not half good.

•**Overstating:** Overstating a strategy is the exact opposite of understating a strategy. Here, the speaker exaggerates or picks a point of view that is higher on a scale than the actual situation. For example. I tried to call a thousand times.

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•**Being ironic:** There are generally signs in its application that the speaker is conveying indirect intentional meaning in his speech. For example. Mark's a real genius.

•**Using rhetorical questions:** When using this method, the speaker asks a question without expecting an answer. For example. What can you say?

•**Being vague or ambiguous:** The FTA can be carried by the speaker being ambiguous about who the FTA's object is or More than one intended communication meaning is left with the listener by the speaker. For example. Perhaps, he did something wrong.



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3. *DJANGO UNCHAINED*:

3.1 SUMMARY:

In 1858, while being transported by the slavers Speck Brothers, the former German dentist Dr. King Schultz meets the slave Django on a lonely road in Texas. He wants to know if Django knows the Brittle Brothers, and if he is, he purchases Django for him. Then, Dr. Schultz admits that he is a bounty hunter who is looking for John, Ellis, and Roger Brittle. Indeed, Dr. Schultz offers a deal to Django: if he helps him, he will give him his freedom. More than that, he offers rewards to Django a horse and \$75.00 in cash. Of course, he accepts the deal then Dr. Schultz trains Django to be his deputy. They assassinate the brothers in Daughtray, and Django declares that he would use the money to free his wife Broomhilda. After that, Dr. Schultz offers Django another deal: if he teams up with him throughout the winter, he will give him one-third of the benefits and will assist him in achieving his goals to save Broomhilda. Surely, Django accepts his new job. For this reason, Dr. Schultz and Django become friends. Furthermore, Dr. Schultz returns to Gatlinburg after the winter ends. He hears that Broomhilda has been sold to the ruthless Calvin Candie von Shaft of the Candyland Farm in Mississippi. Moreover, Candie's family members and friends return from her funeral, Django and Shultz are waiting for them at Candie's home then after a long conversation, they sign the papers and pay the money to release Broomhilda and complete the deal Candie insists on shaking Shultz's hand. Schultz agrees, but as he approaches Candie, he shoots him. Django pulls out a gun, and a massive shootout starts... Django meets his wife, waiting outside the estate with two horses. Finally, the two are returned and ride off into the night, facing whatever fate awaits them.

3.2 RELATED STUDIES ON *DJANGO UNCHAINED*:

Tarantino's film elicited a wide range of reactions from a diverse range of audiences and some detractors argue that he is an artist rather than a historian. Others have compared him to D.W. Tarantino achieves in Django Unchained movie an aggressive response from the audience towards the film's shocking images. Dr. Mary Lynn Navarro gave a paper at the National

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Association of African American Studies Conference in 2013 in which she heavily criticized Django Unchained and compared Tarantino to D.W. Griffith. She continues to say that the film's depiction of white men as evil is overshadowed by the reality that "it is not clear that good wins" and that "playing slave against slave, brother against brother...is actually setting us back in time" (1401). Navarro's paper makes it clear that, like many other social critics of the film, she saw Django on a purely theoretical level. In fact, those criticisms make a value judgment about the materials by viewing Tarantino as a white filmmaker attempting to tell a "black" story without delving deeper, looking for alternative possibilities, or resistant readings. As Navarro continues to criticize Tarantino in her paper, she makes the error of claiming: Tarantino directs our attention to [Calvin] Candie's point of view, as if we are viewing from his subject position. Candie holds a racial superiority theory based on phrenological differences between a Caucasian and a Negro skull.

Tarantino successfully presents the white audience with two options: empathize with the significance of the black struggle and side with Dr. Shultz, or stand by and watch history repeat itself. Moreover, Django Unchained exemplifies a paradigm shift in black and Blaxploitation narratives. Catharsis and total rebellion against norms-based films are transitioning from a niche market to a blockbuster market.



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SLAVEY:

Patterson defined slavery as the "permanent, violent domination of natally alienated and generally dishonored persons." Moreover, Slavery was quickly recognized as an economic necessity, as plantation labor was required to grow, harvest, and manage plantations in order to maximize earnings. The commerce established a complex supply chain that included ship builders, trade goods manufacturers, insurers, bankers (for loans and mortgages), sugar refiners, and apparel makers.

4. TYPES OF SLAVERY TYPES OF SLAVERY ACCORDING TO ORLANDO PATTERSON:

4.1. CHATTEL SLAVERY

People are labeled as chattel (personal property) and bought and sold as though they were commodities in chattel slavery, also known as traditional slavery. This type existed in the United States before the Civil War, as well as other parts of the world. However, slaves were tangible property that could be purchased, sold, exchanged, or passed down through the generations. Therefore, they could be mistreated, branded, reared, exploited, or killed.

4.2. BOUNDED SLAVERY:

When a person promises himself or herself against a loan, this is known as debt bondage or bonded slavery. The services are necessary to settle the debt, as well as the duration of such services, may be unknown. Debt bondage can be passed down the generations, with offspring being obligated to repay their parents' debt. It is the most common type of slavery today. Many people who are enslaved are forced to labor to pay back debts that their employer claims they

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owe, and they are not allowed to work for anyone else. Threats and violence can be used to persuade them to stay; sometimes they are kept under constant monitoring or locked up.

4.3. FORCED SLAVERY:

When an individual is forced to work against his or her choice, violently, this is known as forced slavery. Moreover, human trafficking is the fastest-growing kind of forced servitude, primarily to prostitute women and children. The term 'forced slavery' is also used to refer to all forms of slavery, including serfdom, conscription, and penal enslavement, which are not typically categorized as a slave.

4.4. FORCED MARRIAGE:

Usually the female is subjected to violence including: verbal/non verbal violence, sexual abuse, and Forced marriage. Such practices are considered as a type of slavery. Furthermore, Bride price and dowry customs, which exist in many regions of the world, can lead to people being bought and sold into marriage. In some parts of the world such as South Asia, East Asia, and Africa, forced marriage is still practiced. Immigrant groups in Europe, the United States, Canada, and Australia may also experience forced marriages.

CHAPTER TWO: RESEARCH DESIGN AND DATA ANALYSIS



1. RESEARCH METHOD

This section discusses how the research is conducted. The research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, trustworthiness, and data analysis are all addressed.

1.1. RESEARCH DESIGN:

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach to achieve the goals of this dissertation. Vanderstoep and Johnson believe that the aims of qualitative research are more descriptive than predictive (167). Besides, they also argue that the goal of qualitative research is to understand, in-depth, the research participants' point of view. Wiersma and Jurs see that qualitative research is included in a thick description that is interpretive (241). This study aims to identify the politeness of the main characters in Django Unchained film, based on Brown and Levinson's theory, as well as, the slavery types as Orlando Patterson's theory explained.

1.2. DATA SOURCE:

The main data of a qualitative research are language and action. As a result, the data in this study took the form of a written text based on the movie script, which included words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that are spoken by the main characters in Django Unchained movie. Moreover, the data is presented in the form of dialogues, and the script was retrieved from <https://imsdb.com/scripts>.

1.3. RESEARCH INSTRUMENT:

Moleong sees that in a qualitative method, the researcher plays as the designer, the data collector, the analyst, the data interpreter, and the reporter of the data finding (121), since the data are forms of politeness and slavery types that used by the main character in this movie. The researchers themselves were the main and primary instrument because they planned the research, collected the data, classified the data, analyzed the data, made interpretations, made conclusions, and reported the results.

This style is well known as a human instrument. Moreover, the human instrument stands for the one who analyses by interpreting the data objectively.

1.4. DATA COLLECTION:

The data for analysis is collected from one movie: Django unchained, a 2012 American revisionist western movie written and directed by Quentin Tarantino. This study uses the following steps to collect the data. First, the researcher downloads the script from the website <https://imsdb.com/scripts>. Secondly, checking both the movie and script in order to have exact data. In addition to that, they select the data from Django Unchained movie which was in line with the study's aims. Finally, remodeling the collected data by the researchers themselves.

1.5. DATA ANALYSIS:

Moleong believes data analysis is a process of organizing and classifying data into a certain pattern, category, and basic unit of analysis so that the theme can be found. By employing some

CHAPTER TWO: RESEARCH DESIGN AND DATA ANALYSIS

steps, the data in this research are analyzed (125). First, the researchers identify the data to find politeness strategies and slavery types in the script of the movie. Then, they make some notes to find a variety of politeness strategies and slavery types spotted in this movie. Third, as the researchers gathered relevant data from the character's utterances, they classify the data into types of politeness strategies and slavery types. Fourth, they analyze the data by utilizing some theories related to politeness strategies and slavery types. In the last step, they make a conclusion based on that.

1.5. TRUSTWORTINESS:

The researchers used a strategy that enhances the credibility of their findings. According to Vanderstoep and Johnson, triangulation can be used to gain trustworthiness (179). The researchers triangulated their findings by consulting with lecturers who are specialists in the topic on a regular basis. This is in order to ensure the correctness of the data findings and to get some suggestions for the sake of this research.

2. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS:

1. Conversation 1

DICKY SPECK

Who's that stumbling around in the dark?

State your business, or prepare to get winged!

THE RIDER (DR. SCHULTZ)

Calm yourselves, gentlemen, I mean you no harm. I'm simply a fellow weary traveler. (1.1)

THE RIDER

(To the Slavers)

Good cold evening gentlemen. (1.2)

(To the shivering Slaves)

Good evening-I'm looking for a pair of slave traders that go by the name of The Speck Brothers. Might that be you? (1.3)

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Context:

The Speck brothers (slavers), somewhere in a forest, were riding their horses in a cold night pushing their seven chained slaves forward. The slaves suffered from the cold on their shirtless backs, while the two brothers wore winter coats made of fur. The Slave Traders then stopped their slaves, as a sound and a small light appeared ahead of them on the road while preparing their rifles for possible trouble. The dialogues (1.1), (1.2), and (1.3) happen after the brothers asked Dr. Schultz (the rider) to reveal himself. Next, he appeared on a black horse wearing a fancy three-piece business suit.

Analysis:

The strategy being used by the speaker (Dr. Schultz) is negative politeness. The speaker shows respect by avoiding disagreement when he asks the brothers to calm down, then, giving deference, using honorifics such as "gentlemen" as stated above in (1.1) and (1.2). Moreover, after the bald on record strategy is being employed by one of the brothers, Dr. Schultz tends to be too polite. Therefore, he focuses on minimizing the imposition on the hearer by attempting to soften it. Concerning (1.2), again, Dr. Schultz utilizes negative politeness by using 'the hedging' sub-strategy to weaken the strength of the utterance. The hypothetical modal verb "might" is being used.

2. Conversation 2

DICKY SPECK

You a doctor?

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Dr. SCHULTZ

Affirmative.

DICKY SPECK

What kinda doctor?

DR. SCHULTZ

Dentist. Are you The Speck Brothers (2.1), and did you purchase those men at The Greenville Slave Auction? (2.2)

Context:

The setting is always the same. The Speck brothers then asked the rider to introduce himself to them to have a clear vision of who they are dealing with. After a while, “Dentist” was his answer, followed by two questions from the Dr. side.

Analysis:

1. The speaker (Dr. Schultz) applies the negative politeness strategy. It performs the function of minimizing the particular imposition that the FTA unavoidably affects by being indirect as in (1.1) and (1.2) which are realized by questioning. Besides, in this strategy, the threat to face is relatively high. However, Dr. Schultz's attention is to weaken the strength of the utterance.

2. The type of slavery that can be observed in this dialogue is chattel slavery due to the statements “purchase those men” and “slave auction”. More, People are treated as the chattel (personal property) of an owner, and they are bought and sold as if they were commodities. Shamefully, they can be abused, branded, bred, exploited, or killed.

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3. Conversation 3

Dr. SCHULTZ

So, I wish to parley with you.

ACE SPECK

Speak English!

Dr. SCHULTZ

Oh, I'm sorry. Please forgive me, it is a
second language (3.1). Amongst your inventory,
I've been led to believe, is a specimen
I'm keen to acquire.
(to the slaves)
Hello, you poor devils (3.2). Is there one among
you, who was formerly a resident of
The Carrucan Plantation?

Context:

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During Imperialism, people were enforced by the language. Therefore, it played a key role in establishing a man's status and strength. Thus, understanding the fact that a German could handle their language better than them, the white masters were not impressed but offended instead by Dr. Schultz's use of words in his discussion and demanded him to speak English instead, which led to the above conversation. Next, The doctor humbled himself and subsequently he begs for forgiveness for the way he used words (3.1), and even asked for forgiveness. Following this, the rider was wondering if anyone among the chained slaves has ever lived on The Carrucan Plantation.

Analysis:

1. Again, Dr. King Schultz employs a negative politeness strategy. The speaker apologizes when he says “sorry” (3.1). In this strategy, the threat to face is relatively high. Again, negative politeness is labeled as “too polite”. Secondly, when addressing the slaves, the doctor shows humor referring to the slaves as “poor devils” as mentioned in (3.2). Thus, joking to put the hearer at ease is a sub-strategy of positive politeness. Still, he utilizes it and focuses on attempting to reduce the size of the face-threatening act. Eventually, a speaker can apply positive politeness to give an impression to the speaker of what the hearer wants.

2. Chattel slavery is the form of enslavement that can be identified in this chat. Individuals are treated as the owner's personal property and are purchased and sold as such. Additionally, people are placed on a plantation and are forced to work in agricultural fields from sunrise to sunset, collecting cotton.

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4. Conversation 4

MARSHALL TATUM

You unarmed?

Dr. SCHULTZ

Yes, indeed we are. Marshall (4.1) Tatum, may (4.2) I
address you, your deputies, and apparently
the entire town of Daughtrey (4.3), as to
the incident that just occurred?

MARSHALL TATUM

Go on!

Context:

After killing the speck brothers, Dr. Schultz accompanied Django to start their journey of bounty hunting. Later, while sitting on a saloon, the first bounty collected was the Sherriff Sharp who was killed by the dentist. Following that, the saloon keeper brought the Marshall who instructed armed Cowboys with rifles to climb upstairs positioned on the roof of the building

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across the street from the saloon. Then, both Dr. Schultz and Django stepped out from the saloon right after the Marshall promised to not shot them until he hears from them. The conversation takes place at that moment.

Analysis:

The strategy being used by the speaker (Dr. Schultz) is negative politeness. Negative politeness is redressive action that addressed the addressee's negative face. Again, The doctor is polite by giving deference to "Marshall" (4.1) as well as being indirect (4.2) where he faces a clash between the need to go on record and the need to give the hearer redress. Moreover, positive politeness is employed in the statement above (4.3), as Dr. King Schultz is telling a joke about the people facing them. Additionally, by applying that, the speaker seeks to minimize the threat to the hearer's positive face, making it relatively low.

5. Conversation 5

DJANGO

Where are the other two?

BETINA.

They by the stable, punishing' Little Jody
for breaking' eggs.

DJANGO

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Are they whipping' Little Jody?

She nods her head, yes.

DJANGO

Point me in that direction. (5.1)

Context:

This conversation happened in Spencer Bennette's plantation, where their quest for the wanted by law three brothers led them to this place. Fortunately, the wanted brothers were residents of this plantation as Django has remembered how their faces looked like. Whilst, taking a spyglass out from his purse, Django asked Betina, to point him in the direction of the two brothers who were occupied by punishing Little Judy for breaking the eggs.

Analysis:

1. The bald-on strategy is being used by Django above. It is employed when the speaker wants to do the Face Threatening Act with maximum efficiency more than he wants to satisfy the hearer's face. However, this strategy is applied when the speaker wants to convey the utterances in the most direct, clear, and unambiguous way possible, as Django orders directly the hearer to do what he wants (5.1).

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2. Again, the chattel slavery type is being detected above. Therefore, The Little Judy is being punished for breaking the eggs.

6. Conversation 6

Dr.SCHULTZ

Yes. You work with me through the winter,
till the snow melts. I give you a third of my bounties. And while we're together,
I'll teach you a few things you're going to need to know.

DJANGO

Can you teach me how to make Tony do that
head bow thing that Fritz can do?

Dr.SHULTZ

That among other things. We make some
money this winter, when the snow melts,
I'll take you to Greenville myself (6.1), and
we'll find where they sent your wife (6.2).

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I'm pretty good at finding people. Is it a deal?

Context:

After a long day, the two men were sitting on a blanket, enjoying a wonderful picnic meal. Since they were discussing Django's wife, Broomhilda, the doctor revealed his near plans to Django, and he asked for his assistance to ended up promising him to find his wife.

Analysis:

The strategy being utilized by the speaker (Dr. Schultz) is positive politeness. This strategy is usually seen in groups of friends, or where people in the given social situation know each other fairly well it is used to minimize the distance between them by expressing friendliness and solid interest in the hearer's need to be respected. Above, Dr. Schultz employs two positive politeness sub-strategies in promising (6.1) and being optimistic as illustrated in (6.2).

7. Conversation 7

Dr.SCHULTZ

His name is Calvin Candle, and he is the owner of Candyland.

DJANGO

Candyland? The Mandingo fighting' place?

Dr.SCHULTZ

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Oh, so you heard of it?

DJANGO

Ain't no slave ain't heard of Candyland.

Dr.SCHULTZ

Well apparently, that's where your wife is,

and the repellent gentleman down

there is the one who owns her.

Context:

They traveled to Mississippi in the spring, where Schultz found out that Broomhilda was sold to Calvin Candie, the owner of a plantation known as "Candyland." Moreover, Knowing Calvin to be a fan of "Mandingo fighting"—a blood sport in which slaves fight to the death—, Schultz, and Django made a plan to act as Mandingo fighting experts to gain access. The statements above occur when the two discuss the next move.

Analysis:

1. The strategy being used by the speaker (Django) is negative politeness, to weaken the strength of the utterance. Negative politeness is experienced by using action addressed to the addressee's negative face. Therefore, Django is polite by being indirect where he faces a clash between the need to go on record and the need to give the hearer redress.

2. Above, the chattel type is identified once more. A Mandingo fight is a combat between two slaves in which the winner is the one who kills the other slave. Moreover, slaves are brutally

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dehumanized and being utilized as entertainment objects to fulfill the needs of their white masters.

8. Conversation 8

CALVIN CANDIE

How 'bout you, boy? You find nigger fighting a good bit of fun?

DJANGO

You seen one nigger fight, ya seen 'em all.

CALVIN CANDIE

How'd you two like to try the signature drink of the club? (8.1)

Dr. SCHULTZ

We'd love to.

Context:

In this locked room upstairs, two Mandigos were having a bloody and brutal fight. Candie was sitting next to a European man watching the fight, and everyone was rooting for his Mandigo as the guests enter the room. After the introduction, Calvin offered a drink to the newcomers, Dr. Schultz and Django.

Analysis:

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Calvin Candie employs positive politeness by expressing friendliness, and caring in the hearer's need to be respected, this method is utilized to reduce the distance between them. Also, positive politeness can be applied to give the speaker a sense of what the listener desires. The sub-strategy is giving gifts to the hearer by offering a drink

9. Conversation 9

Dr. SCHULTZ

The awful truth?

(PAUSE)

I'm bored, and it seems like a good bit of fun.

CALVIN CANDIE

Well come on over, cause we gotta us a fight going on that's a good bit of fun. (9.1)

Context:

The same settings and circumstances as above, the discussion continued to happen as Calvin Candie again offered the dentist to watch the ongoing fight alongside him after asking him about the reasons which made him interested in such a sport.

Analysis:

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1. The strategy being used by the speaker (Calvin Candie) is positive politeness. The speaker seeks to minimize the threat to the hearer's positive face, making it relatively low. Moreover, the strategy is usually seen in groups of friends, or where people in the given social situation know each other fairly well. On top of that, Calvin Candie employs a sub-strategy of positive politeness which is "including both speaker and hearer in the activity"

2. The type of slavery being observed is chattel slavery as stated in Orlando Patterson's theory. Thus, slaves are being dehumanized as the Mandingo fight is an example of the treatment.

10. Conversation 10

Mr.STONESIPHER

That's right.

Calvin steps up to Django on his horse. Looking up at the black man,

Calvin challenges Django to a staring contest.

CALVIN CANDIE

Well now since you won't pay a penny for
this pickaninny, you won't mind me handlin'
this nigger however I see fit? (10.1)

DJANGO

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He's your nigger.

Context:

The next day, Candie and his associates accompanied Django and Schultz on a tour of the plantation grounds. Following that, they came across D'Artagnan, an escaped slave who has been spotted hidden in a tree while savage dogs barking at him from below. Later, Mr. Stonesipher, a farmer, informed Candie that D'Artagnan has been missing for two days. Afterward, D'Artagnan told Candie that he no longer wanted to fight, Schultz surprisingly offered to refund Candie, who was shocked that Schultz would offer such a big amount of money. Eventually, Django overrode Schultz, telling Candie that they would not pay for D'Artagnan because they are sick of watching Candie and his men "play" with him. The conversation above takes place here. Later, Candie then commanded the slave to be brutally killed by the dogs.

Analysis:

1. The speaker (Calvin Candie) applies the negative politeness strategy. The latter is redressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face. Therefore, the Candyland owner is polite by being indirect.

2. The type of slavery that can be seen in this dialogue is chattel slavery due to the bloody murder. In fact, this type illustrates how brutally black-skinned people are treated and the acts they are forced to embrace.

11. Conversation 11

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CALVIN CANDIE

You gotta a problem with that?

STEPHEN

I don't gotta problem, unless you gotta
problem with burin' the bed, the sheets,
and the pillow cases once this black gone!

CALVIN CANDIE

That's my problem, they're mine to burn.
Your problem, right now, is making a
good impression. And I want you to start
solving that problem right now, and git
them rooms ready. (11.1)

Context:

Back at the big house, as Calvin Candie and the guests reached the residence, a servant named Stephen with many other servants were keeping an eye on them, while Stephen looked suspiciously at Django on a horse. Besides, Candie commanded the gathering of men slaves into a line-up. Subsequently, Stephen was overtly not impressed with the idea that Django staying in the house, but he ended up meeting Candie's instructions to make up Django and Schultz's rooms.

Analysis:

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- Bald on record is the strategy being used by Calvin Candie. The speaker wants to do the Face Threatening Act with maximum efficiency more than he wants to soften the FTA. Additionally, the speaker usually shocks the hearer, embarrasses them, or makes them feel a bit uncomfortable. In this matter, Calvin Candie directly orders the hearer (Stephen) to do what he wants, which is getting the rooms ready for the guests.

12. Conversation 12

Dr.SCHULTZ

I believe you said she spoke German?

CALVIN CANDIE

Oh Yes, Hildi, what about her?

Dr.SCHULTZ

Do you think before the demonstration you could send her around to my room? (12.1)

CALVIN CANDIE

I don't see why not.

Context:

Schultz requested Candie to send Broomhilda to his room, and Candie agreed, presuming he would want to sleep with her. Later on, Candie requested that Stephen brought Broomhilda.

Analysis:

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1. The strategy being used by the speaker (Dr. Schultz) is negative politeness, by being indirect questioning with the use of “could”. He faces a clash between the need to go on record and the need to give the hearer redress.

2. The types of slavery being employed this time is Forced Marriage. According to Patterson, forced marriage can be considered a type of slavery, If one of the parties, usually the female, is subjected to violence, threats, intimidation, and is forced to engage in sexual activity as well as do domestic responsibilities and other work without any personal control

13. Conversation 13

CALVIN CANDIE

How long she been in the box?

STEPHEN

What'cha think, all goddamn day! Little

fool got ten more days to go.

CALVIN CANDLE

Take her out. (13.1)

STEPHEN

(INCREDULOUS)

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Take her out? Why!

CALVIN CANDLE

Because I said so, that's why. Hildi is
my nigger. Dr.Schultz is my guest. Southern
hospitality dictates I make her available
to him.

Context:

Candie requested Stephen to bring Broomhilda, but Stephen informed him that she has been imprisoned in the "Hot Box," a small, dark cellar where slaves were punished for trying to escape. Besides, Candie thought she would be torn apart by dogs since then, but Stephen revealed that the dogs were too occupied with chasing D'Artagnan. Thereafter, Candie's men grabbed Broomhilda from the Hot Box and brought her away, despite Stephen's protests.

Analysis:

1. The strategy being used by the speaker (Calvin Candie) is Bald on Record. The plantation owner requests directly to take Broomhilda out from that Hot Box. Besides, This strategy is commonly utilized among people who know each other very well and very comfortable in their areas. Also, this strategy is being applied because the speaker wants to impart the utterances in the most direct, clear, and unambiguous way possible.

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2. The Chattel Slavery is being used above. Broomhilda is being punished in the Hot-Box for attempting to escape the plantation. Orlando Patterson believes that individuals are seen as personal property and are treated as commodities.

14. Conversation 14

BROOMHILDA

(GERMAN)

I don't got any friends.

Dr. SCHULTZ

(GERMAN)

Yes you do.

BROOMHILDA

(GERMAN)

Who?

Dr. SCHULTZ

(GERMAN)

I can't tell you. Our mutual friend has a

flair for the dramatic, and he wants to

surprise you. (14.1)

Context:

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The dining room was prepared by Lara Lee, a female servant named Cora, and others, as Broomhilda was presented to Schultz upstairs. Schultz invited Broomhilda inside and offered her a glass of water in German. Following that, Schultz suggested that the two should continue to communicate in German in case Candie's men would overhear them, as Django was listening in from the next room. Moreover, Schultz told her that he and a "mutual friend" have come to a long-distance and gone through a lot of difficulties to find her and rescue her without exposing Django's identity (14.1).

Analysis:

The strategy being used by the speaker (Dr. Schultz) is Off Record. More, if the speaker wants to do an FTA, it means that he wants to avoid the responsibility in doing it. So, he can do off record and leave it up to the addressee to decide how to interpret it. In this strategy, the threat to face is very high, whilst, the hearer makes sure to take some pressure off of the hearer

15. Conversation 15

BROOMHILDA

Can I take away your dishes, Monsieur Candie?

CALVIN CANDIE

Yes you may, Hildi.

She begins gathering the dirty dishes.

Candie looks up at her as she works.

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CALVIN CANDIE

So Hildi, how you like servin at the big
table in the big house? (15.1)

BROOMHILDA

I like it a lot Monsieur Candie.

Context:

After the dinner, and when were gathering the dishes from the big table, Candie asked Broomhilda about how she liked working in the house away from doing other tasks out with the rest of the slaves.

Analysis:

1. The strategy being used by the speaker (Dr. Schultz) is negative politeness. By being indirect, Calvin Candie asks Broomhilda. Moreover, the speaker seeks to minimize the threat to the hearer's positive face, making it relatively low. The positive politeness strategy is usually seen in groups of friends, or where people in the given social situation know each other fairly well.

2. The slavery type being observed is Forced Slavery. However, it occurs when an individual is forced to work against his/her will, under threat of violence or other punishment, with restrictions on their freedom.

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16. Conversation 16

LARA LEE

Calvin, I just got her all dressed up
and looking nice.

CALVIN CANDIE

But Lara Lee, Dr.Schultz is from Dusseldorf,
they don't got niggers there. And he's a
man of medicine. I'm sure it would
fascinate him, the niggers endurance for
pain. I mean Hildi got something like
fifteen lashes on her back. Lara Lee get
one, she'd lose her mind. These niggers
are tough, no doubt about it. (16.1)

Context:

As a doctor, Stephen believed Schultz would be interested in viewing the four lash scars on her back. Consequently, Candie and Stephen undressed Broomhilda, despite Lara Lee's objections.

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Analysis:

1. The strategy being used by the speaker (Calvin Candie) is positive politeness by joking. Hence, this strategy is redressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face. Besides, it performs the function of minimizing the particular imposition that the FTA unavoidably affects as well as weakening the strength of the utterance.

2. The Chattel Slavery is being used above as Broomhilda is punished again. Moreover, this type is most common among the white masters' acts as they are out of human context.

17. Conversation 17

FLASH ON

DJANGO showing off his incredible FAST DRAW and ACCURATE MARKSMANSHIP to Dr.Schultz.

Dr. SCHULTZ (SMILING)

You know what they're going to call you,

my boy? "The fastest gun in the South." (17.1)

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Context:

In the middle of the battle Django was having in the plantation, he remembered what Dr. Schultz told him and how praised him when trained together.

Analysis:

The strategy being used by the speaker (Dr. Schultz) is positive politeness. Noticing, attending to hearer interests, wants, needs, goods. A speaker can apply positive politeness to give an impression to the speaker of what the hearer wants. Also, This strategy is used to minimize the distance between them by expressing friendliness and solid interest in the hearer's need to be respected.

18. Conversation 18

As he, walks up to Broomhilda on Fritz, he says;

DJANGO

Hey, Little Trouble Maker. (18.1)

BROOMHILDA

Hey, Big Trouble Maker.

Context:

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As the Candyland mansion was exploding in the distance, Broomhilda sat on a horse near the front gates, watching Django coming. The dialogue (18.1) happened after Django arrived at where his wife was.

Analysis:

Django shows humor referring to his wife as a “little trouble maker” as mentioned in (18.1). Thus, joking to put the hearer at ease is a sub-strategy of positive politeness. Also, a speaker can apply positive politeness to give an impression to the speaker of what the hearer wants.

3. CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

There are two things covered in this chapter, conclusion, and suggestion. The conclusion will be based on the research findings above and the suggestion will lead the further research on the same fields.

3.1. CONCLUSION:

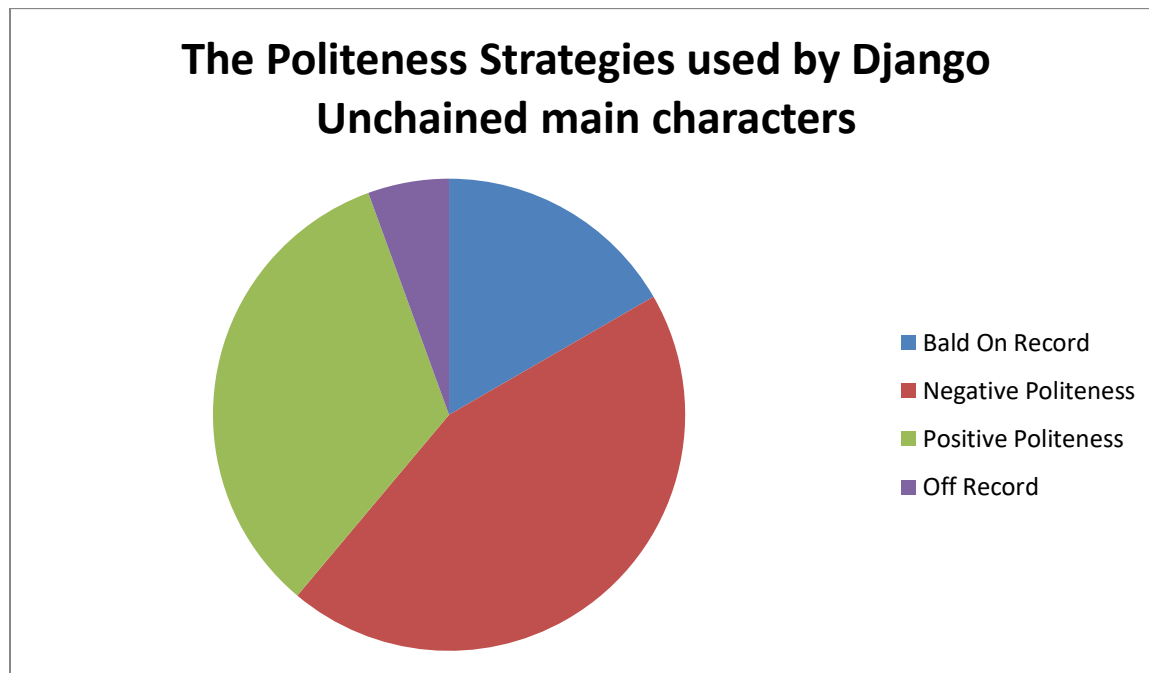
As stated in Chapter 1, the goals of this research are (1) to identify the politeness strategies used by *Django Unchained* main characters; and (2) to observe the most politeness strategies used. (3) To establish the slavery types included, following Orlando Patterson’s theory. The data analysis was executed based on the method described in Chapter II.

3.1.1. TYPES OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES AND SLAVERY TYPES IN *DJANGO UNCHAINED*:

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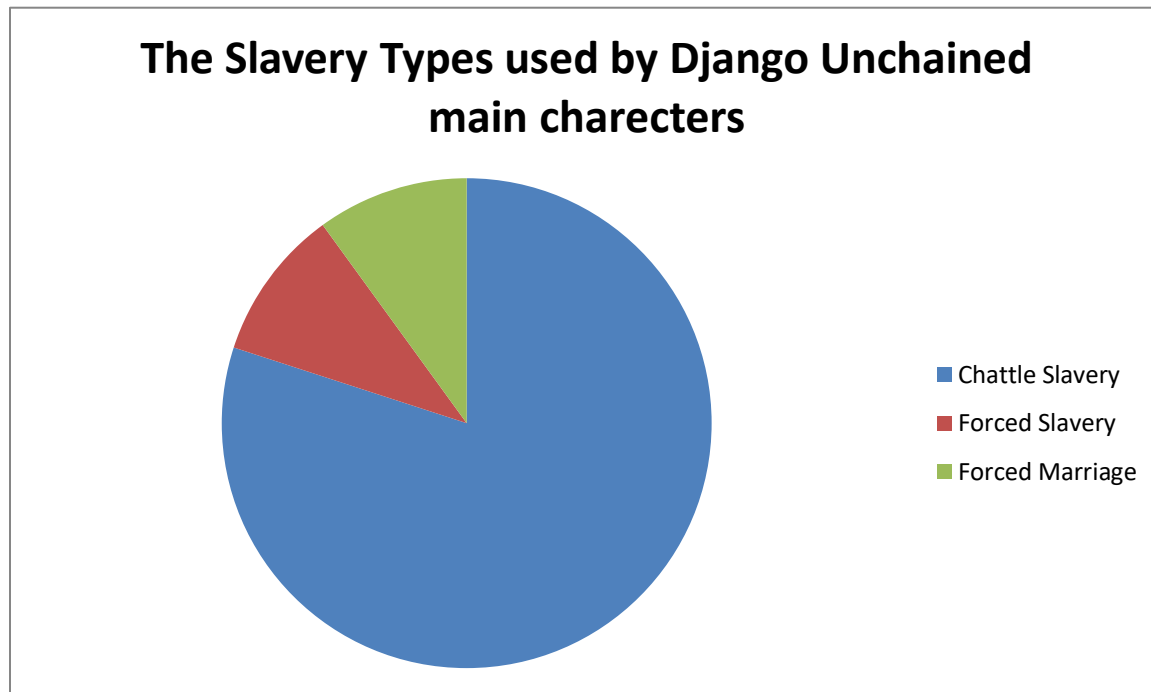
After analyzing and discussing the politeness strategies and slavery types used by main characters *Django*, *Dr. King Schultz*, and *Calvin Candie* in *Django Unchained* Movie, the researchers can conclude that there are various politeness strategies that were applied in this movie, bald on record strategy (3), positive politeness (6), negative politeness (8), and off-record (1). Based on the finding the strategy which is mostly used by *Calvin Candie* is Bald on record. It means that Calvin does an act baldly due to the nature of his, that is a Slaver.

Chart 1: Findings of Politeness Strategies used by *Django Unchained* main characters



On the other hand, *Dr. Schultz* mostly employed negative politeness choosing to be too polite even though he is a white master. Moreover, after the researchers analyze the data, they found that there are many reasons for the characters *Django*, *Dr. Schultz*, and *Calvin Candie* to use those kinds of politeness strategies which are mostly influenced by their positions, environment, and the situation when they apply these strategies.

Chart 2: Findings of Slavery Types used by *Django Unchained* main characters



Again, Calvin Candie used three types of slavery the chattel type (8), the forced slavery (1), and the forced marriage (1). Meanwhile, The Dentist despised slavery as mentioned in the movie, so as a slaver, he is a unique case. As a result, different situations and circumstances were vital and played a major role in using these slavery types.

3.2 SUGGESTION:

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Since this research focuses on the employment of politeness strategies by main characters Django, Dr. Schultz, and Calvin Candie in *Django Unchained*, it contributes to the improvement of language studies, particularly politeness strategies.

This study can also act as a guide for future researchers working in the same field as the reference or comparison that may be useful to the research. In the future, researchers will dive deep into this topic.

The researchers hope that this study will be valuable not only for researchers and linguistic students but also for anybody interested in learning about and understanding politeness strategies and slavery types, especially in movies. To enrich pragmatic studies, the study intends that the next researchers would examine politeness strategies in various forms of literary works such as poetry and drama. It is also hoped that the study of politeness will include languages other than English so that knowledge of linguistic aspects in many languages can be broadened.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

GENERAL CONCLUSION

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Django, Dr. King Schultz, and Calvin Candie are the main characters in this movie. The researchers have shown that various slavery types were applied in this movie, chattel slavery was the most used as the slaves were dehumanized and drifted away from their simple rights, forced slavery, and forced marriage. Besides, all of Brown and Levinson's four politeness strategies were found, to mention, bald on record strategy, positive politeness, negative politeness as the most used because of the nature of the slavers, and off-record.

Indeed, this research has both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretical Significance is illustrated as this study is aimed to provide information and enrich specific knowledge in the subject of linguistics, particularly in the area of politeness. Additionally, in practical Significance the students of linguistics are expected to benefit from this research, because it contributes to the analysis of politeness, particularly in politeness strategies, this research will be beneficial to them as an authentic source of study in Pragmatics. Also, English lecturers, as this research can be utilized as both a teaching tool and an example when it comes to politeness. It can be used to help lecturers have a better understanding of this language phenomenon as well.

By focusing on Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategies as well as Patterson's theory, this study aims at identifying types of slavery and PS in Django Unchained movie/script. Moreover, the study examines in particular the main characters: Dr Schultz, Django, and Calvin Candie.

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APPENDICES

a) *Django Unchained* script:

- Conversation 1:	page 3
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