



**MERTON'S TYPOLOGY OF RACIAL PREJUDICE
AND DISCRIMINATION DEPICTED IN *DJANGO*
*UNCHAINED***

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree Majoring American Studies in the English
Department, Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that he compiles this thesis entitled “Merton’s Typology of Racial Prejudice and Discrimination Depicted in *Django Unchained*” by himself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that he does not quote any material from other publications or someone’s paper except from the references mentioned.

Jakarta, April 2021

Farizky Ikhwanu Muhammad

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

The way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing something.

Walt Disney

You don't have to be great to start, but you have to start to be great.

Zig Ziglar

Everything is theoretically impossible until it is done

Robert A. Heinfield

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved mom and dad,

And those who supports and believes in me

APPROVAL

**MERTON'S TYPOLOGY OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AND
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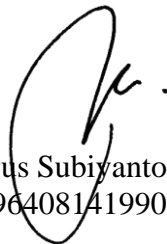
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VALIDATION

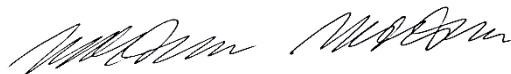
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This thesis of course still needs to be improved since the writer realizes that this is far from being perfect. Thus, any recommendation and constructive suggestion would always be welcomed and appreciated. Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis would be helpful for those who want to learn about the classification of racial prejudice and discrimination.

Jakarta, April 2021

Farizky Ikhwanu Muhammad

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ABSTRACT

Racial prejudice and discrimination are social issues that exist in American history. There are several types of people practicing them. According to Robert K. Merton, there are 4 types of people practicing racial prejudice and discrimination. In *Django Unchained*, the 4 types of people are represented by some White characters in the movie. Thus, the writer chose this movie as the object of analysis under the title Merton's Typology of Racial Prejudice and Discrimination Depicted in *Django Unchained*. In this study, the writer analyzes the type of the white people's attitude regarding racial prejudice and discrimination practiced by the White characters toward the Black characters in the movie using the classification of racial prejudice and discrimination stated by Robert K. Merton. Based on the theory, it is known that there are 4 types of White people reflecting prejudice and discrimination. The classifications cover Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator, Unprejudiced Discriminator, Prejudiced Nondiscriminator, and Prejudiced Discriminator.

Keywords: Racial Prejudice, Discrimination, Typology, Django Unchained

ABSTRAK

Prasangka rasial dan diskriminasi adalah masalah sosial yang ada dalam sejarah Amerika. Terdapat beberapa tipe orang yang mempraktikkannya. Menurut Robert K. Merton, ada empat tipe orang yang mempraktikkan prasangka rasial dan diskriminasi. Dalam *Django Unchained*, keempat tipe orang tersebut diwakili oleh beberapa karakter kulit Putih dalam film. Maka, penulis memilih film ini sebagai objek analisis dengan judul "Merton's Typology of Racial Prejudice and Discrimination Depicted in *Django Unchained*". Dalam penelitian ini, penulis akan menganalisis tentang tipe tipe sikap kaum kulit putih mengenai prasangka rasial dan diskriminasi yang dilakukan tokoh kulit putih terhadap tokoh kulit hitam dalam film tersebut dengan menggunakan teori klasifikasi prasangka rasial dan diskriminasi yang dikemukakan oleh Robert K. Merton. Berdasarkan teori tersebut diketahui bahwa terdapat empat tipe orang kulit putih dalam kaitannya dengan prasangka rasial dan diskriminasi. Klasifikasinya meliputi Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator, Unprejudiced Discriminator, Prejudiced Nondiscriminator, dan Prejudiced Discriminator.

Kata Kunci: Prasangka Rasial, Diskriminasi, Tipologi, Django Unchained

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

In the American history, before Abraham Lincoln served as president of America, there was a systematic and institutionalized racial discrimination suffered by the Black people in America. The practice of the racial discrimination is called slavery. According to Hellie (2018) Slavery refers to a situation where a person is owned by another. Slaves were treated as property by law, and they were denied most of the rights free people had. On this occasion, the slaves are Black People while the free people are the White people. According to Theodorson & Theodorson (1970: 115 – 116) discrimination could happen because the difference of race, ethnicity, religion or even social classes. it makes people of the majority group treats people of minority group differently and unequally. In this case, the racial discrimination is the White people believe that they are superior compared to the Black people. With their pride and the law of slavery, the White people treated the Black people as a slave.

In many occasions, the portrayal of racial discrimination and slavery are adapted into films. According to The Routledge Encyclopedia of Film Theory (2014), film is a set of scientific techniques in the academic discipline of cinema studies that critique cinema's essentialism and conceptual structures in order to better comprehend the link between film and reality, other arts, individual viewers,

and society as a whole. One of the films that reflects the situation of racial discrimination in the 19th century is *Django Unchained*.

Django Unchained is a 2012 American cowboy film directed by Quentin Tarantino. The film takes place 2 years before the civil war in 19th century where slavery is legal in America. The film tells us a story of Django, an African-American slave who got sold off and separated from his wife, Broomhilda Von Shaft. Django, with the help of Dr. King Schultz, tries to find Broomhilda and frees her from slavery by buying her off of her slaver, Calvin J. Candie.

The White people who have a belief that they are superior with their skin color have a dislike feeling toward the Black people and treat them unequally. It leads into discrimination. This act is called racial prejudice and discrimination. Despite the fact that the White people is the one who discriminates the Black people, some of them are against it. Some of the White people are also don't really care about racial prejudice and discrimination. There are several types of White people attitudes on racial prejudice and discrimination towards the Black people.

1.2. Research Problems

In this study, the writer will focus on analyzing the types of White people's attitudes on racial prejudice and discrimination toward the Black people based on the Typology of Ethnic Prejudice and Discrimination stated by Robert K. Merton. He stated there are 4 types of people, namely are Unprejudiced Nondiscriminators, Unprejudiced Discriminators, Prejudiced Nondiscriminators, and Prejudiced Discriminators. In analyzing the movie, the writer will also analyze the intrinsic

elements of the movie. The writer hopes that the reader of this thesis could understand the types of White people's attitude on racial prejudice and discrimination toward the black people in the American history.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems described earlier, the objectives to be achieved of this research are:

1. To analyze the intrinsic aspects of the film.
2. To analyze the types White people's attitude on racial prejudice and discrimination towards the Black people based on their practice in the movie.

1.4. Previous Studies

There have been several studies conducted about racial prejudice and discrimination. The first one is in a study entitled "Racial Prejudice and Unfair Treatment: Interactive Effects with Poverty and Foreign Nativity on Problem Drinking" by Sarah E. Zemore, Ph.D (2011), it examined interactive effects of multiple forms of disadvantage in ethnic minorities. It describes the independent and interactive effects of perceived prejudice, perceived unfair treatment, poverty, and foreign nativity on problem drinking outcomes among Black people and Latino in America.

Another research about racial prejudice and discrimination is conducted by Nazam Akrami in a title "Classical and Modern Racial prejudice: A Study of Attitudes Toward Immigrants in Sweden" (2000). Both of the research tells the

reader about racial prejudice and discrimination practiced by the majorities towards the minorities.

In a literary study, there are also several studies about racial prejudice and discrimination. The first one is “African-American Racial Inequality Portrayed in Hughes’s Poem Merry-Go-Round by Gabriella Hosisetya (2019)”. A study about racial inequality in an American history portrayed in the poem.

The second one from a thesis entitled “The Power of Unity of the Blacks Againsts Racial Discrimination Portrayed in Ava Duvernay’s *Selma*”, written by Maria Friska Theresa Listyoningtyas (2019). A study of how Martin Luther King Jr. epitomizes the Black community's strength of togetherness in the face of racial oppression in American history.

The third one is from a thesis entitled “Racial Discrimination Depicted in the Movie entitled *Django Unchained*” (2017). The thesis is written by Nuning Wijayanti, the purpose of her thesis is to analyse the racial discrimination that happened in the American history as depicted in the movie.

Fourth, the writer found an analysis about racism in a thesis written by Putri Anifah from Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The title is “Racism Representation in Film *Django Unchained*” (2014). The focus of her research is to investigate the types of racism practiced by the White people towards the Black people.

Fifth, the writer found a study entitled Racial Prejudice and Discrimination Toward African-American Depicted in Tate Taylor’s *The Help* by Rizky Safira

Putri (2018). Her thesis is written to describe the discrimination practiced by the White people towards the Black characters.

Sixth, the writer found a study entitled Racial Discrimination in William Blake's *The Little Black Boy* by Dyah Ayu Nurindra (2018). Her thesis is written to analyze the discrimination practiced by the White people towards the Black character.

Seventh, the writer found an analysis entitled Racial Discrimination and Resistance as Portrayed in Mildred D. Taylor's *Roll of Thunder Hear My Cry* by Debianandya Seiva Hanum Putri (2019). The thesis describes the suffering of black people and their efforts to fight white people.

Eighth, the writer found an analysis entitled Racial Discrimination Suffered by Black People as Portrayed in Flannery O'Connor's Short Stories by Riski Arif Fanani (2013). His thesis is written to describe the suffering of Black people that being described in the stories written by Flannery O'Connor

None of the previous study has examined the types of White people's attitude on racial prejudice and discrimination towards the Black people that reflected in *Django Unchained* movie. Therefore, based on the explanation above, the writer is going to conduct a research to investigate the classification of White people's attitude on racial prejudice and discrimination towards the Black people depicted in *Django Unchained* under the title "Merton's Typology of Racial Prejudice and Discrimination Depicted in *Django Unchained*". The writer hopes this research will be able to give the reader a knowledge about the types of White

people's attitude on racial prejudice and discrimination towards the Black people in the American history.

1.5. Scope of the Study

The writer analyzes the issues of racial prejudice and discrimination by focusing on the types of White people's attitude on racial prejudice and discrimination towards the Black people based on the Typology of Ethnic Prejudice and Discrimination stated by Robert K. Merton. This study is also focused on analyzing the intrinsic elements such as the theme as the general idea of the film, plot that consists of exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution, and setting that consists of setting of places, setting of time and setting of environments. In analyzing the intrinsic elements, the writer used theory of character, theory of theme, theory of plot, and theory of setting.

1.6. Organization of the Study

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Chapter I consists of 6 subchapters, namely: the background of the study, the research problems, the objectives of the study, the previous studies, the scope of the studies, and the organization of the study.

CHAPTER II THEORY AND METHOD

In this chapter, the writer explains some theories that related to the topics that the writer discusses both intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements of the film. In this

chapter the writer explains the methods applied in analyzing Django Unchained as the main data of thesis.

CHAPTER III DISCUSSION

This chapter of the study consists of the analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic elements in the film which will then be provided with evidence from each analysis found.

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

This chapter will summarize all the analysis and founding that are being discussed in this thesis.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1. Theoretical Framework

2.1.1. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements in literature are the foundation of a literary works. In any literary work, these are the essential elements. According to Semi (1988; 35), intrinsic elements are elements that consists of character, conflict, setting, and figurative language that build the literary work itself.

2.1.1.1. Theme

Theme is the general idea of the story. Theme is also the message that the author wants to communicate by making a story and share it to the audiences. Gill defines theme in *Mastering English Literature* as “the term "themes" refers to the way texts convey meaning. Themes are not (and should not be discussed as) separate strands that somehow exist independently of the other elements in the novel. They require the reader to recognize them and to see how the author has placed elements in the book so as to give rise to them. How an author does this is what the rest of this chapter is about.” (1995: 188 – 189)

Themes could not only be inferred from some portions of the plot, it needs the whole portion of the story. The purpose of a theme is to provide an image and description in the minds of the reader so that they can recall the story line easily. The screenwriter's first task before beginning work is to establish a theme, which serves as a representation of the entire plot.

2.1.1.2. Character

Character is the main aspect of the movie that build the story. Character defined by Gill in *Mastering English Literature* as “someone in a literary work who has some sort of identity, an identity formed by appearance, dialogue, behavior, name, and internal ideas” (1995: 127). In a literary work, a character can be the messenger of a message, a moral value, or anything else that the author wishes to express in his work and share with the reader. Character allows the reader to learn about each individual character either through the character's own words and deeds, or through what other characters say about him/her and how they treat him/her.

Character can be divided into two parts: major character and minor character. Stanton (1966: 33) explains that major character is the character that is involved in all of the story's events. Typically, these events lead to character’s development. On the other hand, Minor characters are the people who surround the major characters. They may not be as influential as the major character, but they help major the character in developing the story line.

2.1.1.3. Conflict

Conflict is an intrinsic element that built a plot. Conflict as defined by Holman is the struggle that grows out the interplay of the two opposing forces in a plot. Conflict provides interest, suspense, and tension. At least one of the opposing forces is usually a person, or, if an animal or an inanimate object, is treated as though it were a person (1986:107). In literary works, conflict has a purpose to create tension in the story, making readers more interested by leaving them uncertain which of the characters or forces will prevail. The characters in a literary

work can be involved in many kinds of conflicts. According to Perrine, conflict is categorized into 3 types, namely: man against man, man against environment and man against himself.

The main character may be pitted against some other person or group of people (man against man); he may be in conflict with some external force: physical nature, society or “destiny” (man against environment); or he may be in conflict with some element in his own nature (man against himself) (Perrine, 1998: 42).

2.1.1.4. Setting

Richard Gill (1995: 148) defines setting in *Mastering English Literature* as “Setting is a place or location that portrayed in a chapter (novel). Setting is a broad term that cover; the places in which characters appear, the social context of characters, such as their families, friends, and class, the customs, beliefs and rules of behavior that give identity to a society, the particular locations of events, and the atmosphere, mood and feel that all the above elements create.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 217) Setting is important for giving readers a realistic image and creating scenarios that feel true to them. Setting is extremely important since a tale cannot be told without it. Without a space and time in which to act, a character can't do anything. He divides setting as:

2.1.1.4.1. Setting of Time

Aside from referring to when the action or events take place, setting of time can also refer to when the literary work was created. On the other hand, it relates to the story's incident and the time it occurs.

2.1.1.4.2. Setting of Place

The setting of place can be defined as the location where the actions or occurrences happen. Setting can be a place with a unique name or a place with no obvious name. The setting for the story's events could be real, but it's also possible that it's just the author's imagination. The setting should be adequately described.

2.1.1.4.3. Setting of Environment

The setting of the environment refers to the various social lives that take place in a given location. This environment comprises information about the way of life, culture, and beliefs, and etc. The setting of environment determined the social position of the character in the story.

2.1.2. Cinematic Elements

Pratista in his book *Memahami Film* (2008:1) defines cinematic elements as technical aspects that transform the story into a moving picture with aesthetic value.

2.1.2.1. Cinematography

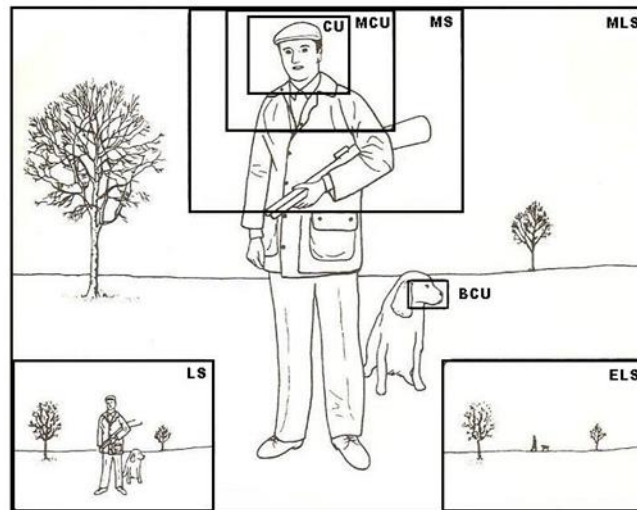
Cinematography, according to Pratista (2008:89), is how filmmakers set the distance, altitude, angle, and shot of a camera to support the narrative components and give the film an aesthetic value.

2.1.2.1.1. Shot

According to Pratista (2008:105), a shot can be categorized into 7 categories based on its distance. The types consist of Extreme Long Shot, Long Shot, Medium Long Shot, Medium Shot, Medium Close-Up, Close-Up, and Extreme Close Up.

- Extreme Long Shot (ELS) is a type of shot that catches a large amount of scenery. In a movie, it's frequently utilized to show a panorama scene or a faraway object.
- Long Shot (LS) is a type of shot that catches the character while also displaying a lot of background setting. It's frequently utilized as a set-up shot.
- Medium Long shot (MLS) is a type of shot that take a picture from the knee up the character. Between the setting and the character, this shot uses a proportionate composition.
- Medium Shot (MS) is a type of shot that take the picture of the character from the waist up. This shot begins to show the character's motion and expression. The character's part is likewise more prominent than the setting.
- Medium Close-Up (MCU) is a type of shot that take picture of the character from the chest up. It's frequently used in conversations between character to indicate a character's reaction.
- Close-Up (CU) is a type of shot that frequently take picture of character's face, hands, legs, or any small object. This shot can vividly depict the character's or object's facial expression as well as a precise gesture. It's most typically used in a more personal setting.
- Extreme Close-Up (ECU) is a type of shot that take picture of the part of the character's body such as eyes, nose, mouth, and scars. It's

typically utilized to illustrate a character's or object's more detailed expression or gesture.



Pictures 2.1 Types of shot by its distances

2.1.2.1.2. Angle

Angle can be classified into two types, according to Pratista (2008:106).

There are High Angle and Low Angle.

- ❖ High Angle is a type of angle that is used to depict a little, weak, or intimidated character. It can also be used to display a large panorama or a cityscape.
- ❖ Low Angle is a type of angle that is used to depict a larger, more dominant, more confident, or stronger item or character. It can also be used to depict a character's guilt in a film.

2.1.2.2. Sound

Pratista (2008:149) defines sound as "any voice that comes out of a frame or picture," including speech, music, and sound effects. Despite the fact there are

several elements of sound, the author decided to choose only Dialogue in writing the thesis

2.1.2.2.1. Dialogue

Dialogue is defined by Holman (1980:127) as a written discourse between two or more characters.

2.1.3. Extrinsic Elements

In the extrinsic element, the writer is using theory of Typology of Ethnic Prejudice and Discrimination in order to gain a better understanding of the subject discussed by the author.

2.1.3.1. Typology of Ethnic Prejudice and Discrimination

In order to analyze the racial prejudice and discrimination shown in the movie, it is vital to have a theory or understanding about how racial prejudice and discrimination manifest themselves in the society as depicted in the film. Prejudice and discrimination are two different things. Prejudice as defined based on *Introduction to Sociology, 10th Edition* by Henry L. explains that:

Prejudice is defined as an illogical unfavorable or sometimes positive attitude toward particular groups and their members. Prejudice is a subjective feeling, whereas discrimination is a deliberate act. Discrimination is the unjust and hurtful treatment given to those who are perceived to belong to a certain type or group. (2010:222)

Blank (2004: 40) define racial discrimination is described as differential treatment between races that can harm a racial group, as well as differential treatment based on factors other than race that can harm racial groups. Fugazza (2003: 23) also states that racial discrimination is when an individual is treated less

kindly than another individual in a similar condition because of their color or race which has the purpose abolishing the pleasure.

At individual level, racism perpetrated by whites against blacks is expressed as prejudice. Based on their racial characteristics, people are "pre-judged." Prejudice does not necessarily result in discrimination. Without expressing them explicitly, people might have feelings of hatred towards the others. In the *Sociological ambivalence and other essays* by Robert K. Merton. He stated that there are 4 types of people regarding racial prejudice and discrimination. The 4 types are:

2.1.3.1.1. Unprejudiced Nondiscriminators or All-Weather Liberal

This category is for the people who are not prejudiced against members of other racial and ethnic groups, and they do not discriminate against them. They instinctively believe in the American ideals of justice, liberty, equality of opportunity, and individual dignity.

2.1.3.1.2. Unprejudiced Discriminators or Fair-Weather Liberal

This category is for people of expediency who, despite having no prejudice, they accept discriminatory practices because they are an easier or more profitable option. Expediency can take the form of keeping their silence and thus indirectly accepting racial prejudice or discrimination practiced by others. This is the expediency of someone who is afraid of losing respect or being punished by prejudiced individuals if he or she speaks out against discrimination.

2.1.3.1.3. Prejudiced Nondiscriminators or Fair-Weather Illiberal

This is category for group who are prejudiced and do not support the concept of equality for all, but they adhere to it because they are forced to. This group includes those who are hesitant to express their prejudice in the company of more accepting people (nonprejudiced people).

2.1.3.1.4. Prejudiced Discriminators or All-Weather Illiberal

This is a category for group of people that don't believe in equality and aren't afraid to display their intolerance, both verbally and physically. They discriminate others because they believe it is not only acceptable, but also necessary.

In this study, the writer will classify the attitude and behavior of the White characters in *Django Unchained* that indicates racial prejudice and discrimination based on the interaction between the White people as the majority group towards the Black People as the minority group which are the slaves based on the Typology of Ethnic Prejudice and Discrimination stated by Robert K. Merton. The writer chooses to develop the theory stated by Robert K. Merton because the theory is suitable in analyzing the racial prejudice and discrimination as the purpose of the study that portrayed in the movie.

2.2. Research Method

In writing this thesis, the writer uses two methods in order to analyze intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the movie, the method is divided into method of Approach, Method of Data Collection, and Method of Data Analysis.

2.2.1. Method of Approach

The writer uses two types of approach in writing the thesis, the first one is Exponential approach and the second one is Sociological approach. In a book entitled *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*, “We designate this method as the exponential approach because the inclusiveness of the term suggests at once the several meanings of motif, image, symbol, and archetype” (Guerin, 2001:197). The exponential approach comes from the structural approach. It focuses on some intrinsic elements of a literary work. Intrinsic elements cover the narrative elements which construct the movie such as Character, Theme, Plot, and Setting and cinematic elements such as camera angle, shot distance, dialogue and etc.

The second type of approach that the writer uses is Sociological approach as a method in analyzing the object of this research. According to Laurenson (1978:11), sociological approach is primarily a specific object of research for every person in culture, the study of social institutions and social processes; it seeks answers to some issues about the life and structure of society, whereas literature focuses mostly on the individual's participation in society's circumstances. Sociologists believe that a sociological method is highly useful in evaluating extrinsic components, particularly some reflections of cultural values phenomena in literary works.

2.2.2. Method of Data Collection

The writer uses library research in this study. Rasmuson defines Library research as a way for gathering information in order to write a thesis, make a presentation, or finish a project (Rasmuson, 2018). Library research is a type of research in which the writer gather knowledge by reading papers, books, journals, and other sources. The writer will fully watch *Django Unchained* while also gathering data for the study. The writer employs two types of data in his analysis of the film: primary and secondary data.

The main data of the study are divided into two parts:

1. Primary data is a movie entitled *Django Unchained*
2. Secondary data is acquired from movies-related books, papers, scripts, and articles.

2.2.3. Method of Analysis

In writing the study, there are several steps in order to finish it:

First, the writer will watch the movie thoroughly. After that, the writer will make an analysis of intrinsic elements about the character, theme, plot, and setting of the movie. For the extrinsic elements, the writer will analyze the scene about the practice of the White people toward the Black people that indicate racial prejudice and discrimination. Third, the writer will read books, journal and articles related to this research. Finally, the writer will make the discussion based on the findings and make a conclusion in the final part of the thesis.

In analyzing the types of White people's attitude on racial prejudice and discrimination towards the Black people, the writer use the *Typology of Ethnic Prejudice and Discrimination* stated by Robert K. Merton. He stated that there are 4 types of people on racial prejudice and discrimination. The types are: Unprejudiced Nondiscriminators, Unprejudiced Discriminators, Prejudiced Nondiscriminators, and Prejudiced Discriminators.

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter explains the analysis of intrinsic elements and the extrinsic elements of *Django Unchained*. The analysis of the intrinsic elements consists of character, theme, plot and setting. The writer will also apply theory stated by Robert K. Merton to analyze the types of White's people attitude regarding racial prejudice and discrimination as the extrinsic element of the movie.

3.1. Intrinsic Elements

3.1.1. Theme

Theme is the general idea of the story. *Django Unchained* is a film that shows us life in the southern part of America.

3.1.1.1. Life in the Southern Part of America

The film takes places in the southern part of America. The setting of time of this movie is in the year of 1859, two years before the American Civil War between the North and the South. The movie depicts the life of Black people who are slaves that legally belongs to The White People by law. Django the main character of this movie was a former who turned to be a bounty hunter in his quest to find his wife. His wife is a slave that belongs to a White person named Calvin J. Candie.

3.1.2. Character

Character is divided into major characters and minor characters.

3.1.2.1. Major Character

The major characters of this movie that being analyzed of this movie are Dr. King Schultz and Calvin J. Candie

3.1.2.1.1. Dr. King Schultz

Dr. King Schultz is one of the major characters of the movie. He treats Black people with respect and he is the one who frees Django from slavery. He also stated himself that he despises slavery. Dr. King Schultz also died still believing what he believes it's right where slavery is bad. As a white person, he is the type of Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator. On the other hand, Dr. King Schultz also the type of Unprejudiced Discriminator when he plays an act as a slave buyer during their mission to get Mr. Candie's attention.

3.1.2.1.4. Calvin J. Candie

Calvin J. Candie is the main antagonist of the movie. He is known as the owner of Candyland and an enthusiast of Mandingo fighting. He treats his slave cruelly and without respect and he doesn't mind to kill his slave. He discriminates the Black people not only believing it is right, he also believes that it is necessary. As a White person, he is the type of Prejudiced Discriminator

3.1.2.2. Minor Character

The minor characters of this movie consist of Brittle Brothers and John Bennet AKA Big Daddy.

3.1.2.2.1. The Brittle Brothers

The Brittle Brothers consists of 3 brothers namely: John Brittle, Ellis Brittle, and Roger Brittle. When Django and Broomhilda tried to run away from Old Man

Carrucan plantation, the Brittle Brothers got an order from Old Man Carrucan himself to teach Django a lesson by torturing his wife in front of him. As an overseer, he is more than just happy to accept his order. He then tortures Broomhilda wholeheartedly while Django only watch and beg. He also doesn't care about Django's plea to stop the torture. With his action towards Django and Broomhilda, it is known that he is the type of Prejudiced Discriminator

3.1.2.2. John Bennet AKA Big Daddy

Big Daddy is the owner of Big House plantation. Big Daddy dislikes Django because he rides a horse in his property and he believes that Black people don't deserve to ride a horse. Dr. King Schultz then tells the Big Daddy that Django is not slave, Django is a free man. Dr. King Schultz also requests Big Daddy to treat Django as a free man. Big daddy then agrees to treat Django not as a slave but as a freeman although it is known that he dislikes Django for his skin colour. Hence, Big daddy is the type of Prejudiced Nondiscriminator.

3.1.3. Conflict

Conflict is categorized into 3 types, namely: man against man, man against environment and man against himself.

3.1.3.1. The Conflict Between Django and Mr. Candie

A man against man conflict can be seen when Django and Dr. King Schultz are persuading to buy Mandingo's fighter from Calvin J. Candie. The couple wants to buy the finest fighter of Mr. Candie but he stated himself that he doesn't sell what he doesn't want to sell. That is where the conflict happens. Taken from medium shot, conflict between Django and Mr. Candie can be seen in Picture 3.1.

CANDIE: “Boy, Moguy said you look over my slaves and you was none too impressed, huh?”

DJANGO: “Not for top dollar”

CANDIE: “Well, that’s it, those are the nigger I wanna sell”

DJANGO: “He don’t wanna buy the nigger you wanna sell, He want the nigger that you don’t wanna sell”

CANDIE: “Well, I don’t sell what I don’t wanna sell”

(Django Unchained, 01:10:57 – 01:11:23)

Conflict started to resolve when Dr. King Schultz offers Mr. Candie a ridiculous offer.

SCHULTZ: “I know you won’t sell your best; I know you even won’t sell your third best, but if I give you a ridiculous offer, who knows what’s gonna happen?”

CANDIE: “And what do you consider ridiculous?”

SCHULTZ: “For the finest and the best specimen, the right nigger, how much you would say Django?”

DJANGO: “12000 dollars”

CANDIE: “Gentlemen, you had my curiosity, now you have my attention”

(Django Unchained, 01:11:25 – 01:12:13)

The conflict with the agreement of Mr. Candie to sell one of his finest because of Dr. King Schultz ridiculous offer.

3.1.3.2. The Conflict Between Dr. King Schultz and the Law of Slavery

Man against environment happens when Dr. King Schultz as a White person defends Django who is a Black person when John Bennet dislikes Django and discriminates him because he is a Black person and don’t deserve to ride a horse.

The conflict between John Bennet and Dr. King Schultz can be seen in Picture 3.2.

BENNET: “I believe it is against the law for the nigger to ride a horse in this territory”

SCHULTZ: “hey this is my valet, my valet does not walk”

BENNET: “I just said nigger on horse”

SCHULTZ: “his name is Django, he is a free man, and he can ride anything he wants”

BENNET: “No he can’t, not around my property, not around my niggers”

(Django Unchained, 00:28:28 – 00:28:50)

It is known that the movie takes place in southern part of America where slavery is exist and legal. Because of this, Dr. King Schultz is having a conflict with society because he defends Django who is a black person.

3.1.3.3. The Internal Conflict in Django

Man against himself happens when Django is having an internal conflict when he needs to decide whether to kill a man or not. During their bounty hunting job, Django needs to kill a man who actually is working at the field with his son. Dr. King Schultz then convinces Django to make up his decision.

SCHULTZ: “Ohh, what happened to this Mister “I wanna kill some folk for money”?”

DJANGO: “his son is with him”

SCHULTZ: “good then, that man will have his loved ones around him, maybe he could share his last words.

DJANGO: “I can’t”

SCHULTZ: “okay, put down the rifle”

(Django Unchained, 00:52:47 – 00:53:15)

Dr. King Schultz then convinces Django by giving him the bounty paper of his target.

SCHULTZ: “Django, take this one and read it out loud, consider it as today’s lesson”

DJANGO: “Wanted dead or alive, Smitty Bacall and Smitty Bacall Gang, wanted for murder and stagecoach robbery, 7000\$ bounty for Smitty Bacall”

SCHULTZ: “that’s it, that is who he is, he robs stagecoaches and don’t mind killing people, and that man worth \$7000. Now quit your hesitation and shoot him.

(Django Unchained, 00:53:25 – 00:54:56)

Django then convinced after having internal conflict over deciding whether to kill a man or not. He then kills the target because he is known as a murderer and stagecoach robber.

3.1.4. Setting

In *Django Unchained*, setting are consists of 3 types, there are setting of time, setting of place, and setting of environment.

3.1.4.1. Setting of Time

As shown in the beginning of the movie, the setting of *Django Unchained* takes time in the 19th century. As seen in the Picture 3.3, it is written “1858, Two years before the Civil War”

3.1.4.2. Setting of Place

The film takes places in the southern part of America where slavery is legal and slaves can be bought and sold by the White people. The setting takes places in Texas, Tennessee, and Mississippi. This can be seen in Picture 3.4.

3.1.4.3. Setting of Environment

As the movie takes place in the southern part of America before the Civil War in 19th, the social lives that exist at the time is slavery. With the law of slavery, the White people have a right to buy or sell Black people as a slave. The slaves are legal property that belongs to its owner. The White people who have a belief of their superiority, treats the Black people not as a people but as a merchandise. As depicted in the Picture 3.5, slaves are being sold and bought on the auction block.

3.2. Extrinsic Elements

The writer focuses on analyzing 4 types of White people on racial prejudice and discrimination based on Merton’s typology of racial prejudice and discrimination.

3.2.1. Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator

There are 2 White Characters who represent the type of Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator. The White characters are Dr. King Schultz and Marshall Gill Tatum

3.2.1.1. Dr. King Schultz

Despite the fact that Dr. King Schultz is a White people, he does not do the discrimination or has a prejudice towards the black character. According to Merton,

“Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator is the category for the people who are not prejudiced against members of other racial and ethnic groups, and they do not discriminate against them. They instinctively believe in the American ideals of justice, liberty, equality of opportunity, and individual dignity.”

His attitude that shows that he is the type of Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator can be seen from the beginning of the movie. In the beginning of the movie, Django is a slave owned by the Speck Brother until he got his freedom when Dr. King Schultz buys his freedom legally from the Speck Brother. Not only he did free Django but he also free the other slaves owned by the Speck Brothers.

SCHULTZ: “Now as to you poor devils, you gentlemen have two choices. One, once I'm gone, you lift that beast off the remaining Speck, then carry him to the nearest town. Which would be at least thirty-seven miles back the way you came. Or Two, you unshackle yourselves (give the slaves a key), take that rifle over there. Put a bullet in his head, bury the two of them deep, and make your way to a more enlightened area of the country. The choice is yours. Oh, by the way, the north star is right there.
(Django Unchained, 00:11:30)

Dr. King Schultz gives the slaves their freedom by giving them a key to untie themselves from the chain. He also offers him his rifle to kill the Speck Brothers and bury them. With this, the group of slaves are now free. Last but not least, he

also suggests them to move to northern side of America where Black people are more respected there.

Not only for giving the slaves their freedom, Dr. King Schultz's attitude that shows that he is an Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator can be seen when Dr. King Schultz and Django are visiting an inn. Dr. King Schultz asks Django to sit down while Dr. King Schultz is serving Django by giving him a beer. This can be seen in Picture 3.6 and Picture 3.7.

Both taken in the medium long shot distance, as seen in the Picture 3.6, he tells Django to sit down and wait for him to prepare him a glass of beer. In the Picture 3.7, he is bringing two glasses of beer for Django and Dr. King Schultz himself. Ultimately, when the two of them are drinking beers, he explicitly stated himself that he despises slavery. This can be seen in Picture 3.8. A proof that he despises slavery.

SCHULTZ: "one on hand, I despise slavery"
(Django Unchained, 00:17:05)

From his actions that he frees Django and the other slaves, treat Django as an equal despite the difference in race and finally he stated himself that he despises slavery. It can be concluded that Dr. Schultz is a White person with the type of Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator.

3.2.1.2. Marshall Gill Tatum

Another white character who represents the type of Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator is Marshall Gill Tatum. Gill Tatum is a U.S. Marshall and also an acquaintance of Dr. King Schultz. He is a minor character who only appears once in the movie. His action that shows that he is an Unprejudiced

Nondiscriminator can be seen when he offers Django and Dr. King Schultz to enter his house during a snowy afternoon and offer them a cake after they do some bounty hunting business in the winter.

GILL: “Doctor, Django, how are you?”

SCHULTZ: “We’re good”

GILL: “Who are you get there?”

SCHULTZ: “The Wilson-Lowe Gang”

GILL: “Huh, well why don’t just leave them out there, they ain’t going anywhere. Anyway, why don’t you come in out of the snowy winter and get yourself a coffee. We also got a birthday yesterday, we got some cake”

SCHULTZ: “Well, pretty good”

(Django Unchained, 00:57:24 – 00:57:55)

As a person who believes in equality, he treats Django as an equal. He also addresses him by his name not by calling him “nigger”. A white person who does not believe in equality between the Whites and the Blacks would treat Django as an inferior. Despite the fact that Django is a Black, he calls him by his name and he also offers his house, a coffee, and a cake. It can be understood from his action where he doesn’t have a prejudice on Django nor he discriminates, it is clear that Marshall Gill Tatum is a White person with the type of Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator.

3.2.2. Unprejudiced Discriminator

Unprejudiced Discriminator is represented by Dr. King Schultz in the movie when Django and Dr. King Schultz are pretending to be a Mandingo enthusiast to steal Mr. Candie’s attention. During the act, Django plays the part as a Black Slaver while Dr. King Schultz plays the part as a buyer of Candie’s slaves for Mandingo’s fighting. Despite the fact that Dr. King Schultz stated himself that he despises

slavery, he has no choice but to play as a slaver to gain access to buy Broomhilda from Calvin J. Candie.

After the partners have a meeting with Mr. Candie for the first time, Mr. Candie then invites the partners to travel around his own plantation. During their trip, they found the runaway slave of Mr. Candie. The slave was a Mandingo fighter named D'Artagnan. He flees from the Candyland Mansion because he is no longer able to fight in Mandingo.

D'Artagnan: "Please Mr. Candie I can't fight no more"

CALVIN: "Now, no begging, don't play with my soft heart, now you are in trouble, son"

D'Artagnan: "Yes I know, Sir"

CALVIN: "I done paid \$500 for you, when I pay \$500, I expects I get five fights out of you"

D'Artagnan: "Yes, Sir"

CALVIN: "you have to know that I'm currently running business here, you already fought 3 times and I need 5 times"

D'Artagnan: "but I won every one of them"

CALVIN: "yea, but last time you are in the middle of win and lose"

D'Artagnan: "I know, Sir"

CANDIE: "Still the fact remains, I paid 500 dollars and I want 5 damn fights, you only did 3, so what about my other two? What about my 500 dollars huh? Are you gonna reimburse me? Do you even know what "reimburse" means?"

(Django Unchained, 01:20:52 – 01:21:59)

Feeling pity for D'Artagnan, Dr. King Schultz then wants to be the one who reimburse Mr. Candie. Mr. Candie then got shocked about why Dr. King Schultz as a White person wants to reimburse him over his slave.

SCHULTZ: "I will reimburse you"

CANDIE: "you will? You're gonna pay 500 dollars for this nigger?"

SCHULTZ: "yep"

DJANGO: "No, he won't, he is just tired with all of this, ain't it right doc?"

SCHULTZ: "Ah, you heard him"

(Django Unchained: 01:22:08 – 01:22:50)

Because of the fact that Dr. King Schultz is a White person who despises slavery, he almost breaks his own character in pretending to be a slaver. Django then intervenes and stop him before their cover is blow. With the fact that Mr. Candie feels that D'Artagnan is now useless, he then orders his worker to unleash some dogs to kill D'Artagnan right in front of Django and Dr. King Schultz.

To stay in character, Dr. King Schultz is forced to do nothing as he can't save the slave that being fed to the dogs. This act of hesitation of Dr. King Schultz by letting the dogs kill the slave is the type of Unprejudiced Discriminator. As stated by Merton,

“Unprejudiced Discriminator is the category for people of expediency who, despite having no prejudice, they accept discriminatory practices because they are an easier or more profitable option. Expediency can take the form of keeping their silence and thus indirectly accepting racial prejudice or discrimination practiced by others. This is the expediency of someone who is afraid of losing respect or being punished by prejudiced individuals if he or she speaks out against discrimination.”

Based on the theory of Merton himself, Dr. King Schultz did the discrimination indirectly by letting the dogs kill the slave. He could save the slave but it will break his own character as a slaver and it forces him to stay in character. It will bring harm to both Django and Dr. King Schultz as it will also flop the plan if the Dr. King Schultz breaks his own character. It is concluded that Dr. King Schultz is the type of Unprejudiced Discriminator when he plays as a slaver.

3.2.3. Prejudiced Nondiscriminator

Prejudiced Nondiscriminator is represented by John Bennet AKA Big Daddy. Big Daddy is the owner of Big Daddy's mansion in Tennessee. He is the

one who hires the Brittle Brothers to work as overseers. Big daddy is shown to be the type of Prejudiced Nondiscriminator because of his behavior towards Django.

When Django and Dr. King Schultz are visiting Big Daddy's mansion, they were greeted unfriendly by Big Daddy. Especially, he dislikes Django because he is a Black person and he rides a horse.

BENNET: "I believe it is against the law for the nigger to ride a horse in this territory"

SCHULTZ: "hey this is my valet, my valet does not walk"

BENNET: "I just said nigger on horse"

SCHULTZ: "his name is Django, he is a free man, and he can ride anything he wants"

BENNET: "No he can't, not around my property, not around my niggers"

(Django Unchained, 00:28:28 – 00:28:50)

It is clear that Mr. Bennet has a prejudice on Django. Prejudice as defined in a book

Introduction to Sociology, 10th Edition by Henry L. Tischler explains that,

"Prejudice is defined as an illogical unfavorable or sometimes positive attitude toward particular groups and their members."

Although the fact Django does not do anything wrong and he is a free man, the Big Daddy still don't like him because he is a Black person.

Dr. King Schultz then convinced the Big Daddy that he would like to do a business with him. Dr. King Schultz also ask him to give Django a girl as a company in his mansion. Big Daddy then orders Betina to accompany Django to walk around his field.

SCHULTZ: "Oh maybe, when we're discussing business, could you provide one of your loveliest Black creatures for Django here?"

BENNET: "Oh well, absolutely, Uh Betina"

BETINA: "Yes sir Big Daddy"

BENNET: "Uh, what's your jimmie's name again?"

SCHULTZ: "Django"

BENNET: "Oh Django, Betina sugar, could you take Django there and take him around and show him all these pretty stuffs"

BETINA” As you please, Big Daddy”

SCHULTZ: “Oh wait Mr. Bennet, I must remind you that Django is a free man, he cannot be treated like a slave, he must be treated as an extension of myself”

BENNET: “Understood, Schultz. Betina sugar?”

BETINA: “Yes, Massa?”

BENNET: “Django isn’t a slave, Django is a free man, you understand? You can treat him like any niggers around here because he is not like any other niggers around here, you understand?”

(Django Unchained, 00:30:18 – 00:31:20)

Based on Big Daddy’s attitude, it is clear that he is the type of Prejudiced Nondiscriminator. According to Merton,

“Prejudiced Nondiscriminator is a category for group who are prejudiced and do not support the concept of equality for all, but they adhere to it because they are forced to. This group includes those who are hesitant to express their prejudice in the company of more accepting people (nonprejudiced people).”

It is concluded that Big Daddy has a prejudice on Django because he is Black and he rides a horse despite the fact that Django is a free man and he did nothing wrong. Django then got treated like a free man only because Dr. King Schultz as a White man asks Big daddy to treat Django as a free man. Because Dr. Kill Schultz is a customer who wants to do business with Big Daddy, it forces Big Daddy to treat Django even though he explicitly shows his prejudice towards Django. If Dr. King Schultz did not ask Big Daddy, he would not treat Django as a free man because he clearly has a prejudice on Django. Hence, John Bennet AKA Big Daddy is a Prejudiced Nondiscriminator.

3.2.4. Prejudiced Discriminator

Prejudiced Discriminator is represented by 2 characters, namely are Calvin J. Candie and the Brittle Brothers.

3.2.4.1. Calvin J. Candie

Calvin J. Candie is the owner of Candyland and he is the owner of Broomhilda. It is told in the movie that Calvin is a Mandingo Fighting's enthusiast. Mandingo is a bloodsport where slaves are forced to fight to death. Calvin is also making money by betting on the winning fighter.

Calvin J. Candie is a bigot and he treats his slave cruelly and without respect. He forced his slaves to fight in a Mandingo and he bets for money from it. He even orders his fighter to break the opponent's arm and blind his opponent to ensure Candie's winning.

CANDIE: (watching his slave are fighting) "Do what I told you, blind him black! Blind him, black boy!! Ah, there you go."
(Django Unchained, 01:06:10 – 01:06:21)

After ordering his fighter to blind his opponent, he also orders his slave to kill his opponent by the time he wins.

CANDIE: (Candie gives hammer to his fighter) "Now finish him."
(Django Unchained, 01:06:44)

This can be seen in Picture 3.9 and Picture 3.10, both taken in a medium shot distance. As seen in the Picture 3.9, he orders his slave to blind his opponent, he also addresses him with word "Black Boy" without hesitant. Also, in the Picture 3.10 he orders his fighter to kill his opponent without hesitant. Based on his own behavior, Calvin J. Candie is the man who treats Black people cruelly and he does not care about people live. All he cares is the money he is betting.

There is also a scene where Calvin gives no tolerance to his fighter when he would like to stop. Calvin's fighter named D'Artagnan begs Calvin to stop fighting because he can't fight no more. The only reason that Calvin doesn't care about his

fighter's plea is because Calvin already paid \$500 for him to win the upcoming fights.

D'Artagnan: "Please Mr. Candie I can't fight no more"

CALVIN: "Now, no begging, don't play with my soft heart, now you are in trouble, son"

D'Artagnan: "Yes I know, Sir"

CALVIN: "I done paid \$500 for you, when I pay \$500, I expects I get five fights out of you"

D'Artagnan: "Yes, Sir"

CALVIN: "you have to know that I'm currently running business here, you already fought 3 times and I need 5 times"

D'Artagnan: "but I won every one of them"

CALVIN: "yea, but last time you are in the middle of win and lose"

D'Artagnan: "I know, Sir"

CANDIE: "Still the fact remains, I paid 500 dollars and I want 5 damn fights, you only did 3, so what about my other two? What about my 500 dollars huh? Are you gonna reimburse me? Do you even know what "reimburse" means?"

(Django Unchained, 01:20:52 – 01:21:59)

Because he only cares for his money while the fact that his fighter can't fight any longer. He feels that D'Artagnan is no longer useful. As a punishment for it, he then unleashes some dogs to torture D'Artagnan to death.

CANDIE: (Ordering his worker) "Mr. Stonesipher, let Marsha and her bitches send D'Artagnan to the nigger heaven."

(Django Unchained, 01:23:37)

Marsha is a fierce dog owned by Mr. Stonesipher. Mr. Stonesipher then unleashes the dog under a direct order of Candie to eat D'Artagnan to death as he feels he is no longer useful. Based on his own behavior, Calvin J. Candie is the White person with the type of Prejudiced Discriminator. According to Merton,

"Prejudiced Discriminator is a category for group of people that don't believe in equality and aren't afraid to display their intolerance, both verbally and physically. They discriminate others because they believe it is not only acceptable, but also necessary."

Based on the theory of Merton, from his behavior and his attitude towards the Black People, from addressing a Black person disrespectfully with word “niggers” or “black boy”, forcing a slave to kill each other over money, and for killing a slave by unleashing some dogs over 500 dollars. It can be concluded that Calvin J. Candie is a person with the type of Prejudiced Discriminator.

3.2.4.2. The Brittle Brother

The type of Prejudiced Discriminator is also represented by the Brittle Brothers. Brittle Brothers consists of John, Ellis, and Roger Brittle. Brittle Brothers are the overseers hired by Old Man Carrucan in the Carrucan plantation when Django and Broomhilda were still works there. During their time in Carrucan plantation, Django and Broomhilda got married and they decided to runaway from their slaver, Old Man Carrucan. Old Man Carrucan then orders the Brittle Brothers to punish them by selling them both separately.

CARRUCAN: “Django, Django, Django. You got sand, Django. I got no use for nigger with sand.”

(Ordering the Brittles)

CARRUCAN: “I want you to burn an “r” on his cheek, and the girl too. I want you to sell them, separately. And for Django, you will sell him, cheap”
(Django Unchained, 00:24:43 – 00:25:26)

Before selling them, Brittle Brothers then decided to torture Broomhilda with a whiplash as a punishment for running away with Django. It makes Django begs on them to stop torturing his wife.

DJANGO: “Old Man Carrucan is not gonna appreciate this, John. She works in the house, John. You could mess her skin up and you gonna mess her up. If you mess her up, she won’t worth a damn thing.

(Splash! Broomhilda is being whipped)

DJANGO: “She is a house slave, John. She works in the house, and if you keep doing it, she ain’t worth a damn thing.”

(Ignoring Django and keep torturing)

DJANGO: “I told you I was the one who made her do it. She ain’t got nothing to do with it, so please stop, John.”

(Splash! Broomhilda still being tortured by the Brother)

DJANGO: “It should be me, John. It should be me, John.

(Django get on his knees and begs for mercy over his wife)

DJANGO: “This is me john, I’m on my knees asking you this, ain’t this what you want? Please stop, John.”

(Ignoring Django)

JOHN: “I like the way you beg, boy”

(Django Unchained, 00:32:58 – 00:34:13)

As seen in the Picture 3.11, taken from a close-up distance, it shows Broomhilda is screaming in pain when she is being tortured by the Brothers. Django is only able to stand there and watch his own wife is being tortured by the Brothers. Django begs them to stop it but they keep doing it and ignore Django.

Knowing the fact that torturing Broomhilda by whipping her skin will decrease her selling value as a house slave and Old Man Carrucan will not appreciate their action, they still keep doing it and they ignore the Django’s plea to stop. It is concluded that they torture Broomhilda for their own satisfaction. Based on their action in torturing Broomhilda in front of Django despite the fact that it is not necessary thing to do. Hence, the Brittle Brothers are the type of Prejudiced Discriminator.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Racial prejudice and discrimination can be seen in *Django Unchained* movie. In the process of racial prejudice and discrimination, there are several types of people reflecting different practices. According to Robert K. Merton, there are 4 types of people within the practice of the racial prejudice and discrimination. The types are Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator, Unprejudiced Discriminator, Prejudiced Nondiscriminator, and Prejudiced Discriminator. In *Django Unchained* movie, the 4 types of people are represented by several White characters in the movie.

Prejudice and discrimination, in general, are two distinct concepts with a relationship that can overlap and interact in a variety of ways. There is a relationship that prejudice could lead into discrimination but not all persons who conduct prejudice will do discrimination. On the other hand, a person who does not have prejudice could do a discrimination when that certain person has to.

As depicted in *Django Unchained*, there are 4 types of relationships between racial prejudice and discrimination at individual that was depicted by the White characters towards the Black characters based on *Merton's Typology of Ethnic Prejudice and Discrimination*. There are Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator, Unprejudiced Discriminator, Prejudiced Nondiscriminator, and Prejudiced Discriminator. Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator is reflected by Dr. King Schultz and Marshall Gill Tatum. Both of them are White people who don't prejudice nor do they practice discrimination on Black people. Unprejudiced Discriminator is reflected by Dr. King Schultz when he plays a character as a slaver. Unprejudiced

Discriminator is a type of people who practice discrimination even though they don't prejudice another racial community. This is the type of people who practice discrimination when it is necessary for their own good. Prejudiced Nondiscriminator is reflected by Big Daddy. Prejudiced Nondiscriminator is the type of people who have a prejudice on a certain person but they don't practice discrimination. The last is Prejudiced Discriminator. Prejudiced Discriminator is reflected by Calvin J. Candie and Brittle Brothers. This type of people is the one who has prejudice on another person and also practice a discrimination because they believe it is the right thing to do.

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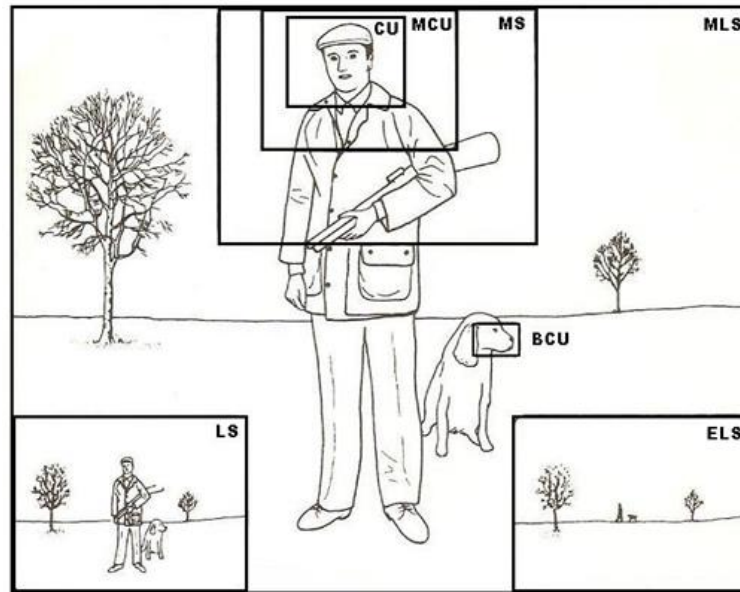
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ATTACHMENTS



Picture 2.1 Types of shot based on the distance



Picture 3.1 Conflict between man against man, Django and Candie



Picture 3.2 Dr. King Schultz defends Django despite he is a Black person



Picture 3.3 Scene that indicates the setting of time



Picture 3.4 Setting of places, it indicates the movie take places in southern America



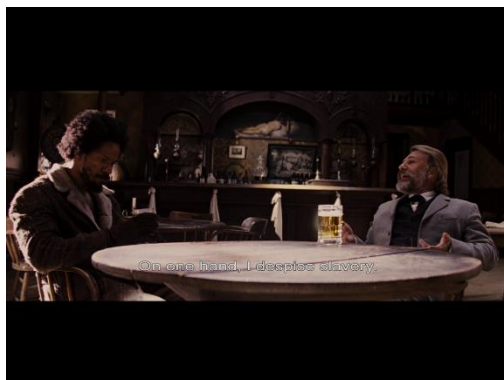
Picture 3.5 Setting of environment, the scene indicates slavery in southern America



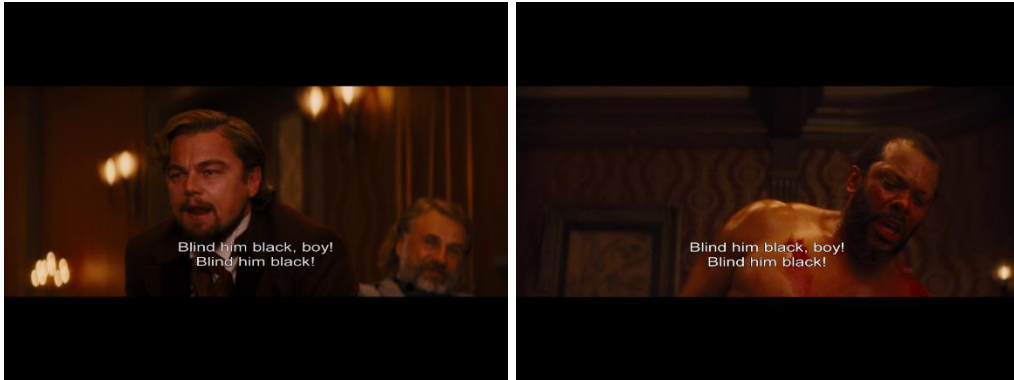
Picture 3.6 Dr. King Schultz treat Django as equal and ask him to sit down



Picture 3.7 Dr. King Schultz serves Django a glass of beer



Picture 3.8 Dr. King Schultz states himself that he despises slavery



Picture 3.9 Mr. Candie is ordering his slave to blind his opponent in Mandingo



Picture 3.10 Mr. Candie is ordering his slave to kill his opponent



Picture 3.11 Broomhilda is screaming in pain because she is being tortured by the Brittle Brothers