

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the writer concludes that there are 52 utterances found in the movie *Django Unchained* (2012) that reflect different language styles: formal style (5 data), consultative style (28 data), casual style (14 data), and intimate style (4 data). The most frequently used styles are consultative and casual, which reflect the film's emphasis on negotiation, interaction, survival, and daily communication within unequal power relations. Consultative style is often used when characters discuss plans, negotiate authority, or clarify intentions, while casual style appears in informal interactions that show familiarity, mockery, or emotional expression.

In addition, the writer analyzes the social factors based on Janet Holmes' theory, including participants, setting, topic, and function. The findings show that social factors strongly influence the choice of language style, especially the participants, particularly the relationship and power difference between the speaker and the listener. When characters interact across power hierarchies, such as between masters and slaves or strangers, consultative or formal styles are more likely to appear. Consultative and formal styles are usually used in serious or official situations, especially when characters need to discuss important matters or show respect. Meanwhile, casual and intimate styles are used not only when there is emotional closeness or a personal relationship, but also during confrontational interactions and informal situations where slang, insults, or spontaneous speech are common. The topic being discussed and the purpose of the utterance also influence how the characters choose their language style.

In conclusion, *Django Unchained* presents varied language styles that reflect social hierarchy, power imbalance, and emotional depth. The dominance of consultative and casual styles shows how language is used to negotiate power, express resistance, and build relationships. These findings confirm that Martin Joos' and Janet

Holmes' theories are highly relevant for analyzing language use in films that depict social conflict and historical oppression.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

This study has several limitations that open opportunities for further research. First, the analysis focuses only on selected utterances from the main characters in *Django Unchained*, which means the findings may not fully represent all patterns of language use in the film. Future research is therefore suggested to include a wider range of characters and scenes in order to obtain more comprehensive and representative results. In addition, this study applies Martin Joos's theory of language styles and Holmes's framework of social factors; however, future researchers may consider combining these theories with other sociolinguistic or discourse-based approaches to provide deeper and more varied interpretations. Furthermore, the analysis of Holmes's social factors could be explored more extensively, particularly in examining how participants, setting, topic, and function interact dynamically in shaping language choices. By expanding these aspects, future studies can develop a richer and more detailed understanding of language variation in film discourse.

Future research may also examine language styles in different film genres, television series, or real-life interactions such as interviews, debates, or public speeches in order to compare patterns of language variation across contexts. Expanding the object of study would allow researchers to see how social factors influence language use in various communicative settings. It is expected that this study can serve as a useful reference for students and researchers who are interested in exploring how language styles reflect social relationships, power dynamics, and conflict within film discourse and beyond.

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