

A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF STEREOTYPES IN *REMEMBER THE TITANS*

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ABSTRACT

This study is under the umbrella of sociolinguistics which analyzes the phenomena of stereotypes. It aims at describing linguistic choices reflecting stereotypes and the factors of stereotype shaping in *Remember the Titans*.

This study applied both qualitative and quantitative data but the first was used more. The object of this study was the phenomena of stereotypes between white and black people in *Remember the Titans*. The data were in the form of utterances. The researcher was the primary instrument and the secondary instrument was data sheet. Sources and theory triangulation were also employed in this research.

The findings reveal that the linguistic choices reflecting stereotypes in *Remember the Titans* are in the form of content words (verbs, nouns, and adjectives). Adverbs do not include as linguistic choices reflecting stereotypes since they are not effective in generalize an individual or a group of people. The kinds of linguistic choices reflecting stereotype found in this movie are (1) Descriptive Action Verbs (DAVs), (2) Interpretive Action Verbs (IAVs), (3) State Verbs (SVs), (4) Adjectives (ADJs), and (5) Noun as Group Categories (NGCs). From 39 data gained, Noun as Group Categories reaches the highest data (27 data or 69.23%) consisting of nine in-group and 18 data out-group stereotypes. Nouns are mostly used by the characters because they are rich of characterization and more effective in marking out people than other kinds of linguistic choices. It is followed by Verbs consisting of three kinds of verbs (DAVs, IAVs, and SVs) with 17.93% (0 datum of in-group and 7 data of out-group stereotypes). The third place is Adjectives in the form of out-group stereotypes only (five data or 12.82%). Most data of linguistic choices reflecting stereotypes are in the form of out-group stereotypes which imply that racism affects the characters to stereotype another group other than their own group. The factors of stereotype shaping found are (1) a way of simplifying demands of the perceiver, (2) different social roles, (3) group conflicts, (4) different power, and (5) response to a need for social identity. The highest percentage is reached by group conflicts with 12 data (two data of ingroup and 10 data of out-group or 30.79%). The second rank is different power (nine data or 23.07%) in the form of out-group stereotypes. It is followed by as a way of simplifying demand of the perceiver in the third place with eight data or 20.51% (one datum in-group stereotypes and seven data out-group stereotypes). Response of a need for social identity gains six data or 15.38% in the form of ingroup stereotypes. Lastly, there are four data or 10.25% showing different socialroles. These findings prove that the underlying factors of stereotype shaping in intercultural communication are mostly caused by group conflicts.