

**RACIAL PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION
TOWARDS AFRICAN-AMERICAN PORTRAYED IN
GET OUT MOVIE**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

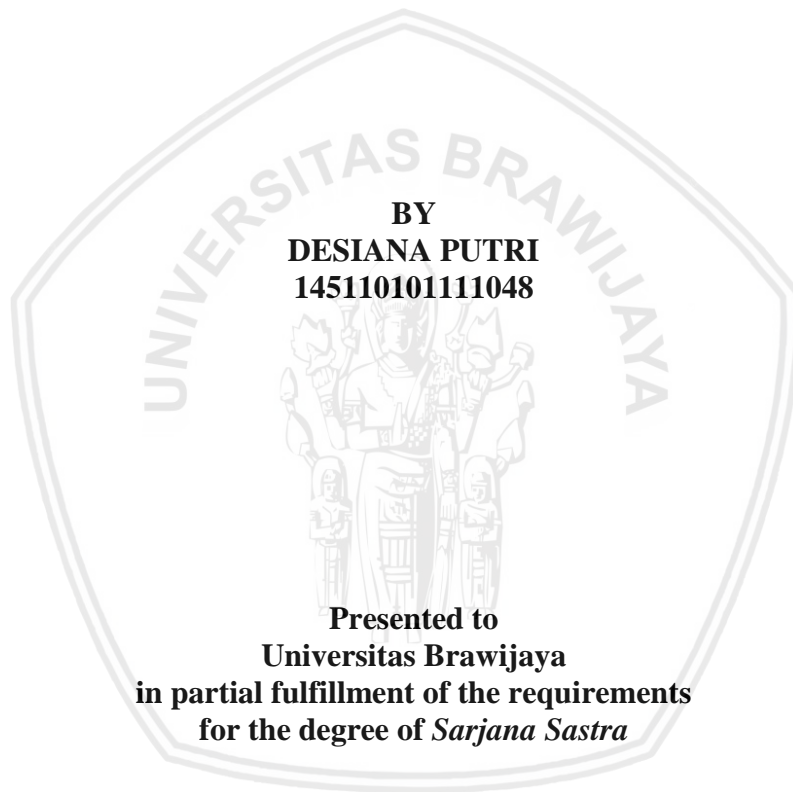
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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTEMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2018**

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**BY
DESIANA PUTRI
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**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
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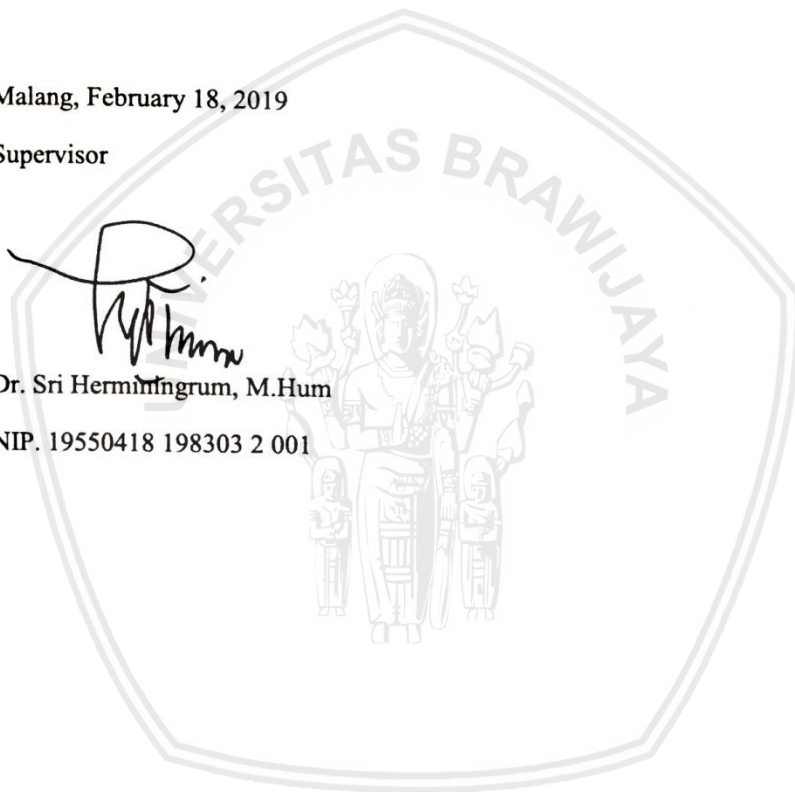
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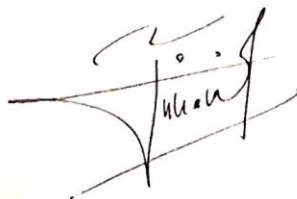


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The Researcher

ABSTRACT

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Keywords: *Get out*, Racism, Discrimination, *African-American*.

America is known for its history about racism. The term of racism patronizing to the belief that human population can or should be classified into races with differential abilities and dispositions named superior and inferior. Through many forms of racism, prejudice, stereotype, and discrimination are done by the superiors toward inferiors. White Americans are the example of the superior group that often practices racial actions towards the inferiors such as Black Americans. “*Get Out*” is a drama thriller movie produced by Universal Pictures that elevates racism as the main content. This study focuses on how racism and discrimination portrayed in the movie and how racism and discrimination done by The Armitage family members as White Americans gives impacts on Chris Washington’s behavior as a Black American as portrayed in the movie.

This study employs sociological approach to discover the influence of racism (prejudice, and stereotype) and discrimination of White American society in affecting Chris behavior as Black American. This study uses racism and discrimination theory to help the researcher analyzing the data. Movie study also uses to help the researcher to disclose the observations. This study reveals that there are significant impacts from racism and discrimination experienced by Chris Washington as the victim of racism and discrimination. Racism and discrimination places Chris in many hard situations and affect him to experience social anxiety disorder and it also has affected him to commit self-defense actions. Murderer action by Chris towards the Armitage family members is the impact of racism and discrimination portrayed in *Get Out* movie.



ABSTRAK

Putri, Desiana. 2018. **Racial Prejudice and Discrimination towards African-American Portrayed in “Get Out” movie**. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya. Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Sri Herminingrum.

Kata Kunci: *Get out*, Rasisme, Diskriminasi, *African-American*.

Amerika dikenal karena sejarahnya tentang rasisme. Istilah rasisme menggurui keyakinan bahwa populasi manusia dapat atau harus diklasifikasikan ke dalam ras dengan kemampuan dan disposisi berbeda yang disebut superior dan inferior. Melalui kategorisasi, banyak bentuk rasisme seperti prasangka, stereotip, dan diskriminasi dilakukan oleh *superior* terhadap *inferior*. Orang kulit putih Amerika adalah contoh dari kelompok unggul yang sering mempraktekkan tindakan rasial terhadap orang-orang inferior seperti orang kulit hitam Amerika. "Get Out" adalah film thriller drama yang diproduksi oleh Universal Pictures yang mengangkat rasisme sebagai konten utama. Studi ini berfokus pada bagaimana rasisme dan diskriminasi digambarkan dalam film dan bagaimana rasisme dan diskriminasi dilakukan oleh anggota keluarga Armitage sebagai orang Amerika berkulit putih memberikan dampak terhadap perilaku Chris Washington sebagai orang Amerika berkulit hitam seperti yang digambarkan dalam film.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiologis untuk menemukan pengaruh rasisme (prasangka, dan stereotip) dan diskriminasi masyarakat kulit putih Amerika dalam mempengaruhi perilaku Chris sebagai orang kulit hitam Amerika. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori rasisme dan diskriminasi guna membantu peneliti menganalisis data. Studi film juga digunakan untuk membantu peneliti menyingkapi pengamatan. Studi ini mengungkapkan bahwa ada dampak signifikan dari rasisme dan diskriminasi yang dialami oleh Chris Washington sebagai korban rasisme dan diskriminasi. Rasisme dan diskriminasi menempatkan Chris dalam banyak situasi sulit dan mempengaruhi dia mengalami gangguan kecemasan sosial dan juga mempengaruhi dia untuk melakukan tindakan pertahanan diri (*self-defense*). Tindakan pembunuhan oleh Chris terhadap anggota keluarga Armitage adalah dampak dari rasisme dan diskriminasi yang tergambar dalam film *Get Out*.

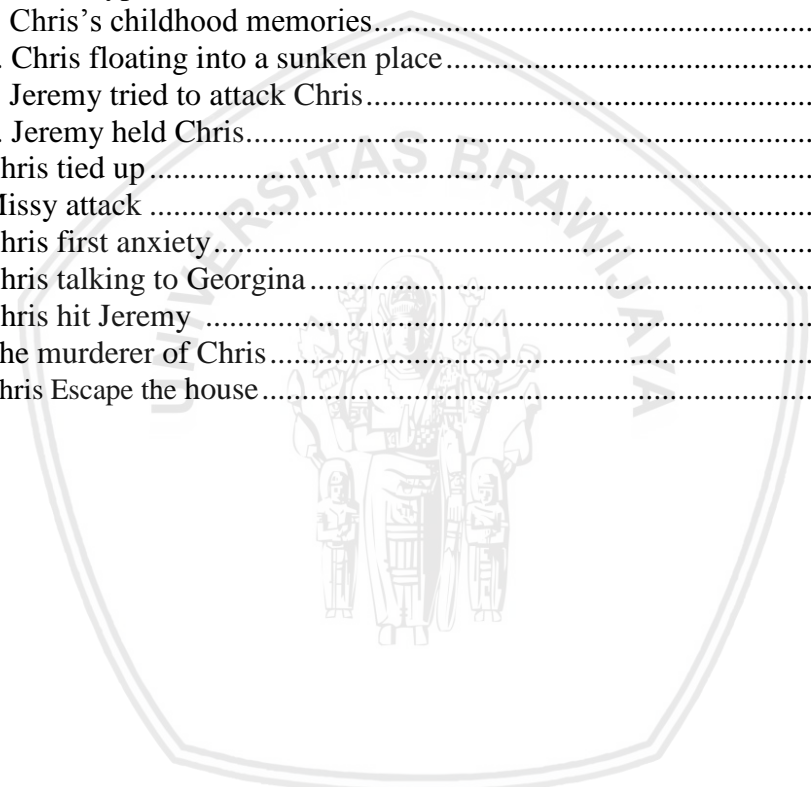
TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
SUPERVISOR’S APPROVAL	iii
BOARD OF EXAMINERS’ CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT	vi
ABSTRAK	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION
	1.1 Background of the Study
	1
	1.2 Problem of the Study
	4
	1.3 Objective of the Study
	4
CHAPTER II	REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHODS
	2.1 Theoretical Framework
	6
	2.1.1 Sociological Approach
	7
	2.1.2 Racism
	8
	2.1.3 Discrimination
	12
	2.1.4 Movie Study
	14
	2.2 Previous Studies
	18
	2.3 Research Methods
	19
	2.3.1 Deciding the object research
	19
	2.3.2 Collecting the Data
	19
	2.3.3 Analyzing and Interpreting the Data
	20
	2.3.4 Drawing Conclusion
	22
CHAPTER III	FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
	3.1 The Form of Racism
	23
	3.2 Discrimination
	28
	3.3 The Effect of Racism and Discrimination
	37
CHAPTER IV	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
	4.1 Conclusion
	45
	4.2 Suggestion
	46
REFERENCES	47
APPENDICIES	49



LIST OF FIGURES

3.1	a. Jim before surgery	23
3.1	b. Chris and Jim before surgery	23
3.2	Elisa grab Chris's arms	26
3.3	Dinner with Armitage's.....	27
3.4	Police officer requested to see Chris's license.....	29
3.5	a. Hypnotize tool	31
3.5	b. Chris hypnosis sessions.....	31
3.6	a. Chris's childhood memories.....	33
3.6	b. Chris floating into a sunken place.....	33
3.7	a. Jeremy tried to attack Chris.....	34
3.7	b. Jeremy held Chris.....	34
3.8	Chris tied up	35
3.9	Missy attack	36
3.10	Chris first anxiety.....	38
3.11	Chris talking to Georgina.....	39
3.12	Chris hit Jeremy	41
3.13	The murderer of Chris.....	42
3.14	Chris Escape the house.....	43



LIST OF APPENDICIES

Appendix 1 *Berita Acara Skripsi*.....50



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will be divided into four sub chapters, background of the study, significance of the study, problem of the study and objective of the study. Each sub chapters will be explained further on this chapter.

1.1 Background of the Study

Racism is one of the social problems faced by many countries in the world. The term of racism patronizing to the belief that human population can or should be classified into races with differential abilities and dispositions named superior and inferior. The term of racism somehow mold on negative action toward other (inferior) race. Racism involves any act where a person is treated unfavorably because of their race, nationality, color, descent or ethnic origin. There are many definitions appear related to racism. UNESCO in 1978 “Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice” defines racism as any theory claiming the intrinsic superiority of inferiority of racial or ethnic group which would give to some the right to dominate or even eliminate others presumed inferior, or basing value judgements on racial differences. Racism usually shaped into some forms which are stereotype, prejudice and discrimination. Stereotype in racism area is a spontaneous process of thinking and analyze when people meet others in aim them based on racial features. While prejudice, is a judgement to another group of people based on their opinion towards certain group. Discrimination is a negative treatment that involved the inferior as the victim. Therefore, racial forms usually

cause by the superiority of certain group of people whom assume that they have privilege towards other inferior group of people. These forms also appeared in various backgrounds as one of the examples is from African American physical appearance

America is one of the countries that have long history with racism especially in the slavery era. The most popular issue in racism toward African Americans is done by White Americans. According to Lynch (2014), African Americans are largely the descendants-people who were brought from their homelands by force to work in the New World (America). African American became one of the largest ethnic groups in the United States. However, in American society African American is often become the victim of the practice racism for example, slavery as happened in the 18th century. The practice of racism towards African American refers into labeling the African-American (black) as the second class society who can be treated as inferior group while White Americans as superior.

There are many literary works are recorded as prove of racism in the United States experienced by African American ethnic group. One of the most popular literary works that records the experiences of African American ethnic group is movie or film. According to Devereux (2003, p.9), "Films are the important agents of socialization which reproduce social norms, beliefs, discourse, ideologies, and values". Therefore, movie is also known as a form of entertainment, it consists of characters, sounds, and story line. Through movie, society can easily understand the meaning behind it besides they can be entertained at once. Furthermore, through this research the researcher would like

to observe a movie consist racism as the main theme of its content entitled *Get Out* (2017). *Get Out* movie figures the presence of racism and discrimination primarily in stereotype, prejudice and violence.

1.1.1 *Get Out* Movie 2017

Get Out is a drama thriller genre film produced by Universal Pictures also it is directed by Jordan Peele an American comedian, actor, and producer with mix background of Black father and White mother. During his interview with FOX5 DC (2017), Jordan Peele stated “what this movie sort of shows, this being in the position of somebody who might feel like they are being seen for their color first before being connected as an individual. Even though it is not a hateful thing it is still a shade and a side of this big sort of mess that we call racism”.

Based on the statement above the movie is using racism and discrimination issues towards Black American in White American society as its major theme. *Get Out* movie is shows racism and discrimination actions from white society named The Armitage family towards a black American main character named Chris Washington. He is a young and talented African-American photographer. Racism started when he dated a White American girl named Rose Armitage. Chris and Rose have been together for five months and planning to visit the Armitage on the weekend. One night after back from the Armitage’s front yard and days before the annual party, Chris hypnotized by Rose’s mother named Missy to hide Chris’s consciousness. Therefore, during his time living with the Armitage family, he is invited to the Armitage’s annual party. During the party he was the only black

people. As the only black people, he was prejudiced by White people stereotypes about Black people. Thus, *Get Out* movie has some relations with the significance of the study which is racism.

1.1.2 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to have significance practically in literary works. Practically, the researcher expects that this study gives contribution to the academic studies especially in term of movie study analysis which is related to Sociological criticism. Therefore, this study is conducted to shows that racism still exists. This study is expected to contribute to the next research that concern on similar research with different object. This study is also aimed to provide useful information to study and understand the social life in American society especially African American.

1.2 Problem of the Study

As reflected in *Get Out* movie, the prejudices and discriminations are exists among American society. The researcher wanted to know how racial prejudice and discrimination portrayed in the movie and how racial prejudice and discrimination affect Chris Washington's behaviour as black man portrayed in the movie.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study in accordance with the problem of the study aim to solve on racial prejudice and discrimination issues portrayed in the movie and to

find out the effects of racial prejudice and discrimination towards Chris Washington's behaviour as black man portrayed in *Get Out* movie.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE

AND RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter will be divided into three parts, the first part is theoretical framework which contains approach and theories, the second part is previous studies which contains previous studies related to this research, and the last is research method contains of deciding object of material, collecting data, and analyzing and interpreting data.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this study, the researcher decided to use Sociological approach to this research because this research relates to the society, behavior and issues about White American society and Black American society. This approach is also used to highlight particular issues related to racism especially prejudice and discrimination, it will be used as a tool to analyze the movie. Therefore, racism and discrimination which focuses on prejudice, stereotypes, and violence will help the researcher to get the better understanding in analysing and answering the problem of the study. In addition, the theory of movie studies is used to reveal the issue and the effect of racism through the reflection inside the movie. A movie study is necessary for this research to disclose the main character in exposing racial prejudice and discrimination.

2.1.1 Sociological Approach

Literary works cannot be separated from society. A lot of literary works serve the phenomena that happen in society or in human nature as DeVoto says, cited in Albrecht (1945, p.426), that “literature is a record of social experience, and embodiment of social myths and ideal and aims, and an organization of social beliefs and sanctions.” In general understanding, sociological approach is the study of society. In literature area sociological approach is a study to certain social phenomenon in human life which happens from the ongoing interaction between people from different backgrounds, including conflict and social problems in society based on the literary works. According to Tischler (2007, p.5), that “sociological approach in literature focuses on the problem within the society, including how they create, how they change, and how sociological approach impacts their lives, options, chances, and actions”. It can be interpreted that the sociological approach is a tool to analyze the society based on the literary works since the society itself is a place where people live so there will be many phenomena to captured, such as slavery, rebellion, gender bias, racism, poverty and etc.

Sociological approach is preferable in this study in order to serve more detailed focus on the social condition between black and white especially on how white affect black and how black affect white in society. Moreover, the researcher uses sociological approach as a tool to analyze the racial prejudice and discrimination by white society towards Chris Washington as the African-American.

2.1.2 Racism

Racism is a debatable term among people around the world. The emergence of racism often causes the fanaticism of people to their race's member. The fanaticism will make people give different treatment to other people. They tend to consider their group better than the other. Afterwards, they will regard their group as superior than other. Group of people who consider themselves as superior thinks that they have special rights among inferior races. According to Giddens (2006), racism as a system of domination that operates in social processes and social institutions; others see it as operating in individual consciousness.

Chen et al (2006, p.2) stated that:

Racism is any attitude action or inaction, which subordinates a person or group because his race where race is a social construct that artificially divides people into distinct groups based on characteristics such as physical appearance (particularly color), ancestral heritage, cultural affiliation, cultural history, ethnic classification, and the social, economic, and political needs of a society at a given period of time. Racial categories subsume ethnic groups.

Therefore, based on the quote above it can be conclude that racism is a person's negative treatment which see others as inferior based on several aspects such as physical appearance, ancestral heritage, cultural affiliation, cultural history, ethnic classification, and the social, economic, and political were doing racist. From the explanation above, racism in this movie is portrayed the differentiation people based on the physical appearance. Therefore, racism practices may be done by every person, whether individually or in group

regardless their background. The practice of racism shown in the movie portrayed through White American in different forms which are prejudice and stereotype.

2.1.2.2 Stereotypes

Stereotype is a spontaneous action when people meet others. It is a process of people to think and analyze others in aim to remember them. The spontaneous action in stereotype according to Whitley and Kite (2010, cited in Gunawan 2016, p.9) says;

“It happens in a blink of an eye. You see a person walking in front of you and before you realize it, you have determined the person’s age, race, gender, and depending on other available cues, perhaps her or his occupation or interests.”

Thus, stereotype is a spontaneous action to determines the age, race, gender and occupation or interests toward a person or a particular person from a particular group. Stereotypes also reflecting the ideas that group of people hold about others who are different from them. As Allport (1979, p.191) says; stereotype is an exaggerated belief that is associated with a category. It is functioned as a tool to “justify our attitude or behavior related to that category.” Therefore, stereotype is belief about a group of individuals apply to any given individual of certain groups. The ideas of stereotype not only contained in individual’s mind, but it also creates such socially constructed agreements which consist of some labels attached to particular groups. A negative stereotype leads into a negative judgement or prejudice. As the example, is the stereotype about physical appearance of African American man portrayed in *Get Out* movie. Based on German Lopez (2017) article mentioned from

hundreds of white participants, generally saw the man in the images is black, they saw the man is larger and more threatening and potentially more harmful than in an alteration than a white man.

2.1.2.2 Prejudice

Racial prejudice is mostly a negative attitude toward member of different racial groups. Racial prejudice has two different words and meaning named racial and prejudice. Race is an artificial construct to classify human physically and culturally based on their common descents. According to Mayo Clinic (2000, p.5) race is persons who share biological traits deemed socially significant. It is inexorable, means that the biological trait is non-negotiable. It is kind of permanent brand of someone. William (2001, p.229) says

Races are defined as group of people who are assumed to: (1) have particular physical characteristics in common, especially skin color; (2) fall into distinct and sharply bounded groups; (3) inherit their racial status; (4) share behavioral characteristics that are imputed to their physical qualities; (5) are ranked hierarchically.

Meanwhile the word *prejudice* itself derived from the Latin noun *praejudicium*, which means as judgement. Prejudice is judgement which concerns on the objects and persons not based upon knowledge or experience. According to Giddens (2006) prejudice refers to opinion or attitude held by members of one group toward another. Therefore, it can be conclude that racial prejudice is a judgement opinion or thoughts from one race to another. Furthermore, the excessive prejudice towards a particular person or group can lead to racial

treatment which is racial discrimination as portrayed in the material object of the study. Anxiety and self-defense are effects that can be generated from the practice of racism and discrimination.

2.1.3 The effect of racism and discrimination

In many countries especially America prejudice, stereotype and discriminations towards colored groups especially Blacks are not a new thing to be discussed. Negative treatment of racial discrimination towards certain society can affect both society and the member of the society. People in color, especially Black skinned are often the victims of racial discriminations. According to VicHealth summary in *Mental health impacts of racial discrimination in Victorian culturally and linguistically diverse communities experiences of racism survey: a summary* find out that 55% of the participant were called racist names, teased or heard jokes or comments that relied on stereotypes about CLAD people, 44% were ignored, treated with suspicion or treated rudely because of their race. These types of treatment affecting people, it could cause anxiety, lack of self-confidence, stress or even violence towards the victims.

2.1.3.1 Anxiety

Anxiety is a feeling of worry, nervous, uncomfortable, threatened, feared, and scared. It is typically about an imminent event or something with uncertain outcome. In racial discrimination, anxiety occurs because of people behavior towards a particular race or against a person of a certain race. According to VicHealth summary in *Mental health impacts of racial*

discrimination in Victorian culturally and linguistically diverse communities experiences of racism survey: a summary find out that over 40% of those who experienced nine or more incidents of racism recorded high or very high psychological distress scores. This suggests that every incident of racism that is prevented can help reduce the risk of a person developing mental health problems such as anxiety or depression. Therefore, there is one type of anxiety disorder found in this movie named social anxiety disorder.

2.1.3.2 Self Defense

Self-defense is the action of protecting yourself against something bad, or against someone who is attacking you. Self-defense action usually force by threatening situation for example violence. In the United States general rules about self-defense based on George, E (2010) stated, “a person is privilege to use such force as reasonably appears necessary to defend him or herself against an apparent thread of unlawful and immediate violence from another”. It means, that generally a self-defense action is allowed during critical conditions in order to defense him or her.

2.1.4 Discrimination

Discrimination is negative treatment that involved the inferior as the victim. According to *Understanding Discrimination* (n.d, p. 9), “discrimination is an action that treats people unfairly because of their membership in a particular social group”. Meanwhile, according to Giddens (2006), discrimination refers to actual behavior toward another group. Therefore,

discrimination concluded as the actual treatment based on negative prejudice from one social group to another particular group based on certain social category. For example, is discrimination treatment based on the main character physical appearance as African American portrayed in *Get Out* movie.

Thus, Allport (1979) explains that negative prejudice and discrimination are expressed in escalating levels of violence. These escalating levels of discrimination move from verbal abuse to genocide in the following order: (1) antilocution (verbal abuse); (2) avoidance; (3) segregation; (4) violence; (5) extermination or genocide. Verbal abuse is the early form of discrimination that can cause the discomfort in society. Verbal abuse is the way of someone discriminating another by using negative word. Avoidance and segregation are two things that have a very close relationship in term of discrimination. Avoidance would leads into segregation problem that separate and treat the disadvantaged group unfairly. Violence is usually happened as the effect of three escalating levels of discrimination mentioned before. While extermination or genocide is the most dangerous effect of segregation, genocide is included killing or caused serious mental harm to members of a group.

Moreover, Allport contends that minor forms of discrimination such as verbal abuse have a way of growing into more virulent forms of discrimination and violence. There are two types of violence that caused by discrimination portrayed in the movie:

1. Physical violence

Physical violence occurs when someone uses a part of their body or an object to control a person's action. Physical violence includes using physical force which result pain, discomfort, and injury such as hitting, pinching, slapping, stabbing, burning, threatening with a weapon or any objects.

2. Psychological violence

Psychological violence occurs when someone uses threats and causes fear towards a person or group to gain control. It can be done through threatening to harm someone's mental or members of her or his family with violence and inappropriate controlling the person's activity.

2.1.4 Movie Study

Since this research employs a movie as the object study, it is important to know the essence of the movie itself. Therefore, the researcher applies the theory of movie studies to analyse the movie. Movie is dependably one of the best media to convey the message through its elements, movie also a reflection of real life. As a product of culture movie reflects values, ideas, or even the situation in certain society.

Through the movie, producers want to deliver their personal thought toward the idea of certain issues that have been extracted from their works by some particular techniques in arranging movie production. In this case, delivering the meaning toward the phenomenon about racial issues about black and white race in America toward the society and tell the audience (society) that racism still

existed among the American society should be concerned by understanding the meaning behind as it is stated by Abrams (2001, p.1) “films can be studied as cultural products, texts that carry particular values and beliefs which are open to a number of different interpretation”.

Moreover, the researcher employs film analysis elements and several techniques of cinematic composition elements to support this research. By using particular techniques, the producers can lead our perspective and emotion to the meaning that they want to deliver. According to Boggs and Petrie (2012, p. 115), “The filmmaker guides our thoughts and emotions where he or she wants them to go. Focusing our attention is certainly the most fundamental concern of cinematic composition, but, as we shall see, it is not the only one”. Film analysis elements are chosen since they are compatible to be used to analyse racism portrayed in the movie.

2.1.4.1 Characterization through Dialogue

In the movie character role is necessary to bring the storyline of the movie or it can be said, the filmmakers need a media as well within the movie to deliver their thoughts which is through the character they made. The characters present the storyline through their dialogue. As the result, the dialogue can reveal the particular events from the storyline and highlight several meanings and important issues inside the movie. Boggs and Petrie state:

Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say. But much is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be

suggested in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of their speech (2012, p. 50).

Based on the statement above, characterization through the dialogue can recognize the character itself by what they say through the dialogue. It can help the researcher to understand what does the characters intentions in the movie.

2.1.4.2 Characterization through Action

The action of characters reveals their important personality and specific motivation by doing something. The intention of the character can be seen by their particular action because as Boggs and Petrie say, the best reflections of the character are a person's action (2012, p. 51). By understanding the personality through character's action, the researcher can analyse what kind of the characters that shown in the movie and present their motivation of doing particular things because the character cannot be separated from their actions. As strengthened by Boggs and Petrie (2012, p. 51), "It must be assumed, of course, that real characters are more than mere instruments of the plot, that they do what they do for a purpose, out of motives that are consistent with their overall personality". Furthermore, it will help the researcher to reveal the personality of character and concludes how their actions hold the important impact on the storyline.

2.1.4.3 The Composition of Movie Shot

According to Thompson (2009), shot is the small part of photographic that is coverage a person, action, or event in a motion picture. These units are usually shown in different angle, perspective, or distance (p. 8). By the arrangement of movie shot, producer presents the different perspective to make the viewers get the clearer sight toward the setting.

a. Medium Shot

Medium shot is the shot type that nearly approximates how we see the environment most immediately around us (Thompson and Bowen, 2009, p. 8). The view of medium shot can be described as standard view or normal view in ordinary. When we see the medium shot image, our eyes will get the comfort experience. As stated by Thompson (2009, p. 8) “a viewer watching a medium shot should very comfortable with the image because it should feel like a normal observation”.

b. Close-Up

Close-up is the focus version of shot type where the image that presented is in the centre of frame and shown in a detail image. Thompson (2009, p. 8), explained that close-up is the intimate shot that provides a magnified view of person, object, or action. It can yield rather specific detailed information to the viewer.

1. Long Shot

The long shot captures much broader view within a frame. As explained by Thompson (2009), long shot is more inclusive shot that frames much more of the environment around the person, object, or action. It often shows their relationship in physical space in better way (p. 10).

2. Extreme Close-Up

The extreme close-up is the extended types of movie shot composition. It presents the much closer and detailed image than the close-up shot. The purpose of extreme close-up is to show the part of the person, image, or action. According

to Boggs (2012, p. 113), “a tight or extreme close-up brings us so close to the object of interest (an actor’s face, for example) that we cannot look elsewhere. The face so fills the screen that there is nothing else to see”.

2.2 Previous Studies

There are two previous studies are applied in this study. The first previous study conducted by Diana Puspitasari from Universitas Brawijaya entitled *Racial Prejudice and Discrimination against African-American in The Blind Side Movie*. This study observes on the racial prejudice and discrimination against the African American. In her thesis, Diana uses sociological approach which dealing with racial prejudice and discrimination. In her thesis, the approach focused on social phenomenon which shows the main character becomes the victim of racial prejudice and discrimination in society.

The second previous study conducted by Nuril Ikhfadzni from Universitas Brawijaya entitled *The Impacts of Racism on Ella Downey’s Psychological Condition in Eugene O’Neill’s All God’s Chillun Got Wings*. This study focusses on the impact of racism on both White Americans and also Black Americans. In his thesis Nuril employs socio-psychological approach to discover the influence of a social construct. Nuril uses racism and PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) as his theory. The theory is use to reveal the significant impacts of racism on psychological disturbance that are experienced by Ella as the agent of racism.

Regardless, these previous studies are different from the current study even though these studies using the same background which racism towards Black Americans. In this study the researcher focus on the effect of racial prejudice and

discrimination towards black character especially Chris as the black main character in the movie. While the previous study gives the writer more perspective about racism towards black in white society in America. These two previous studies are necessary since the writer thinks that these studies help the writer in understanding and comparing the way those studies treats their object also on how those writer applied the approach and theory on the study. Sociological approach, racism theory and movie study are used to analyze the object of the study and to support each other in order to finish the thesis.

2.3 Research Method

In conducting this research, the researcher takes four steps. The first step is deciding the material objects, the second is collecting the data, and the third is followed by analyzing and interpreting the data. The last but not least is drawing the conclusion from the research.

2.3.1 Deciding the Object

A movie entitled *Get Out* directed by Jordan Peele is chosen as the material object of the study because it is interesting to discuss. There are so many conflicts inside the whole story especially on racial discrimination towards a African American by a White American family. The researcher wants to take a deeper analysis to find out the racial prejudices and discriminations portrayed by white society towards the black.

2.3.2 Collecting and Validating the Data

Collecting and validating the data process is done through some steps. First, the researcher watched the movie closely and comprehensively. The researcher

watched the movie again to get the suitable topic that can be analyzed. Second, the researcher highlighting and capturing the particular narration or important dialogues and scene that contain racism and discrimination issues then classified the data. These data are important to collect since it will be use as the evidence for further analysis. In addition, the researcher added related information about racism in America from articles, journals, and other references. The last the researcher emphasized those data to answer the formulated research question

2.3.3 Analyzing and Interpreting Data

In analyzing and interpreting the data, approach and theories are used to control the discussion and make the finding objective. There will be three steps taken during this research:

1. Using Sociological Approach

To find the proper interpretation first of all the researcher searching for movie references that contains racism as the main theme. Then, decided *Get Out* movie as the material object. Therefore, after deciding the material object the researcher watched the movie several times intensively to interpret the data, the researcher also read some books and journal to help and support this research. Moreover, the researcher decided to use sociological approach. The reason why the writer chose sociological approach is to help the researcher analyze the social conditions in both societies which are White Americans and Black Americans. Sociological approach also used to support racism theory and discrimination theory since the focus of the study is on the racial prejudice

and discrimination in white society (in this movie is the Chris's girlfriend white family).

2. Applying Racism and Discrimination Theory

Second step, the researcher will be applying racism and discrimination theory to this study to limit the data collection. By using racism theory and discrimination theory the researcher would easily highlight the information about racism and discrimination from the movie. The researcher uses the white stereotypes background from the movie and relates the background to the racial prejudice and discrimination towards black depicted in the movie to find out the effects of racism and discrimination toward main character behavior.

3. Applying Movie Study

In order to strengthen the study since this study using movie as the object of the study the researcher applying movie study as the supporting theory. In movie study the researcher will be focus on characteristic which characterization through dialogue and characterization through action since the study analyze the main character.

After the data are collected and analyses are completed, the researcher interprets the data and connects the data to the related issue, and finally answers the problem statement of this research.

2.4.4 Drawing Conclusion

The last step of this research is making conclusion based on the findings of the discussion that has been done throughout the study to give final and important information to complete the research.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussion of this research about racism and discrimination in a movie entitled *Get Out*. Racism and discrimination will be explained in this chapter.

3.1 The Form of Racism in *Get Out* movie

Racism according to Oxford Dictionary is “the belief that all members of each race possess characteristics, abilities, or qualities specific to that race to distinguish it as inferior or superior to another race or races”. In this sub chapter the researcher found there are two form of racism portrayed in the movie. Prejudice and stereotype are the forms of racism portrayed in the movie. These forms of racism are appeared in the movie based on the physical appearance.



Figure 3.1 (a) Jim before surgery
Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 1:22:45



Figure 3.1 (b) Chris and Jim before surgery
Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 1:22:25

After the main character, Chris Washington has experience several racism and discrimination treatments since the day he visit The Armitage family such as

hypnotize, abuse and finally isolation Chris finally able to asks Jim which one of the Armitage colleague about the reason why he has to be the victim and why all the victims are black people. Chris also asks about the purpose of all this because he has never experience such thing. The condition of Chris is seen clearly through figure 3.1 (a) and (b). Figure 3.1 (a) is uses medium technique from the composition of movie shot. It shows Jim appearance on the television is used to communicate with Chris. This figure shows Jim is talking to Chris indirectly, they uses an intercom in the room to talk while using television as a media to see each other. This figure presented Jim in the OR (Operating Room) while Chris is in isolated room. Figure 3.1 (b) uses standard view or medium technique from the composition of movie shot to shows how the environment around the scene. It focused on Chris appearance from the back to shows the viewer that he is having a conversation with Jim through the television. Those figures above are shows social isolation. Chris isolated from the outside (society) in order to increase the risks of low self-esteem. Meanwhile through the conversations between Jim and Chris explained the audience could understand the reasons behind the racial actions between The Armitage and Chris Washington.

Jim : let me just tell you what it is

Phase one was the hypnotism. So that's the face to is this mental preparations. It's basically psychological pre-op

Chris : pre-op?

Jim : for phase three, the transplantation. Well partial of your brain connected to your nerve system needs to stay put, keeping those complicated connections in tack. So you won't be gone, not completely. A slight of you will still be in there, somewhere on limited consciousness. You will

be able to see and hear what your body is doing but your existence will be as a passenger, an audience. You'll live in...

Chris : A sunken place

Jim : yeah. That's what she calls.

I'll controlled the moto function so I'll be

Chris : me. You'll be me

Jim : good, good you got it quick. Good on you!

Chris : why us? Why black people

Jim : Who knows?

People want to change. Some people want to be stronger, faster, and cooler.

Characterization through the dialogue can recognize the character itself by what they say through the dialogue. Therefore, based on the dialogue between Chris and Jim above Jim explains that the Armitage are going to prepare Chris for a brain surgery in order to put Jim's brain, brain neuros and his consciousness into Chris head so he can control Chris mind and body and become Chris. Jim also explains that some of the white people wanted to be a black because of Black physical appearance which are strong, fast, and cool.

3.1.1 Stereotype

The first form of racism found in the movie is stereotype. Stereotype can represent opinions of certain groups about the other groups. Therefore, stereotype is very dangerous because it is based on the assumptions that disregard one person individual and inherent abilities, opportunities, and environment, and tend to be prejudicial. However there are some bad and good stereotypes. Based on Allport 1979 (p.196-198) describes several characteristics of black: sloppy, dirty, filthy;

depreciate property; taking over, forcing out the whites; lazy, slackers at work' low character, immoral, and dishonest; lower standards, lower class; ignorant, low intelligence; troublesome and cause disturbances; smell bad, have a body color; carry disease; spend their money on good front, don't save,. Besides of the negative stereotypes, there are positive stereotypes, like happy-go-lucky, musical, and good in sports. Therefore, the research would focus on negative stereotype portrayed in the movie.



Figure 3.2 Elisa grab Chris's arms
Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 43:23

Negative stereotype in the movie functioned as a tool to justify the attitude or behavior related to a certain category. The scene in the movie above shows a negative stereotype as a tool to justify Chris (black) based on his physical appearance (masculine body) based on Elisa's action. Negative stereotype portrayed in figure 3.3, this figure above shows medium shot technique from the composition of the movie shots. Medium shot is the shot that use to observe the environment around the scene. Therefore, this figure portrayed Rose introduced Chris to Elisa in the living room during the Armitage's annual party and Chris seemingly portrayed surrounded by whites. Therefore, after Rose introduced Chris

to Elisa for the first time, and suddenly she grabbed Chris's arm to check on Chris's muscle. She told her husband Nelson about Chris's physical conditions. This action shows that Elisa stereotyping Chris based white stereotype on Black man body image which pictured Black man usually has muscular body type.

3.1.2 Prejudice

Praejudicium or prejudice is described as a negative judgement or attitude toward other people in this case different races. Whitley and Kite (2010, p.11), prejudice is an attitude directed toward people because they are members of a specific social group. It means that prejudice is the second step after stereotype, because prejudice is the racial attitude toward people or certain group while stereotype is an opinion. Colored people or groups especially black are often prejudiced by whites in America. Prejudices towards African American based on physical appearance because of men body image issues affecting White people judgement. It is portrayed on figure 3.2 above



Figure 3.3 Dinner with the Armitage's
Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 25:03

White judgement or prejudice towards Black American men portrayed through Jeremy's action during dinner time with the Armitage. Figure 3.2 above shows close up technique from the compositions of movie shot. It presents Jeremy in the center of the frame and shows the facial expression of Jeremy in detail focus.

Jeremy : "Have you've been into a street fight as a kid?"

Chris : "I have judo after school, first grade. You should've seen me?"

Jeremy : "Judo?" is it because of your frame and your genetic makeup. If you really pushed your body, I mean if you really trained and pushing around you'd be a fucking beast."

(Get Out movie, minutes 24:50)

Dialogue in the movie can reveal particular events and important issues inside the movie. Therefore, based on the conversation above Jeremy asks if Chris have been into a street fight as a kid because on previous conversation Chris told the Armitage that he has been into a judo class on his first grade and he told the Armitage about his favorite sport is basketball. According to The Statistic Portal (2013), 4.4% of African-American in The United States shows that NBA is one of the most popular sport shows watched by African American. Therefore, there are two prejudices portrayed in this figure, the first prejudice is based on White people stereotype towards Blacks about sport as portrayed when Jeremy prejudices Chris because of the sport that Chris takes while he was a kid and Chris's favorite sport. The second prejudice portrayed in the figure also based on Whites prejudice towards blacks based on the physical appearance (genetic makeup) as Jeremy said.

3.2 Discrimination

Discrimination is a treatment toward inferior races which given irrationally and causes a harm full impact towards other. Based on Mayers and Twenge in 2018, Discrimination is generally carried out due to the influence of prejudice. Discrimination according to Baumeister & Frinkel (2010, p.343) is “differential treatment of individuals, based on their membership in a particular group”. In relation to *Get Out* movie, as experienced by the main character in the movie Chris experienced discrimination treatments from white people (The Armitage family) and police officer because the differentiation of physical color and social background. The discrimination starts when the first time both Chris and his girlfriend Rose drives the car to Rose’s family house in Lake Pontacco house and accidently hit a deer. As portrayed in figure 3.4 below.



Figure 3.4 Police officer requested to see Chris’s license
Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 12:27

Figure 3.4, uses medium shot technique from the composition of the movie shots. This type or shot is used to see the environment around the scene. On the figure above, the image shows Chris, Rose, and the Police Officer on the

side of the road. After the unexpected accident Rose immediately called a police officer (white American) to report about the accident and asking for a help because the deer that her car was hit died. After the police officer arrive at the scene of the crime, Rose talking and explained about the accidents to the police officer.

Officer : “Sir, can I see you’re license please?”

Rose : “Wait, why?”

Chris : “Yea I have an ID”

Rose : “No, no, no.. but he wasn’t driving”

Officer : “I didn’t ask who is driving I asked to see his ID”

(Get Out movie, minutes 12:34)

However, as seen on the dialogue above even though Rose has explains to the officer about what happen, discrimination still happen. The police officer still discriminate Chris by asking for Chris’s ID and license. This treatment toward Chris is based on his physical appearance as Black American. In racial problems, discrimination increased to a higher level such as violence. There are two categories of violence portrayed in the movie which are psychological violence and physical violence.

a. Psychological Violence

Psychological violence is an action of people using threats to harm the victim mentally in order to gain control. There are two stages of psychological violence found in *Get Out* movie. The first stage is when Missy hypnotized Chris using a tool (cup and a tea spoon) and make Chris cried after he forced remember his dark

memory about his mother death, it is portrayed on figure 3.5 (a) and (b). While the second stage of psychological violence is portrayed on figure 3.6 (a) and (b) which portrayed the Chris's condition after Missy hypnotized Chris which Missy has been able to put Chris into a sunken place. Hypnotize treatments categorized as psychological violence because Missy trying to harm Chris mentally in order to gain control of Chris's mind.



Figure 3.5 (a) Hypnotize tools
Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 33:43

Figure 3.5 (b) Chris hypnosis sessions
Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 34:43

Hypnosis session started after Chris back from having a fresh air because he could not sleep that night and then Chris finds out that Missy was sitting on her office. She asks Chris to sit down and talk about his addiction towards nicotine. Afterwards, she hypnotized Chris to “cure” his addiction. However during the session it turns out that missy forced him to remember about his mother death. At the end of the hypnotize session missy told Chris to sink into the floor means she told Chris to float into a sunken place leaving his sub-consciousness away.

Figure 3.5 (a) and (b) uses extreme close-up technique from the composition of the movie shots. It presents the much closer and detailed image than the close-up shot in order to show the part of an action. Base on figure above shows

psychological violence done by Missy. Figure 3.5 (a) shows Missy use a cup and a tea spoon as a hypnotized tool. Meanwhile, on figure 3.5 (b) shows Chris sitting on a couch crying. Extreme close-up technique uses in the figure above to shows the detail expression of the character vividly and gives more impact to the audience about what happen in the scene because it focuses on the character. Then, with this type of shot, it focused on the facial area which shows he is also crying, shocked and fear. Chris was shocked because he was suddenly traced in his childhood memory. He was scared because Missy forced Chris to remember how his mother through Chris's childhood memory. He was frightened because he thinks he caused his mother death.

Missy : “You’re so scared?”

Chris : “hmm”

Missy : “You think it was your fault?”

Chris : **(Inhale deep breath)**

Missy : “How do you feel now?”

Chris : “I can’t move”

(Get Out movie, minutes 34:56)

Dialogue above shows that Chris is paralyzed after Missy forced him to remember the death of his mother. Therefore, the dialogues above used as supporting prove to prove that the action above portrayed psychological or mental abuse by White American through Missy’s action in hypnotizing Chris in order to control his mind and prepares him for the next actions.



Figure 3.6 (a) Chris's childhood memories

Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 35:20



Figure 3.6 (b) Chris floating into a sunken place

Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 35:23

The second stage of psychological violence in hypnosis is portrayed on figure 3.6. On Figure 3.6 (a) and (b) shows the hypnotize session divided into two steps. However, both of the figures are using medium shot. Medium shot is the shot type that nearly approximates how we see the environment most immediately around us (Thompson and Bowen, 2009, p.8). The first step shows in the hypnotize session pictured in Figure 3.6 (a). In this figure portrayed a kid (black skinned) sitting on his bed watching television. The kid portrayed in the figure was Chris, it was his childhood memory. This memory forced him to remember his pain about his mother death. The intension of Chris appeared as a young kid based on this figure is to make him focus on Missy's words. Furthermore, this figure above shows before Missy starts to order him to sink into a sunken place.

The second step in the hypnotize session pictured in figure 3.6 (b). This figure portrayed Chris appears into a dark place, unknown place called sunken place and leave his consciousness. Chris appearance in dark place portrayed the fulfilment of Missy's plan to make Chris consciousness as the passenger on his own body. These two steps which portrayed in those pictures above are revealing the process of psychological violence through hypnotism. This hypnotism session

is appeared for the next type of discrimination which is physical violence portrayed in the further analysis. Physical violence is going to be portrayed in figure 3.7 (a) and (b).

b. Physical Violence

Physical abuse or physical violence is basically involves a person using physical force against you, which causes, or could cause, you harm. Physical violence can include burning, slapping, hitting, kicking, and any type of harm with weapon like a knife, stick, or gun. Physical abuse can also include restraining you against your will, by tying you up or locking you in a space. The physical violence is portrayed through figure (a) and (b) below.

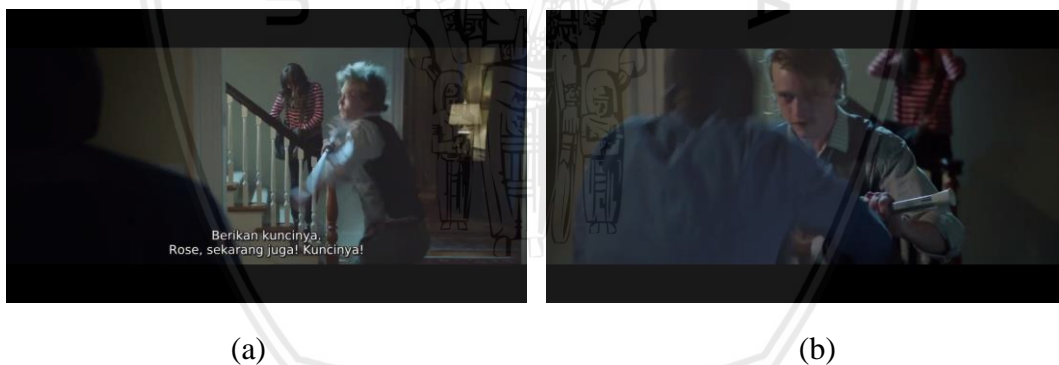


Figure 3.7 (a) Jeremy tried to attack Chris

Figure 3.7 (b) Chris escaping trial

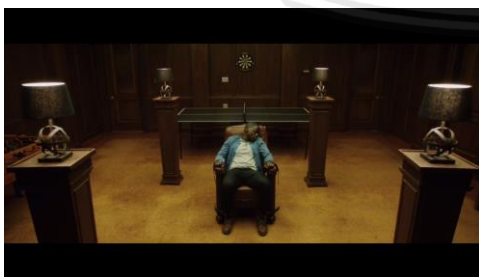
Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 1:08:54

Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 1:09:42

On Figure 3.7 consists in two pictures (a) and (b). Both of the pictures above are using different type of shot. Figure 3.7 (a) uses medium shot technique on the composition of movie shot. Based on the figure mentioned above, medium shot portrayed in this figure present Chris, Rose and Jeremy. Rose were standing on the stairs looking for car key inside her bag, Jeremy were standing on the

living room holding a hockey stick and tried to attack Chris with it, while Chris were standing on the living room. On the scene based on the figure above, tells about Chris tried to leave the Armitage house and asking Rose to come with him and requested her to find his car keys. However, while Chris about to go, the Armitage family members (Dean, Missy, and Jeremy) gathered in the leaving room tried to prevent him from leaving, meanwhile Rose did not looking for Chris's car keys in purpose because she also wanted to prevent Chris from leaving.

The second picture which figure 3.7 (b), uses close up shot technique on the composition of movie shots. This type of shot served more detail about physical violence pictured by Jeremy's action in attacking Chris with a stick to prevent Chris from leaving the house. However before Chris able to attack Jeremy, Missy have been successfully hypnotized and controlled Chris's mind make Chris knocked out by using her tool an tea spoon and an tea cup. Physical violence portrayed on both figures.



(a)



(b)

Figure 3.8 (a and b) Chris tied up

Source: *Get Out* movie, Minutes 1:12:40

Figure 3.8 consists of two pictures which are figure (a) and (b). Figure 3.8 a, uses longshot technique as the composition of the movie shots. Long shot is an inclusive shot that frames much more of the environment around the person, object or action (Thompson, 2009). Based on the figure above the long shot portrayed Chris unconsciously tightened on a couch alone inside an isolated room. Furthermore figure 3.8 b uses extreme close-up shot from the composition of movie shot to Chris's hand. Extreme close-up according to Boggs (2012, p.113) says a tight or extreme close-up brings us so close to the object of interest, for example the actor facial expression that we cannot look elsewhere. Based on the figure mentioned before, figure 3.8 b is portrayed Chris's hand tightened on a sofa. The portrayal of Chris hand is a form of negative treatment called physical violence. Furthermore, based on Allport the escalating levels of discrimination portrayed from the figure is violence. The type of violence portrayed based on the figure above is physical violence because it shows Chris was tightened onto the sofa while his unconscious and locked inside the isolated room.

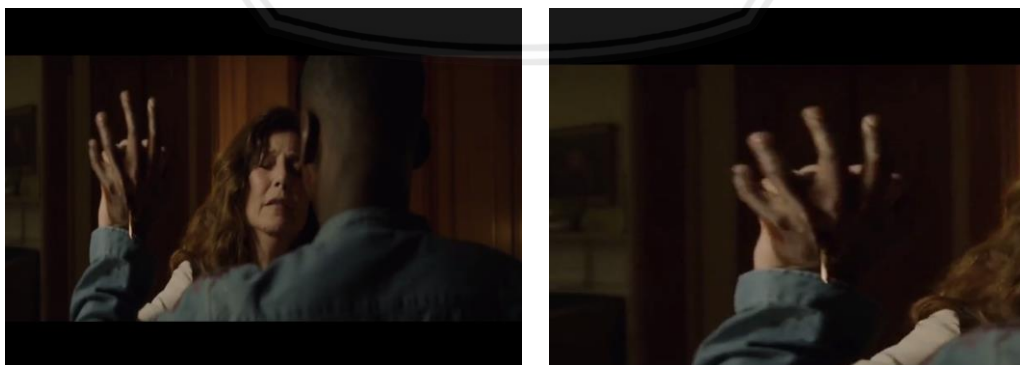


Figure 3.9 Missy's attack
Source: *Get Out* movie, Minutes 1:30:53

Figure 3.9 uses close up shot from the composition of movie shot. Thompson (2002, p.8) explained that close-up is the intimate shot that provides a magnified view of person, object, or action. Means that close up shot meant to make the viewer focused on certain area. Close up shot on figure 3.9 above shows how the viewer should focus on Missy's action and facial expression. It portrayed Missy's action trying to hurt Chris Washington by attacking Chris with a knife. Missy was frightened when she sees Chris escape from the isolated room. She attacked Chris by using a knife and punctures his hand. The discrimination portrayed on the figure above shows a physical violence by White American against Black American as reflected in Missy's action in puncturing Chris's hand with a knife in order to prevent Chris from leaving the house.

3.3 The effect of racism and discrimination towards Chris

The effect of racism and discrimination are portrayed in *Get Out* movie through the main character. Based on the material object of the study, *Get Out* movie the effect of racism and discrimination divided into two. The first is social anxiety and the second is self-defense. These effects are appeared before and after Chris living at the Armitage's house.

3.3.1 Social anxiety disorder

Social anxiety disorder or also known as social phobia is one of the common mental disorders caused by overwhelming feelings of worry and self-consciousness about everyday situations. It is also a feeling about other people judgements. Social anxiety disorder can be linked to a history of abuse, bullying

or teasing. It can be experience in different way but usually experience in common situation, for example while talking to strangers, dating, making eye contact and any social interactions.



Figure 3.10 Chris first anxiety

Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 7:23

The first social anxiety disorder appeared in this movie as portrayed in figure 3.10 is started when both Chris and Rose are packing before they go to visit the Armitage. While Chris packing his stuff he look hesitate about the idea to go to the Armitage house and asks Rose if her family aware that she is dating a Black guy. The feeling of worry of other people judgement is one of the symptoms of social anxiety disorder. He is worried that the Armitage would be judged or discriminating him because of his skin color.

Figure 3.10 is using medium shot technique from the composition of movie shot. Medium shot technique portrayed in the figure above shows Chris Washington and the appearance of Rose from the back to show the audience about the situation that happen in the room. Therefore the situation become clearer through the characterization from dialogue below.

- Chris** : “Do they know I’m black?”
- Rose** : “No, should they?”
- Chris** : “Seems like you want, you know... mention”
- Rose** : “Mom and Dad, my um black boyfriend will be coming off this weekend. I just don’t want you to be shocked because he’s a black man”
- Chris** : “So I’m the first black guy you’ve date?”
- Rose** : “Yes, so what?”
- Chris** : “I’m not going to be chased up by a shot gun”

Based on Boggs and Petrie (2012) character is important because they reveal not only themselves by what they say but also their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions. Therefore from the underlined conversation between Rose and Chris above explain Chris emotions (concerns) that he did not want to be judged and discriminated when he met Rose’s family for the first time since Rose mentioned that Chris is her first black boyfriend.

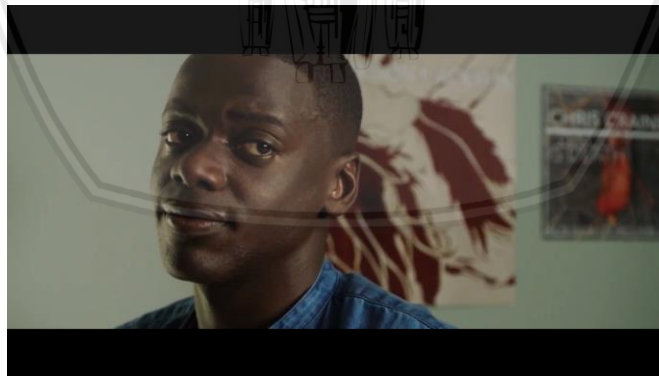


Figure 3.11 Chris talking to Georgina
 Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 52:52

During the Armitage annual party and surrounding by White people, Chris went to his room to talk to his friend (black) on the phone about his day at the annual party. After he finished talking to his friend, Georgina one of Armitage’s

servants came into his room to apologize because she accidentally unplugged Chris's phone while she was cleaning the house. During his time talking to Georgina, he showed the second social anxiety disorder which is his feeling at the party surrounded by white people.

Figure 3.11 uses close up shot technique from the composition of movie shot. This figure portrayed Chris Washington facial expression after he is having a conversation with Georgina. As portrayed on the dialogue below.

Chris : “All in know is sometime, if there is too many white people I get nervous. You know.”

Georgina : (Sad laugh) oh... no, no, no are to something. It is not from my experience not at all. The Armitage are so good to us. They treat us like a family.”

On the dialogue above as African American, Chris hoping that Georgina would understand and wondering if both of them are having the same feeling or experiencing the same situation as he is. On the other hand, instead telling the same experience she cried and Georgina said her experience with White Americans has been good so far, especially her experience with the Armitage family. Based on the conversation below, Chris is experiencing social anxiety disorder (anxious) after being stereotyped and prejudiced by most of the member of the Armitage colleagues (White Americans) at the annual party before and during his time living at Armitage house.

3.3.2 Self Defense

According to Collins Dictionary (2010) self-defense is the act of defending oneself, one's actions, ideas, etc. It means self-defense is a type of defensive

action to certain criminal chargers like murderer where in the use of force is justified as necessary for the defense of oneself. The act of self-defense is appears when someone forced to survive in certain circumstances and certainly defense themselves. In *Get Out* movie the act of self-defense committed by Chris, it is simply because he felt threatened by the upcoming surgery after Jim told him before, and he simply wanted to escape from the Armitage's house before Dean started the surgery then let Jim controlled his body. Murdering the Armitage's family members is Chris Washington self-defense actions.

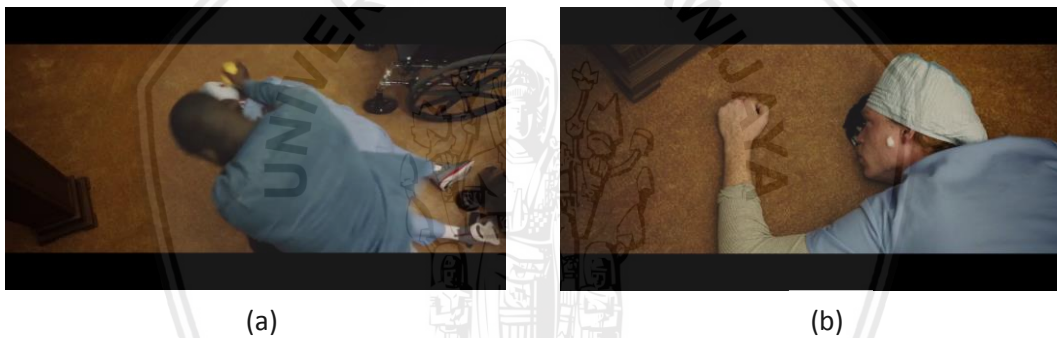
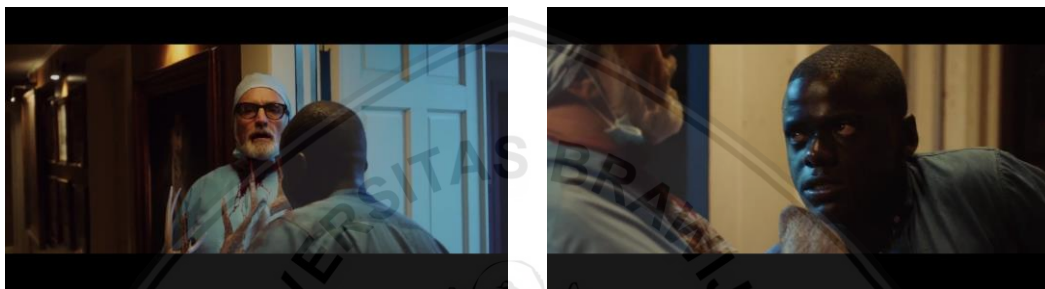


Figure 3.12 Chris hit Jeremy
Source: *Get Out* movie, Minutes 1:28:25

The first self-defense action started when he successfully deceived Jeremy and attacked him twice. It is portrayed on figure 3.12 (a) and (b). Both figures are using medium shot as a technique from the composition of movie shot. Figure 3.12 (a) above portrayed Jeremy and Chris in the isolated room. Based on the figure above Chris shows his first action in self-defense in order to escape from the surgery and mind control (hypnotize) from the Armitage. Chris appearance from the back as pictured in figure (a) is to shows the viewer the process of his self-defense. The act of self-defense committed after the Armitage family violence him both in psychologically (hypnotized) and physically (tighten and isolated)

him, finally Chris managed to escape by striking Jeremy's head twice with a ball after Jeremy untightened both Chris's hands and legs. While on figure 3.12 (b) shows Jeremy bleeding on the floor unconscious after Chris attacked him then left the isolated room and leave Jeremy alone. The following self-defense actions continued by killing Dean Armitage as portrayed in figure 3.13.



(a) (b)
Figure 3.13 (a) and (b) the murderer of Chris

Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 1:29:23

Chris second self-defense action is portrayed in figure 3.13 (a) and (b). Figure 3.13 (a) uses close up technique from the composition of movie shot. The close up technique above portrayed Chris action on killing Dean Armitage after he manage to hit Jeremy's head with a ball. Meanwhile, on figure 3.13 (b) uses extreme close-up technique from the composition of the movie shot to portrayed closer or focus look of Chris killing action and the expression from Chris face. In both figures as portrayed on figure 3.13 (a) and (b) Chris using deer horn as a tool to kill Dean. Meanwhile on the previous figures, both in figures 3.12 (a) and (b) Chris using ball to hit Jeremy's head. From both actions, Chris uses tools to hurt Jeremy and Dean from the isolated room as the action of self-defense in order to escape from the Armitage house.



Figure 3.14 Chris Escape the house

Source: *Get Out* movie, minutes 1:33:20

After he murdered the Armitage's family and before he is leaving the house Chris took Jeremy's car keys. He use Jeremy's car to escape the house. While he was driving the car he called 911 and reach for a help. Figure 3.14 above shows the purpose of Chris self-defense actions by murdering the Armitage's family members. This figure is using close up technique from the composition of a movie shot to shows the audience Chris's escaping actions by driving Jeremy's car to leave the house.

Therefore, from the movie *Get Out*, racism and discrimination brings negative impact such as violence to the both side. However, the violence committed by Chris is the action of a survival called self-defense. At the end of the story Chris managed to free himself by killing all the white people (Armitage's family members) including Georgina which technically a Rose's grandmother while Walter decided to kill himself with a shotgun after his consciousness back from looking at Chris's camera flash.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter explains the conclusion about the research which focuses on racial and prejudice portrayed in *Get Out* movie. Furthermore, this chapter provides further suggestions for the readers who are interested in racism issue.

4.1 Conclusion

Living as Black American in American society brings Black people mistreated as a victim of racism such as stereotype, prejudice, and discrimination. The existence of Chris Washington in the movie depicts a young man who is born as a Black American and growing up among White Americans. Chris bears a lot of racial discrimination during his time living with his girlfriend family the Armitage that make him overwhelmed.

Throughout the sociological approach, the racial problems in American society as depicted in the movie portrayed the superiority of White American and inferiority of Black American. The Armitage family consists of Rose, Missy, Dean, and Jeremy is the White American group that directed racist actions against a person from inferior group Chris Washington through many forms of racism such as stereotype, prejudice and discrimination by violating him both in physical and psychological. These violence are affects Chris psychology and leads him to social anxiety disorder and forced him to commit self-defence actions. Chris's social phobia or social anxiety disorder appeared before he went to visit the Armitage family. He has to face the truth that his White Americans girlfriend

family members are actually racist. The feeling of surrounding, prejudicing, stereotyping by White Americans during the annual party make him realized about his appearance as Black Americans. He also has to face the other treatments such as hypnotism and physical harm from White Americans such as isolations. Moreover, he also has to face internal conflict in making decision to defence himself by murdering the Armitage family members as the effect of racism and discriminations.

In relation to the research, the researcher also provides cinematography (movie study) explanations to support how strong the racism and discrimination are reflected on the movie especially through the figures. There are many shots uses in the movie, such as medium shot, close-up shot, extreme close-up, and long shot. Therefore, based on the material object above racial prejudice and discrimination against African American is still inevitable. Some of it reflected in the movie entitled *Get Out* (2017).

4.2 Suggestion

The last section of this chapter is suggestion. Since this study is not a complete study, the researcher suggests to the next researcher who want to conduct the research with the same material object to use different point of view by using Psychological approach to analyze the character in the movie or for the next researcher who wants to conduct a research using the same material object can analyze the black stereotypes towards white.

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APPENDICES



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- 6. Tanggal selesai revisi : Februari 2018
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