

REEMERGENCE OF RACIAL STEREOTYPE AND DISCRIMINATION IN JORDAN PEELE'S *GET OUT* (2017)

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ABSTRACT

The racial stereotype has been discussed for many years and its issue is still shown today in various ways including a film. This paper discusses one main problem related to racial issues which are the reemergence of black stereotype in Jordan Peele's *Get Out* (2017). This research applied the deconstruction approach by Jacques Derrida. The main data were collected from the movie's subtitle and supporting data were taken from books, journals, and other sources that are related to the issue being chosen. The analysis is presented through binary opposition that leads to the deconstruction of the data found. Thus, the finding states that the black stereotype is presented through white's treatment toward black people based on the recollection of black history, their stereotyped behavior and physical discrimination.

Keywords: racial stereotype, black, white, deconstruction

1. Introduction

Human nature has been essentially changing over time. Those changes include positions, emotions, and even situations that reemerge again throughout history. A human cannot be life-independent as the characteristics of human is dependable to the other human and these become their nature. Human life is distinguished by races, communities, religions, classes (social, politics and economics) and skin color. In the majority of countries, people could live as good as possible in their freedom, regardless of their origin, religions or skin color, they still could live in peace with each other. Yet, in some countries, especially in the US, there still exist issues related to race or skin color. For instance, slavery began in the industrial revolution on 18th in the US. People who are in low income and less-educated

become laborers and most of them are black people. The condition got worst until its change affected the social condition in that era as people started the commerce. Even though nowadays the color issue is not visibly seen, such thinking is still alive among society. It came from the period of slavery where the issue becomes critical and it makes significant changes toward the world's opinion about African Americans.

Speaking of African Americans nowadays, people do not clearly understand that there is a particular world's treatment in distinguishing between black and white people. Also, white privilege is particularly expressed by liberals toward black especially how they treat blacks, and others may express this special race as something that must be controlled. This occurrence is found in the Jordan Peele's *Get Out* (2017) which tells about the black and white people. This movie shows how white people live peacefully side by side with the black community. It shows the differences between white treatment nowadays and the treatment in the previous era. White people in this movie are pictured through the family of Rose Armitage who is a girlfriend of Chris Washington, a black young man. Rose Armitage is the white people who came from the medic family. They are the generation of the medic family which is known as the helper for their community of white people and they want to keep defending their community and generation by employing the black people.

This research aims to analyze further the issue related to racial stereotypes or social relationship between White and African American. Most previous White and African-American movies show a direct portrayal of the discrimination or even slavery, but *Get Out* movie demonstrates other particular treatments conducted by white. The relation created from how the movie shows White's treatment towards Black people urges the search of understanding whether the movie truly changes the stereotype or emphasizes the long-established stereotype.

2. Review of the Related Literature

Social interaction has become a major part of human life that determines the continuance of human relationships. Major and minor groups in society are something that naturally created once a community is established. Discrimination could be affected by individual factors including socioeconomic status, skin color, or based on the context such as where the incident takes place or the history of the minority group, also the impact from the factors of macro-economics, political ideologies, and history (Krieger).

Based on its history, blacks are closely related to slavery, however, the slavery itself had apparently occurred in many countries apart of America such as China, India, and the Middle East. In America, slaves accepted ill-treatment and they were forbidden from gaining their rights as a human being and social being. There was a rule that said a slave is forbidden to achieve education, or even to learn to write and read. In the early 17th, people who belonged to slavery are not counted as criminals (Nuraeni, 2011: 351). White holds power as a colonizer, as the argument that white culture was regarded (and remains) the basis of ideas of legitimate government, law, economics, science, language, music, art, literature- in a word, civilization. The campaign of anti-slavery and human trade started to appear for the first time in the North and West states. Yet, it was still running in the South because of the high demand for the cotton plant in Europe. Afterward, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected as the president declared to abolish slavery. As consequent, in early 1917, America announced war with German which was known as World War I. Even though Lincoln declared to omit slavery, the black slaves were still treated unfairly. Black people were reputed as very primitive and less developed by white people. Slavery's stereotype and prejudice on black people still exist as the racial tradition that they cannot gather in the modern era which is efficient and productive (Douglass, 2005: 127). Lastly, based on the history of slavery, it makes stereotypes about African-American on slavery is still under discussion today.

History contributes to how black prejudice or stereotype is shaped from time to time. The previous study showed that the definition of racism may establish who is considered to gain impact by racism and the individual phenomenon related to racism can put off whites people from taking the perspective of what they can benefit from racism as well as other different forms of racial inequality (Unzueta and Lowery, 2018).

Deconstruction provides common ground with any other literary critics. Deconstruction is used as a concept to show that there are no absolute meanings because a new perspective can come up as something else or open up a new horizon. It is like introducing the other side of one object which has a certain understanding. It is a way to show the contrasting value against the one which has been long accepted or usually called as traditional value. The foundations of deconstruction were composed by Jacques Derrida who has stated for the pervasive phenomenon in modern literary and cultural theory. Derrida found the idea shows that people can find another perspective course from one term or language in reading. As he said that in reading Greeks, the reader is not to be "conservative" or reproductive. Its reason is not that Derrida rejects the main idea of

reading, but because such reading is always a first reading, preparatory as the introduction, the beginning, ground-lying, contextual and also as the deconstruction reading (Caputo, 1997: 76). Deconstruction is a reading process to explore parts inside as well as outside of the text. Deconstruction is also a way to alter the structure or to open the possible gap in an absolute object. As Norris stated (2002:3) that deconstruction is a way to break the structure of the concept which is opposing the tendency of rigorously meaning. Furthermore, deconstruction is avowedly post-structuralism as it denies the structure of the traditional idea.

Some theorists defined that deconstruction is a definitive interpretation of the text, moreover, it also concerns the breaking down of traditional structures of language and texts. The theorists tried to reveal the texts to limitless interpretation because the interpretation in traditional structures is not single and it allows different interpretations in wider concepts. So, deconstruction is a possibility to produce different interpretations as new perceptions. Another opinion about freedom of interpretations is asserted by Hartman, he said that he breaks the absolute protocols by using the New Critical to accept the other assumption of language, style, and tradition. Hartman stated that people do not have to have the same meaning and purpose from one object which is compromised as tradition. For this reason, people are able to shift and produce another idea from the compromised object and determine a different ending even if it is an opposite ending (Hartman, 1999: 113-114).

Basically, a human's perspective is about the protocol which has existed in society before. They look at what they have seen or heard from tradition in conservatism. It is also the beginning of stereotype that has been an existing long time ago. Therefore, Derrida said that deconstruction should in human' utterance, it does not mean to leave behind the path of destruction nor break the rules of tradition. He just tried to find a way how to open what has been hidden beyond the text by creating different possible interpretation from what has been understood and above all is about to resist the conservatism. In addition, deconstruction is a way to turn upside down the absolute object and show people who can find a new perspective (Caputo, 1997: 37).

“This amounts to a downright refusal of the system of priorities which has traditionally governed the relation between ‘critical’ and ‘creative’ language. That distinction rested on the idea that literary texts embodied an authentic or self-possessed plenitude of meaning which criticism could only hint at by its roundabout strategies of reading.”

(Norris, 2004: 23)

Also, Jacques Derrida, as quoted by Caputo asserted that "The very meaning and mission of deconstruction are to show the different findings within texts, institutions, traditions, societies, beliefs, and practices of whatever size and sort which needed" (Caputo1997:31). The texts mean everything the reader wants to mean. So they have the freedom to interpret the texts and realize that there are no single texts. Then about institutions, traditions, societies, beliefs, and practices are whatever they need to be. Meanwhile, deconstruction is a way to examine the study of literature which describes the world outside the common structural.

Davis and Schleifer (1989: 207) explained that deconstruction is the strategic approach to understanding a text. By using deconstructive reading, people can find the other interpretation outside the text and discover the new hierarchy. In a way to find a new hierarchy, there is terminologies' opposition that the first one is represented as superior and the second one as inferior. This terminologies' opposition called a binary opposition, in which the binary opposition has familiar dichotomy such as good/bad, man/woman, rational/irrational and black/white.

Basically, the early world's view is presented within binary opposition. Moreover, deconstructive reading aims to govern the world without hiding and protect the text from the social structures which are open the new construct and define through language. The deconstruction as the project which aims to always crashes down the contents of binary opposition. Another explanation about binary opposition, Jacques Derrida as quoted by Norris stated as follows:

“thus deconstruction most often figures as a taken-for-granted thesis concerning the value-laden nature of certain binary terms (such as text/context, man/woman, ‘high’ versus ‘low’ literary culture, ‘normal’ versus ‘deviant’ sexuality, or the colonial ‘centre’ as opposed to the ‘margin’)”

(Norris, 2004: 165)

Based on the quotation above, Derrida asserted about the contraries' strategy in starting reading. Those binaries are not quite simple opposition, they have their own hierarchy. In each binary, one terminology has stood as superior, while the other as inferior. For instance, the terminology of man can be used to remark humans as superior. Then the terminology of a woman only refers to specifically of human who is the gender as female and it was called inferior. With the result, in deconstructive reading, the reader must bring out the binary opposition.

3. Research Methods

In this chapter, the researcher uses a qualitative method as the principal instrument of the research. Creswell (2014:152) asserted that to investigate the topic he suggested the application of qualitative research. Hence, to explain a research problem in the qualitative project, it would be best understood by exploring a phenomenon and concept.

The data of this research is gained from the subtitle of the movie by taking steps such as watching the movie, reading the subtitle, identifying selected data, classifying the data based on the relevance, and selecting the classified data that are relevant and appropriate to answers the problem statements. Afterward, the analysis process is conducted by displaying the data, explaining by applying the related theory, and the last one is by interpreting the data.

4. Discussion

The finding of this research shows that there are data that represent the reemergence of the black stereotype in the movie. It is initiated by finding the data of binary opposition as follows:

Black	White
African-American	White
Black Servant	White Family
Wrong	Right
Get Out	Welcome
Nasty	Good
Nobody; Nervous	Everybody; Calm
Hug	Ignore
Worry	Comfortable
Display	See

Thus binary opposition as the way to understand the narration of *getting Out* movie and issue on racial stereotype is explained in the following discussion:

Word “African-American” is a black person as the main character in *getting Out* movie namely Chris Washington who becomes a white girl’s boyfriend, Rose Armitage. It was rare to see black and white can have a love relationship. This issue is seen throughout the movie. However, this movie also shows that black can have such a relationship with white. The word “white” represents the Armitage’s family whom Rose Armitage is the oldest daughter of the family. Armitage family is the generation of the family that focuses its carrier on the medical field. This family is also known as the helper for their community of white people and they want to keep defending their generation. Armitage family represents the kind of family who is not racist toward black.

"Black servant" represents the fact that black today based on the movie, still works as a servant and to have white people as their master. In this movie, the black servant is treated kindly, they could live side by side. Afterward, the "white family" still stays as their master or employer. Even it is seen that black servants become part of the family.

Word “Right” represents the white because in this movie white people treat black humanly, they accept black as their family, and even give more attention to black's healthy life such as trying to help black to stop smoking. Besides that "wrong" is pictured by black that they have bad behavior in treating themselves. For example, as they smoked cigarettes freely by ignoring their health.

"Get out" is the command of the black in a normal friendly relationship when they see each other in the white’s territory. It also refers to one black called Logan King who

succeeded in the brain's transplantation. As in the part of the movie shows when Chris takes a picture of Logan with the flash mode on without his awareness, Logan becomes angry and then screamed "GET OUT!!!" and also pushed Chris out afterward. It seems that Logan feels disturbed by Chris because he takes a picture of Logan without permission. Besides that, the word "welcome" is the welcoming address for Chris who visits Rose's family. Chris is well accepted by Rose's family, as it is seen from how Rose's parents walk straight out of the house and welcome Chris.

"Good" interprets Rose's character who denies the officer's request to check Chris's ID. Rose ignores all explanations of the rights of the officer who is allowed to ask everyone's identity when an accident occurred because Rose knows that Chris has made no mistake so she ignores what is asked by the officer. Besides that, "Nasty" depicts black is still considered a criminal. In the *Get Out* movie the existence of black is still questionable, so black must be investigated because generally, black has no legal identity.

"Nobody" refers to black, because black here is represented by a minority of people who gather in the white territory. This is illustrated by Chris who becomes one of the genuine blacks who gathers in white territory. It makes Chris "nervous" when he is introduced by Rose to other whites because Chris is considered a newcomer. In addition, the word "everyone" is represented by white who become the majority in the party. It makes whites feel "calm" to have freedom for everything in their own territory.

The word "Ignore" represents white, because *Get Out* shows that white ignores how people were treated or marginalized based on their skin in the past. The movie also tells about how they responded to the arrival of black. After that, the word "Hug" refers to black, where black is received by white. White likes to hug each other as well as what is shown to black that has a different color just like the way Chris is welcomed by the Rose family.

"Worry" is a feeling that always experienced by black. Black was worried when they were around white people. This is a rare phenomenon to see black and white can have a friendly relationship. So, "worry" is a natural feeling experienced by black when they are in the white's territory. "Comfortable" is a feeling that is always experienced by whites. This is because the existence of white is always in a safe situation and it is known from the way they live without significant prejudice.

In *Get Out* movie, Chris is pictured as a "Display" of performance at the white party. It is because of Chris as the only one around the white. So, Rose introduces Chris to the other

white, in order to let them know that Chris is Rose's boyfriend. When Chris is introduced to white, White's response shows that white admire Chris's body because he is seen as another figure. That is why Chris looks like a display. Furthermore, the word "See" refers to the white being a black viewer. White admires Chris's body, and they say that to be black today is being in fashion.

Through the selections of binary opposition above, the ground of how whites treat blacks is clearly seen throughout the movie. By applying the deconstruction theory, the findings of the study show that there is the reemergence of black stereotype by how whites decipher blacks through the use of their bodies.

Firstly, two black servants, Georgina, and Walter who was transplanted with white's brain, which is Armitage's parents' brains. White wants to defend its community with brain transplantation that utilizes black bodies. As the situation shows that white's service in maintaining and sustaining their community through brain transplantation would be discussed below,

Hudson: ...Let me just tell you what it is. Phase one was the hypnotism.

That's how they sedate you. Phase two is this. Mental preparation.

It's basically psychological pre-op.

Chris: Pre-op?

Hudson: For phase three. The transplantation. Well, partial, actually. The

piece of your brain connected to your nervous system needs to stay put, keeping those intricate connections intact. So you won't be gone, not completely. A sliver of you will still be in there, somewhere, limited consciousness. You'll 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: The sunken place

(*Get Out*, 01:23:07)

The conversation above occurs when finally Hudson clarified about what had happened in the cellar of the Rose's family's house. He told me about the process of brain transplantation's procedure. He implied that Chris would not be gone completely, because the operation makes limited unconsciousness only. However, Georgina and Walter are in fact Dean's parents but he is still considered them as servants. It happens because their

bodies remain black and also because of the history of slavery that keeps affecting the distinction between black and white. Although Rose's family is blood-related with Georgina and Walter, that could not affect how slavery is presented throughout history. Additionally, even though Georgina and Walter are part of their family, they are still black. Therefore, as the provision of history makes black always a servant and white is always a master is highlighted throughout this movie.

Based on the movie, black is still fighting for their right to be able to live properly. In this case, black still has the same dreams as the previous dreams. As they still dream of freedom and to live as normal as possible. It seems unfair when black cannot get their freedom because of the past history that left traces of racial stereotypes. Furthermore, *Get Out* shows Chris's struggle to avoid the practice of brain transplants, it can be indicated that black can sustain their lives.

Secondly, white's service offered to black is a service to help Chris to quit his smoking habit through hypnosis. However, the service is offered not because white people care about black, but because they can get more in return for their own benefit. The consequence of the history of slavery is by creating white stereotypes that they always feel themselves are a better race than black. Although white treatment to black has changed, they still consider themselves it leads to an understanding that white can control black's life.

The reversal of binary opposition above shows about the arbitrariness of white in controlling the black life as represented in the quotation below,

Walter: And did it work?

Chris: Did what work?

Walter: You were in Mrs. Armitage's office for quite some time

Chris: Oh yeah

Walter: Hmm?

Chris: I guess I had too much of that wine last night, Can't really
remember. Sorry

(*Get Out*, 00:39:49)

The conversation above occurs when Chris approached Walter in Rose's family's backyard. Chris tried to greet and get acquainted with Walter in person. Then all of a sudden, Walter asked about the previous night as Walter knew that Chris had been

hypnotized by Missy. Chris was shocked to hear what Walter had said, he was surprised because he did not remember about the last incident and did not really understand what Walter meant. Thus, as Chris realized something he felt like throwing up even when he thought only of a cigarette.

The evidence above explains that white interferes with black's personal life. Missy has hypnotized Chris without asking permission in the first place. This explains that white feels free to control the lives of individuals, especially black in this case. Even though Missy's goal is to save Chris from smoking habit, it is still unacceptable to do something beyond one's consciousness. Therefore, it refers to the revelation that the stereotype rooted in past history about black and white relationship is not easy to forget.

Next, the word "Get Out" refers to Chris's safety when he is in the Armitage family's house. Logan tries to tell Chris that Chris has to leave the house immediately, but the word "Get out" does not make Chris understand because there is no other word after that. The incident makes Chris very confused as he feels hard to understand how Logan has treated him. Logan tells Chris to get out of the sense of he is as a black fellow. On the other hand, white is pleased with Chris's presence among them by the word "Welcome". This nice impression makes Chris feel comfortable for being at Armitage's house, however, it is found eventually that Chris actually faces an opposite situation.

As known at the end of the movie, that white is very welcome, but in the end, Chris deals with an unexpected situation. The part of the phenomenon above is represented in the quotation below,

Logan: Get out

Chris: Sorry, man

Logan: Get out

Chris: Yo! Yo, chill, man

Logan: Get out, Get outta here! Get outta here!

Chris: Chill! Chill! man Chill!

Logan: Get the fuck outta here!

Chris: Chill!

(*Get Out*, 00:55:47)

The evidence above occurs when Chris took a picture of Logan, but he forgot to take the flash mode off. Accidentally Logan suffered a nosebleed and shouted to Chris to get out of Rose's family's house. The situation above shows that Logan is black who has been under surgery and has brain transplantation. When suddenly the camera flashes on him, he recalls his original self as a black person. Logan screams the word "Get out" then comes and pushes Chris at the party. It shows that the black character is irritability.

What has happened between Logan and Chris indicates a different perspective as Logan's action actually refers to his intention to save Chris to get away from this white's territory. Logan's purpose is to prevent Chris from being in the same situation as he is. Actually, the situations above make Logan realizes that he is black, so he wants to save his race.

Hence, Logan acts like white because he is controlled as a result of the brain's transplantation. Apparently, the flash of the camera is one the trigger that can remind him of his true self. On the other hand, when he is under control, Logan has different behavior and even treats black as others as seen in the quotation below,

Chris: Good to see another brother around here

Logan: Hi, yes, of course, it is. Something wrong?

Philomena: There you are, do something with this

Logan: Ah, yes, yes

Philomena: Oh hello, I'm Philomena and you are?

Chris: Chris, Rose's boyfriend

Philomena: Fantastic. You to make a lovely couple

Chris: Thanks

Logan: Oh, where are my manners? Logan, Logan King. Chris was just

telling me how he felt much more comfortable with my being here

(*Get Out*, 00:45:01)

The conversation above happens when Chris tried to take some pictures, but unintentionally he looked black and it made Chris come over to him. Chris felt happy to have another black in the party. Chris accosted Logan as a fellow black informally. Chris also called Logan a "brother" even though they had never met before. The word "brother" is usually used when black people meet each other and it is a common address among them. However, Logan's behavior that is similar to how white would act shocks, Chris. The ways

Logan speaks acts and gets dressed resembles white people. Therefore, it explains why Logan treats Chris differently.

The situation above shows that black is somehow shaped to behave and think like white. It makes them forget their true identity. The tense arises as the spoken dialogue above strengthens how Logan and Chris shake each other's hand. Normally, two black people will shake their hands eagerly because they meet their own people. However, the handshake between Logan and Chris creates a tense situation and discomfort between them. Another scene shows how Chris is shocked when a white person asked his feeling about being an African-American; it is presented through the dialogue below,

Chris: Hey, Yo my man. They were asking me about the African-American experience. My you could take this one

Logan: Oh. Well, well, I find that the African-American experience for me has been, for the most part, very good. Although I find it difficult to go into detail as I haven't had much of a desire to leave the house in a while

(Get Out, 00:54:58)

The situation above explains that Logan feels so good for being African-American, and it is seen through his explanation in front of the white peoples and Chris. Logan feels so proud of his origin. To be part of white is such a pleasure for Logan as well. His answer surprises Chris. According to Chris, it is a cruel question, but not for Logan as he replies calmly.

After that, blacks are always the victims, they are forced to feel as "Nobody". The strongest influence of an old stereotype about one object is hard to bury; as it runs along with the change of history. The white's treatment toward black shows that black's body is urgently needed, but they do not realize that black is also a human being who deserves freedom and privileges in their lives. By the word "Nobody", it interprets that black around white is worthless.

Besides feeling as "Nobody", when they are among white, black also suffers a nervous state. The word "Nervous" felt by Chris when joining the party held by white people is how he has been treated as the only stranger. Moreover, the African-American question addressed to him leads to his feeling of being discriminated against. However, he is the only

one who realizes that issues as Logan, Georgina and Walter tend to act oppositely as they look so proud and happy to be part of a white family.

Rose: This is Nelson and Lisa

Chris: Hey, how you doing

Lisa: So, how handsome is he?

Rose: I don't know are you handsome?

Chris: Okay

Lisa: Oh! Not bad, Eh Nilson? So, is it true? Is it better?

Chris: Oh, wow

(*Get Out*, 00:43:14)

The conversation above occurs when Rose introduced Chris to the white party. Rose told them that Chris was her boyfriend. Firstly, Chris felt "Nervous" when he just arrived at Rose family's house. However, Chris' nervous got stronger when he joined the white party. The feeling gets stronger when Chris has to be involved within this white community especially when he is introduced as Rose's black boyfriend. Secondly, apart from what has been done by Rose in the way how she introduces Chris to the gathering, it does not change what history has done to the stereotype. White still considers black as nobody. It is proven by the word "Is it true? Is it better?", mentioned by Lisa.

Furthermore, the word "nobody" is contrasted with how white is referred to as "Everybody". It means that white could control black's lives as they want. The situation shows that white makes everything that they want would be discussed in the quotation below,

Hudson:...I could give a shit what color you are. No, what I want is

deeper, I want your eye man. I want those things you see through.

(*Get Out*, 01:25:06)

The statement above shows that Hudson was a white person with blind eyes and he wanted to get eye transplantation from Chris. Hudson is one of those who uses Rose's family's service. It shows that whites need blacks to aid them in making an advance in their life. The word "Everybody" refers to how whites control black's life and treat them as they

wish. This treatment shows how white's perspective about black people does not deny what had happened in the past as the stereotype reemerged.

Also, the word "Calm" represents white. They are proud of who they are and never stop to make their lives better. Like the word "Everybody" it makes whites feel "calm" because they will always be in a safe situation. In addition, black always is the target that is hunted through history.

After that, "ignore" represents black people. It is assumed that black people do not have the right to even make plans for their own lives. Black rights are ignored; it makes black as an object that can be used by white freely. In addition, the word "Hug" represents white, which means that anything performed by white people will always be accepted. To support the phenomenon above, the quotation below offers the evidence.

Hudson:...I could give a shit what color you are. No, what I want is deeper,

I want your eye man. I want those things you see through.

(Get Out, 01:25:06)

The statement above explains when Hudson clarified the situation of why Chris had to be locked in the cellar of Rose's family's house. Hudson told Chris about what had happened. He implied that he ignores Chris as an individual because he wants to have Chris's eyes. He refers to Chris's body as the Armitage's property. The Armitage family service is a service to maintain the white community by taking the benefits of black people's bodies. The situation above shows that white people do not care about black privileges and even ignore their human rights.

Blacks feel safe to be loved at the beginning, however that feeling only lasts for a while. It is known that in the end whites never let blacks live in peace. Black presence is always hunted by white. That why black is always worried about their lives around white. The comfortable feeling is a feeling that is always experienced by white. No one can interfere with white life. White never let black life in peace. It relates to the history between black and white, which makes whites feel comfortable to interfere with black life. On the grounds that whites-only want to protect their community and defend the white generation by using a black body.

What the movie has shown throughout the story is that black people never feel safe and loved somehow. The past history has led them to always feel anxious and on guard

whenever white people are nearby. Meanwhile, the strong feeling as a master of another race spoils the white people to treat black people the way they think a proper action to do. This discussion is supported by the following question,

Chris: Why us, huh? Why black people?

Hudson: Who knows? People want a change. Some people wanna be stronger, faster, cooler. But please don't lump me in with that...

(Get Out, 01:24:42)

The conversation above occurs when Chris asked Hudson for an explanation. Chris had not come with a thought that white people discriminate against blacks and destroy black's life.

The situation above shows that Hudson feels comfortable to explain everything to Chris. Even though the conversation takes place in a different room, their talk is monitored. Hudson finally explains the purpose of the use of the black body by white people. For the reason, the words stronger, faster, and better are the characteristics of a black's body.

In the movie, Chris is portrayed as "Display" appearances at the white party. Speaking of Chris's body, dress style, how Chris runs, and whatever Chris does will always judge. It was also shown in the part of the movie that the white party was used as a venue for Chris's auction as a new item. It is explained that black is only a complement to white life. Generally, a situation that shows a black person around white is a common view where black as a display. Similar to the situation when Rose tries to introduce Chris to the other white, with the aims that Rose wanted to tell them about Chris. Nonetheless, in this case, Chris shows like a display at their party. Some situations would be discussed below,

Gordon: So Chris. Uh let's see your form

(Get Out, 00:43:09)

The statement above occurred when the party began in the backyard of Rose's family's home. Rose and Chris go to the party and Rose introduces Chris to the other white. Firstly, Rose introduces Chris to the Greens' family they are Gordon and Emily Green. Rose tries to let other white people know that Chris is her boyfriend even though Chris is black. As described in the statement above shows that Gordon is impressed when he sees Chris's body. It shows about white admiring for black. In the sense, the word 'admire' here states

that black deserves to be utilized. Secondly, Rose introduced Chris to the other white, Nelson and Lisa. They were also impressed by Chris's forms. That can be seen in the quotation below,

Rose: This is Nelson and Lisa

Chris: Hey, how you doing

Elisa: So, how handsome is he?

Rose: I don't know are you handsome?

Chris: Okay

Lisa: Oh! Not bad, Eh Nelson? So, is it true? Is it better?

(Get Out, 00:43:14)

The conversation above explains that Lisa was amazed by Chris's physically. As known that black, pictured by Chris, is physically muscular and strong. This shows that black has good strength. Physical strength is only owned by black. This is showed when whites look very impressed and amazed to see their bodies. The situation above illustrates that Chris is a 'display' at the white party.

As known before that world opinion about racial stereotypes of white toward black is like a history that is unforgettable. Everyone knows and notices how based on history, white treated black people as a slave, resistance discriminated and treated them inhumanly. Basically, the human should have lived side by side as parts of the community. The characteristic of humans is that they find it hard to be satisfied, and they will even make use of others to fulfill everything they want without giving anything in return.

The history of slavery tells about discrimination. As a consequence, this phenomenon becomes parts of the text and remained a gloomy history of slavery, especially for African-Americans. Nowadays, the dark history of slavery has been lost a long time ago and forgotten. Even though slavery was gradually forgotten or got rid of, the racial stereotype is still buried in mind especially for African-Americans today. The unfortunate history makes African-American face trouble in their life until today. As a result, society also gives different treatment to distinguish between black and white. The quotation that shows this situation in the movie would be mentioned below.

Chris: You said I was the first black guy you ever dated.

Rose: Yeah so what?

Chris: Yeah, so this is uncharted territory for them. You know, I don't wanna get chased off the lawn with a shotgun.

(Get Out, 00:07:49)

The conversation above occurs when Chris has prepared to visit Rose's family's house on the weekend. Chris told Rose about his feeling. Chris got serious anxiety, and then he inquired Rose to clarify whether he was the first black guy that Rose ever dated. It brings fear to Chris about himself who will visit the white family's house. The concern is not because he will meet his girlfriend's parents, but that is because he is black and his girlfriend is white.

It is also clear that this situation should not be discussed today because slavery is believed to be gone, and it is not even clear that discrimination between black and white still exists today. It is seen in the statement "You know, I don't wanna get chased off the lawn with a shotgun". The statement shows that Chris was afraid when he had to go to Rose's parents' house. Basically, this was very open when Chris told Rose about it because they realized that the situation between black and white is still closely related to the history of slavery, so it has to be discussed between them. Thus, it shows how black and white problems have not been completely forgotten.

As the word "shotgun" is a familiar word with black in the past, the word shotgun was mentioned by Chris because he was aware of the dark history between black and white. Chris prepares himself for what might happen to him later. So, that is also the reason for Chris to tell Rose about the gun. Therefore, this shows how the past that is still remembered and carried over until now fears Chris.

Furthermore, discrimination is also showed when Chris and Rose were on the road to go to Rose's family's house. What happens when their car hit a deer. So they must call the Animal Control Service to report the incident.

Officer: Sir, can I see your license, please?

Rose: Wait, why?

Officer: Yeah. I have a state ID

Rose: No, no, no. He wasn't driving

Officer: I didn't ask who was driving. I asked to see his ID

Rose: Yeah why? That doesn't make any sense.

Chris: Here

Rose: No, no, no. Fuck that. You don't have to give him your ID 'cause you haven't done anything wrong

Chris: Baby, baby. It's okay. Come on

Officer: Any time there is an incident, we have every right to ask...

Rose: That's bullshit.

(*Get Out*, 00:12:26)

The discussion above shows that Rose has tried to refute why the officer wants to see Chris's ID. The situation which shows how the officer asks for Chris's ID is considered a normal act because there has been an accident. Yet, Rose has no sympathy for the officer asking Chris's ID. It implies that Rose assumes it is not for the accidental reason, but because Chris is black, then the officer must investigate Chris's ID. Rose really never let Chris give his ID to the officer. Truthfully, Chris has no problem with it but Rose is very insistent to never show his ID to the officer. As a result, explains the situation that shows the discrimination of white toward black reemerges and it leads to the existence of racial stereotype.

The officer asks for Chris' ID is to get information about whether Chris is a legal citizen or not. On the other hand, it gives a different perspective that in that town black people may not always have ID and white makes them target for legalization. It is still related to slavery before which told that slaves have no ID or even in that time the ID of slavery was dispensable and designed to vanish because slaves must only work in their master's house and plantation.

In this movie, the color issue still exists around black and white. They realize that slavery has already been buried but it does not mean the differences will not distinguish them from others or make them accept equal treatment. Furthermore, *Get Out* shows the situation where the racial stereotype keeps on extractive and reminds about the old wounds in the black mind especially.

Jeremy: You ever get into street fights as a kid?

Chris: I did Judo after school, first grade

Rose: Aw...

Jeremy: 'Cause with your frame and your genetic makeup, if you really pushed your body, and I mean really train, you know! No pussyfooting around. You are a fucking beast (*Get Out*, 00:24:27)

The conversation above takes place in the dining room when Rose's family and Chris had dinner. Jeremy is Rose's brother. He made a lot of talks and had been so curious about Chris's childhood. As known before, history reminds us about the dark side of the black's behaviors which are brutal and uncontrollable. In dealing with Jeremy's questions, Chris tried to be calm and did not take it seriously, for Chris had actually prepared for the possibility to be treated in a discriminating way. This situation is seen as a common situation that often experienced by Chris. Therefore, Jeremy also acted further by saying "You be a fucking beast" but it seems like a common situation for Chris to stay calm. In addition, the other people like Dean, Missy, and Rose who were involved in the situation above did not make a reaction about that; instead, they were also waiting for the answer that Chris would give.

Jeremy's action in the conversation above shows that he wants Chris to remember his past experiences, especially about racial stereotypes. Jeremy looks very curious about Chris's childhood, but actually, Jeremy's action brings racial stereotypes back and reminds the old wounds especially for Chris as an African-American.

Another thing that shows the reemergence of racial stereotypes is when Chris gathered at Rose's family's party and he found ill-treatment around white people. The party made Chris as a display figure for them because Chris was seen as the only black person.

White: Fairer skin has been in favor of the past, what, a couple of hundred of years? But now the pendulum has swung back. Black is in fashion.

(Get Out, 00:43:40)

The statement above occurs in the party of Armitage's family which takes place in the backyard of their house. Rose toured with Chris with the aim of wanting to introduce Chris to the other white guests at the party. The situation above shows that how white says about black today is different from black in the past. White tried to praise Chris by saying "black is in fashion" so Chris just keeps quiet and does not mind about it, because it actually reemerges the racial stereotypes.

Other evidence that also shows the reemergence of racial stereotypes is when someone asks Chris about the feeling of being an African-American, as detailed in the quotation below.

Hiroki: Do you find that being African-American has more advantages or disadvantages in the modern world?

Dean: Whoa! It's a tough one.

(*Get Out*, 00:54:37)

The conversation above occurs when Dean introduced Chris to his friends. But when Chris tries to avoid them, one of Dean's friends asked Chris about how he felt as an African-American. The question in the situation above surprises Chris; it explains that Hiroki is curious about Chris's life. For basically life between black and white is in contrast. In addition, the word "advantage and disadvantage" explains that in black life there is only a choice between profit and loss. It means that black life has no direction or even such a plan, black life is only a choice between advantage and disadvantage. The situation above is one of the reemergences of racial stereotypes represented in the movie.

5. Conclusion

Get Out movie (2017) shows the reemergence of racial stereotypes about African-Americans. The conversations found in the movie are apparently creating meanings that are still related to the recollection of black history. It also shows how in the particular modern era as shown throughout the movie, ill-treatment towards black still exists as part of the racial treatment affected by the black stereotype. Thus, it can be concluded that African-American found it hard to gain privileges and freedom in today's life since it is still related to the racial stereotype which is still buried in the mind especially for African-Americans today. The unfortunate history makes African-American facing trouble in everyday life. As a result, society also gives different treatment and distinguishes between black and white. So, this discussion shows that the reemergence of racial stereotypes is represented in getting Out (2017).

6. References

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