

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The Peter Farrelly-directed film "Green's Book" is set in 1962 and considering that year was the height of black resistance with the rise of the right-wing movement, it draws attention to the differences between the stereotypes of African Americans that year and the year before. There implicate showing the dominant racism that happened in the story which is individual racism discrimination that happened to black people, especially Don Shirley when he goes drinking in a bar, he is not allowed to try to use a suit in the store, and the YMCA incident.

Black stereotypes of the 1960s included criminal behaviour, geniuses, music, outstanding athletes, and fried chicken, among others. Don Shirley, the protagonist, is a black genius who is also a skilled pianist, so this stereotype fits him. Tony, initially a passive bystander, gradually learns to question and overcome racial prejudice through experiencing Don Shirley's talent and the harsh reality of racism. The friendship between Tony and Don Shirley transforms from an employer-employee friendship to a genuine friendship that fosters empathy and understanding. They break stereotypes, address personal and societal challenges, and grow across racial and cultural differences. This story highlights the transformative power of empathy and shared experiences.

The film "Green Book" uses the personal development of its protagonists to convey a broader message about overcoming prejudice and

discrimination. It highlights that change is possible when individuals are willing to challenge their biases, engage in open dialogue and stand up for what is right. The film ultimately promotes the idea that understanding and friendship can bridge divides and lead to a more inclusive and just society.