

**AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY IN THE MAIN CHARACTER**

**AS REFLECTED IN *GREEN BOOK***

**FINAL PROJECT**

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## STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALY

As a result, I really claim that this undergraduate thesis I prepared does not contain the work of others, save those indicated in the quotations and references, as a scientific study should. If this statement is not made in the future, I fully agree to accept an academic consequence in the form of rejection of my thesis and the degree obtained from the paper.

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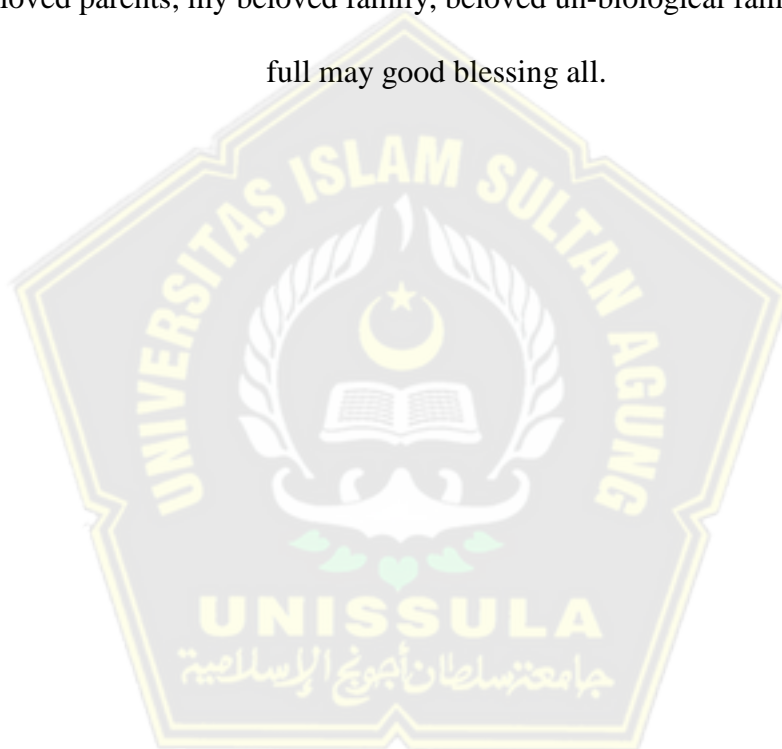
## **MOTTO**

“You only live once, but if you do it right, once is enough” – Mae West

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved parents, my beloved family, beloved un-biological family, your pray  
full may good blessing all.



## ABSTRACT

**Okky Novyanti. 30801800034.** An Analysis of Social Mobility In The Main Character as Reflected in *Green Book*. Final Project of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.A.

This study intended to analyze how social stratification described in *Green Book* film, to find the factors that influence the main character to do social mobility and to analyze the type of social mobility done by the main character in *Green Book* film. This study focuses on the main character named Tony Lip who is portraying social mobility in *Green Book* film. It explains the stratification belonging to Tony Lip and social mobility that was done by the main character using the theory of social mobility by Pitirim Alexandrovich Sorokin.

This study used qualitative research as a research method to analyze the film. There were some steps to collect the data such as, watching the film, reading the film script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data. This study also used two theories are social stratification and social mobility by Pitirim Alexandrovich Sorokin. The theory of social stratification used to find out the strata that belong to Tony Lip while the theory of social mobility used to analyze the factors and the type of social mobility done in *Green Book* film.

This study finds the theory of social stratification and social mobility happen in *Green Book* film by the main character named Tony Lip. Tony is coming from the working poor class as he is being unemployed but he is going to make a better way of living by looking for a new job. He becomes a driver for Dr. Shirley's tour concert through the Deep South as his previous profession to fulfill his family's needs. It can be concluded that social stratification has a relationship with social mobility because discussing social stratification help people to determine people of what society they are in and decide the type of social mobility people has done.

**Keywords:** Social Stratification, Social Mobility, *Green Book*.

## INTISARI

**Okky Novyanti. 30801800034.** Analisis Mobilitas Sosial pada Tokoh Utama yang Tercermin pada film *Green Book*. Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.A.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana stratifikasi social digambarkan dalam film *Green Book*, untuk mengetahui factor – factor yang mempengaruhi tokoh utama melakukan mobilitas social dan menganalisis jenis mobilitas social yang dilakukan oleh tokoh utama dalam film *Green Book*. Penelitian ini menjelaskan stratifikasi Tony Lip dan mobilitas sosial yang dilakukan oleh karakter utama menggunakan teori mobilitas sosial oleh Pitirim Alexandrovich Sorokin.

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif sebagai metode penelitian untuk menganalisis film. Ada beberapa langkah untuk menganalisis film. Beberapa langkah untuk mengumpulkan data seperti menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasikan data, dan mereduksi data. Penelitian ini menggunakan dua teori yaitu stratifikasi sosial dan mobilitas sosial oleh Pitirim Alexandrovich Sorokin. Teori Stratifikasi sosial digunakan untuk mengetahui strata yang dimiliki Tony Lip sedangkan teori mobilitas sosial digunakan untuk menganalisis factor dan jenis mobilitas sosial yang telah dilakukan dalam film *Green Book*.

Penelitian ini menemukan teori stratifikasi sosial dan mobilitas sosial yang terjadi dalam film *Green Book* oleh tokoh utama bernama Tony Lip. Tony berasal dari kelas pekerja miskin karena dia menganggur tetapi dia ingin memiliki hidup yang lebih baik dengan mencari pekerjaan baru. Dirinya menjadi seorang supir untuk menemani konser tur seorang musisi bernama Dr. Shirley melalui Deep South seperti profesi yang didudukinya untuk memenuhi kebutuhan keluarganya. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa stratifikasi sosial memiliki keterkaitan dengan mobilitas sosial karena stratifikasi sosial dapat membantu seseorang untuk menentukan status sosial orang – orang dari masyarakat mana mereka berasal dan mengetahui jenis mobilitas sosial yang dilakukan oleh perannya.

**Kata Kunci: Stratifikasi Sosial, Mobilitas Sosial, *Green Book*.**

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This final project could not have been completed without the help of numerous people who provided encouragement, advancements, support, and advice. I want to offer my heartfelt gratitude to the persons below:

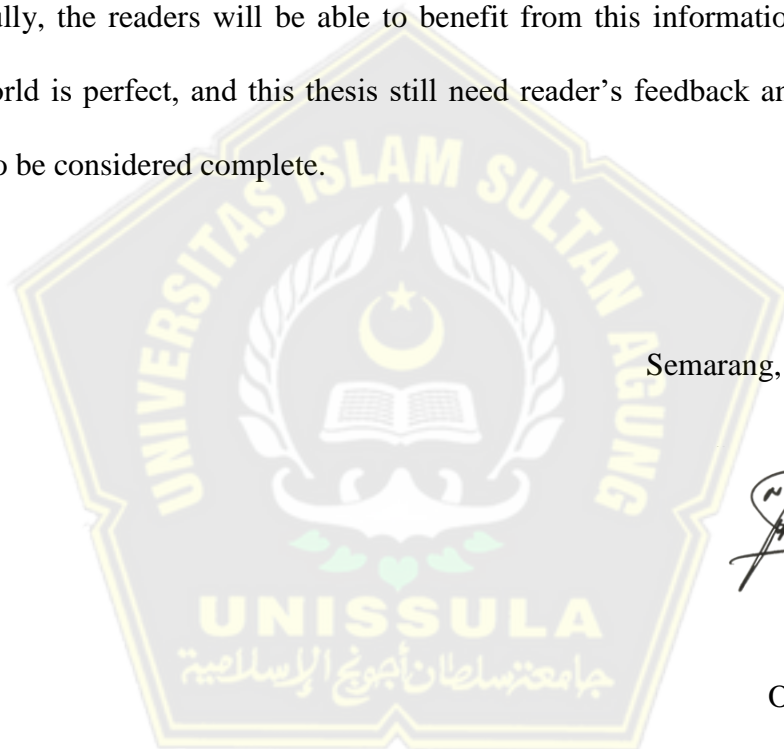
1. Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, S. Pd., M. Pd. As the Dean of Language and Communication Science Faculty.
2. Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M. Hum as the head of English Literature Study Program.
3. Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.A as my advisor who has given me guidance, suggestion, corrections, and support during finishing my final project.
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I realize that this thesis is not perfect, I hope that it will be useful to the readers and make a significant addition to the field of English literature. Hopefully, the readers will be able to benefit from this information. Nothing in this world is perfect, and this thesis still need reader's feedback and criticism in order to be considered complete.



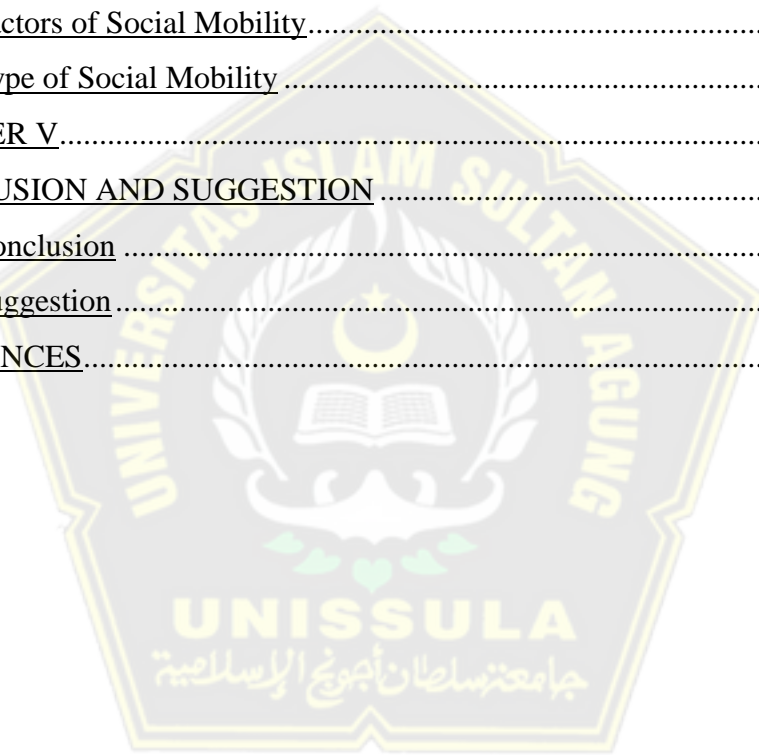
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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

In this introduction, there are six parts written in this chapter. There are; background of the study, limitation of the study, problem formulation, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

#### A. Background of The Study

Every society has different strata in it. The strata itself will determine a person of what society they are in, maybe in the upper class, middle class, and lower-class society. People in all communities differ from one another based on their age, gender, and personal qualities. Human beings are distinguished based on socially accepted criteria in addition to innate distinctions. As a result, socially differentiated males are considered socially unequal in terms of social incentives such as position, poor, and wealth. This is referred to as social inequality (Wiley 1). The process of differentiation is called social stratification.

...From the root word strata, we can recognize that social stratification refers to a ranking of people or groups of people within a society. The existence of a system of social stratification also implies some form of legitimation of the ranking of people and the unequal distribution of valued goods, services, and prestige (KERBO, par.2).

Over history, many people have accepted social inequality and this has made people obsessed with increasing their standard of life, as well as the

standard of living of their descendants. This has been especially true in what is known as contemporary industrial civilizations when such advancements in citizens and their offspring's living standards have been conceivable. Citizens' perceptions of their opportunities for a better living have significant implications for a country's political stability and for having a better way of living, every human needs a process to make it possible (Kerbo 1). The process of it is called social mobility.

Sorokin's book titled Social and cultural Mobility explained that social mobility is a shifting of an individual or a group in a social position in society. Social mobility can be in a form of upward or downward in the social position of individual in a group or the whole group. Sorokin divided three social class stratification which is economic, political, and occupation stratification. It can be seen that social mobility is about the transition of social classes or positions (Sorokin 133).

Yadav stated in his article that social mobility can occur in different senses, such as work transitions including system changes, promotions within the same area of employment, senior development in particular professions, and job shifts between one generation towards another. The transitions of social mobility might happen in an individual or group and it takes a different way of it. The process of social mobility could be upward or downward mobility and there are two types of social mobility which might happen in real life. Two types of social mobility are horizontal social mobility and vertical social mobility (Yadav, par.7).

Horizontal social mobility is the movement of an individual or group within the same positions or shifting from one position to another position with the same prestige without any changes in social status. An example of horizontal social mobility is when a Doctor changes his job from being a doctor in a hospital to teaching students in class, it is horizontal social mobility. It means that he has changed from one job category to another, yet there is been no change in the social stratification structure (Yadav, par. 8-10).

Another type of social mobility is vertical social mobility. This explained the movement of an individual or group from one social status to another with a different position that might change someone's social status. Vertical social mobility is divided into two kinds of changes, it can be called social climbing and social sinking. Social climbing is the movement of an individual or group from the lower situation or lower class to a higher one and social sinking is a movement of an individual or group from the higher class to the lower one. An example of social climbing is when a small businessman with his skills becomes a big businessman and it makes him improve his social status. On the other hand, when a big businessman becomes a loser or he got bankrupt, it is an example of social sinking (Yadav, par. 12-14).

The issue of social mobility might happen in some literary works like films, books, and others. One of them is a film, and *Green Book* is one of the films that raised the issue of social mobility that happened around 1962. *Green Book* film tells about the process of social mobility in the main character of *Green Book* film. The process begins on the day when he lost his job in New York's

nightclub because the place where he works got repairs for a couple of months. He is got no job and it means that he can't result in money to fulfil his family's needs. Since that time, he is looking for anything to make money and he has never been a thief as well as to make more money. His income is lower and his unemployment, it's proved that he is the working poor class after he lost his job and he is trying to get a new job.

There is nothing done without factors to do social mobility. There are factors he took to facilitate his process to do social mobility such as motivation, skill, and others. As Yadav said in his article, each person aspires to increase not just his or her quality of life, but also his or her social standing. It is possible to achieve any status in an open system. This openness inspires employees to work harder and enhance their talents in order to rise in social standing. Social mobility is meaningless without such desire and effort on the side of the person (Yadav, par.29). Motivation can facilitate someone to do social mobility because it can motivate them to do it and without motivation, there is nothing result to do social mobility. Another factor of social mobility is skill and training, it can facilitate someone to do social mobility. They can facilitate someone in improving their occupational system and the skill they have also can make more money because they have another special that leads them to do social mobility. After he passes through the process of social mobility, he's finally got the result of improving his social status by doing social mobility.

Social mobility might happen in the film or in reality and it's a common problem in society that might happen in an individual or group. People will

always have a desire to make a better way of living and there is always a factor to make people sure to do social mobility. This study is focused on analyzing social mobility that happened in the main character of the *Green Book* film. He is doing social mobility to make a better way of living by making more money since he got a new job and it's clear that social mobility is reflected in the *Green Book* film. Therefore, this study is entitled *An Analysis of Social Mobility in The Main Character as Reflected in Green Book*.

### **B. Problem Formulation**

There are three problem formulations is analyzed in this study:

1. What kind of social stratification belongs to Tony Lip in *Green Book* film?
2. What factors those influence the main character to do social mobility?
3. What type of social mobility is done by the main character in *Green Book* Film?

### **C. Limitation of The Study**

This study focused on how Tony “Lip” Vallelonga as the main character in *Green Book* film is doing social mobility. This study also analyzed the social stratification described in *Green Book* Film, factors of social mobility that influence the main character, and the type of social mobility he is done in *Green Book* Film.

### **D. Objectives of The Study**

The objectives of the study is based on the problem formulations, there are three objectives of the study:



1. To analyze how social stratification is described in the main character in *Green Book* Film.
2. To find the factors that influence the main character to do social mobility,
3. To analyze the type of social mobility that has done by the main character in *Green Book* Film.

#### **E. Significance of The Study**

There are two significance of the study implied in this research:

1. Theoretical significance

This research is intended to include a contribution and details on the implementation of the theory of the literary work and study function of the theory social mobility by Pitirim Alexandrovich Sorokin.

2. Practical significance

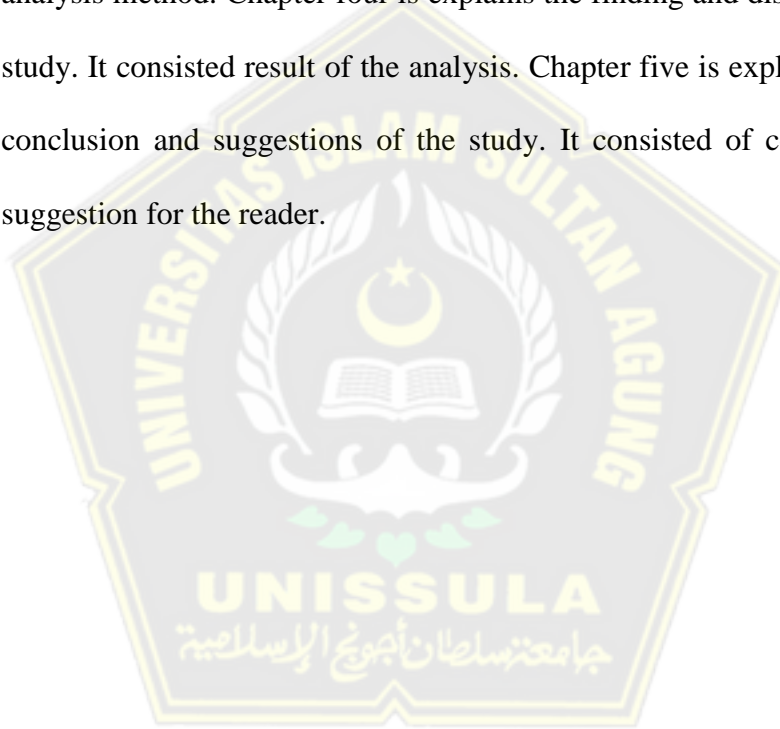
This theory is intended to help the reader to understand the social mobility that does not only exists in life but also in literary work, this research can be expanded to the reader's examination of social mobility issues from a diverse point of view.

#### **F. Outline of The Study**

The outline of the study provided an outline of what will be explored in this study. So, there are three chapters:

Chapter one is provided with an introduction to this study. It consisted of the background of the study, limitation of the study, problem formulation, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and also the

outline of the study. Chapter two is provided with a theory and literature review related to the points discussed in this study. It consisted of the synopsis of the object of this study which is *Green Book* film and the theory used in this study is Social Mobility by Pitirim Alexandrovich Sorokin. Chapter three is explains the research method of the study. It consisted of the source of the data, data collecting method, and data analysis method. Chapter four is explains the finding and discussion of the study. It consisted result of the analysis. Chapter five is explains about the conclusion and suggestions of the study. It consisted of conclusion and suggestion for the reader.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explained the literature review which is related to the points discussed in this study, there are two subchapters. The first sub-chapter is the synopsis of *Green Book* film, the second sub-chapter is a review of related literature which consist of social stratification, the definition of social mobility, types of social mobility, and factors of social mobility.

#### A. Synopsis of The Film

The film *Green Book* is based on the actual tale of a Deep South tour performance performed by African – American jazz and classical musician Dr Donald Shirley and Italian – American caregiver Frank “Tony Lip” Vallelonga who works for Don Shirley as a chauffeur and personal assistant. The film was written by Farrelly, Brian Hayes Currie and Vallelonga’s son, Nick Vallelonga. Tony Vallelonga is a bouncer in the nightclub Copacabana. He’s known as Tony Lip because he is a good bullshitter or talking about people doing what they don’t want to. He is a hard worker as well as to fulfil his family's needs. One day he has to pay a check girl's coat to take someone’s special hat and pretend that he found its hat to get more tips from him as Tony knew that Copa will close for two months for renovations and he needs more for that.

Since that time, he is looking for another job to make money as well as he can fulfil his family's needs. He told to his wife Dolores that he will not work for a couple of months and asked their family to let them know if there was a job for him. Tony goes to Gorman hotdogs with his son as Johnny told him that he can make more money if he followed some contest in Gorman Hotdogs Coffee. He finally won because he eats more hotdogs in an hour with toppings. He's home and got calling from Jules Podell and tell him that a doctor needs a driver. He goes to an address given by Jules Podell to get an interview but he feels like he got the wrong address then he asked to manager's office of Carnegie Hall if he got the real address that the doctor lives above that hall.

He enters to doctor's office and he is shocked when he sees it because it fills a lot of antiques. He meets a doctor but he's not a medical doctor. He's a musician named Dr Donald Shirley and he got a tour concert to the Deep South, so he needs a driver. Dr Shirley was confused that it wouldn't be right for a married man because it takes 2 (two) months without home till The Christmas event but then Tony ignore this job when the Doctor said that it is more complicated than being a driver, he needs more like a personal assistant who can launder his clothes, shine his shoes but Tony won't be that. Dr Shirley told him that he works at the record label, they help me to find for the right man to bring me to the Deep South and your name came up more than once. Tony told him that if he wants

him to be his driver, he won't launder anybody's clothes, won't shine anybody's shoes, and it's gotta be a buck and a quarter a week.

Tony goes to the bar to have a drink and the waiter told him that Augie was looking for him. He comes to a box where Augie was eating with his friends, he offers Tony a job but he lies that he has saved more money. The day after the interview, he got a telephone call from Dr Shirley that he wants to talk to his wife, Dolores. He wants to make sure that Dolores will be okay if he takes his husband away from his family for two months and he said that he will pay Tony as he asked before. Dolores agreed with that but asked Tony to write letters in every chance he get because she knows it was cheaper than calling long distances. He goes to the record label where Dr Shirley works, they give him a book titled "The Negro Motorist Green Book" (lists of places for coloureds to stay down in the Deep South), they give him his first half of pay and they said they will give the rest when he's done.

Tony talks too much made Dr Shirley feel uncomfortable sometimes during their journey to get through the showplace. As they approach the first showplace, Dr Shirley told him to be a better person he suggests he change the way he pronounces the words, to use a different last name to make people easier to pronounce his last name but Tony ignores it and says that he can stay outside. Dr Shirley was finishing his show and he was angry when he found that Tony is playing a game with

another guy cause it's like low-class behaviour for Dr Shirley but for Tony, it's not a choice to be part of them because it's just a game.

Tony is listening to an old song by Aretha Franklin on the radio while he is driving a car and he is shocked when he realized that Dr Shirley does not even know that kind of song which is he was a famous musician but he said the voice so smooth. As they move from one place to another place, from one showplace to another showplace, the problems they face got more complicated but Dr Shirley still continues his show while Tony never forgets to send his family the letters as Dolores asked him before he went for the work. The last Dr Shirley's concert is the Birmingham show but it's gone and they go to another place before they home for Christmas eve. They have no longer time to stay there, they are afraid if they cannot get through the snow and they cannot home on Christmas eve. Tony got tired while driving and he offers to take a rest for a while but Dr Shirley ignore it and he drives Tony home till they finally come home before Christmas eve. Tony can meet his family while Dr Shirley comes back to his apartment above Carnegie Hall.

## **B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **B.1. Social Stratification**

People in the world are divided into three groups: those who are extremely wealthy, those who are impoverished, and those who are in the centre of society. Social stratification is a term used to describe how people are divided. Stratification, according to Sorokin (1959) in Soekanto

(2017), is the division of people or society into hierarchical groups. The upper classes, middle classes, and bottom classes are the manifestations. Furthermore, Sorokin claims that the foundation of social stratification is a lack of balance in the allocation of rights, duties, and obligations of social ideals that impact society. Every culture that exists on a regular basis has a system that is permanent and common. The community considers somebody who owns a big amount of valuable items to be occupied. The community considers someone who owns a valuable item in vast quantities to be in the top strata. Those who are seen as having little or no worth in society are placed in a low position (SUFA 25).

People can deduce that social stratification relates to a ranking of persons and groups of individuals in the society from the root word *stratum*, but the phrase was used by the first sociologists to mean something more than the practically universal inequalities that occur in all but the simplest cultures. Social stratification is a system in which theories of social stratification are designed to uncover and comprehend. The presence of a social stratification system means that the ranking of individuals and the uneven distribution of valuable products, services, and prestige are legitimated in some way. It is doubtful that a social stratification would stay stable throughout time without a belief system explaining inequality and uneven ranking. Apart from a concept of social stratification, there is no consensus on what constitutes social

stratification. The traditional sociological thinkers, on the other hand, agreed on very little else (KERBO, par.2).

Sorokin also divided social stratification into three classes (cited in (SUFA 26):

- a. The upper class is those who have something very valuable in large quantities, usually not only have one type of what is appreciated by society and its high position is cumulative. They live in exclusive neighbourhoods, gather at expensive social clubs, and send their children to the finest schools. As might be expected, they also exercise a great deal of influence and power both nationally and globally.
- b. The middle class is among the upper class and the lower class, their classes whose numbers can be determined by those who want to study the community stratification system. These kinds of people are having more money than those below them, but less than those above them.
- c. The lower class is a very poor society and does not have any valuable things. The lower class is typified by poverty, homelessness, and unemployment.

## **B.2. Social Stratification of America In 1960**

The American society in the 1960s is divided into four classes as explained in Two Americas and The Great Society article (Henderson):



- a. When the husband worked during the day and the woman stayed at home and cared for the children, they were considered middle-class. They usually had three children and lived in the suburbs. Middle-class households earned between 30,000 and 45,000 dollars each year.
- b. Working-class Americans with incomes below the poverty level made up the working poor class. Most people associate poverty with unemployment, yet most of the working poor are employed; they simply earn such low earnings that it is difficult for them to save money and maintain their jobs.
- c. Homeless and jobless members of the lower class make up the lower class. People who do have work have incomes that fall below the poverty line; as a result, some people may move from town in search of a steady job.
- d. The upper class include those who are frequently referred to be wealthy. The majority of people in this class are born into it. The upper class makes up around 1% to 6% of the American population, with CEOs and executives making up the majority of the upper class.

### **B.3. Definition of Social Mobility**

The study of social mobility and status achievement is most closely tied to these topics in the sociological literature. The study of social mobility focuses on the quantity and patterns of vertical movement up and

down the occupational hierarchy. It is compared to the position of parents to determine how many people moved up or down or remained stationary in their adult life (Kerbo 1).

Yadav in his article said that the words “mobility mean “shift, “change” and “movement.” It might be a change of location or a shift in status. Furthermore, change has no value, thus it cannot be claimed whether it is for the better or the worse. When we use the prefix “social” with the word “mobility,” we’re implying that persons or individuals in a social position move to a different position or status. This upward or downward mobility on the socioeconomic ladder might be intergenerational or intragenerational. In a nutshell, social mobility refers to a shift in an individual’s or group’s position from one status to another one.

Sorokin defines social mobility as any shift from one social position to another of an individual or social item of value that has been generated or influenced by human action. He defines social positions as the sum of an individual’s interactions with all groups in a population, as well as within each group’s members. Unlike an object’s location in geometrical space, social positions or positions in “social space” are determined by a large number of social relations or “dimensions” (Heberle 219)

Sorokin (1998) also defined social mobility as any transition of an individual, social object, or value that has been created or modified by

human activity from one social position to another, whether at a different level degree (called vertical social mobility) or within the same social level (called horizontal social mobility). The process by which individuals migrate from one place in society to another in which precise hierarchical values have been assigned by common consensus is referred to as social mobility (SUFA 15).

### **B.3. Factors of Social Mobility**

There are factors that facilitate some people doing social mobility. Performance and development to achieve radical alterations in the assessment system are two aspects that might be linked to these characteristics. There are factors of social mobility according to Sorokin in Dr Kumar Satyendra Yadav's article, these are divided into:

#### **1. Motivation**

Each person aspires to increase not just his or her quality of life, but also his or her social standing. It is possible to achieve any status in an open system. This openness inspires employees to work harder and enhance their talents in order to rise in social standing. Social mobility is meaningless without such desire and effort on the side of the person.

#### **2. Achievements**

The term "achievement" refers to an out of the ordinary, typically surprising performance that captured the interest of a larger audience to a person's ability. Not all accomplishments will lead to social advancement. Only exceptional accomplishments have an impact on one's position. A

poor individual who gains riches or an obscure writer who wins a creative prize, for example, will increase his standing.

### 3. Failure

Failures and transgressions have a comparable effect on one's ability to move lower. A member of the upper class who files a fraudulent bankruptcy will be removed from blue books; he will no longer get dinner requests from his peers and he will be disqualified as a marriage partner. His wife may separate him if he is previously married. He would have to resign from all his clubs and posts. He will not, however, fall into the lowest strata, despite the fact that forming new associations will be tough.

### 4. Education

Education does not only aid in the acquisition of information, but it also serves as a passport to a higher-ranking vocational position. To become a doctor, one must have a background in science. Similarly, to sit for an I.A.S. competitive test, one must be a graduate.

Individuals can only aspire to higher jobs after receiving a minimal formal education. In modern India, Individuals of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not only been able to shift their traditional occupations but have also begun to hold positions of higher respect, thanks to education. Education is a vital prerequisite in today's industrial society, where status may be attained.

### 5. Skills and Trainings

Every civilization provides provision for the younger generation to get education and training. To gain skill and training, one must invest a significant amount of time and money. Why are these people wasting their money and time? The reason behind this is that such people are rewarded by society. When they finish their studies, they are eligible for high-level employment that is considered superior to those that they might have obtained without it.

People with these skills are not only given better social prestige but also larger cash benefits and other perks by society. With these incentives in mind, people participate in these programs in the hopes of moving up the social ladder. In other terms, skills and training help people advance in their careers, which leads to social mobility.

## 6. Migration

Social mobility is also aided by migration. People move for a variety of reasons, including both pull and push influences. It's possible that a location lacks the resources and chances to grow. As a result, individuals are compelled to relocate to other locations in order to make living. They may have distinct openings and opportunities in new areas when they relocate.

For example, people may migrate from one place to another place that can facilitate them to make more money. So then they can go back to their home and have a better life with their family.

## 7. Industrialization

The Industrial Revolution brought a new social structure in which individuals are classified based on their talent and education. Their caste, race, religion, and ethnicity became more affordable. The craftsmen were compelled to leave their jobs as a result of this. They moved to industrial cities in quest of work. They received fresh vocational training and were placed in various industries. They progressed up the hierarchy as a result of their expertise and training. Statuses are attained in modern society, but statuses are conferred due to birth in traditional societies such as India. As a result, industrialization allows for more social mobility.

## 8. Urbanization

When people live in the city, they have a formal relationship with the people around them. They don't even recognize each other intimately. The centre of the city is called anonymity. People only know their close friends and relatives. The residents of the city are hidden their caste and their background. An individual position is according to their education, occupational, and income than their background. If an individual has higher education, higher income, and get involved in good occupational, it placed them in upper-class society. Urbanization facilitates them to remove factors that can hinder people to do social mobility.

## 9. Legislation

New legislation can also help people move up the socioeconomic ladder. When the Zamindari Abolition Act was approved, the majority of tenancy producers become owner cultivators, indicating that their status had improved from tenants to owners. Likewise, the legislative provision for employment reservation and promotion from Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes has aided social mobility.

A huge number of people from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes have benefited from reservations in terms of admission to professional universities, employment reservations, and promotions. When the V.R. Singh government approved the Mandal Commission findings, it also included employment reservations for other Backward Classes (OBCs).

#### 10. Politicisation

People have become more conscious of their rights as a result of increased education and exposure to mass mediums of communication, as well as increased interactions. People are also educated about their rights by political parties. People get together to demand that the authorities recognize their requests in order to attain their rights. These individuals may employ agitations, strikes, and other tactics to achieve their objectives.

To get votes, a political party makes a variety of compromises. They increase their social rank with the aid of these additional privileges

and facilities. Only a few people may become elected officials, officials, cabinet members, or the state's majority leader.

#### 11. Modernization

Modernization entails the use of scientific knowledge contemporary technologies. It also relates to reason and a secular lifestyle. People involved in low-status jobs such as scavengers are abandoning their conventional employment in favour of activities that are not unclean and do not pollute the environment as a result of technological advancements.

They move their posture upward in this way. Similarly, a country's degree of development influences whether or not social mobility is possible. Less evolved and traditional civilization maintain their ancient stratification systems and accretive statuses.

#### **B.4. Types of Social Mobility**

Yadav explained about types of social mobility in his article that a change in an individual's or group's social standing can take many different forms and shapes. One form of mobility may exist at one moment, while another may exist at a later time. Each of the following kinds is not mutually exclusive; they may overlap; they are given various labels merely for the sake of convenience and analysis.

##### 1. Horizontal Social Mobility

Horizontal mobility, according to Sorokin, refers to geographical, religious, political party, family, occupational, and



another horizontal movement that occurs without a visible change in vertical position. Since the second part of the nineteenth century, there has been a rise in the geographical movement of persons within Western nations, indicating horizontal mobility.

Individuals have lost all ties with their birthplace. Individuals go from one location to the next in quest of prestigious careers. Individual geographical migration has increased as a result of modern transportation. The greater circulation of social things and values, such as newspaper news, automobile implements, birth control, or money, is another articulation of territorial mobility, according to Sorokin. If the socioeconomic things are used by more and more people of the same class, irrespective of country or territorial boundaries, this is an example of horizontal expression.

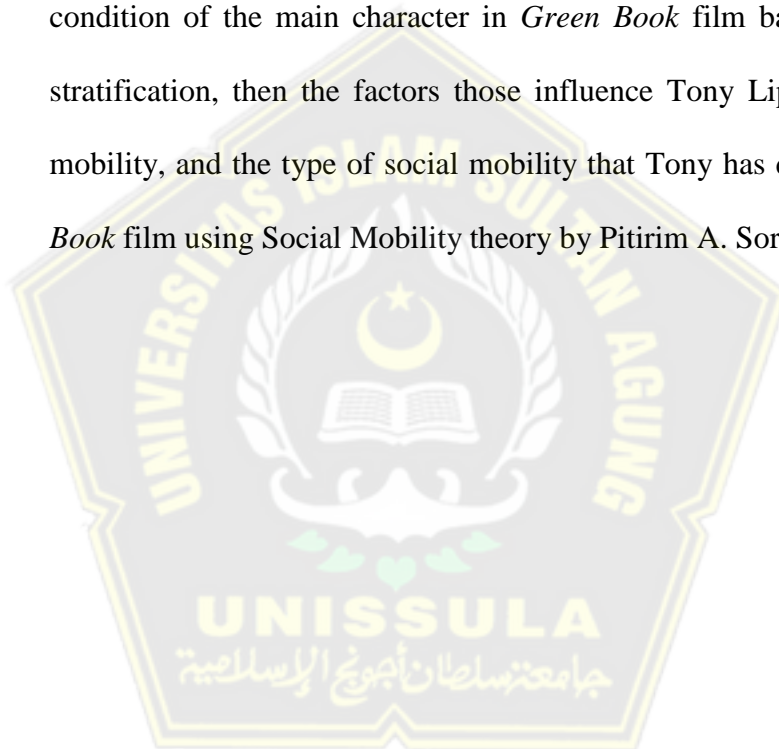
## 2. Vertical Social Mobility

Vertical mobility is defined as any change in an individual's or group's occupational, economic, or political standing that results in a shift in their position. Vertical social mobility, according to Sorokin, refers to the relationships that occur when a person (or a social item) moves from one social category to another.

Vertical social mobility can be classified as rising or declining, or social climbing or sinking, depending on the direction of change. Vertical mobility, in basic terms, refers to a shift in social status, either upward or below, and can be classified as ascending or falling

mobility. When a large businessman suffers losses and is forced out of business, he is regarded as a low-status individual. On the other hand, if a little businessman with money and manipulative abilities become industrial, he rises the social ladder. As a result, his place in the hierarchy increases.

It can be concluded that this study explained about the condition of the main character in *Green Book* film based on social stratification, then the factors those influence Tony Lip to do social mobility, and the type of social mobility that Tony has done in *Green Book* film using Social Mobility theory by Pitirim A. Sorokin.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presented the research method of the study. There are three-part to be explained in this part such as type of the research, type of data and data organizing including data collecting and analyzing the data.

#### A. Type of Research

This study employed qualitative research as a research method. If the study of obtaining, assessing, and interpreting non-numerical data, such as language, is used in qualitative research, it is known as qualitative research. Qualitative analysis may be used to understand how people perceive and interpret their social environment. There is the qualitative data that must be searched which was clearly stated by Cropley in Introduction to Qualitative Research Method:

To achieve the requisite observations, knowledge gained by qualitative analysis is largely, but not always, collected using narratives in which the individuals being analyzed express how they interpret the environment. This most clearly includes speech or writing but can include other means of correspondence such as diaries, literary or journalistic works, audio or videotapes, or artworks, or also result from the ordinary way of carefully and systematically watching individuals going through their lives.

While this is not always the case, it is normal for narratives to contain interviews (Cropley 11).

In this case, the researcher must view the data using a descriptive tool. The data is provided in the form of sentences, phrases, prologues, dialogues, monologues, quoting or paraphrasing, and not in the mathematical processing process, such as numbers.

## **B. Data Organizing**

This data organizing consists of the steps in collecting the data and types of the data.

### **B.1. Data Collecting Method**

This research had five steps in collecting data:

#### **B.1.1. Watching the Film**

Watching the film was the first step in collecting the data. The film produced in 2018 and the duration of the film itself is around two hours the film provides more dialogue than action. The researcher watched the film several times to acquire general knowledge such as identifying the characters, understanding the plot, conflict, and theme.

#### **B.1.2. Reading the Film Script**

The primary source was reading the film script of Green Book. The researcher was reading the dialogue that consists of plays on words, correct spelling of dialogue to find the storyline of the film as analysis in

this study or to find the meaning in the film such as social value and educational value.

### **B.1.3. Identifying the Data**

After watching the movie and reading the script film, the researcher was identifying the value that is classified into social and educational value. The purpose of this step was to find the pieces that analyzed in the film. The researcher underlines, highlight, and send the codes to classify the details.

### **B.1.4. Classifying the Data**

Classifying the data was the following step. Classifying means determining when a problem formulation has taken into consideration several points of view in the study of which the primary data to be used are categorized as the same as the problem formulation as the finding and discussion discussed in Chapter IV. Column numbers, film screenplay contents, scenes, a form of analysis, references, and comments are all included in the appendix.

### **B.1.5. Reducing the Data**

The last step of collecting data was reducing the data from the general to get more specific. The selection strategies, this phase aims to finalize classified data. This ensures that to optimize and simplify the data, identical or bad data is omitted. In this step, only the strong and the most important knowledge is used to resolve the problem formulation. Final

data supporting issue formulation are stored in the finalized data, where suitable secondary data are applied accordingly.

## **B.2. Types of the Data**

The types of data divided into two types:

### **1. The Primary Data**

The primer data was the main data used in research. The main data used is directly collected from the subject of the analysis. The primary data of this research taken from the film Green Book with the duration of about 2 hours and it provides dialogue and monologue as the primary data used.

### **2. The Secondary Data**

The secondary data was the data collected from the supporting source to explain the primary source of data relating to the literature associated with the research object, including the documentation. The secondary data taken from journals, articles, and books related to the study.

## **C. Analyzing The Data**

The final section of this chapter was analyzing the data. Analyzing the data strives to provide highly clear information about the data. The data type employed in this study was descriptive analysis data. The method is to use a description to describe, evaluate and understand all of the existing data. While the result of this study is provided in Chapter four.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explains findings and discussions, the researcher intends to make a clear explanation about the problem formulation that was stated in chapter one. This chapter focuses on the social stratification belonging to Tony Lip in the *Green Book* film, the factors that facilitate him in doing social mobility, and the type of social mobility he has done in the *Green Book* film using Pitirim A. Sorokin's social mobility theory.

#### A. Social Stratification Belongs to Tony Lip in *Green Book* Film

People live in so many different societies and every society has different strata in it, the strata itself will determine a person what society they are in. People in the world are divided into three groups: those who are extremely wealthy, those who are impoverished, and those who are in the centre of society. Social stratification is a term used to describe how people are divided. Stratification, according to Sorokin (1959) in Soekanto (2017), is the division of people or society into hierarchical groups. The upper classes, the middle classes, and the bottom classes are the manifestations (Sufa 25). Furthermore, this *Green Book* film related to social stratification in the 1960s which divide into four classes, there are the middle class, the working poor class, the lower class, and the upper class.

Among those classes, the social stratification belongs to Tony Lip as the main character is the working poor class as explained in *Two Americans* and *The Great Society* by Henderson “The working poor class consisted of working Americans whose income is lower than the poverty line. Most think of poverty as being unemployed, but the majority of the working poor class is employed, they just make such low wages it is hard for them to save up money and keep their job (Henderson, par.2).” There are five quotes related to this social stratification that belonged to Tony Lip’s society in the 1960s.

LIP: Gimme Loscudo’s hat.

COAT-CHECK GIRL: But he said...

**LIP: I know, just give it to me...**

**He bangs her a couple bucks, she turns the hat over to him.**

... (02:50-02:57)

LOSCUDO: My hat! Jesus Christ, if you had tits, I’d kiss ya! How the hell’d you find it?

ANGLE ON LIP standing in front of the table.

**LIP: Heard it was missing, so I looked into it.**

LOSCUDO: I wanted to kill that broad.

LIP: Wasn’t her fault.



JILLY RIZZO: Who had the balls to clip it?

**LIP: Don't worry about it, I took care of him.**

LOSCUDO: I hope you gave him some beating. Loscudo pulls out a wad of cash, peels off a C-note.

**LIP: No, I can't. It was my pleasure, Mr. Loscudo.** Loscudo SLAMS the MONEY into Lip's hand.

LOSCUDO: Bullshit. And from now on you don't have to call me Mister Loscudo, ya hear me? (05:07-05:40)

The reference explains that the working poor class is a person who has a lower income than the poverty line and they only have low wages, so they cannot save the money. It relates to the dialogue that Lip is having another way to get more money even if he's working as a bouncer in Copa. He was being a thief who steals Mr. Loscudo's hat and pretends to be a person who has found that hat and gives it back to Mr. Loscudo, then he gets more money from Mr. Loscudo as a thank for him cause he took care of his hat.

**A six-story brick building with fire escapes framing the windows.**

**Parked cars fill both sides of the street.** Lip's car pulls up and parks in front of a fire hydrant. He gets out, grabs a garbage truck, and puts it over the hydrate.

**Lip enters the small one-bedroom apartment.** He moves to the kitchen, opens the refrigerator, chugs half a bottle of milk.

...

**Close on - a black and white TV**, the Yankees play the san Francisco giants, game 6 of the world series. (06:00-07:15)

According to the reference to Henderson in the second paragraph, it explains that most working poor class Americans are not having a job or are unemployed and most of them have lower wages which makes them cannot have a good way of living. It relates to the monologue in the film that Lip is an American worker who has not a job, he lives in a small apartment with his big family and he is having a black-white TV. It proves that he is from the working poor class. It can be seen from the dialogue below:

Nicola: Salute

They start stuffing their faces.

**Dolores: If anyone hears about a job for Tony, let us know.**

**Lip: Dolores**

**Rudy: What happened, you get fired?**

**Dolores: No, Copa's closing for repairs. He needs something for just a couple months.**

Johny: I'll ask around. (08:59-09:13)

The quote above, it explains that the working poor class is a person who has the exact job and he has a lower income so that he can save money anymore. It deals

with the dialogue that Lip is not having the exact job since he know that Copa got repairs for a couple of months as Dolores said that her husband is needed a job because he has to fill the family need. It can be concluded that social stratification belongs to Tony Lip as the main character in *Green Book* film is on the working poor class. The dialogue below describes the class social stratification of Tony:

IN GORMAN'S HOTDOGS CAFFE

Johny: I'm telling you, this is gonna be the easiest fifty bucks you ever made. (09:56-10:00)

...

**Gorman: Bet's simple. Half a C-Note. Most hotdogs in an hour wins. With toppings. (10:30-10:34)**

...

**The table filled an assortment of hot dogs. Everyone CHEERS, CLAPS, as Lip and Fat Paulie STUFF THEIR FACES.**

(10:50-11:03)

...

Dolores: Where were you?

Lip: Gorman's. Fat Paulie bet me fifty bucks he could eat more hot dogs than me. He knocked off twenty-four. Guy's an animal.

**Dolores: Are you crazy, you lost fifty dollars?**

**Lip: Dolores, please. I ate thirty (twenty-six).** (11:19-11:45)

The dialogue explains that since Copa got repairs, he has no job and it means that he cannot fill the family needs. He looks for another way to get money then he comes to Gorman's Hotdog to have a small competition as Gorman said that "who eats more hotdogs with toppings, he wins" and Johny said that "it will be the easiest way to get fifty bucks he ever made. He wins and gets the money for his family's needs as well. It deals with the references which explain that most working poor class have not an exact job or are unemployed, which makes him difficult to have a good social mobility.

**Jules Podell: Hey Lip, some guy called over here. A doctor's looking for a driver. You interested?**

**Lip: Yeah.**

Jules Podell: They're interviewing guys tomorrow afternoon. Here's the address.

**Lip, wearing slacks and a bowling style shirt, stands at the front of Carnegie Hall.**

He takes out a piece of paper, looks at it. (12:00-12:32)

The dialogue tells that since Copa got repaired makes Lip lost his job and he cannot fill the family's need. The day after he got money from Gorman Hotdogs

Caffee, he got a call from Jules Podell and he tells him that a doctor need a driver, as Lip said that he is interested for that job and he ask for the Doctor's address then had an interview with the doctor. It deals with the references that the working poor class is a person who has no job and has lower income so that he cannot save their money or they need more money.

## **B. Factors of Social Mobility**

There is nothing done without factors to do social mobility. Some factors facilitate some people doing social mobility. Performance and development to achieve radical alterations in the assessment system are two aspects that might be linked to these characteristics. There are factors of social mobility according to Sorokin in Dr Kumar Satyendra Yadav's article, these are divided into motivation, achievement and failure, education, skills and training, migration, industrialization, urbanization, legislation, politicization, and modernization. Among those factors, there are only two factors that might facilitate Tony Lip as the main character to do social mobility they are Motivation and skill.

### **1. Motivation**

The first factor that facilitates Tony to do social mobility is Motivation. According to Yadav in his article, each individual has a desire not only to have a better way of living but also wants to improve upon his social stand. In an open system, it is possible to achieve any status. This openness motivates people to work hard and improve upon their skills so that they can attain higher social status. Without such motivation and efforts on the part of the individual social

mobility is impossible (Yadav, par.29). In the film, three quotes that related to this factor are:

Dolores: So what happened with the doctor interview?

Lip: He ain't a real doctor, he's a piano player.

Dolores: You can be that?

Lip: I guess. He lives on top of Carnegie Hall. You should seen this place, Dee it was filled with statues and all kinds of fancy crap. And he was sitting on a frigging throne all dressed up like the king of the jungle bunnies.

**Dolores: He's colored? You wouldn't last a week with him.**

**Lip: For the right money, I would. (21:16 – 21:55)**

The dialogue tells that Tony is striving to make a better life as well as he strives to get a new job for a couple of months. The reason that motivates Tony to do this is for his family to live their life as well. He decides to look for a job even if he knows that the person who will be working with him is coloured. As he said that he will be doing everything for the right money to fulfill the family's needs. Dealing with the reference that every individual wants to have a better way of living for themselves or their family and it will never happen if they do not have any motivation to motivate them and to make it possible.

Dolores: He wanted to know if I'd be okay with him taking my husband away from his family for two months. He said he'd pay you what you asked for.

**Lip: It's good money, Dolores. You know we need it. I can't be eating thirty hot dogs every day.**

Dolores: I know, I said it was okay for you to go. (23:07 – 23:44)

At first, Dr. Shirley hasn't agreed with Tony when he offers that he asked to get paid a buck and a quarter a week. Then later morning Dr. Shirley calls him and speaks to his wife (Dolores) to make sure that she will be okay if he takes his husband away from his family for around two months and Dr. Shirley will pay him what his husband asks for. So, here is another reason that motivates Tony to take this job as well as his wife agrees with its consequences that she will be far away from his husband for around two months till the Christmas eve. It deals with the reference that motivation is needed for those who want to move up the social ladder and it can motivate people to work harder to make anything possible.

Record Exec: **Here's the first half of your pay. You'll get the rest when the tour's over.**

Lip: Uh-uh, I gotta get paid every week.

Record Exec: **Sorry, that's not how the record company does it. We gotta have some guarantee you'll finish the job.**

Lip: Why the hell wouldn't I finish the job? I took it, didn't I?

Record Exec: Then you've got nothing to worry about. Here's the deal, Mr. Vallelonga. It's your job to get Don to all his tour dates on time. If he misses any shows, you're not getting your back-end.

**Lip: He's not gonna miss any shows. (23:46 – 24:13)**

The dialogue refers to the reference that motivation is required for individuals who wish to climb the social ladder, and it can inspire people to work harder to achieve their goals. Here is another reason that motivates him to finish this job. On his first day when he meets the record exec and they give him half the first pay for him and he also said that he will give the rest when he finishes his job because the record exec gotta have some guarantee that Tony will finish his job when the tour concert is over.

## **2. Skill**

The second is factor that facilitates Tony Lip as the main character is skill. Yadav stated in his article that society not only assigns higher social status but also gives higher economic rewards and other privileges to those persons who have this training. Keeping in view these incentives people undergo this training with the hope to move up the social ladder. In other words, skills and training facilities in the improvement of the position, leading to social mobility (Yadav, par. 35). There are two quotes in the film related to the skill.

Dr. Shirley: Actually, it's a bit more complicated than that. Have you ever driven professionally before?



**Lip: Sanitation, Garbage trucks. Plus I drive my boss home at night. I can drive anything.**

...

**Lip: I worked a lot of joints. The wagon Wheel, Peppermint Longue, Copa**

...

**Lip: Public relations (15:17 – 15:55)**

The dialogue tells that Dr. Shirley is going to have a tour concert in the deep south and he needs a driver for that. Tony has been working in that position for a long time as well as he works at Copa as a bouncer and also being a driver for his boss every night. As he said to Dr. Shirley that he can drive anything like garbage trucks, drive his boss home, and he worked a lot of joints like a wagon wheel, peppermint Longue, and Copa, also being a public relation. He gets the job to fulfill his family's needs. Based on the reference said that skill and training can facilitate an individual to do social mobility. It deals with the reference that his experience of being a driver is such training for him to have that skill to be a driver for Dr. Shirley in accompanying him through his tour concert to the Deep South. The dialogue below tells about the skills that Tony Lip has.

**Dr. Shirley: I had my record label ask around town to find me a right man, Your name came up more than once. You've**

**impressed a lot of people by the way you handle trouble. That's why I called and asked about your availability.**

Lip: Look, I got no problem being on the road with you. But I ain't no butler, I ain't ironing shirts, and I am not shining nobody's shoes. You need someone to get you from point A to point B? You need someone to make sure there's no problem along the way and you going through the the Deep South, believe me, there's gonna be problems. **So if you want me, it's gotta be a buck and a quarter a week. Or go hire the little chink that just pranced out of here and see how far you get.** (17:24 – 18:17)

The reference by Yadav on paragraph 35 explains that society is not only giving a higher social status but also giving economic rewards to those who have skills and trained before with the hope to move up the social ladder. Dr. Shirley is not only looking for a driver but more like a personal assistant, who will prepare anything for him to get from point A to point B before going to his show. Dr. Shirley works at some record label in New York which helps him to get the right man for that job. It proves that Tony is a good worker, a responsible man, and he is good enough to be in that in that position with Dr. Shirley as a driver for his tour concert to the deep south. Even if in the end, Tony offers Dr. Shirley that if he wants Tony to be his driver, then it's gotta be a buck and a quarter a week. It can be concluded that motivation required Tony to climb the social ladder and it inspires him to work harder, while skill can give the economic reward as Tony

Lip's skill in driving any kind of car. Tony can fulfill his family's need to make a better way of life.

### C. Type of Social Mobility

There are two types of social mobility, but one type of social mobility that happens in *Green Book* film is horizontal social mobility. Yadav stated in his article that According to Sorokin, Horizontal mobility refers to territorial, religious, political party, family, occupational and another horizontal shifting without any noticeable change in vertical position (Yadav, par.8). There are five quotes related to the type of social mobility.

**Frank "Tony Lip" Vallelonga, 40s, Copa bouncer,** moves quickly through the crowd. Lip is imposing with a charismatic presence. You don't mess with this guy.

... ..

RECORD EXEC: Here's the first half of your pay. You'll get the rest when the tour's over.

LIP: Uh-uh, I gotta get paid every week.

RECORD EXEC: Sorry, that's not how the record company does it. Lip glares at him.

RECORD EXEC: (CONT'D) We gotta have some guarantee you'll finish the job.

**LIP: Why the hell wouldn't I finish the job? I took it, didn't I?**

The Record Exec glances at his assistant, then back at Lip.

RECORD EXEC: Then you've got nothing to worry about. The Exec holds out the car keys. As Lip reaches for them, the Exec pulls them back.

RECORD EXEC: (CONT'D) **Here's the deal, Mr. Vallelonga. It's your job to get Don to all his tour dates on time. If he misses any shows, you're not getting your back-end.**

Lip takes the keys.

**LIP: He's not gonna miss any shows.**

RECORD EXEC: Good. And you're going to need this. He hands Lip a small GREEN BOOK. (23:46-24:13)

The dialogue tells that Lip is trying to change his life, from being unemployed to being someone who gets a job, and finally, he gets a job although the job is the same as his previous job, which is a driver. It deals with the reference that the social mobility that happens in Lip's life is horizontal social mobility because he moves to the same positions before as a driver.

DR. SHIRLEY: Tony, when we arrive in a city, the first thing I'd like you to do is check the piano where I'm playing. Make sure it's a Steinway as per my contract.

**Lip pulls out a pen, writes “STAIN WAY” on the map.**

DR. SHIRLEY: (CONT'D) And could you see to it that I have a bottle of Cutty Sark in my room every night.

**LIP: Every night? Lip smiles. Well if you ever need any help with that. (29:12-29:33)**

This conversation tells about his first day of working as a driver for Dr. Shirley as he told him to check the piano where he wants to play is a Steinway as per his contract and Dr. Shirley asked him to offer a bottle of Cutty Sark every night in his room. He is not only being a driver but he is like a personal assistant. Lip ever been a driver and a personal assistant also for his boss when he works at Copa. Lip gets this chance as well as he can get money for his family. It deals with the reference that social mobility happens in his life is horizontal mobility, because he gets the same job as his previous job.

**Dr. Shirley: One more thing we will be attending many events before and after the concert, interacting with some of the wealthiest and most highly educated people in the country. It is my feeling that your diction, as charming as it may be in tri-state area, could use a bit of finesse.**

...

Dr. Shirley: There are simple techniques I can teach you that are quite effective. I can help you.

Lip: I don't need no goddamn help. If people don't like the way I talk, they can go take a shit.

...

**Dr. Shirley: Because you can do better. And here's another thing as guest of honor, I will be announced when I enter these intimate events. You will be announced as well. Vallelonga may be difficult to pronounce. I was thinking "Valle" would be more appropriate. Tony Valle. It's short and simple.**

Lip: Nuh uh. If they got a problem with Vallelonga, they can call me Tony Lip. (35:49-37:06)

According to Sorokin in Yadav that horizontal social mobility is an individual moving from one place to another place with the same position. It deals with the dialogue explaining that Dr. Shirley asks him to change his diction in his speaking and he asks him to short his last name from "Vallelonga" to "Valle", as Dr. Shirley said that he will be announced as his personal assistant when he attends intimate events. He believes in Lip that he could do better and he offers to give him some techniques to teach him in speaking English so it gives him a chance to get on the social ladder.

**LIP: This ain't the piano, right?**

The STAGE MANAGER approaches. This guy's big, Duke Wayne with a hammer holster.

STAGE MANAGER: That's it.

**LIP: This isn't a Steinway...?**

STAGE MANAGER: So what?

**LIP: Dr. Shirley only plays on Steinway-brand pianos. It's in his written contract.**

STAGE MANAGER: Who's Dr. Shirley?

LIP: Dr. Shirley--the Don Shirley Trio?

STAGE MANAGER: Does it really matter?

LIP: Yes, it does. It's in his contract.

STAGE MANAGER: I bet there ain't two Steinways in the whole state of Indiana.

**LIP: Then you better move your ass and start lookin'.**

(47:19-48:23)

Horizontal social mobility is a movement in an individual or group with the same profession. Here is the dialogue explaining Lip really does his job as a driver and a personal assistant who will get prepared for everything that Dr. Shirley needs before his show and here is Lip as the stage manager to get ready a Steinway piano as per his contract that Dr. Shirley only plays for that kind of piano, he does not want to know where he can get that piano but he forces him to look for it so

that Dr. Shirley can play the piano nicely. As he's done before as a driver, he really took care of his boss.

**Lip stops walking, holds his hand in front of Shirley. Lip reaches behind his back, PULLS OUT A GUN, SHOOTS INTO THE AIR.**

ON CUE, one of the runks from the bar, knife in hand, jumps out from BEHIND THE CADDY and SPRINTS OFF, followed by the other drunk. THEY HIGH-TAIL IT OUT OF THERE. Shirley looks to Lip, shocked.

**LIP: Don't ever flash a wad of cash in a bar.**

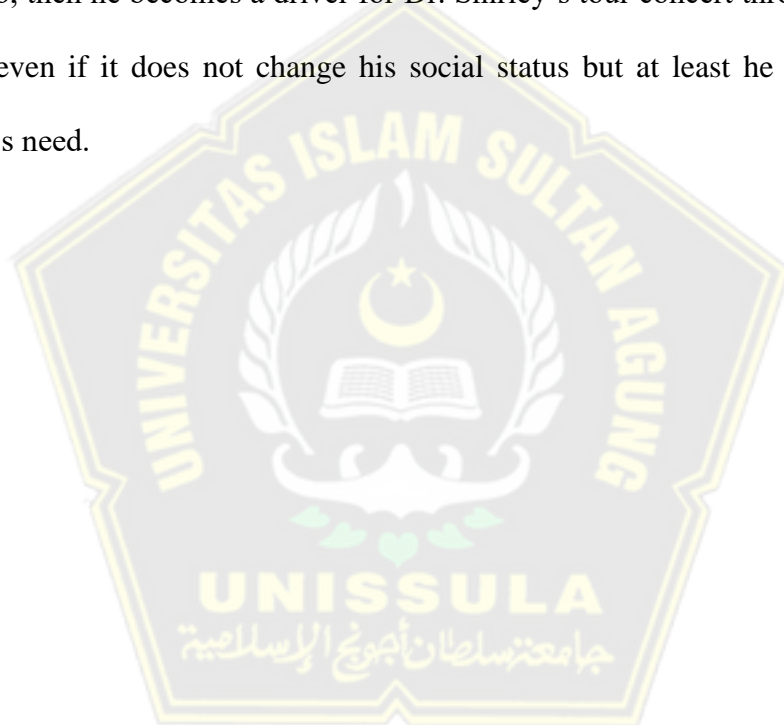
As Lip walks to the car...

DR. SHIRLEY I knew you had a gun! (1:50:43-1:51:12)

As Sorokin stated in Yadav that horizontal mobility is a movement of an individual or group from one place to another place with the same prestige. It relates to the dialogue tells that Lip is going to save Dr. Shirley when he is out of the box. Dr. Shirley flashes cash in the bar and it makes some people want to pickpocket. Lip know it well because he has been working at the bar as a bouncer and it got Lip this job to be a driver for Dr. Shirley while he is doing his tour concert. It can be concluded that the type Tony has done in the film is horizontal social mobility as he has the same position as previous for being a driver.



Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that social stratification has a relationship with social mobility because discussing social stratification help people to determine people of what society they are in and decide the type of social mobility people has done. It can be found in the main character of Green Book film named Tony Lip. Tony is coming from the working poor class as he is being unemployed but he is going to make a better way of living by looking for a new job, then he becomes a driver for Dr. Shirley's tour concert through the Deep South even if it does not change his social status but at least he can fulfill his family's need.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the findings as they relate to the analysis. It also makes some suggestions relevant to the research. This study wraps up the analysis of the film *Green Book* in this subchapter, which are conclusion and suggestion.

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the finding discussed in chapter four, there are three results. The first one is about social stratification belonging to Tony Lip as the main character in *Green Book* film using social stratification's theory in the 1960s era. The second one is the factors that influence Tony Lip to do social mobility and the third is revealing the type of social mobility done by Tony Lip using the social mobility theory by Pitirim A. Sorokin.

According to social stratification in the 1960s explained in *Two Americans* and *The Great Society* article by Henderson, it determined that Tony Lip is from the working poor class society. It can be seen from his environment that he lives in a small apartment with his big family, he has no job or is unemployed because the place he worked before is closed for repair in a couple of months, his income is lower than the middle class and it makes him cannot have a better way of living.

There are so many factors that might facilitate people to do social mobility but are only two factors that facilitate Tony Lip to do his social mobility. The first

is motivation, as Tony Lip has no job but he has to fulfill his family's needs, which motivates him to do social mobility. He obsessed to have a better way of living, as he knew that it was his obligation to make it possible for his family. The second is skills, has he ever been a driver before like sanitation, garbage trucks, and he ever drive his boss home, he also worked in a lot of joints like the Wagon Wheel, Peppermint Longue, and public relation. He got a job driving a musician in his tour concert to the Deep South for a couple of months without home till Christmas eve.

Related to the type of social mobility by Pitirim A. Sorokin, the type of social mobility Tony has done is horizontal social mobility. He moves from one social status to another but it does not change his social status and he has the same profession as previous being a driver. He worked at Copa and he drives his boss home, he lost his job and becomes a driver for a musician during the tour concert. It can be concluded that social stratification has a relationship with social mobility because discussing social stratification help people to determine people of what society they are in and decide the type of social mobility people has done.

## **B. Suggestion**

This research is offered with the intention that readers who enjoy viewing the film would continue to study literature in which the story is based on fact, allowing them to expand their knowledge of history and boost their appreciation for literary works.

This study is far from perfect; the researcher is attempting to offer a more in-depth analysis of it but in a more constrained area. Students who are interested in analyzing literary works on similar topics should use this study as a reference to continue and develop this study with more analysis along with the social mobility in particular, or other conditions in general, which appear in the film, and other aspects that are applied in the film.



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