

Kişilerarası İlişkilerin Analizi: Film, Yeşil Kitap*

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ÖZET

Kişilerarası ilişkiler, kelimenin tam anlamıyla, iki veya daha fazla insan arasındaki bağlantıları, sosyal ilişkileri içermektedir. Dünya var olduğundan beri, insanlar resmi veya gayri resmi olarak başkalarıyla iletişim halindedirler. Ancak bir yandan da zorlanmaktadırlar. Özellikle kişilerarası ilişkilerde ırkçılık tüm dünyada hala büyük bir sorundur. Medya, filmler ve diziler, kamuoyunun çevredeki olaylardan haberdar olmasını sağlayanlardır. Bu çalışma, kişilerarası ilişki teorilerinin analizi kapsamında, bir siyah ve bir beyaz olan iki Amerikalı arasındaki kişilerarası ilişkilerin farklı bakış açıları üzerine nitel bir çalışma yapmayı amaçlamaktadır. Film ilk kez bu açıdan incelenmektedir. Dolayısıyla indeksin literatürde bu şekilde analiz edilmemiş olmasının alana katkı sağlamanın faydalı olacağı muhakkaktır. Bu çalışma "Green Book" adlı film ile sınırlıdır. Son zamanlarda henüz yeni ödül almış ayrımcılık örnekleriyle ilgili diğer filmlerin analizinin de alana önemli katkılar sağlayacağı şüphesizdir. Sosyalleşme sürecinde öğrenilen ayırım, izleyiciyi güçlü tarafın aldığı güç mesafesi hakkında düşünmeye sevk etmektedir. 21. yüzyılın uygar ve gelişmiş ülkelerinde ırkçılığın hala var olduğu çok acı bir gerçektir. Kişilerarası ilişkinin iyi yönetilerek başarılabacağı düşüncesi, filmin 2021'de Oscar almasını sağlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişilerarası ilişkiler, Yeşil Kitap, ırkçılık, Güç mesafesi, Güven

Analysis of Interpersonal Relations: Film, Green Book

ABSTRACT

Interpersonal relations literally involve connections and social affairs between two or more people. Since the world existed, people have been in contact with others formally or informally. However, they are also struggling. Especially in interpersonal relations, racism is still a big problem throughout the world. Media, films, and TV serials are the ones that make the public get aware of the happenings around them. This study aims to make a qualitative study on different perspectives of interpersonal relations between two Americans, a black and a white within the scope of analysis of interpersonal relation theories. It is the first time that the film has been studied from this perspective. Therefore, the fact that the index has not been analyzed in this way in the literature will certainly be beneficial to contribute to the field. This study is limited to the film called "Green Book". There is no doubt that the analysis of other films about discrimination examples that have just received awards recently will also make significant contributions to the field. The distinction learned in the socialization process leads the viewer to think about the power distance the strong party takes. It is a very sad fact that racism still exists in the civilized and developed countries of the 21st century. The idea that the interpersonal relationship can be achieved by managing well made the film win an Oscar in 2021.

Key Words: Interpersonal relations, Green Book, Racism, Power distance, Trust

INTRODUCTION

The starting point of interpersonal relations is in the person inside. A person who is aware of the needs, desire, and basic perspective of life achieve more in life wherever s/he lives. In order to realize the surrounding, the first question starts with –wh ones, who, where, when, how. It is like a dialogue rather than a monologue. Every person has both dreams and fantasies. Intentionally or unintentionally, a person can struggle with himself or herself to achieve. Achievement is important

due to its result in happiness. That is to say, the more successful a person is, the happier she gets. As Hartley (1999) mentions, the success of interpersonal relations is possible under some circumstances: firstly the relationship should be between at least two people. There is one receiver and one sender. Secondly, the role between the two has a strong impact. The power distance between the roles is really vital in order to determine the relationship as an informal or formal situation. The messages through the senders are essential to analyze the discourse. In this situation, the differences, the values, the ethical rules, and the morals either satisfy the relations between the people or hamper them. The alluring point is the intention of each. Duration goes on in a spiral style. Each communication style is up to the other. Communication ignites its heat by taking feedback as De Fleur (1989) impressed. Feedback is the one that explains how the message is criticized or in what way the message affects the other side. As Kurt Lewin (Parlet, 1991) introduced, besides all these above, the living space is also important. The atmosphere of the place affects the people there either apprehensively or placidly. The distance, the place, and the population change the perspectives of reality.

METHOD

Examining is rather essential to take the dimensions of interpersonal relationships. Especially racism in interpersonal relations is still a big problem throughout the world. Media, films, and TV serials are the ones that make the public get aware of the happenings around them. In this context, this study aims to make a qualitative study on different perspectives of interpersonal relations between two Americans, a black and a white within the analysis of interpersonal relation theories. The film is examined from twelve perspectives; the intrapersonal functional theory, relational communication theory, coordinated management meaning, communication competence theory, relational dialectics theory, social exchange theory, social penetration theory, uncertainty reduction theory, attachment theory, attribution theory, covariation theory, and the fundamental interpersonal relationship orientation. It is the first time that the film has been studied from these perspectives. Therefore, it is certain that it would be beneficial to contribute to the field that the index has not been analyzed in this way in the literature.

The film which was produced in 2021 became a blockbuster. The name of film “Green Book” won the Oscar. It took its name from the book prepared for the negro drivers on the motorway. This book guides the negro drivers on the most important secure way while driving long distances. Furthermore, it is called “Green Book” since not only the publisher’s surname is green but also the book cover is green. The main characters are Viggo Mortensen and Mahershala Ali. The two characters are really different from each other. While Mortenson acts as an ordinary Italian, Ali is a famous pianist and a well-educated character in the film. The conflict between them is in their attitude, clothes, and talking. They are totally opposite from each other.

DATA ANALYSIS

The film analyzes interpersonal relations and enlightens the perspective of cognition. Firstly, the intrapersonal functional theory which is emphasized by Timothy Leary and expanded by Frank Dance and Carl Lanson (1976) determines one’s own cultural, sociological, and psychological ties. The theory takes the dimension of meaning, connection, and regulation. While being in contact with each other, the two characters in the film have an impact on each other. Both of their characters are well identifiable from the feedback. While the white driver is physically strong, the black pianist is cognitively vigorous. For example; before starting traveling, the pianist took permission from the driver’s wife. This gives real meaning and connection to the family relations of the Italian white family. In the name of this attitude, the wife feels more prestigious and valuable than before. Secondly, relational communication theory is another vital factor. As Rogers (2008) and Miller determine, the more secure the person feels, the closer the person gets. Furthermore, Duncan (1972) mentions that talking is an important factor in a relationship. While the two were inseparable, control, trust, and intimacy were in the relationship. However, when the Italian driver rescued him from a big fight in the bar, everything changed between them. For the first time perhaps, the driver took control. They approached each other. The pianist began to trust him more than he used to. It means their relations took part in a completed one rather than an incomplete one. The relationship

between them got so close that coordinated management meaning began to continue as a third step. As Pearce and Cronen (1980) say, this theory aims to find relations between the people in the name of the dialogues. The theory consists of coordination, management, and meaning. The more they spoke to each other, the more they learned about themselves. This ultimately taught them how to take risks so as to survive. On the way to the Tennessee stop, the driver stumbled upon his old friends by chance. These two offered him a job that was not a legal one. Understanding the risky position, the pianist did not allow him to be together with these men. Instead, they both spent their time chatting in the hotel lobby. This conjuncture could also be explained by the communication competence theory put forward by Spietzberg and Cupach (1982). The relationship between them is knitted up after their point of view had an intersection. They motivated each other by sharing their knowledge and talents. Their communication performance turned into communication competence. As the fifth one, the relational dialectics theory by Baxter (1998) is perceived. In the first case, people were connected to each other as long as they were in contact. During this contact, they began to learn more about one-to-one correspondence with each other. This caused them to get rid of all unknown parts. After spending time chatting together in the movie, they became aware of their private lives. This caused the two to understand each other more. From the perspective of social exchange theory as the 6th one, developed by Homans (1958), it could be said that both began to trust each other and felt that they had to do something for the other one due to feeling in debt since one rescued the other in case there was an unintended situation. For example, in the film, under the heavy rain, they were stopped by a patrol car. The policemen could not believe their eyes when they saw a white man was a chauffeur of a black. When they were arrested without any reason, the black one managed to use his authority to get rid of the situation. Both developed their relations by exchanging roles one after another. The status in their relations changed continuously as subordinate and superior according to the trouble they were in. By solving problems one after another, they managed to understand each other, their perspectives, their missions, and their mentalities. This can also be explained in social penetration theory. As introducing this theory, Altman and Taylor emphasize that a relationship is like an onion. The first cover is the so-called physical appearance which is open to everyone. The second surface is only open to people who get along well. For instance, the more they were open to each other in the movie, the more they learned about themselves. Their friendship continued as there is no uncertainty in their life. As Berger and Calabrese noted, the anticipation of prior interaction as defined in the uncertainty reduction theory was completed as the 8th interaction between them. Assuming the behaviour of the other was not hard anymore. They had an active strategy during the journey. In other words, they learnt a lot about their privacy. According to the attachment theory, as the 9th one (Bowlby, 1982), a person needs love, protection, and intimacy. The more a person needs the other, the more they get closer. For Hazan and Shaver (1987), there are three types of personalities; avoidant, ambivalent, and secure. The black pianist was avoidant at first. He was in difficulty having a relationship with the others whereas the driver trusted him from the beginning. He was so confident that he ignored being a driver of a black person. In fact, every attitude has a reason as defined in the attribution theory, the 10th. (Heider, 1958). At the place where they stopped, there were some prestigious stones for sale. The Italian man was relaxed enough to take the half precious stone and to put it in his pocket without taking any permission. He was used to doing these perhaps. It was normal for him. In addition to this, the 11th one the covariation theory introduced by Kelley (1972) researches the attitudes and results in three groups: consistency, distinctiveness, and consensus. In the film, in their behaviours, although there was no consensus, in some parts there was consistency. In other words, they found a common point to agree. As a last example, while there were in Georgia, Atlanta the pianist wanted to purchase a smart suit. He wanted to try it on before paying. However, he was not allowed. In every segregation position, the Italian driver was behind him. He was the one who calmed him and protected him from the others. By the end of the film, the fundamental interpersonal relationship orientation (Schutz, 1958) as the 12th one was definitely witnessed when the black pianist dropped by the Italian driver's house at Christmas after the journey had finished. He wanted to be accepted as one member of the Italian family. He filled his deprivation of love with the friendly attitude of the Italian driver and his family.

DISCUSSION and RESULTS

In the 21st global world, discrimination, in other words, segregation still occurs in spite of the fact that developed countries call themselves civilized. Hofstede's power distance still occurs in this era. What is more, as Kluckhohn and Strodtbeck (1961) present in their book *Variations in Value Orientation*, there is a hierarchical relationship among people. That is to say, power and responsibility which are distributed unequally throughout society overwhelm the subordinate than the superior. Furthermore, according to the cultural orientations and dimensions, the space around someone belongs to everyone however; some of them are less privileged than others, especially the black. Therefore, the black cannot use the public places with or without permission. This perspective leads strong versus weak uncertainty avoidance (Hofstede, 1980). In the film, the Italian family maintains a more relaxed atmosphere which can be defined as weak uncertainty avoidance societies. That means tolerance for the principles. The black pianist in spite of his hierarchical aspect feels secure and protected near the Italian man. As a result, he wanted to be one member of his family since he was motivated through the wielding consideration. Although both come from different cultural aspects, the Italian family's cultural side seems like a collective component shared in the mind. His way of living, that is to say, his lifestyle makes the black feel secure and comfortable without any comparisons.

Each person is a member of society. While living in a culture, being aware of cultural aspects, respecting morals, and values are essential. The most important one is to trust each other. According to the Chinese proverb, there are two types of excellent people; one is dead, and the other one is not yet born. This world is adequate for everybody providing that people know how to share and how to respect each other.

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