

## MIMICRY AND HYBRIDITY OF HOBBS IN DAVID LEITCH'S FAST AND FURIOUS: HOBBS AND SHAW (2019) MOVIE SCRIPT

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### Abstract

The purpose of the research is to determine the mimicry and hybridity issues that contained in the Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw (2019) movie script, which focus on the main character Luke Hobbs, and the diplomatic relation between U.S States and Samoa as the setting for the Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw (2019) movie. The kind of the research is library research that all of the data are collected from a movie script. The data is Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw (2019) movie script and the type of the method that uses is descriptive method. The frame of mind in the research is to examine postcolonial issues using the theory of Homi K. Bhabha, we will learn about the mimicry and hybridity of Luke Hobbs. The results of the research indicate that there are mimicry and hybridity issues in the character Luke Hobbs, who is a native Samoa who lives and adapts well in United States. Bhabha's postcolonial theory becomes an analytical equipment to revisit that behind every country there will always be history and relation, moreover there is a term about western countries and eastern countries which always have the connotation of colonial and colonized countries.

**Keywords** Mimicry, hybridity, postcolonial

### Introduction

Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw (2019). Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw is a United States movie with action and adventure genre directed by David Leitch. The movie tells the story of Luke Hobbs (Dwayne "The Rock" Johnson) and outcast Deckard Shaw (Jason Statham) form an impossible alliance when a cyber-genetically enhanced villain threatens the future of humanity. Seeing from the cultural differences between United States and Samoa carried on in the movie, this research will use the theory of Homi K. Bhabha's postcolonial concept of mimicry and hybridity. As we know, issues about Samoa and United States community have been shown in creative industry such as in movies. The issues are commonly connected to mimicry and hybridity. These issues will be focused on mimicry and hybridity that also found in Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw (2019). The reason for using the movie script Fast and

Furious: Hobbs and Shaw (2019) as an object because this movie is seen and accessed by many people, it is hoped that this research will be able to educate many people about the impact of postcolonialism more broadly through the depiction in the movie. So the writer is interested in exploring the relation between United States and Samoa that contained in the movie Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw (2019). Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw is a United States movie with action and adventure genre directed by David Leitch. The movie tells the story of Luke Hobbs (Dwayne "The Rock" Johnson) and outcast Deckard Shaw (Jason Statham) form an impossible alliance when a cyber-genetically enhanced villain threatens the future of humanity. Seeing from the cultural differences between United States and Samoa carried on in the movie, this research will use the theory of Homi K. Bhabha's

postcolonial concept of mimicry and hybridity.

After the Second World War, that was the period when the colonialism era ended in almost all third world countries or former colonial countries. Since then, the stereotype has emerged that the western countries are better than the eastern countries which makes a lot of migration from East to West. One of them is the United States, which is a western imperialist country with a lot of migration from third world countries. In early 1940 the population of the United States was 132.3 million and in 2020 the population of the United States increased rapidly by 341.4 million. As for the ethnicity chart in the United States in 2010, 72.4% were white, 12.6% black or African American, 5% Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 0.9% American Indian and Alaska Native, 6.2% some other race, and 2.9% two or more races (Census Major Innovations of the 1940 Census', 1940). According to the facts above, the power relations between East and West, especially culturally, still exist today. The power relations that occur are not only based on the relationship between colonial and colonized countries, for example, the United States and Samoa. Legally, the two countries have established diplomatic relations since 1971. Strengthened by the bonds those are formed by people to people, especially between citizens of the United States of Samoan origin.

Postcolonial studies itself began to emerge in the 1970s (Budiman, 2016). Whereas postcolonial theory is a critical theory as one form of a group of postmodern theories. There is heterogeneity both because of the region, the people, and the culture. The ideology of colonialism is that the ex-colonies will get a "losing" stigma as people who are under the control of a stronger, more powerful, prosperous colonizer who can change a person's poverty. There are two main topics regarding postcolonial criticism that is language and identity.

Whereas, the problem of identity is related to the problem of hybridity or a matter of national identity that changes because of the cultural influence of the colonial nation. There is also mimicry or the act of imitating colonial culture (Ghasemi et al., 2017). In the theory put forward by Homi K. Bhabha, those who have more knowledge will have power in colonialism. Knowledge becomes a tool to conquer other nations. Therefore, the colonized nation is often seen as uneducated and uncivilized nation. So, that the colonized people tend to imitate the colonial nation with the purpose that it will look equal. They tend to imitate their behavior and their appearance.

### Methodology

The kind of the research is library research that all of the data are collected from a movie script. The data is *Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw* (2019) movie script and the type of the method that uses is descriptive qualitative method. So that the research results qualitative cannot be separated from the subjectivity of the researcher. The results of qualitative research itself are strongly influenced by the views, thoughts, and knowledge of researchers.

The researcher download the movie script from legal resource in the internet (Subsence, n.d.), reading the entire *Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw* (2019) movie script to collect about postcolonial issues, then underlying the postcolonial things that relate on Homi K. Bhabha's theory that found in the part of Hobbs as the main character.

From the data that has been found from *Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw* (2019) movie script in the form of postcolonial issues, will be pursued again which will focus on the postcolonial issues of the main character, Luke Hobbs. Then it will be classified according to Homi K. Bhabha's theory in the form of mimicry and hybridity.

The data obtained will be presented in the form of a list containing the

postcolonial issues of the main character, namely Luke Hobbs. Then the results of the list will be explained according to Homi K. Bhabha's theory of postcolonial which contains mimicry and hybridity.

### Findings and Discussion

1. Hobbs is the main character who is told as a man who was born and raised in Samoa. When he was an adult, Hobbs decided to fly to the U.S. caused by some family problem and changed his nationality to become an American citizen. With Hobbs's new nationality status, Hobbs can join as a Diplomatic Security Service agent who has the requirements to be an American citizen. Because of his years of service and living in the U.S, make Hobbs behaves like a native, start from the lifestyle and language style that he uses.

#### a. Postcolonial

The purpose of postcolonial existence itself aims to build the intellectual level of a nation (colonized nation), produce a new culture and create a group of people with a new identity. In this case, the postcolonial aspect is often imaged in the Hobbs character, because Hobbs is an American citizen who was born and raised in Samoa. U.S and Samoa are countries that had postcolonial relations during World War II. After all of the tragedy of World War II, precisely in 1971 (U.S Department of State, 2020), Samoa and the U.S officially had a good diplomatic relations even though they were both former colonies and colonizers during the colonial period. Another effect of postcolonial era is there are so many immigrants from Samoa to U.S such as Luke Hobbs.

At 15' 51", Hobbs argues with Locke who is a CIA agent about their new mission that shows about Hobbs' job as a DSS agent.

"I'm DSS, you're CIA. I don't working for you"

DSS is Diplomatic Security Service is federal law enforcement and security army of the U.S Department of State. The DSS's primarily responsible is to protecting diplomatic assets and information of U.S.

One of the most important qualifications for being an agent of Diplomatic Security Service is be a United States citizen.

So, it is only natural that Luke Hobbs can easily become an American citizen and become a member of the DSS. That is one of the effects of postcolonial between America and Samoa.

#### b. Mimicry

Mimicry is often referred to as a form of imitating colonial culture, both in the form of behavior and manners. For colonized people, mimicry is considered as a way that can be taken to raise their ranks, as well as increase their dignity. By doing mimicry, they will also have the opportunity to have an advanced, better and competitive life.

Hobbs' mimicry towards American culture is seen at 19'32" which is indicated by the choice of words when he communicates.

That'd be "wanker" in your native language "Wanker" is an America slang word that means "Idiot". Hobbs completely adapt well with his environment, he also use slang word to communicate with his fellas. From the quotation above, it can be seen that the mimicry that Hobbs character does is seen through his choice of words and language style.

#### c. Hybridity

Hybridity is the process by which the colonial governing authority undertakes to translate the identity of the colonized within a singular universal framework, but then fails producing something familiar but new. A new mixed identity emerged from interference invaders and colonized challenges the authenticity of anything essentialist cultural identity.

There are some evidences that there is a hybridity issue on Hobbs character.

1) Seen in the 1.26'56" when Hobbs, Shaw and Hattie are choosing the weapons that they will use.

[His brothers coming out]

They got some matching tattoos with Hobbs, which is a typical of Samoan tattoo

[Pe'a]. Pe'a, body tattoo, is an ordeal that is not lightly undergone. It can take many weeks to complete. The design of Pe'a is symmetrical with a pattern consisting mainly of straight lines and larger blocks of dark cover. Samoans use the same tribal symbols in tattooing as they do in some of their local art work. These symbols are everywhere in American culture. Many of the curved lines and spiked designs found on today's popular t-shirts originated from Samoa's tatau.

2) At 1.33'48", Hobbs trying to convince Shaw to use those Samoan weapons against their enemy that will the day after.

Let's go old school. [Taking a traditional Samoa weapon, Fa'alaufa'i]

Fa'alaufa'i is a weapon in the form of a serrated stick that made of wood with an average of length is 805 mm and the width is 95 mm.

Hobbs is a DSS agent who is accustomed to using modern equipment, on this time Hobbs uses traditional Samoan weapon Fa'alaufa'i.

3) Start from 1.35'00" – 1.36'14", shows that Hobbs and his family member, Shaw, and Hattie spent their time to preparing all of the equipment, such as weapons, supporting technology, and ammunition.

[They arrange some hybrid weapon of traditional Samoan weapon and modern equipment with high tech]

In that scene, they combine traditional Samoan weapons and modern equipment such as computer with high technology to make a hybrid weapon to defeat the enemy.

4) While in Samoa, Hobbs often to combine his language that he uses to communicate with his relatives that shows at 1.39'41".

Usu! It's time.

"Usu" is Samoan term that means "Brother". Hobbs combines English with

Samoan language to demand his relatives to prepare.

### Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, conclusions can be drawn as following;

The mimicry element depicted in Luke Hobbs' character appears in Hobbs' way of communicating. Hobbs uses slang word to be equal to the person he is talking to.

The description of the hybridity element imaged in Luke Hobbs' character appears in several aspects, the first is from the aspect of appearance. Even though the clothes and the style that Hobbs wears seems modern and different from his family members in Samoa, Hobbs has a typical Samoan tattoo [Pe'a] which has a certain meaning. The second is that when Hobbs communicates with fellow Samoans, Hobbs combines English and Samoan languages. Finally, Hobbs combines modern high technology weapons with Samoan weapons [Fa'alaufa'i] to defeat the enemy.

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