

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

In the first chapter, a representation of the entire thesis is provided in order to give a comprehensible description about the topic being discussed. The subject matter is about the anti-colonial issues that occurred in *The Pianist* and *Defiance* movie scripts. Therefore, it is necessary to provide an introduction containing of the background of study, focus of study, research question, objective of study, significance of study and Definition of Key Term. Each of which will be explained as follows.

### 1.1 Background of Study

In remembrance of the beginning of the First World War a hundred years ago. In 1914-1917, the first great war among nations in this world had been happened. There were many countries contributing in this war. This year exactly one hundred years after the World War I end. When the World War, the world usually divided into two blocks, every nation supposes to have cooperation with other great countries, make a friendship among other countries to strengthen the nation. As Walter Edmund Hicks said in his dissertation,

“The most convenient classification of the principal causes of wars as we see them to have arisen in history is: religious, political and economic. The latter two, especially, are intertwined beyond the hope of disentanglement.”

In the First World War, there are many innocent people died in the nations which contribute to the war. Based on: Nadège Mougel in the *Reperes*, the whole amount of military and citizen victims in World War I, was about 40 million. There were about 20 million deaths and 21 million wounded. The whole amount of deaths consist of 9.7 million military people and about 10 million citizens. The Entente Powers (also known as the Allies) missed about 5.7 million soldiers and the Central Powers (also known as the Axis) missed about 4 million.

After the war ends, several decades later the Second World War happened. Precisely in 1939 to 1945. It was the most widespread war in history, and directly involved more than 100 million people from over 30 countries. In the World War II, There are two major alliances, Axis powers (Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria) versus Allies (U.S., Britain, France, USSR, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia). Based on Weinberg (1995:6) in his book, he said that

Once a German warship strafed on the Polish battalion in the distinctive place used for them inside the Free City of Gdansk (Danzig)—and German army and airplanes attacked Poland—a very bad fight began that was quickly named "The Second World War." (.....) At the beginning of September 1939, when German movements started this new war, nevertheless, there was already war in two other nation of the world. From the time when the Japanese had attack in northern China in July 1937, (.....)

Germany as the country which dominates the Second World War had begun this war, His establishment of concentration camps to inter Jews and other groups he believed to be a threat to Aryan supremacy resulted in the death of more than 6 million people in the Holocaust.

Adolf Hitler was a German politician who was the leader of the Nazi Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei; NSDAP). Under Hitler's rule, Germany was transformed into a fascist state in which the Nazi Party took totalitarian control over nearly all aspects of life. "Between 1933 and 1945, Germany's government, led by Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist (Nazi) party, carried out a deliberate, calculated attack on European Jewry. Basing their actions on anti-Semitic ideology and using World War II as a primary means to achieve their goals, they targeted Jews as their main enemy, killing six million Jewish men, women, and children by the time the war ended in 1945" (Meinecke, 2007:11). This act is now known as the Holocaust. Hitler argued that no group was more dangerous and more threatening than the Jews. So he wanted to vanish them all from this world. Hitler embarked on the "final solution"—the mass extermination of "undesirable" peoples—Slavs, gypsies, homosexuals, and Jews. Nazi also

attacked other country as in the book by the chief of counsel for prosecution of Axis criminality, those country were Poland, England, France, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Greece, Yugoslavia, USSR, and United States.

Poland is one of the country which was a victim of Nazi brutality. It is the first country that colonized by Nazi. The reason is as in the book of U.S Government, they took over the government and any other aspects of Poland but they got unsatisfactory with the relation between the two countries. And the attack to Poland was marked as the beginning of World War II. Poland under German rule since September 1939 to April 1940. According to a comprehensive report written for the Polish government-in-exile in February 1940 by a young courier from Poland, Jan Karski, the Germans were striving to gain submission and collaboration from the Polish population by exploiting anti-Semitism. The concluding lines of the report were ominous:

“The Jews have created here a situation in which the Poles regard them as devoted to the Bolsheviks and—one can safely say—wait for the moment when they will be able simply to take revenge upon the Jews. . . . The overwhelming majority (first among them of course the youth) literally look forward to an opportunity for ‘repayment in blood.’ (Friedlander, 2009:164)

To remembering the accident in Poland at that time, there is an outstanding movie tell about a Poland civilian’s story, a Polish-Jewish pianist when the war happened. The title is *The Pianist*. This is a 2002 movie directed and produced by Roman Polanski. The script was written by Ronald Harwood. It is based on the autobiographical book *The Pianist*, a World War II memoir by the Polish-Jewish pianist and composer Władysław Szpilman. This film received various awards and nominations, including won and nominated in Academy Awards in 2003 and nominated in Golden Globe Awards in 2003 and many more.

Belarus also join the World War II. This story was made a based on true story movie titled *Defiance*. This movie was about a Jewish group of Belarus people who was attacked by Nazi Germany. This is a 2008 war film directed

by Edward Zwick set during the occupation of Belarus by Nazi Germany. The screenplay by Clayton Frohman and Zwick was based on Nechama Tec's 1993 book *Defiance: The Bielski Partisans*, an account of the Bielski Partisans. This film received various awards and nominations. It won two awards and nominated in five awards, including nominated in Academy Awards and Golden Globes Awards in 2009 and won in National Board of Review in 2008 and many more.

In this research, the researcher choose these movie scripts as the object of the research. The first movie is *The Pianist*. This movie tells how the Poland's people as the colonized people survived during the attack by Nazi Germany. In the second movie, *Defiance*, the major story tells quiet same story, but in the second movie the setting was different, it is in the Belarus. Both of the movie scripts tell during Nazi Germany attack their country because of Jewish people who lived there. As we know that Nazi Germany who led by Adolf Hitler was an Anti-Jewish party. The colonizer start killed Jewish civilians in that country but each country did fight back to them. Both movies are nominated and won in the Academy Awards. Because of that, the writer will compare both of these movie scripts using a theory of Anti-Colonialism.

In these movie scripts, the major content is anti-colonial issue. By choosing those screenplays above, the researcher wants to find out how the colonized stood for their country from those two movie scripts. Colonialism took some places of many aspects in their colonized country. The colonialism in that era is about to not only take over the place but also took over the whole country, colony grab the nationalism, economic power of the colonized country arrogantly. But, in the anti-colonialism, Amilcar Cabral (1973:57), in his speech, he said, "The people's struggle for national liberation and independence from imperialist rule has become a driving force of progress for humanity and undoubtedly constitutes one of the essential characteristics of contemporary history."

And also the researcher wants to find out the best way to face the colonizers who wanted to take over a country. To get ready and have some

preparation for the future of this country if something bad happen to us. Researcher will compare those two movie scripts as sample and as the real situation in the story of this study. To answer this, the researcher uses anti-colonial theory to understand the movie scripts comprehensively.

Anti-Colonialism signifies the point at which the various forms of opposition become articulated as a resistance to the operations of colonialism in political, economic and cultural institutions. It emphasizes the need to reject colonial power and restore local control. (Ashcroft, Bill. *Post-Colonial Studies : The Key Concepts*. (Canada: Queen's University, 2000) pp:11-12). Based on George J. Sefa Dei's paper, he said that, "The 'post' conveniently implicates all, while the 'anti' identifies the 'bad guy' and carries with it a radical critique of the dominant, as the colonial oppressor whose antics and oppressive practices continue to script the lives of the subordinate and colonized even as we resist such dominance."

There are some kinds of literature as the art of work, such as: short story, play, poetry, prose, fiction, novel, movie, and many more. Literature has many kind of literary work, one of them is movie script or screenplay. Before there was a movie, absolutely there was a movie script. It is same as drama that also contain of character, setting, plot, etc. According to Heather in his explanation, drama is a play that can be performed for theater, radio or even television, these plays are usually written out as a script or a written version of a play that is read by the actors. It means that script has close relationship with drama. As the editors of encyclopedia, Britannica said, "Script, in motion pictures, the written text of film. The nature of script varies from those that give only a brief outline of the action to detailed shooting scripts, in which every action, gesture, and implication is explicitly stated. Frequently, script are not in chronological order but in the order most convenient for filming. Their language approximates the patterns of ordinary speech. A script may be published as literary work and never made into a motion picture, may be published or for reading after the production is completed."

The writer analyzes about the difference between *The Pianist* and *Defiance* movie scripts by using comparative study. These two stories have

the same theme that is anti-colonial issue. The final project focuses on their ability to defend their country from the colonizer. Both of *The Pianist* and *Defiance* movie scripts have the same conflict, that is their country had been attacked by other country and the characters tried to fight back to get their country back. The researcher choose those movie scripts because those have the same major content and story line. Both movies tell about Nazi Germany who want to take over their country and want to kill all the Jewish civilians in the colonized country, but in the end, the colonized country fight back and successfully defeat the colonizer and take out the colonizer from their country. Another reason why the researcher chooses those two movie scripts is both of them are as one of the nominated movie in Academy Award. It proves that those movies are interesting to be analyzed.

## **1.2 Focus of Study**

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher focuses on comparing the colonialism era between the first movie script: *The Pianist* by Ronald Harwood and the second: *Defiance* by Clayton Frohman & Edward Zwick. The study is to compare people's behavior to confront the colonizer in that time, and their rejection.

## **1.3 Research Question**

Formulation of research problem is very important to focus on the specific problem to avoid broader problem. The formulated research problems in this research are:

1. How do the colonized people in *The Pianist* and *Defiance* confront the colonizer's attack?
2. How do the main characters' survive during the colonialism in *The Pianist* and *Defiance*?

#### **1.4 Objectives of Study**

The objectives of the research are:

1. To describe the way people in *The Pianist* and *Defiance* to confront the colonizer's attack.
2. To describe the way the main characters survive during the colonialism in *The Pianist* and *Defiance*.

#### **1.5 Significance of Study**

For any readers, the researcher hopes this research would enrich the variation of literary work analysis, especially about *The Pianist* movie script by Ronald Harwood and *Red Dawn* movie script by Clayton Frohman & Edward Zwick in anti-colonialism theory.

For the writer, to know how the differences happened in those two object in this study: *The Pianist* and *Defiance* movie scripts. Researcher wants to find out three different aspects in these movie scripts, the first aspect is how the colonized people fight back, another one is how they survived in that time when their country was being colonized by the colonizer. In short, the researcher wants to share her perspective about the similarities and differences in people's behavior to confront the colonizer in that time, and their rejection.

For the next researcher who will study about anti-colonial criticism, the researcher hopes this research can be useful as a previous study. The researcher expects the next researcher want to develop this present research become more useful than this study.

#### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

1.6.1. Comparative literature is to assume a measure of influence once a similarity in technical or thematic handling is perceived in two works of art belonging to two different literary traditions, or to the same literary tradition. It has intrinsically a content and form which facilitate the cross-cultural and interdisciplinary study of literature and

it has a history that substantiated this content and form. (Zepetnek 1998:13)

- 1.6.2. Anti-colonial is guided by the knowledge of the oppressed and is informed as well by the drive for the accountability of the oppressor. Axiologically, it works with the contextual, temporal, and historical determinants of a given situation in order to establish a course of resistance and social transformation. Ontologically, it works from the premises that change is possible; that oppression can be overcome; and that the tools for such liberation lie in the mental, physical, and emotional/spiritual abilities of oppressed people. Anti-colonialism is a strategic approach to decolonization. In order to understand oppression in a concrete sense, the anticolonial approach looks at the day-to-day material and immaterial operations and manifestations of oppression. (Arlo Kempf 2009:15)
- 1.6.3. Movie script, in motion pictures is the written text of film. The nature of script varies from those that give only a brief outline of the action to detailed shooting scripts, in which every action, gesture, and implication is explicitly stated. Frequently, script are not in chronological order but in the order most convenient for filming. Their language approximates the patterns of ordinary speech. A script may be published as literary work and never made into a motion picture, may be published or for reading after the production is completed. (Britannica)