

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

##### **2.1.1 Literary Theory**

In reading literature, literary theory is important. Literary interpretation draws on a basis in theory but can serve as a justification for very different kinds of critical activity. According to Oxford Dictionary, literature is piece of writing that are valued as works of art, especially novels, plays, and poems (in contrast to technical books and newspapers, magazines, etc.). According to Bennett and Royle (2004:35), they said, “Literature is the kind of writing which most persistently and most provocatively engages with the uncanny aspects of experience, thought and feeling.”

According to Vince Brewton, he defines literary theory sometimes described critical theory, or theory, and now starting revolution into cultural theory within the subject of literary studies, can be comprehended as the set of concepts and intellectual expectations on which rests the work of describing or understanding literary texts. Literary theory refers to any principles derived from internal analysis of literary texts or from knowledge external to the text that can be applied in multiple interpretive situations.

As Eagleton (1996:52) said in the book, she explains about literary work. A literary work is believed opening a completely organic, and so truly do all the works of a certain writer; incidences criticism can so move with self-confidence between the most chronologically different, thematically dissimilar texts in its determined track for unions. It is an idealist, essentialist, anti-historical, formalist and organics type of criticism, a kind of pure improvement of the shade situations, biases and limitations of modern literary theory as a complete.

### 2.1.2 Colonialism Theory

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD), the word "colonialism" is describes as, "The practice by which a powerful country controls another country or other countries." From that, it can defines as a country take control to other people's land and society who live there.

Kissinger's method in the essay proceeds according to what linguists call binary opposition: that is, he shows that there are two styles in foreign policy (the prophetic and the political), two types of technique, two periods, and so forth (Said, 1977:47).

Based on Ania Loomba (2005:153), a binary opposition in the colonialism, the interactions between colonizer and colonized peoples constantly challenged any neat division between races and cultures. Binary opposition between colonizers and colonized or between races is happened by the fact that there are various cultural and racial differences between them. But, in the book titled *Orientalism* by Edward Said has different binary opposition. It is between orient and oriental. And he also call it east and west. There is another argument about what colonialism is.

According to Sartre (2003:23), colonization means, first of all, the colonizer's hatred for the colonized one. There exists a solitary limit to this venture of destructiveness, and that is colonialism. It means that one of the background of a colonization, is hatred between the countries who are in the place of colonization. Begin with a country has problem with the other country that make it to be a colonizer and colonized countries.

Sartre also writes in his book about reactions and impact of the colonization to the colonized country. He stated in *The Colonizer and the Colonized* (2003:78):

“An inevitable reaction to racism and the colonizer's xenophobia is that it becomes necessary to wait for the disappearance of colonization”

From that state, the researcher can say if Sartre argue that the colonizer need to wait until the colonized people left to avoid racism and colonialization.

### **2.1.3 Anti-Colonial Theory**

In the colonialist era, there are colonizer and colonized, the colonized one refuse anything from the colonizer and try to fight back and get their land back. Anti-colonial refers to the colonized resistance against the political, economical, and cultural institutions of the colonial.

Opposed any form of colonialism or imperialism from the colonizer that the term may be applied in anti-colonial study.

Behind the ideas of colonialism, of course, are the people who settled these lands. As Darrell J. Kozlowski (2010: 7) writes in his book that many social, cultural, and religious differences happened between the Native Americans and European colonizers. The indigenous people had no natural protection, took out many tribes, and most colonists viewed the indigene as heathens. Pressures between the indigenous peoples and the colonists keep on high, especially in the 1600s, as colonizers took control even more local land.

Another theorists of anti-colonialism, Arlo Kempf (2009:14) stated in his book if anti-colonialism brings a newly holistic reading to domination and resistance, raising important questions around the intersections of class, gender, ethnicity, disability, sexuality, racial, linguistic, and religion-based oppressions. In this study, it is focuses on religion based oppression. In his book titled *Breaching the Colonial Contract*, he also defines what anti-colonialism is as follows.

“Anti-colonialism is a resistance-oriented lens for understanding history, politics, education, and power relations more generally. To confront oppressive power relations we must understand them. This means looking at various sites of oppression including race, class, gender, ethnicity, ability, sexuality, religion, geographic/immigration status, etc., as well as their interconnectivity.”

In anti-colonialism, appeared anti-colonialist critique, it shows that there is different treatment to the colonized people based on their class, it is “The unique possibility of individual mobility in class systems given the absence of many of the embodied, racialized differences which tends to restrict the segregationist capacities of a purely class-based system of social hierarchy.” (Arlo Kempf, 2009:164)

#### **2.1.4 Anti-Semitism Theory**

Anti-Semitism is defined as opposition to Jews as a group which established from no legitimate cause or critically surpasses any reasonable, ethical response to sincere provocation. David Berger (1986:3) also defines anti-semitism as follows:

“A pejorative perception of Jewish physical or moral traits which is either utterly groundless or a result of irrational generalization and exaggeration.”

The researcher highlights some sentences in *History and Hate: The Dimension of Anti-Semitism* book by David Berger (1986:12), it is about the effect of anti-Semitism. As in the book, he said that many observers argued that this phenomena was a retraction of granting Jews emancipation, nevertheless, the Zionist movement. Anti-Semitism had been happened before the Holocaust.

Another explanation about anti-Semitism is from Vassili Grossman (1960). He writes,

“Anti-Semitism is the expression of a lack of talent, of the inability to win in a struggle with equal weapons... Anti-Semitism is the measure of religious prejudices which hover in the dregs of society... Everyday anti-Semitism is an anti-Semitism which causes no blood to flow. It attest to the existence on earth of envious idiots, reactionaries, and failures.”

Vassili argued that anti-Jews hate the-Jews because they can't win in any struggle with the-Jews using same gun. It indirectly means that anti-Semitism people are jealous to the Jews. He also stated that anti-Semitism is as prejudgment of a religion in the general public. It shows the idiot, extremists, and collapses.

For Walter Laqueur (2006:109) as he states in his book titled *The Changing Face of Anti-Semitism from Ancient Times to the Present Day*, “for the anti-Semites, the Jews were an alien body that could not be assimilated; they were deemed essentially anti-Polish, pro-Soviet, leftwing radicals.” From the perspective of anti-Semites, the-Jews are people who can't develop themselves in the world. The anti-Semites hate the-Jews because they can cause extremists.

### **2.1.5 Comparative Study**

One is naturally inclined 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, though the imponderables are in fact greater than the factors justifying such ‘influence’ (Enani 1995:2). In the comparative study of literature, the researcher compare two literary works using some point of view to finish it.

In the opinion of Steven Tötösy de Zepetnek (1998:13), he said in his book that a comparative study is one of the method in the study of literature at least two ways. First, comparative literature means the knowledge of more than one national language and literature, and/or it means the knowledge and application of other disciplines in and for the

study of literature. Second, Comparative Literature has an ideology of inclusion of the other, be that a marginal literature in its several meanings of marginality, a genre, various text types, etc.

Zepetnek (1998:13-15) also wrote in his book about ten general principle of comparative literature as well as obstacles. The first is postulate that in and of the study, pedagogy, and research of literature it is not the “what” but rather the “how” that is of importance. Second, the theoretical as well as methodological postulate to move and to dialogue between cultures, languages, literatures, and disciplines. Third, necessity for the Comparators to acquire in-depth grounding in several languages and literatures as well as other disciplines. Fourth, its interest to study literature in relation to other forms of artistic expression. Fifth, its parallel recognition and study of single languages and literatures. Sixth, its focus on literature within the context of culture. Seventh, its theoretical, methodological as well as ideological and political approach of inclusion. Eighth, its attention and insistence on methodology in interdisciplinary study, with three main types of methodological precision: intra-disciplinarity, multi-disciplinarity, and pluri-disciplinarity. Ninth, the content against the contemporary paradox of globalization versus localization. Last is its claim on the vocational commitment of its practitioners.

## **2.2 Previous Study**

There are many studies in anti-colonial study, five of them are a journal article by Ganjali Abbas with a title “A Comparative Study of Anti-Colonialism in Ma‘ruf al-Rusafi’s and Farokhi Yazdi’s Poetry”, a thesis by Klemens Setya Puja Kisworo titled “Nasionalisme I.J. Kasimo Pada Zaman Kolonial”, a thesis by Syahrir Ego Farizy named “An Analysis of Conflicts As Depicted in *The Pianist* Written By Wladyslaw Szpilman”. And the last is thesis by Varlian Ekarianto titled “Heroism of Bielski Brothers as Jewish Partisan in Edward Zwick’s *Defiance* Movie (2008): An Individual Psychological Approach”.

The first journal article is “A Comparative Study of Anti-Colonialism in Ma‘ruf al-Rusafi’s and Farokhi Yazdi’s Poetry” by Ganjali Abbas which published in International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature Vol. 4 No. 1; January 2015. In this journal article, the researcher compared the poems of Ma‘ruf al-Rusafi and Farokhi Yazdi. Those poems were about war among Arab and Persia. The journal article told about the struggle against colonialism in their country. In their battle against colonialism, neither of the two poets contents himself with merely opposing the stratagems of the colonizers; in their poems, they condemn the colonizers themselves (especially the English) and call them devious and oppressive.

There are differences between study above and this present study. If in the Abbas’s Study he analyze about their struggle in two poems, in this present study analyze anti-colonial issue in two movie scripts. And in this present study, the researcher analyze about main character’s way to survive during colonialism era.

Second previous study is a thesis by Klemens Setya Puja Kisworo titled “Nasionalisme I.J. Kasimo Pada Zaman Kolonial”. In this thesis he analyzed about the background and the process of the main character’s action to developed nationalism in the colonial era, and he analyzed about the main character’s thought shared for Indonesian people.

The second study is different too with this present study. In this study, the researcher does not talk too deep about the main character’s thought, just the main character’s action in the movie scripts.

Next previous study is by Syahrir Ego Farizy named “An Analysis of Conflicts as Depicted in *The Pianist* Written by Wladyslaw Szpilman”. This thesis is about conflict raised in *The Pianist*. It focuses on the main character’s internal and external conflict in his life during the war. The main character of this object is Wladyslaw Szpilman.

It has same object with this thesis. Although it has same object but it is different from this present study, in a thesis by Syahrir, only observe about internal and external conflict of the main character. External conflict that

include Man vs. Man, Man vs. Society, and Man vs. Nature. Internal conflict that include his own feeling.

The last previous study is a thesis by Varlian Ekariato. The title is “Heroism of Bielski Brothers as Jewish Partisan in Edward Zwick’s *Defiance* Movie (2008): An Individual Psychological Approach. This observation is to show the heroism by Bielski brothers, analyzes the structural elements and analyzes the movie based on the individual psychological approach.

The difference between thesis by Varlian and this present thesis is the issue. In the thesis by Varlian, it observe about the heroism of Bielski Brother. And also observe about the elements of the movie such as character and characterization, casting, plot, setting, point of view, theme, mise en scene, cinematography, sound and editing are related to each other and form unity. But in this present study, the researcher observes about behavior of colonized people to confront the colonizer and the war Bielski brother survive during the war.

In three previous studies, the topic were same. The topic is about anti-colonialism happened in their country. In the first previous study is about the characters’ struggle to against the colonialism. In the second previous study, it talks about the main character’s thought to developed nationalism in the colonial era. The third previous study is about refusal to adapted colonizer’s culture come into Indonesia.

In two previous studies, the object were same, the fourth study is about *The Pianist* as the object of study and the last previous study took *Defiance* as the object of study. Both have the same object as this present study, nevertheless, the topic were different from this present study. The fourth thesis observed about internal and external conflict of the main character. The fifth thesis observed about heroism of Bielski brothers.