

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background, statements of problem, formulations of problem, research objectives, research significances, framework of thinking, and previous studies. Background states the problem that is relevant to the topic of research. As it is a qualitative research, statements of problem that indicates the main problems in research are written as the replacement of hypothesis that is commonly used in quantitative research. Formulations of problem contain the research question as a result of background. The objectives and significances are written down in research objectives and research significances. Framework of thinking depicts the logical construction or conceptual framework to answer and analyze the research questions. At last, previous studies explain the researches regarding some sources that become the foundation in conducting this research.

### 1.1 Background

Literary work could represent reality of a fact that occurs in society. It means literary work may come from the reality itself. It can be concluded that literary work may become the model of reality and imitation of society (Teeuw, 1988, p. 228). The social culture of society is reflected through the literary work. It is possible for us to find out concerning reality inside it. Some scholars state that the work which is not including reflection of real phenomenon is not categorized a good one. It is said that a good type of literary work have to be able to put reality forward as a reflection of social culture (Wellek and Warren, 1977, p. 98).

One of literary works which reflects social culture is the novel of *Animal Farm*. It is a kind of political-allegorical novel reflecting the Soviet Union's totalitarianism. It satirizes the revolutionary government called Russian Revolution which was initiated by proletariat in 1917 (Jusuf, 2018). Uniquely this novel narrated the rebellion of the animals led by two pigs against their breeder (human). The dualism

between both created a conflict of power that leads one of them to be the dictator of the farm after human left them due to the rebellion. The point we can get from that type of literary work is that it can describe distinctly the reality regarding socio-cultural critics in which one of the critics is the practice of Dictatorship System. As it is practiced by many countries around the world, it is interesting to study the representation of Dictatorship System in the literary work that is possible to be compared each other to get the comprehensive understanding about the Dictatorship. This study is available to be conducted even though the objects of research are literary works written not only in English, but also in non English including Indonesia.

Due to its nature as the genre that best narrates the idea of social culture, novel is used as the object of research to depict the Dictatorship written in English and Indonesia to compare the representation. The English novel like *The Scarlet Letter*, *Frankenstein*, *Jane Eyre*, *The Great Gatsby*, or *Robinson Crusoe* only narrates the story of person with his or her injustice experience with no role of government that makes the injustice becomes conclusively practiced by the dictator or in the context of Dictatorship. The injustice is mostly conducted by social environment, customs, horizontal conflict, etc.

This matter also happens to the Indonesian novel. The novels published before the independence day in 1945 such as *Sitti Nurbaya*, *Salah Asuhan*, or *Tenggelamnya Kapal van der Wijck* mostly narrate the injustice or other character of Dictatorship that are conducted by the customs, social circumstance, or the Dutch as the colonizer. The injustice in the era of Indonesia's New Order with Soeharto as the dictator is mostly conveyed through a play or poem written by Wiji Thukul or other men of letters. The novel should depict the Dictatorship in that era.

The vision of English Literature UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung becomes the reference to find the object of research that deals with Islamic wisdom and local body of knowledge. The novel deals with the injustice practiced by the government with the Islamic cultural context. The injustice or characters of Dictatorship are not

practiced by other sides like friends, family, customs, religion, race, or social circumstance the way the other Islamic novels do. The novels like *Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2*, *Bumi Cinta*, or *Ketika Cinta Bertasbih* only depict the injustice or violation of rights conducted by non government or dictator that contributes to the emerge of Dictatorship System.

The topic of this research reflected in literary work as a socio-critics is Dictatorship System. It is a contradictory-system of democracy which is a desirable forms of political regimes. Gandhi told that this system means a situation in which the rulers acquire power by means other than competitive elections (Lidén, 2014, p. 51-52). Since there has been some governments applied the system practically, it is significant to picture and explain how it works portrayed and represented in literary work. In the field of humanities, social, or political science, this will extend more explanation about the study of government system, whereas it can expand the study of literary work through distant reading and the field of comparative literature.

The topic will be analyzed in 4 (four) novels. The first is *Animal Farm* written by George Orwell which was published in 1944. It narrates the fable story of some animals revolt against human. Dictatorship system can be portrayed in how the leader of the animals control their new 'government' of animal after succeeding in beating human. The second novel is *1984* written by George Orwell as well. This novel was published in 1949 that narrates about living in the future government system which is also set in the future time (the year of 1984). Dictatorship system can be explained through the full control, propaganda, and omnipresent government surveillance in the setting and life of the character.

The rest of the novels are from Indonesian literary work. It is to enable the study of comparative literature which concerns on English works and the others. The novels are *Orang-Orang Proyek* and *Ayat-Ayat Cinta*. The first one is written by Ahmad Tohari and published in 2007. It narrates the process of bridge building project in a rural. Dictatorship system can be thrown upon through how the role of the government make some efforts arbitrarily in order to accelerate the process of

constructing the bridge. The last one is *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* written by Habiburrahman El Shirazy (Kang Abik) and published in 2004. This novel narrates the life of Fahri in Egypt as the student of Al Azhar University. Dictatorship system can be explained through how the government of Egypt control the law proceedings of a suspect at their will and how the efforts of them to keep blaming somebody in forbidden ways.

The approach used is mimesis. Abrams states that it refers to the view of literary work as an imitation, reflection, or representation of nature, experience, or social culture. Since its role is to imitate, the literary work only can reflect a certain social culture. This approach concentrates on the literary work, then it is not like sociological approach which imitates social culture as it is concerning the society of literary work (Ratna, 2015, p. 70).

The method of this research is descriptive analysis and comparative analysis. The first analysis emphasizes on describing the fact, then doing some analysis, and explaining distinctly (Ratna, 2015, p. 53). It is applied to get across the dictatorship system in the four novels. The character of the system will be explained separately according to the object of research in order to create a more understanding of that type of government system. The description is definitely supported by reliable sources. The second analysis is to study among the texts across their cultures to find similarities. It creates an interdisciplinary field in studying literary work concerned with the patterns of connection in literatures across time and space (Bassnett, 1993, p. 1). This analysis is applied to compare the character of the system discovered in the works. The two English and two Indonesian novels give the distinct character of dictatorship system based on the narration inside.

The theories used are Dictatorship System, Novel, Representation, Literary Devices, and Comparative Literature. The first theory is developed by Gustav Lidén. He studied the definition, variation, and other things related to that one type of government system. It is stated that the characters of Dictatorship System are limited, irresponsible, the absence of civil rights, violation of rights, and basic

individual freedom. Besides the typologies of this system are Monarchy, Personalist, Military, Single-Party, Electoral, Communist, and Civilian (Lidén, 2014, p. 52 and 56). Making use of this theory will give the understanding about the characteristics of the system in order to facilitate us on analyzing the topic in literary works. The second one is explained by M.H. Abrams. The theory of novel as literary narrative is significant to use it as all objects of the research are novels. There will be explanation by Abrams about the types of novels: roman, novella, novel of character, novel of manners, social novel, etc (Abrams, 1999, p. 190-193). This theory is beneficial to understand the type and the explanation why these objects of research can give distinct understanding about the topic.

The next theory is Representation that is developed by Nyoman Kutha Ratna. It is said that representation is the image or portrayal of something or object that is relating to another object. It can be a mental or actual image of people in viewing object (Ratna, 2008, p. 123). This theory is applied to find out the characters and types of Dictatorship System as the topic of the research. This kind of research is in the matter of representation as finding the characters of Dictatorship System in literary work means the work itself represents those characters. To represent the Dictatorship System in literary work, it needs the theory of Literary Devices or commonly called intrinsic elements as the instrument to analyze it. That's why Literary Devices, that are developed by Nurgiyantoro, become the next required theory in this research. Nurgiyantoro (2015, p. 14) states that those intrinsic elements are Plot, Theme, Characterization, Setting, and Point of View.

The last theory is Comparative Literature by Susan Bassnett. It is stated that this theory is used to compare the representation of the topic in the object of research. The different culture of the texts uniquely produces the same idea which is the dictatorship system as the topic of this research. Comparative Literature is definitely an interdisciplinary field as it can study literary work with importing many field of science (Bassnett, 1993, p. 1). This theory is the most significant one due to its position and function as the core of this research. Comparative literature gives the explanation about the topic represented in more than one text. Dictatorship

System as a topic of socio-critics is able to be analyzed with the study of Comparative Literature on various literary works due to its nature as an interdisciplinary and universal field study (Bassnett, 1993, p. 33).

Making use of *Animal Farm, 1984, Orang-Orang Proyek*, and *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* deal with some reasons. The objects of research indicate that Dictatorship System is able to happen in every condition and setting. The first novel is related to explaining the practice of Dictatorship System in satirical fable. This satire story substantively represents the raise and fallen of Soviet Union government. The second novel is related to narrating the practice of Dictatorship System in the future setting time. It was written in 1948 and published in 1949, but the setting of time is 1984 as the title is officially written. The third novel is related to defining the practice of Dictatorship System in the setting place of Indonesia in 1992 that represents indirectly the age of Indonesian's New Order. This representation is linked to the local wisdom as the Dictatorship System is practiced in Indonesia as the setting of social circumstance. The last novel is related to depicting the practice of Dictatorship System in the setting of Egypt. The local wisdom of this novel is in its most of social circumstance setting, that is Islam. It is appropriate with the vision of English Literature UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung to be excellent and competitive in the field study of English Language and Literature based on Islamic-local wisdom in ASEAN in 2025. Both English and Indonesian novels represent the possibility of Dictatorship System to be practiced in every condition and setting.

## **1.2 Statements of Problem**

Based on the background above, this research explains how the intrinsic elements such as Plot, Theme, Characterization, Setting, and Point of View represent the practice of Dictatorship in the novel of *Animal Farm, 1984, Orang-Orang Proyek*, and *Ayat-Ayat Cinta*. Besides this research also defines the comparison of Dictatorship System's representation in each novel whether it is categorized as Monarchy, Personalist, Military, Single-Party, Electoral, Communist, or Civilian Dictatorship. The analysis of this research includes the characters of Dictatorship



System in which those characters are limited, irresponsible, the absence of civil rights, and violation of rights and basic individual freedom.

### **1.3 Formulations of Problem**

The formulations of problem are as follows:

1.3.1 How are the Dictatorship Systems represented in the novel of *Animal Farm, 1984, Orang-Orang Proyek, and Ayat-Ayat Cinta?*

1.3.2 How to compare the Dictatorship Systems' Representation in the novel of *Animal Farm, 1984, Orang-Orang Proyek, and Ayat-Ayat Cinta?*

### **1.4 Research Objectives**

In accordance with the statements of problem above, the objectives of the research are as follows:

1.4.1 Understanding how the Dictatorship System is represented in the novel of *Animal Farm, 1984, Orang-Orang Proyek, and Ayat-Ayat Cinta.*

1.4.2 Understanding the comparison of Dictatorship System's Representation in the novel of *Animal Farm, 1984, Orang-Orang Proyek, and Ayat-Ayat Cinta.*

### **1.5 Research Significances**

This research is significant to the relation of literature and the progress of (1) representation, (2) socio-political field study, (3) Comparative Literature, (4) Literary devices, (5) literature in English, and (6) literature in Indonesia. For the field study of representation, this research includes the English and Indonesian novels that represent the same topic of research. It means making use of the theory of representation can be conducted on any literary work. Socio-political field study gets the significance of this study on the use of Dictatorship System as the topic of research. Dictatorship System is basically studied in the field study of socio-political science, but it spreads to the study of literary work due to the using of this topic on this research.

The benefit for Comparative Literature in this research is on the strengthening of Comparative Literature itself as the recent field study in the setting of literature. The position of Comparative Literature becomes stronger as this study is applied on English literature and national literature in the context of Indonesia. It means the using of Comparative Literature becomes increasing. Besides, the benefit for literary device is on the practical use of literary device itself in analyzing the topic in this research. Usually it is infrequently to involve literary devices in analyze a topic in a literary work, that is why this involvement is expected to be an initiation.

The other benefit of this research is on the progress of English Literature and Indonesian Literature. This research is supposed to be the way to perpetuate the study of English Literature in this era of powerful national literature as the recent context. This research also gives evidence that the works of Orwell (particularly satirical-fable of *Animal Farm* and future-setting of *1984*) spread beyond time and place universally through the relevance of research topic in this age. Besides, this research strengthens national literature in which it is particularly in the context of Indonesian Literature. The setting of both Indonesia's New Order Era in *Orang-Orang Proyek* and Indonesia's Post New Order Era (in the setting place of Egypt) in *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* indicates that those novels can be analyzed within the same topic of research.

### **1.6 Framework of Thinking**

To answer the formulation of problems, at first it needs the concept of representation. It is a term in the field study of literary work that explains something as the indication, image, description, or portrayal of something else (Ratna, 2008, P. 123). It is to comprehend that to find the concept of dictatorship system in literary work, it applies the theory of representation of dictatorship system. It means Dictatorship System as a field study of socio-political science enables to be represented in literary work by the theory of representation.

The next step is the understanding regarding the Dictatorship System as the topic of this research. It is a political systems with limited, not responsible, the absence



of civil rights, violation of rights and basic individual freedom. It can be distinguished by the term of democracy as its opponent to give the more distinct explanation of Dictatorship System (Lidén, 2014, p. 52).

The next term is the typologies of Dictatorship System. The types are Monarchy, Personalist, Military, Single-Party, Electoral, Communist, and Civilian. Those terms are distinguished by some characteristics. Monarchy is a government system controlled by the inheriting royal family. Personalist is ruled by the hands of one certain individual. Military is organized by a group of military officers. The type of single-party dictatorship is organized by a single party. Electoral is a system controlled behind back by no-party, one party, or limited multi party. Communist is a system built and strengthened by an ideology. And civilian as the exceptional of the previous six types is a government system influenced ruled by nor royal family or military forces (Lidén, 2014, p. 54-56).

The next step is conducting an analysis of the characters of Dictatorship System using literary devices. The analysis is conducted upon the objects of research, they are the novel of *Animal Farm, 1984, Orang-Orang Proyek, and Ayat-Ayat Cinta*. The way to analyze those characters is by using literary device or intrinsic elements. Those elements are Plot, Theme, Characterization, Setting, and Point of View (Nurgiyantoro, 2015, p. 14). The characters of Dictatorship System are able to be depicted through the plot of literary work, the abstract idea, setting, etc.

The last step is comparing the types of Dictatorship System using Comparative Literature, a field study on literary work that is across cultures and the boundaries of single literature study. The nature of this study is to analyze the possible similarities of the topic of research in various objects (Bassnett, 1993, p. 1, 5, and 9). This theory is required to compare the represented type of Dictatorship System on the novel of *Animal Farm, 1984, Orang-Orang Proyek, and Ayat-Ayat Cinta*. As the nature of Comparative Literature is to analyze the aspect of similarity, this theory discusses the similar types of Dictatorship System applied in the novels. As an example, the writer analyzes whether Personalist Dictatorship is applied in the



The second research is entitled *Socio-Political Issues in George Orwell's Animal Farm* by Arifin. This undergraduate thesis deals with the tradition of colonialism particularly British Imperialism in the form of Orwell's literary work: *Animal Farm*. It presents the question about the description of power and subaltern in the novel. This qualitative research used the theoretical framework of Ashcroft, Griffiths and Tiffin. This research leads to some conclusions that there are two powers: authority and hegemony, and two subalterns: racial issues and an activity of oppressed to speak (Arifin, 2017, p. 9).

The next study is *The Characterization of Bourgeois and Proletarian: A Marxist Study on George Orwell's Novels The Road to Wigan Pier and 1984* by Nurholis. This qualitative study is linked to the characterization of bourgeois and proletarian based on the theory of Marxism. The theories used here are Eagleton's explanation about Marxist literary criticism, and Barry and Booker's to analyze the novels. It leads to conclusion that the characterization of bourgeois and proletarian comes up early in the social condition. The characterization depicts their working conditions, place, life, etc. Besides the dissimilarity between the production and the employment, the employer and the employee, the strongest and the weakest, are represented subordinately (Nurholis, 2003, p. vii).

The other researches are two journals by Fathoni and Astuti. The first journal is entitled *Novel Orang-Orang Proyek karya Ahmad Tohari (Kajian Analisis Wacana Kritis Michel Foucault)*. It is to describe the authority of discursive practice of hegemony power of *Orde Baru* in Indonesia. This qualitative research uses the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis by Michel Foucault. It leads to conclusion that there is a fight against the power and hegemony of *Orde Baru* in putting into effect a dishonest political practice and corruption. Tohari used his writing, *Orang-Orang Proyek*, as a discursive strategy to counter the hegemony (Farhoni, 2014, p. 191).

The last one is written by Astuti. It is entitled *Kajian Intertekstualitas Novel Ayat-Ayat Cinta karya Habiburrahman El Shirazy dan Wanita Pendamba Surga karya*

*Risma El Jundi dan Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajarannya di SMA*. It deals with the intrinsic and intertextuality element including similarity, difference, hypogram, and transformation in those novels. This qualitative research leads to conclusions that theme, plot, protagonist and antagonist, settings, point of view, and figurative language are the intrinsic elements in the novel of *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* and *Wanita Pendamba Surga*. Another conclusion is intertextuality of those novels consists of the theme, plot, protagonist, settings, and point of view. The differences between those objects of research are in the aspect of theme, setting of place, and figurative language. The course plan of those novels are (1) creating group of students, (2) asking the students to come forward, (3) the students' presentation of group discussion result, (4) giving the task regarding the analysis of intertextuality, and (5) reflecting the students' learning outcomes (Astuti, 2017, p. 658).

The previous studies above are summarized in the table as follows:

Table 1. 1 Previous Studies

No	Researcher and Title of the Research	Object	Theory	Approach	Difference
1	A Journal by Ronald Wintrobe  Title: <i>“How to Understand, and Deal with Dictatorship: An Economist’s View.”</i> (2001)  Journal Economics of Governance Vol 2 Issue 1: Page 35.	Dictatorship	Rational Choice	View of Economist	Object Theory Approach
2	An Undergraduate Thesis by Jehan Ahmad Tajul Arifin	Novel	Post-colonialism	Mimetic	Theory

	<p>Title: “<i>Socio-political Issues in George Orwell’s Animal Farm</i>” (2017)</p> <p>Digital Library UIN Bandung</p>				
3	<p>An Undergraduate Thesis by Nurholis</p> <p>Title: “<i>The Characterization of Bourgeois and Proletarian: A Marxist Study on George Orwell’s Novels The Road to Wigan Pier and Nineteen Eighty-Four</i>” (2003)</p> <p>English Literature IAIN SGD Bandung</p>	Novel	Marxist Literary Criticism	Mimetic	Object (excluding 1984) Theory
4	<p>A Journal by Achmad Fathoni</p> <p>Title: “<i>Novel Orang-Orang Proyek karya Ahmad Tohari (Kajian Analisis Wacana Kritis Michel Foucault)</i>” (2014)</p> <p>Jurnal Edu-Kata, Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pembelajarannya Vol 1 No 2.</p>	Novel	Foucault’s Critical Discourse Analysis	Mimetic	Theory

5	<p>A Journal by Rini Puji Astuti</p> <p>Title: <i>“Kajian Intertekstualitas Novel Ayat-Ayat Cinta karya Habiburrahman El Shirazy dan Wanita Pendamba Surga karya Risma El Jundi dan Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajarannya di SMA” (2017)</i></p> <p>Jurnal Surya Bahtera Volume 5 No. 48.</p>	Novel	Intertextuality	Objective	Theory Approach
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Based on the table above, the difference between this research and all the previous studies above are the object, theory, and approach (some researches). This research applies the theory of Dictatorship System by Gustav Lidén on the novel of *Animal Farm, 1984, Orang-Orang Proyek, and Ayat-Ayat Cinta*.