

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I is an introduction that introduces the general description of the research. This chapter presents research background, research question, research objective, research significance. This chapter also includes the definition of key terms.

1.1. Research Background

The focus of this research is the identification of the identity of the Saracens in the novel *The Talisman* which is described by the narrator in each narration. The narrator's point of view is a point of view that can be studied. The narrator's view is also something that can be found in achieving research. The narrator is an important aspect in the storytelling in the novel which becomes the eye and describes an event in the story.

Furthermore, the focus of this research will be analyzed using structuralism theory regarding the narrator's point of view as one of the important elements in describing the identity of the Saracens contained in the novel. Because it is important to study using the narrator's point of view in conveying the identity of the Saracens in the novel *The Talisman*. In addition to using structuralism as a theory that will analyze the identity of the Saracens through the narrator's point of view, the researcher also uses the theory of orientalism to examine the identity of the Saracens. This is still related to what the researcher will find later regarding the narrator's view in conveying or describing the identity of the Saracens through his narration.

The object studied is also a novel written by Sir Walter Scott entitled *The Talisman*. *The Talisman* is a fictional historical novel written about the history of the crusades led by Richard the Lionheart in controlling the holy land of Jerusalem. The historical fiction novel is one of the branches of various literary works which in this case will have the power to influence the literature itself. Because with literature, human civilization has developed further until today.

However, literary works are also one thing that can have a positive or negative impact on human civilization itself.

Literature is a propaganda tool to influence society. Therefore, literature is a weapon to open knowledge that was previously unknown to some people. According to Teeuw (2015: 19) literature shows special features. As creatures created to think, humans always innovate and develop the ideas they have in mind into, or the work they create. Literature is the expression of artistic and imaginative facts as a manifestation of human life through language as a medium and has a positive effect on human life (Esterlin 1978:9). Literature is a form and result of creative art work whose objects are humans and life using language as a medium.

Literature not only provides pleasure and inner satisfaction, but also as a means of delivering moral messages to the public on social reality. Literary works created within a certain period of time can be driven by the circumstances and situations that occurred during the creation of the literary work, both socio-cultural, religious, political, economic, and educational, besides that literary works can be used as socio-cultural documents that capture the reality of certain period of time, but it is not mandatory that the literary work created is a reflection of the conditions under which the literary work was written. One form of literary work as a pouring of the author's creative ideas is the novel.

Literary work as a portrait of social life is a literary work that can be enjoyed, understood, and utilized by the community. Literary works are created because of the author's inner experience in the form of interesting world events or problems so that the idea of imagination that is poured in the form of writing and literary works will contribute to the values of figures and the order of the demands of society, this is a reciprocal bond between literary works and society, although The literary work is in the form of fiction, but in reality, literature is also able to provide benefits in the form of moral values for its readers. Literature always displays a picture of life and life itself, which is a social reality. In this case, the life will include relationships between people and

individuals, between humans, humans with God, and between events that occur in a person's mind.

Sir Walter Scott, a novelist, poet, historian critic, and the father of the historical novel, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on August 14, 1771. Scott began writing when he was 25 years old. His later writings reveal an interest in German romanticism. He began by translating works from German and then moved on to poetry. *The Chase and William and Helen* were the first works (1796). He was also intrigued by the border ballad depicted in *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, volume 3. However, Scott's poem *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* received widespread attention and recognition (1805). Scott's romantic poems, such as *Marmion* (1808) and *The Lady of the Lake* (1810), continued to astound his audience (Derouiche, 2018). Scott's historical novel *The Talisman* is considered one of his most well-received novels and one of the most important works in nineteenth-century English literature. Throughout the novel, Scott provides an overview of the East and plays a significant role in European perceptions of the crusades during the nineteenth century.

The Talisman novel is a historical novel set in the third crusade that triggered the conquest of almost all of Palestine, including the holy land of Jerusalem by Saladin the Victorious. Tells how the crusader camp around the holy land of Jerusalem is heating up between rival leaders and causing divisions between Christian troops there because an influential figure there, Richard the Lionheart is sick. Then, Sir Kenneth who was referred to as the Knight of the Leopard met a Saracen Emir. The Emir was none other than Saladin himself, he disguised himself to the crusader camp as a doctor sent to Richard the Lionheart whom he quickly cured with a talisman. In addition, this novel tells a lot about Saladin and Sir Kenneth who met, after inconclusive combat, he strikes up a friendship. Also, it is set during the third crusaders and centres on the relationship between Saladin and Richard the Lionheart. *The Talisman* published in 1825 as a second of his *Tales of Crusaders*, the first being *The Betrothed*.

The reason for the researcher chose *The Talisman* as an object for this research is Scott's statement in the introduction to *The Talisman* that Edith

Plantagenet existed offended Charles Mills (1788-1826), author of *History of the Crusades*. He challenged Scott to produce evidence to back up his claims and accused Scott of intentionally misleading his readers. Indeed, *The Talisman* sparked heated debate among critics about the appropriateness of using historical fact in fiction. The Quarterly Review praised *The Talisman* for going beyond grandeur and effect, as well as the story's structure. The characterization, diction, and costumes were praised by Edinburgh Magazine, but the overuse of Oriental themes was criticized. The London Magazine criticized Scott's descriptions of clothes and furniture, claiming that they made the novel tedious. The majority of readers praised Richard and Saladin. More importantly, *The Talisman* is possibly the first novel in English to portray Muslims positively.

In this novel, there is a Muslim tribe under Saladin the Victorious, namely the Saracens. Saracen is one of the terms used by Christians in the Middle Ages who lived in the desert region of the Roman Province of Arabia Petraea and its surroundings. Then, in medieval Europe the term Saracen was given specifically to the tribes in Arabia. Later in this novel, this Saracen has an identity that will be discussed by researchers using structuralism and orientalism theory. This analysis discusses the identity of the Saracens with a structuralism approach. The researcher will then discuss the identity of Saracens portrayed in Scott's *The Talisman* on the orientalist view.

In this research there are some previous studies as a reference for this research. For the first come from Amina Derouiche entitled "*The Portrayal of Saladin in Walter Scott's The Talisman 1825*". The previous study has been chosen because the study has same object with that researcher analysis with this study. In the study from Amina Derouiche examined, the study focused to analysis the novel with linked between historical, literary, descriptive, and analytical approach. The difference between the previous study with this research is have different topic for analysis the object.

Next is previous study entitled "*Zoe's Strategies and Effort in John Escott's Money to Burn (Structuralism Analysis)*" by Rizki Dwi Prasetia. The previous

study has been chosen because the study has same theory for analysis the object. In the study from Rizki Dwi Prasetia examined, the study focused to analysis the object with structuralism theory from Robert Stanton. The difference between the previous study with this research is have different topic and object for analysis.

The last previous research was a thesis written by Ridho Hanif Yoghi Artanto entitled "*Orientalism as Portrayed in The Great Wall Movie*". This thesis shows clearly the portrayal of Orientalism in "The Great Wall" movie. This movie has the representation of the East and West. This movie made from West industry but take a set in the East. It makes the movie as though East as superior. But in a fact, West has the domination in this movie. The domination of the West is to conduct the Orientalism issue. Orientalism is thought that the West has the authority to provide stereotypes and constructs the East. The purpose of this research is revealing the domination of the superiority of the West to the East. As a result, this research finds the contrast between the portrayal of East and West. This previous research relates to the study that have analysis by the researcher. The differences between that previous study with this research have different object to analysis.

With the three previous studies described above, the researcher focuses this research by using the theory of structuralism to find the narrator's point of view in describing the identity of the Saracens through the narrative in the novel *The Talisman*. After finding the narrator's view in describing the identity of the Saracens in the novel, the next researcher will identify the orientalist view that occurs with the narrative and dialogue that occurs in the novel. With this explanation, the researcher focuses on The Orientalist views on the identity of the Saracens in Walter Scott's *The Talisman*.

1.2. Research Question

The main issue that is an essential topic in this research is the orientalist view on the identity of Saracen in novel and how to represent Saracen

1. What is narrator's view toward the identity of Saracen in Scott's *The Talisman*?
2. How are the Orientalist views on the identity of Saracen portrayed in Scott's *The Talisman*?

1.3. Research Objectives

Base on the research question, analysis the orientalist views on the identity of Saracen in novel *The Talisman* can be formulated into research purposes as follows:

1. To find out the narrator's view toward the identity of Saracen in Scott's *The Talisman*.
2. To identify the Orientalist views on the identity of Saracen portrayed in Scott's *The Talisman*.

1.4. Research Significance

This research was conducted to obtain a benefit. It is hoped that this research can provide benefits both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research expected to give contribution of academic and literature fields about literary works studied in the theory structuralism and theory orientalism using a structuralism approach. Practically, this research is expected to be able to contribute to the academic field of literature. Because only a few researchers have conducted research on this matter and with this research, it is hoped that it can help other researchers in further research to find out how to analyse literary works with theory structuralism and orientalism with structuralism approach.

1.5. Definiton of Key Terms

As for this study, the researcher would analyze the orientalist views on the identity of Saracen in Walter Scott's *The Talisman*. The researcher will also use some of terms that had their own definition to avoid some misunderstanding for the reader. At this chapter it will be based on its key meaning and the definition in this research are:

1. **Structuralism:** Structuralism is a concept or view which states that all societies and cultures have an equal and fixed structure.
2. **Orientalism:** Orientalism is a way of seeing and thus defining Middle Eastern and Asian cultures as inferior, backward, exotic or in need of rescuing by the western world.
3. **Identity:** Identity is a key word and problematic concern in diaspora studies.
4. **Novel:** Novel is a form of prose that contain narrative style and the prose written by the author to create a literary work that interesting to read.

