CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Problem

Recently, people are confronting with life of problems that are progressively complex. Almost everyday, mass media has offered some occurrences about life problem, such as violence, murder, poorness, unfairness, crimes and people disobedience. The occurrences about life problem above describes and explain that inharmonious of life will be a big threat of human being. This condition mentally has trailed people into two sides, firstly, they will have a strong ambitious and motivation to face it and secondly they will be desperate and pessimist to confront it.

Further, conditions above such as violence, murder, poorness, and people disobedience are caused and back grounded by economy and political problem and a few percent be caused by depend of honour or existence of life. Economy problems correlate with 'sandang, pangan, and papan' or material necessaries. Political problems correlate with an effort to depend an authority, and social position in society. Those problems especially in politic will generate ethnicities group, or clan fanaticism. Those problems are seen serious problems because they can be one of impact to generate inharmonious of life.

Maurice Duverger (2003:158) states that, those problem economy and social politic problems happen because people have some ambitions to struggle their life. It means that when every men in the same time and the same place look for the opportunity and welfare for their life and increase it concurrently without obey the rules, those problems will be happened. Inharmonious of life in certain

level often generates disputes and expand to be a conflict. Conflict according to Oxford *Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (2000:278) that conflict is a situation in which people, groups or countries are involved in a serious disagreement or argument; a violent situation or period or fighting between two countries; a situation in which there are opposing ideas, opinions feelings, or wishes. Based on definition above, conflict is happened between two or more people or groups or countries because each sides has different ideas, opinions or wishes and in the same time they depend even insist it to the other and will be ended with violent, war and resolution.

Conflict in human's life has special position and has two sides; it can be a positive precious or be negative one. Positive precious is conflict becomes a trigger to increase the strength and capacity of human or countries; also it can be negative precious if conflict goes to extremes. Conflict begins from difference of view about something and has contrary of idea and opinion.

Generally, in small scale, conflict is happened between personal such as wife and husband that ended in divorce process, or disputes between families with another family. But it is different in big scope; conflict has occurred between one group with the other group, even conflict among countries, for example Iraq versus America, Lebanon and Palestine versus Israel that manifested with war.

The cause of conflict probably could have various terms. Implicitly Affandi (2004:1) said that conflict more often appears because of different ideology[1] and ethnic identity[2]. Based on statement above, the writer convinces

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[1] Ideology is a view or a comprehensive and profoundness system value that is owned and holds by a society, and methodises their behaviour in whole of life's side (Arifin, 1996:222)

that the root of conflict is ideology and ethnic identity. Palestine and Israel is one of example of ideology conflict. While Huntington (1996:27) states that 48 conflict ethnic are happened in early 1993, such as conflict among groups that has different civilization background. While, Marxist argues that conflict occurs because of social class and economy interest. It means that when people survive their life, especially it relates with compliance life's necessary. People will compete to fill up their needs. This situation slow but sure will generates interest conflict especially economy conflict. Then, Marx (through Arifin, 1996:262) illustrates it with contradiction between low classes with high classes, or capital class and proletarian class. The contradiction between two classes is a contradiction structure's forms that generate awareness of struggle between two classes.

The writer sees that conflict can be happened on all points, whether between two people, between two groups, or two countries or more. Clearly, conflict is happened by different interest on all points. Nevertheless, the most important that is conflict it self has big force or deepen that has ability to generate the suspense. The conflict between West and East[3] is conflict which has big scale, because resume of all points of conflicts forms, from ideology conflict, economy conflict, political conflict, until civilization conflict. For example is economy conflict, Iraq as East's block and America and English as West's block. Before war is happened America and Alliance has gave economy embargo to Iraq, surely

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[2] Ethnic identity refers to characteristic or peculiarity some ethnic.

[3] Term of West and East refers to group of countries or alliance that has common issue or common interest. West refers to Europe especially America, and East refers to Middle east especially Islamic countries. This terms is found by writer in several books especially, The class of civilization and Orientalism.

this policy is not just an economy policy but has big mission there is an early strategy to hegemony and makes Iraq weak.

Talk about West and East, particularly about conflict that happened between them, of course is not easy as inversion of palm, because West is a civilization like wise East that has a civilization.

Conflict as phenomenon in human environment has been researched by many writers. They write it into fiction and non-fiction's work. A lot of writers have inspired their works through conflict; one of them is Beowuif as Old English age work It tells about conflict between knight and monster in Victorian age. Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet tells about conflict inter-family, and George Orwell's Animal farm purely tells about conflict between livestock animal that rebel to the owner. It is a novel that describes about class social struggle of Russian people. It means conffict in several literatures has been an ordinary matter and only the forms and causes of it. Indonesia has a lot of masterpieces that tell about conflict, especially at revolution ages, many struggles moment have perpetuated in poetry and novel.

One of novel tells about conflict is Greenmantle. Greenmantle is a masterpiece of John Buchan's novel that reviews about conflict between English and German. This novel is historical fiction, because the content and topic talk about World War I, but its content is not comprehensive as historical review. Buchan wrote this work in interspaces of his war's experiences. He described about social condition during the World War I. The conflict between English and German was very awful; both of them spied on each other. At the first time they are only sending in several soldiers to German and Turkey, as union from each

background experiences. The soldier are Richard Hanay as a soldier who has a good ability to penetrate the enemy area, also Sandi Arbunot and Blenkiron as American people who are asked as reinforcement in this novel. In German side, German increases it power by making alliance with Turkey.

As described before, this conflict occurs between Europe and involves several Islam countries.East or Islam involves because German asks for help to Turkey for rising up Muslim world. Eventually, the conflict is occurred between English, America (symbolized by, Blenkiron and Hannay) as they mention their self as West, face of East (symbolize by Rasta Bey) cannot be avoided.

The writer interest to review and talk about conflict between West and East, based on recently phenomenon that makes conflict as unique problem. The writer chooses Greenmantle because Buchan review about the clash or conflict between East and West thorough World War I, and it will make unique impression.

B. Statement of Problem

In this thesis, the research is limited only to fmd out "The conflict between West and East in John Buchan's Greenmantle". The whole aspects of novel will be used as tool in analysing the work.

The writer chooses Greenmantle 's novel because Buchan appears discourse about war through two characters; Richard Hannay and Rasta Bey who come from two different cultures and backgrounds, a both of them describe the circumstances of their background. The character of Richard Hanay is created as a man who has a mission to evocate the uprising of Islam. Meanwhile Rasta Bey is

a representative of Young Turk that very hateful to the West. Based on the problem's statement above, the writer states the problem as follows:

1. How does the conflict between West and East appear in John Buchan's Greenmantle?

2. How do the Western and the East Views the conflict in John Buchan's Greenmantle?

3. How the end of conflict between West and East in John Buchan's Greenmantle?

C. The Purpose and Significance of Research

1. Purpose of Research

According to the formulation of the problem above, the study's purposes are:

1. To know the conflict between west and east appear in John Buchan's Greenmantle?

2. To know Western and East's view the conflict in John Buchan's Greenmantle?

3. To know about the end of conflict between East and West in John Buchan' s Greenmantle?

2. Significance of research

The significance of research as follow:

1. Academically, the research is proposed for adding the collection of literary criticism and to recognize a part of culture studies for especially about cross culture understanding. Furthermore, it is to learn more about literary work

especially about prose and its elements. Besides, this research is also aimed for adding the sources for writing if necessary.

2. Practically, the research is proposed for everybody who needs such kind of this research.

D. Conceptual Framework

Buchan's Greenmantle is a historical novel that has totality and artistic elements. Buchan presents the novel not only as amuse for the reader but put a lot of information and opinion in his novel. Therefore, the writer assumes that Greenmantle is a great novel because it can mix up between fact and history creatively. As Burhan Nurgiyantoro says,

> *"Sebuah novel merupakan total itas, suatu kemenyeluruhan yang bersifat artistilc Sebagai sebuah total itas, novel mempunyai bagianbagian, unsur-unsur yang saling berkaitan satu dengan yang lain secara ketat dan saling rnenggantungkan ". (2002:22)*

The elements in a novel that collectively build a totality story can be divided into two divisions. Those are intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Those elements in build novel or fiction are very important, and their existence will make the special colour and make the novel more complete. Intrinsic element as Burhan Nurgiyantoro (2002: 23) said, Intrinsic element is the element that build the literature it self. It makes the work exist as a literature's work, the elements that factually will find by the reader. On the other word, based on to Burhan Nurgiantoro's explanation intrinsic element is internal bridge that correlates an idea with the other ideas. Beside that Intrinsic element is the element that directly appears and builds the story. In a novel integrity of elements intrinsic will make the novel exist. It elements are event, story, plot, character and characterization,

theme, setting and point of view. While, extrinsic element is the elements of literary work, and indirectly impacts literary work.

Greenmantle is a fiction that has sameness with social condition at that period. It describes about upheaval war and conflict condition in World War I. The conflict has involved several countries into war. Simmel define conflict as a disagreement through which the parties involved perceive a threat to their needs, interests or concerns[4].

The writer aware there is some level of difference in the positions of the two (or more) parties involved in the conflict. But the true disagreement versus the perceived disagreement may be quite different from one another. In fact, conflict tends to be accompanied by significant levels of misunderstanding that exaggerate the perceived disagreement considerably. Parties involved, there are often disparities in people sense of who is involved in the conflict. Sometimes, people are surprised to learn they are a party to the conflict, while other times we are shocked to learn that people are not included in the disagreement. On many occasions, people who are seen as part of the social system (e.g., work team, family, and company) is influenced to participate in the dispute, whether they would personally define the situation in that way or not. In the above example, people very readily "take sides" based upon current perceptions of the issues, past issues and relationships, roles within the organization, and other factors. The narties involved can become an elusive concept to define. Perceived threat, People respond to the perceived threat, rather than the true threat, facing them. Thus, while perception doesn't become reality per Sc, people's behaviours, feelings and

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[4] 'Take from Daliniunthe's thesis; role of management conflict in an organizatition.2003

ongoing responses become modified by that evolving sense of the threat they confront. Needs, interests or concerns, there is a tendency to narrowly define "the problem" as one of substance, task, and near-term viability. However, workplace conflicts tend to be far more complex than that, for they involve ongoing relationships with complex, emotional components. Simply stated, there are always procedural needs and psychological needs to be addressed within the conflict, in addition to the substantive needs that are generally presented. And the durability of the interests and concerns of the parties transcends the immediate presenting situation. Any efforts to resolve conflicts effectively must take these points into account. Conflicts occur when people (or other parties) perceive that, as a consequence of a disagreement, there is a threat to their needs interests or concerns. Although conflict is a normal part of life, providing numerous opportunities for growth through improved understanding and insight, there is a tendency to view conflict as a negative experience caused by abnormally difficult circumstances.

Several countries, which involved in this conflict, each of them brought in their background and claims. England as representatives of West and Turkey as German's alliance categorized as East. In this thesis, the writer would like to describe and explain the meaning of West and East.

The term of West and East is often appearing in culture and civilization studies. Even become inspiration source for several sociologist and writers to make a works. Edward Said with *Orientalism*, Bryan S Turner with *Orientalism*, *Postmodernism* and *Globalisation*, and Samuel Huntington with *The Clash Of Civilization* and the other title and writers which not possible be mentioned one by

one. West's terms as *Oxford Dictionary* (1995 :468) are first, 'point on the horizon where the sunsets' and the second is 'non-Communist Countries of Europe and America'. Huntington (1996:7) mentions West as civilization has three main elements Europe, North America and America Latin. He adds that West thereby is include to Europe, North America and several countries that dwelt by people of Europe such as Australia and New Zealand. Furthermore in the other explanation about West's term Huntington (1996: 50) states, universally it used for point on world of west Christian. West, thereby is a civilization that view as 'sign post' and not identical with name of certain persons, religion, or geographical region. Historically, west is Europe but in modem Era west is Euro America.

The term East world refers very broadly to the various cultures, social structure and philosophical systems of "the East", namely Asia (including China, India, Japan, Korea, and surrounding regions). The division between "East" and "West" is a product of European culture history, and of the distinction between European Christendom and the alien cultures beyond it, and it points to the East. According to Oxford learner dictionary East's term are, first point on the horizon where the sun rises, second countries of Asia. In the other literature as wikipedia, free encyclopedia, the East depiction as

> Before the discovery of the Americas and the exploration of sub sahran Africa by the Europeans, only North Africa and other Islamic countries to the East were known in detail, though india and China were vaguely known of. The crusades established what became a border between "Eastern" and "Western" peoples. With the European colonization of the Americas the East/West distinction became global. The concept of an Eastern, "Indian" (Indies) or "Oriental" sphere was emphasized by ideas of racial as well as religious and cultural differences. Such distinctions were articulated by Westerners in the scholarly tradition known as Orientalism and Indology. People from

the East are known by certain regions in the West as "Oriental". Before the arrival of Islam in India, people from the Indian subcontinent were generally known as Hindus and the subcontinent was known as Hindustan or Bharat. During the Cold War, the term "Eastern world" was sometimes used as an extension of Eastern bloc, connoting the Soviet Union, China and their communist allies, while the term "Western world" often connoted the United States and its NATO allies such as the United Kingdom and France[5].

On the other hand, Said (1979:39) mention East with Oriental especially Arabs, Oriental or Arabs are there after shown to be gullible "devoid of energy and initiative," much given to "fulsome flattery" intrigue, cunning, and unkindness to animals...

In this thesis, the writer will emphasis to analysis the intrinsic element, especially conflict between West and East through analysis the character as representative from each sides. In analysis the content the writer uses postcolonial approach. As Raffia (2004:206) states, "...yang dimaksud dengan teoriposkolonial adalah teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisa berbagai gejala kultural, seperti sejarah, politilc ekonomi sastra " further, the conflict describes about World War I, the novel also talk about conflict between East and West, so to make easy the analysis the writer will uses Edward Said's criticisms; Orientalism.

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[5] http//en Wikipedia.orglwiki/Eastern world

Schemes of Analysis Process

E. Procedures of Research

1. Methods of research

This research focuses on the textual area and humanities. Therefore, it is relevant if it uses the descriptive method. The descriptive method is away of describing what is observed throughout words and not with numbers. The characteristic of this method is the technique to describe facts (problems) on the aspect that is studied and also the content analysis as rational interpretation to analyze such descriptive problems. It emphasizes to the writer's understanding about the text and its relation with some concepts which are analyzed empirically. In analysing the object, the writer uses structuralism approach. Nurgiyantoro(2002:36) states *"strukturalisme dapat dipandang sebagai salah satu pendekatan kesusastraan yang menekankan pada kajian hubungan antar unsur pembangunan karya yang bersangkutan "*.

The writer uses several books that have relation with the subject to get more information about the author, such as from his work, social condition and some theories that has related to the topic.

This research also uses the objective approach that concern to the prose's elements or intrinsic analysis that analyses theme, character, and setting. Ratna (2004:74) said that *"melalui pendekatan objektf, unsur-unsur intrinsik karya sastra akan di eksploitasi semaksimal mungkin"*.

2. Data

In this research, the proposed data is all of the problem projection that relate to the conceptual framework. The problem projection is the novel of

describe theme through setting and character that might be affecting the social condition.

Then, the writer divides data into two parts. The first data is consisting of references that have correlation with the conflict and the second data is the data that have correlation with Eastern and Western's view about conflict.

3. Data Resources

Based on the dividing data above, the primer data sources will be taken from: the work of *Greenmantle* (John Buchan 1994) theory sources of intrinsic elements is *Teori Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra* (Ratnaa, 2004), *Dictionary of world literature* (Shipley, 1989). Moreover, the theory sources of literature critics are: *Orientalism* (said, 1987), *Culture and Imperialism* (Said, 1990), *Critical theory* (Hazard Adams), *Orientalisme, Postmodernisme dan Globalisme* (Turner, 2002).

The secondary data sources are: *Metode Penelitian* (Kountur,2005), *Teory Pengkajian Sastra* (Nurgiyantoro, 2002), Pengantar Apresiasi Karya Sastra (Aminuddin, 2002), *Postmodern Theory*: *Critical Interrogations* (Best and Kellner, 2003), *Islam Pasca - Kolonial* (Baso, 2005), *Benturan Antar Fundamentalis* (Mi, 2004) and any sources that supported the research.

4. Technique of Collecting Data

The next step after dividing and deciding data is collecting data by using documentary studies. This technique is preferred to analyse qualitative data prominently and collect it as a valid data to be used in this research.

5. Technique of Analysing Data

The technique of analysis data means the report of data that established through the step of identifying, analysing, interpreting and making generalization of data. So, the writer will take correlation data, as follow:

1. Identifying data, in this step the writer will be collecting data.

Data is collected from any source such as the works of literature as the main source 'novel' and literary criticism that have correlated with the object that is Said's works.

2. Categorization, after data have identified, the writer will categorize the data with all aspect of intrinsic elements that related to the research. In categorization the data the researcher will be determining the characterization of character and setting in the main source, Afterwards, the researcher will be determining the theme. After all of intrinsic aspect has been determined, the researcher will categorize the problems.

3. Interpreting data, after data are analysed, the data need to interpret. In this step the writer will be interpreting the data with any source that support and have relation with the research.

4. Making generalization and conclusion, at last, the writer will make a generalization of analysis and then conclude it.

F. Organization of Writing

The thesis is divided into four chapters and it's organized as follows, the first chapter is introduction which consists of background of study, statements of study, purposes and significance of study, conceptual framework and procedures of research. The second chapter is literary review, which consists of Biography

sketch of John Buchan and the last the review of conflict and literature's theory. The third chapter analyzes of the appearance of conflict between West and East in John Buchan's Greenmantle, also analyzes the Western and East view the conflict and the last the writer analyzes the end of conflict between West and East. And the last chapter is Conclusion and Suggestion.