

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information in general regarding this research. It consists of the background of the Study, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, conceptual framework and previous study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary works are basically an expression of human's inner feelings who use language as a medium. The depiction of recorded life facts stored in the author's insight those are poured into a work. This work can be related to the reality of life as a recording of events experienced by someone which is reproduced into a particular written work, or it can also be purely the desire of the author's intuition. There is also a mixture of the two. As a result of a portrait of a certain society, literary works will usually be enjoyed, understood, and also can be used by the community.

Literature has become a socio-cultural reality, apart from being valued as a work of art that has mind, imagination, and emotion, today's literature can also be used for emotional and intellectual consumption. As something that is born as a result of human efforts to express themselves, literature is also born as a human response to the environment and events that occur around it. Aesthetic and intellectual satisfaction is used as a benchmark for the expectations of literary connoisseurs when appreciating a work.

In its development, literary works will always be in a certain type of literary character, or what is commonly referred as literary genre chosen by the author. In this case Wellek and Warren (1955: 211) have suggested that genre group should be seen as a group of literary works which are theoretically based on external forms (certain dimensions or structures) and on internal forms (attitude, tone, purpose, more in-depth is the content, and the reader's audience).

Generally, literature is grouped into two types, namely fiction and non-fiction. The most distinctive feature of fictional literary works is that they are more imaginative, use connotative or indirect language such as the use of metaphors and figure of speech, and fulfill the aesthetic requirements of art. The main characteristic of non-fiction are more factual elements than imaginary elements. Also the use of language that tends to be denotative, but still the same must meet the aesthetic requirements of art.

In its inclusive sense, fiction is any literary narrative, whether in the form of prose or in the form of verse, created and written so that it resembles events that actually happened. Some narrow meanings indicate that fiction is only a narrative written in prose, such as novels and short stories, or sometimes fiction is often referred to as just a synonym for novels. Human life described in literature can be a transformation of factual life, both the author's life and social life based on the writer's imagination. Nonfiction is a literary work whose factual elements are more prominent than imaginary. The language used tends to be denotative. In general, non-fiction literary works consist of essays, which are short essays about facts that are peeled off according to the author's perspective.

With the discussion of the following types of fiction and non-fiction literature, literary products are also produced as a result of these essential differences. The resulting literary product will then meet a more specific classification or furthermore commonly known as the literary genre. The theory of this genre is basically the principle of order, this theory classifies literary works based on the type of organization or literature specifically. Examples of fiction literary products from the results of this classification are novels, short stories, poetry and dramas. For non-fiction literary products, for example such as essays, biographies, autobiographies, and memoirs.

Along with the development of technology and various ease of information access, literary works also meet various kinds of changes. The most important change is digitalization, or computerization. Literary works those were originally only the result of manual handwriting, or the process of word of mouth, are now easily reproduced and written using a keyboard on a computer. With the existence of various types of

literary works, and rapid technological advances, now many literary transitions have been born. Such a transition occurs in many written literary works, such as novels into movies, novels into dramas, dramas into movies and many other examples.

The study of literary adaptations in movies or television series has become a commonplace, and indeed now it has also been accepted as a feature of English and media studies in higher education. However, the impact of this study on the source work will more or less affect its original value and meaning. When one source of literature and a movie as its adaptation is studied, it will certainly raise many problems. In this case, the focus of priority distribution is on which works should be given attention first, whether the original source or the adaptation.

Furthermore, the problem these occurs in the adaptation process is the existence of excessive expectations about the belief that the adapted movie must be as good or even better, and as identical as possible to the original written work, as many commentators have criticized. These commentators have already charted the problems involved in such an exercise and the pitfalls created by the demands of authenticity and fidelity - not least the intensely subjective criteria which must be applied in order to determine the degree to which the movie is 'successful' in extracting the 'essence' of the fictional text (Cartmell & Whelehan, 1999: 3).

The phenomenon of adaptation from text to screen has increased since the last two decades, there are a lot of written literary works which due to several aspects have made it a lot of attention by producers to be adapted into a movie. The strong reason behind many adaptations is the popularity of the literary sources that will be adapted, the most common examples being is the novel *The Hobbit*, after that work received high popularity, it finally got adaptations into movie which also received Very good response and popularity. Movies those being adapted from popular literary works will usually attract more viewers to watch them, especially for people who have read novels or for movie fans. These people will be interested to see how their imagination of their previous reading is visualized. They will automatically compare the results of their imagination with the visualization manifested by the director in making the movie.

In the process, adaptation from text to screen will certainly bring up various problems, because basically when reading a literary work, the reader's own mind will visualize what has been read in their respective minds. It is different when the book or novel made into a movie, the audience does not need to imagine the event or scene in their head, because it is already represented by visualization from the screen. This is what in the opinion of the researcher causes a lot of dissatisfaction when a literary work such as a novel that has been popular since the beginning, but when adapted into a movie does not give satisfaction to the viewer.

Given the fact that many literary works have been translated into other forms of literature, comparative literature studies are clearly an important study to continue to observe these changes, so that literary treasures can continue to grow. Friedman in (De Zepetnek & Mukherjee, 2013: 5) argues that comparison is an ever-expanding necessity in many fields, including literary studies, where the intensification of globalization has encouraged comparative analysis of literature and culture on a transnational, indeed, planetary scale. With the reasons above, the researcher in this study will also use the theory of comparative literature as an approach in analyzing the selected object.

The phenomenon of literary comparisons has been done for many times, even now it has become commonplace to be used as material for scientific research. Literary comparison basically aims to compare two works that are similar, or not, the results of it which will add to the wealth of literature itself. More specifically, in order to maintain the boundaries of the study, the researcher will focus on the comparison in terms of the intrinsic elements, more specific in plot, character and setting of two literary works, a memoir entitled *The pianist* by Wladyslaw Szpilman and the movie adaptation with the same title by director Roman Polanski.

After the study of the comparison of these two works is obtained, the researcher also continue to analyze the differences between *The pianist* after being adapted into a movie. The analysis that will be carried out is about why the differences between the two works can occur. This is based on the researcher's brief observation of the objects

discussed in this study. After previously doing a little observation of the two works, the researcher found the elimination of elements of resistance from the Jews to the German troops, as well as some of the sufferings of the Jews that were not shown.

“*The pianist*” by Wladyslaw Szpilman is a memoir that tells the true story of a growing Jewish pianist who lived in Warsaw, Poland during World War II. Szpilman wrote the first version of this book in 1945, this book contains the story of Szpilman himself and his family who fought to survive during the German aggression led by Hitler in his city. The life of Szpilman and his family became very difficult, due to the very limited economy plus the arbitrary behavior of the German soldiers. Plus the regulations made by the local government which greatly discredited the Jews in the city. The longer the Germans controlled the city, the Jews, including Szpilman, suffered more and more, there were many sadistic killings without reason, forced labor, and the worst was the mass massacre of the Jews, by gathering the Jews in concentration camps, or being sent somewhere to be killed. In his journey, Szpilman became one of the survivors of this incident, and could continue to survive until the war in his country was over. *The pianist* was later adapted into a movie in 2002.

Szpilman's work has received a lot of positive responses from various readers and publishers. Some of the reasons are because the most important thing is that Szpilman wrote this memoir not long after the incident he experienced, which of course will maintain the validity of the data in it, this is an important point in writing those contains historical facts. Next is because of the details of his writing, Szpilman is very detailed in describing every horrible and sad incident that he experienced during his survival from German aggression in his city. Another reason that encourages researcher to choose this work is because this movie gets a very good rating in various movie rating agencies.

After reading and observing, in the two objects of this study, the researcher found that there were various striking differences that occurred in the movie adaptation. Small examples such as the characterization of the main character, some events that are not shown, the resistance of the Jews who are not shown, and also the sadism of the

German army which also gets some shortcomings. Although these differences have become natural when a written literature is adapted into a movie, in the context of literary comparative studies it is still interesting to discuss and research. The problem that the researcher found was that in the movie itself, the Jewish resistance was not highlighted, and also some sadistic moments of the German soldiers were not shown, as well as the addition and deletion of important characters in the storyline. After various considerations as described previously, the researcher finally chose *The Pianist* as the object to be studied, both in the form of memoir and also the movie. Also related to the problem to be studied, this study was finally given the title “**Adaptation Process In Szpilman’s *The Pianist* Memoir And *The Pianist* Movie (2002)**”.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Researcher found several aspects that can be studied and analyzed in Szpilman’s *The Pianist* memoir and *The Pianist* movie. This study also focus on comparing intrinsic elements consisting of plot, character and setting. In addition, the researcher will work through the adaptation of intrinsic elements analysis between the memoir and the movie. After knowing the background of the research above, the writer tries to formulate this research by compiling the problem, as follows:

1. How are the intrinsic elements constructed in *The Pianist’s* memoir and *The Pianist’s* movie (2002) ?
2. How are the adaptation process in intrinsic elements from *The Pianist’s* memoir to *The Pianist’s* movie (2002)?

1.3 Research Objective

In the process, the transfer of a literary work from one form to another will certainly create changes, both additions and subtractions, especially from memoirs in the form of writing into movies in the form of visual and audio. The main objectives of this research are:

1. This study aims to find and identify the intrinsic elements of *The Pianist's* memoir and movie. More specifically, the intended intrinsic elements will be limited to plot, character and setting.
2. This study aims to uncover and discover the adaptation process and what caused the changes in intrinsic elements from *The Pianist's* memoir and movie.

1.4 Research Significance

The importance of this research from a practical point of view for the researcher is to increase and improve understanding of comparative literary studies. As for other researcher, this research is expected to be a reference source or guide in further studies that have the same study topic. Furthermore, the results of this study can be used as a reference, especially in comparative literature studies and literary adaptation.

Theoretically, this research is designed and directed to develop a study of comparative literature and literary adaptation, especially the intrinsic elements in memoir and movie. Besides that, it is also to find out to what extent the differences and similarities contained after this literary work has been compared.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

The memoir which is the object of this study will be compared with the movie adaptation. The main theory used to compare these two works is Susan Bassnett's theory about comparative literature. Bassnett (1993) state that comparative literature is a cross-culture study text, characterized by interdisciplinary and related to the pattern of relationships in literature across space and time. This theory will be used as a basis for unraveling the two works being compared. Later, various differences and similarities will be found after the analysis is carried out.

The form of application of this theory on the chosen topic is in the form of text memoirs and scenes from the movie. First, it will make the data generated from the two topics into descriptions in the form of excerpts and also screen capture of the movie. Second, with this theory, the descriptions of the data will be compared. Furthermore,

researchers can generate initial assumptions that differences and similarities will be found from the results of the comparison of the two works.

Excerpts and screenshots that represent intrinsic components of the two works serve as descriptions of the data that will be compared. Several theories on intrinsic elements in literary works will be used to separate the intrinsic components of the two topics. Theories regarding intrinsic elements such as plots, character traits, or settings in a literary work, will be used to classify the descriptive data obtained.

The application of the theory of intrinsic elements will focus on classifying data. The description of the data obtained from the source text or movie screenshots will later be classified into the type of plot, character, or setting. Thus, the researcher assumes that this theory will be able to unravel any intrinsic elements contained in the two study objects.

The following is an example of a quote that according to the researcher's assumption can be classified into an intrinsic plot element "By the time the gates of the ghetto closed in November 1940, my family had sold everything we could sell long ago, even our most precious household possession, the piano." (Szpilman, 1945: 4) The quote can be classified into plot form, because it fits the criteria of the exposition theory in the plot, notably quote is an initial introduction to the conflict takes place in the character's life

Furthermore, in this study, researcher also expect to elaborate and reveal the adaptation process that happen from *The pianist's* memoir into the form of a movie. In the movie, all the events that are told in the memoir can be directly described with the help of movies technology, as well as the characters in it with the help of the actors' roles. Of course there will be an adaptation process that come earlier when the process of moving from a written literary work when it turned into a movies. The adaptation theory of Hutcheon (2006) will aid in revealing the mechanisms at play in this adaptation.

The analysis of this adaptation process will use the theory from Linda Hutcheon (2006), in her book the telling to showing adaptation process has several mechanisms,

including addition, subtraction and modification. The addition is a change in the process of adapting the written work to movie by adding some scene/story that actually never happened or was written in the written work, the subtraction is the cutting (some) elements of the story of literary works in the adaptation process, and the modification could happen in the realm of story ideas, style of storytelling, and so many other aspects.

When the adaptation process is put into practice, this adaptation theory will identify features that change and presumptively identify the cause of the change. This idea, or subtraction in Hutcheon's terminology, can be used to the topic under study to filter out portions of the original text that are omitted. Like the part of the disease that the character experienced as a child, this part is removed when it has been adapted into the film. This part is the portion that is being reduced.

1.6 Previous Studies

There are several previous studies related to the research that were done. Some of them are:

Syahrir Ego Farizi (2011) in his thesis, "An Analysis of Conflicts As Depicted In *The Pianist* Written By Wladyslaw Szpilman", his research focuses on the conflicts experienced by the main characters in the memoirs, whether it be in the form of external conflicts, including human vs. human (Szpilman vs. German troops), human vs. society (Szpilman vs. war), and human vs. nature (Szpilman vs. hunger). The internal conflict involved Szpilman's feelings, who at that time continued to survive for his survival. The theories used in this research are the conflict theory proposed by Brooks, C., Purser, JT in his book *An Approach to Literature*, Holman C. Hugh in his book *A Handbook to Literature* and Stanford, JA in his book *Study Responding to Literature*. to examine Szpilman's conflicts in the memoir. Wellek Rene and Warren Austin, that the concepts of conflict theory are divided into two subgroups. Namely external conflict and internal conflict as previously described.

Arum Triana Lestari (2008) in her thesis "Defense Mechanism Of Szpilman In Roman Polanski's *The Pianist* Movie: A Psychoanalytic Approach". This study contains an analysis of the defense mechanisms used by the main character in the movie when facing the worst situation seen from a psychoanalytic approach. The purpose of this study is to analyze the movie based on the movie's structural elements and analyze the main character's personality structure based on psychoanalytic theory, by identifying the relationship between the main character's mental state and the movie's structural elements. The conclusion of this study is that in any bad situation and condition, great motivation can make a person survive. Whatever this is will be done in order to defend and save his life.

Muhammad Ridho Wibowo (2016) in his thesis, "Racism Oppression By Nazi Toward Jews In Poland Based On *The Pianist* Movie" the purpose of this study is to analyze the forms of oppression of the Nazi army, and how the resistance of the Jews to this oppression occurred in the movie *The pianist*. The theory used is the theory of Iris Marlon Youn on the oppression of black Americans (1990), and James C. Scott on peasant resistance. The focus of the researcher in this thesis is the analysis of oppression and resistance based on the movie script *The pianist*, and the results obtained are that oppression is the most dominant thing described as racism in the movie.

Widia Ratna Umami (2018), "The Intrinsic elements of gothic romance of Stephenie Meyer's novels". This study aims to analyze the elements of gothic romance in Stephenie Meyer's novels through the intrinsic element media. It has two core problems, namely to find the elements of gothic romance, and also how these elements are built. This study uses the theory of Cawelti (1976) and strengthened by Adi (2008) in categorizing the elements of gothic romance in the novel *Twilight Saga*. Qualitative descriptive method was used to analyze the data, with the aim of exploring and explaining the content of the story in the novel *Twilight Saga*. The application of this method means that the data generated is in the form of words or sentences in written form. This method directs researcher to identify, categorize, interpret and conclude

research data descriptively. The results of this study; There are four intrinsic elements of gothic romance, namely character, plot, setting and atmosphere. While the characters and plots that build elements of gothic romance are two protagonists Bella and Edward who become heroes in fighting for their love.

Alfitra Ainun Nissa (2021), “Mystical discourse through intrinsic instruments of novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati”. The study in this research is mystical discourse and oral tradition through three intrinsic elements, namely the characterizations, plot and setting contained in the novels *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati. The theory used in this research is the theory of Susan Basnett (1993) and several theories from other experts to compare and categorize the mysticism and oral tradition elements contained in the two novels. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data by describing the analysis of the story in the novel. This method is used to identify, categorize, interpret and conclude research data descriptively. The findings of this study are that the main and additional characters have an important role in shaping the plot and setting. Then the elements of mysticism are found in religion, disease, psychology, customs and culture of the community and the background in the making of these two novels.

Winanda ayu Ningtyas (2019), “Comparative study On the intrinsic elements of *The Hobbit* novel and movie script”, this study analyzes the comparison of intrinsic elements in the novel and the movies script of *The Hobbit*. In this study, Winanda used the theory of Terence Hawkes. Hawkes explains that structuralism is a structure with elements that are closer together and each element has a meaning in relation to other elements. In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzes the quotations in the novel that are in accordance with the topic and also the theory used. This study aims to analyze the similarities and differences of *The Hobbit's* intrinsic elements in novels and movies scripts. The results obtained show that the intrinsic element plays an important role in building the story so that it is conveyed to the reader.