

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of research, statement of problems, purpose of research, and significance of research.

### 1.1. Background of Research

After colonial is the time for colonized people to resist the unsecured power that left by colonizer. While they get independence, colonial value is still internalized in their live. In his book, Frantz Fanon shows that however, once national independence is achieved, the new nation-state elites replace their colonial masters in administering the same institutions that were used to control them (147-205). Colonized people still have a great effort to against the effect of colonialism. Politically, colonized country still gets the interventions of colonizer, in governing their country. Against the values of colonial in all aspect of live, becomes the struggle to get out from colonizer authority.

Tyson stated that European domination of the world began in the late fifteenth century, Spain, France, England, Portugal, Belgian and the Netherlands were the main contenders for the plunder of natural and human resources, and over the next few century European empires extended themselves around the globe (418). European people seek new territory in the world to capture in their natural wealth to support economic development in

their country. Colonialism is conquest and control of other people's property or one society sought to dominate another, extending political, economic, and sometimes even social power over another people. Colonizer brought great changes and impact for the colonized in terms of cultural, economic, and social life. Therefore, colonialism in the worldwide has given a big effect to the colonized people. The colonialism makes traces in many aspect of postcolonial people life such as psychological, ideological, social, political, and intellectual.

Postcolonial deals with the effects of colonization on cultures and societies of colonized country. The theme that being a major object and the key concern of postcolonial criticism is resistance to colonialist ideology in all its forms, and cannot be resist an ideology until it can know where it's hiding (Tyson: 433). Some topics that amendable in postcolonial theory are in all aspect of culture such as politics, religion, education, history economic, racist, ethnicity, culture identity and also the cultural invasions such as slavery and discrimination.

The period of colonialism is not only about oppression, domination, violence of colonizer to colonized country but also the period of complex and varied cultural contact and interaction. Some aspects that made by the colonizer in colonized country gives many effects in colonized country, although they have get their independence (Tyson 421-452). The relation between colonizers and colonized produce any differences. According to Bhaba, the concept of cultural difference focuses on the problem of the

ambivalence of cultural authority the attempt to dominate in the name of cultural supremacy which is itself produced only in the moment of differentiation (34). The colonizer put their self as the superior then the indigenes. Beside, the relationships that occur during the colonial period give the impact to the indigenes life. It because in that time everything that brought by colonizer to colonized country such as culture, behavior, rule of life, language will be forced to indigenes to be obey. It makes all those things will be replicated by the native.

Colonized people must struggle with this newly arrived culture and all of its beliefs, values, habits, and traditions that entangled within their own lives. So that, many colonial values still appear in post-colonial country after their independence.

According to Tyson, “text can reinforce colonialist ideology through positive portrayals of the colonizers, negative portrayals of the colonized, or the uncritical representation of the benefits of colonialism for the colonized. Analogously, texts can resist colonialist ideology by depicting the misdeeds of the colonizers, the suffering of the colonized, or the detrimental effects of colonialism on the colonized” (427). In the text, people can input their thought or their experience. It does happen to colonizer and colonized people who has some experience in colonize time. For colonizer, text could help colonizer to maintain their authority on colonized people. Beside, by the text that made by colonizer people, they can put their colonial ideology on it such

as authority, stereotype of west and east, racial difference. In contrast to colonizer, colonized people uses the text to again the colonial dominance and to show the effect of colonialism that happen in the colonial era on the perspective of colonized people.

One of text that represents of colonial effect found in the script of Hotel Rwanda. Hotel Rwanda script is one of works that tells the circumstance of Rwanda country after they get independence from Belgium colonizer. The researcher chooses this script film because this film is one of the best films tell about Rwanda Genocide, the conflict between two Rwanda ethnic. The distinction that made by colonialist in Rwanda make the two ethnics in Rwanda becomes enemy. There are devastations that colonialist left behind without any reparation. That is one of colonial effects, which is will be found in the script. Seen from the postcolonial view there are still many effect of colonialism contained in Hotel Rwanda script such as ideological effect, cultural effect, bad stereotype of Africa and many others.

As the screenplay, certainly the script of Hotel Rwanda consists of the dialogue, plot, narration and character that make the unity of story and have a message from whole story, so that the researcher assume that this script can be analyze by the theory of literature.

Alia Ibragimova in her essay (2007) : *Imag(e)ining Africa: A narrative analysis of two Hollywood films(Hotel Rwanda and Tears of the Sun) -a postcolonial perspective*, stated:

“I proceeded to write about the postcolonial perspective as well as the theory of stereotypes. In this light, I meant that the contemporary images of Africa depended, according to the postcolonial perspective, on the images of Africa during colonial era. The theory of stereotypes was used to explain the images created: there was an imbalance of power and the West therefore defined Africa as the “Other”: as the opposite of the West. This was done in order to justify the colonization of Africa.

In my analysis of *Hotel Rwanda* and *Tears of the Sun*, I found similarities in the events of the films: the fact that there is ethnic conflict, the fact that western help is needed, the theme of corruption/greed, giving an image of Africans as either passive or as violent and aggressive and the image of a homogenous Africa.”

(2007)

The similarities between previous researches with this research is both research has the same object, *Hotel Rwanda* movie with postcolonial approach. Both researches have the difference; in a previous study the researchers compared the two works by using a postcolonial approach.

Purpose of that research is to find a narrative that shows the stereotypes of Africa nation. Whereas this study, researchers examined the script movie of this film then looking for the effect of colonial that contained in the text by postcolonial critic.

Based on the statement above the researchers assume that Hotel Rwanda script present many element of postcolonial discourse. In this script can be analyzed many aspect of colonial effect. Diversity made by colonized between two ethnic in Rwanda, the condition of Rwanda people after their independence from colonial, the stereotype of Africa and another things related to colonial effect can be found in this text.

The researcher concludes that the model of postcolonial analyzing theory on Hotel Rwanda's script are by description the issue that related to postcolonial discourse such as the concept of authority, colonialism, racist, ethnicity and cultural phenomenon.

Based on explanation above, the researcher consider that the analysis script film of Hotel Rwanda focuses on the colonial effect in colonized country and what the effect of colonial that become a dominant issue in this script.

### **1.2. Statement of Problem**

Based on the background above, the researcher sees how the script Hotel Rwanda consists of many aspects of colonial experience to the postcolonial state. The problem of the research is to find out the colonial effect present and the dominant issue of colonialism effect by applying postcolonial criticism.

To make the research more specific the researcher formulates it into two research questions, as follows:

1. How are the colonial effect presented in Hotel Rwanda script?
2. What is the dominant issue in Hotel Rwanda movie script along with the colonial effect presented?

### **1.3. Purposes of Research**

The purposes of this research are mentioned as followings:

1. To find out colonial effect present in Hotel Rwanda's script.
2. To find out the dominant issue in Hotel Rwanda movie script along with the colonial effect presented.

### **1.4. Significances of Research**

The significance of this research, for the researcher, is to enrich the knowledge of researcher about postcolonial critic, to makes the researcher more aware to the colonial ideology that present in daily life and its influences and to make the researcher looks the problem or issue in literary work critically especially in postcolonial work or the work that portrayal colonial value.

For the readers, this research could be used as the reference for postcolonial study especially for who interested in postcolonial study in English Department. It also could be the additional information of the related theme of colonialism and postcolonial. In addition, the research will open the eye of reader to more aware to the effect of colonialism that still appear in the country called "the third world" today.