

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

#### 2.1 Literary Works

Literature as the works of art from the form of language and it have a unique status for its own that can reach the peak of independent. Literature can be an important part for the process of development on mentality of the nation. According to Fananie statements (2000 :132), “Literature as the part of arts that express the human life”. The existing of literature as the part of society expression. Hence, Literature can see the condition of society through the literary works that made by the authors that deliberate and organize the phenomenon of life into the organization of (literary) works. Moreover, literature also talk about the phenomenon of society itself because literary works is based on the reality.

According to Lubis (1997:4) “Talking about literature is the same as we talk about the people and society, about an individual, group, society and the human being that become the part of society itself”. From the statements above, literature can be spoken as the important parts of the society and arts because every day is a unique part of story. Some of the literary works are based from the history or true story such as *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank and also *The Man In The High Castle* by Phillip K. both of them tells us about another perception of history. Therefore, we can feel the same condition through their (literary)works. Even if

their story is different from the angle, but their works are the same type. It is called “Novel”.

### **2.1.1 Novel**

Novel is a narrative fiction that originally taken from Italian *novella* “short story” and from Latin *novellus* which means “new things”, it is called “new” because novel appeared lately rather than the other literary works such as poems and drama. According to Liddell statements (1965 :17), born of the first English novel was *Famela* on 1740. Another expert Watt stated on his book *The Rise of The Novel* which support Liddell’s statements that novel is a new genre in literary.

There are two major elements that can’t be separated away from a novel, Extrinsic elements and Intrinsic elements that become an important part to approach the literary works such as novel.

#### **2.1.1.1 Extrinsic Elements**

Extrinsic elements can be found on the outside of the story but indirectly influence the structure of a literary works. According to Warren and Wellek (1957:-) “The parts that include in the extrinsic elements are circumstance of individual subjectivity authors, psychological state, author circumstance (social, economic and politic) view of the life of a nation, the various works of arts, religious and so

forth”.

### **2.1.1.2 Intrinsic Elements**

The second one of the two major elements of the novel is intrinsic elements, and its establish the novel directly. According to Nurgiyantoro (1995:23) “Intrinsic elements is the elements that establish the literary works itself. The true literary works comes and establish by these elements, the elements that factually would be found by the readers if they read the literary works. Intrinsic elements on a novel is the elements that (directly) establish the story. Synchronization between the intrinsic elements that establish a true novel. Or on the way, if we look into the reader’s perception, these elements (this story) that would be found by us if we had read a novel. The elements are just only a part of plot, story, characterization, theme, background, perception of the story, language or the other style of languages and etc.”

#### **1. Plot**

Plot it’s so difficult to define, based on Forster theory that plot must have a cause-effect, not only the chronology. The define about plot always have one keyword “cause-effect” that is the main point of plot in general. Plot can be defining as events on a story consist of casualty from an event to the next events. Steps of plot can be

defining into five:

- **Introducing/Exposition**

This is the first part of the story or the opening, it becomes the basic that deliver the next steps. Commonly the part contains information about characters, setting and etc.

- **Generating Circumstance/Rising Action**

This part is the time when the conflicts is started to appear and the intensity of conflict is getting growing.

- **Climax**

This is the highest point of conflict that faced by the characters.

- **Falling action/Problem solution**

The conflict is cooling down and the characters is finding a solution for their problems.

- **Denouement**

This part consists of the time when the characters has solved their problems.

## **2. Character**

Character and characterization are the part of intrinsic elements. Sometimes people have a problem with misinterpret both as the same one. Character can be defined as a doer in a story. According to

Abrams statement (1981:20) character is people that is shown in a narrative literary work, or drama, interpreted by the readers who has certain moral quality and trend expressed in dialogue and action. Meanwhile, characterization is depiction of character support by peripheral characters. According to Jones (1968:33) characterization is clear representation of someone that is shown in a story.

Nurgiyantoro supports the statements above with his own statement (1995:164) same as plot, character and characterization is an important of narrative works. Talking about character and characterization with its own characteristic. In many ways people are interest with their character, characterization and characteristic rather than the plot itself.

## **2.2 Propaganda**

Define the Propaganda is hard for some reason. According to Brown (2011:48) “propaganda is a modern Latin word, the gerundive form of *propagare*, meaning to spread or to propagate, thus propaganda means that which is to be propagated”. Originally this word derived from a new administrative body of the Catholic church (congregation) created in 1622, called the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide* (*Congregation for Propagating the Faith*), or informally simply *Propaganda*. Its activity was aimed at "propagating" the Catholic faith in non-Catholic countries. From the 1790s, the term began being used also to refer to *propaganda*

in secular activities. The term began taking a pejorative or negative connotation in the mid-19th century, when it was used in the political sphere.

Analysis of propaganda is a complex undertaking that requires historical research, examination of propaganda messages and media, sensitivity to audience responses, and critical scrutiny of the entire propaganda process. (2014:1)

According to Laswell (1927:627) “It refers (propaganda pen) solely to the control of public opinion by significant symbols, or to speak more concretely and less accurately, by the stories, rumors, report, pictures and other form of social communication”. In line with Laswell, Jowett & O’Donnel in McQuail, (1999:-) “Propaganda is the on purposes remedy and systematically to form perceptions, manipulate cognition, and directing the behavior to acquire responds which helped the purposes and will of the propagandist.” Therefore, propaganda is an action which persuade people to do what the propagandist want. In line with the statement above, Nimmo (2011:124) said “The main characteristic of propaganda is a communication from one people to public and the propagandist is one people or small group of people which gather people in collectively.

### **2.2.1 Kind of Propaganda**

Propaganda can be categorizing by the type or kinds. According to Dobb in Nurudin (2001:-) “There are several kinds of propaganda, propaganda can be divide into two kind based on the contents of messages, that are broad propaganda and concealed propaganda. In concealed propaganda, the

propagandist hides the main purpose and in broad propaganda, all the activities are transparent and not hide the main purpose. In line with Dobb, Ellul in Nurudin (2001:-) “Propaganda is divide into two kinds, there are vertical propaganda and horizontal propaganda”. Propaganda vertical is propaganda that spread the messages by the propagandist to public transparently and mostly using the media to spread the messages of propaganda. Propaganda horizontal is propaganda that spread the messages through the group or community by personally or in other word hiding the messages to the trust people.

### **2.2.2 The Purposes of Propaganda**

The propagandist always has a purpose in their propaganda. The reason why some people or group (propagandist) do propaganda because there have the purposes According to Alo Liliweri in Kunandar (2012:-), propaganda have three purposes, that are:

- a) **To influence the public opinion**, the purposes of propaganda to change the point of view the people to the propagandist point of view, and also to lead them in doing the propagandist wish. Moreover, the change opinion can be positive or negative.
- b) **Manipulated the emotion**, Propaganda can be done with manipulating the emotion of people. The propagandist manipulated the emotion of the target audient from feeling like someone to feeling don't like, from love to hate,

and etc. Propagandist manipulating words, sounds, symbols, messages non-verbal, to rising the emotion of audiences.

- c) **Gather support or rejection**, the main target of the propagandist is to change the behavior and attitude of the target to supporting or rejecting some topics. The main purpose of this propaganda is to change the behavior of the target.

### **2.2.3 The Methods of Propaganda**

The propagandist has methods in delivering their messages. According to Nurudin (2001:-) “There are two methods of propagandist in delivering their messages, that is agitation and rumor.” The description as a follows:

- **Agitation**

Agitation came from Latin *Agito* and *agitum* which means moving or pushing with hard or super, shake or moving with fast, distraction, discussion, debate, to creating the attention from people. One of the purpose of the agitation is to change people or group opinion to have the same opinion.

- **Rumor**

Rumor based on some motivation which in the activity is to seeking the satisfies and express with the negative of the emotion. The motivation that become the foundation are a lot there are curiosity, fear, hate, and etc. Allport and Postman in Nurudin (2001:-) also underlined

that rumor grow because two characteristic, that is importance and ambiguity.

#### **2.2.4 The Technique of Propaganda**

The propaganda has several techniques. According to Filene in Nurudin (2001). There are some techniques of propaganda, that are bellows:

- **Name Calling**

Name calling is technique of propaganda with giving the idea or label which negative. The purpose of name calling to people for rejecting the idea without correcting or checking first.

- **Glittering Generalities**

Glittering Generalities is associating something with a wise word which used to make people accepting and agreeing something without checking first.

- **Transfer**

Transfer covered authority, punishment, and influence of something with more respectfully and also praised for make something more acceptable.

- **Testimonials**

Testimonials contain speech of people which respectful or hateful,

that is contain idea or program/product and also contain goodness or badness. This techniques of propaganda mostly used in commercial activity.

- **Plain folk**

Plain folk is a propaganda with using the methods that identify the idea.

- **Card Stacking**

Card Stacking covered the selection and function of the facts or lies, illustration or confusedness, and rationally of some questions to giving the good or worse possibilities.

- **Bandwagon Technique**

This technique is to spread the successes which achieved by their community.

- **Reputable Mouthpiece**

This technique is speaking the fake statement. This technique usually used by one people who flirt the leader. This technique is done because there are ambition of people or group which want to be safe in the territory of the authority.

- **Using All Forms of Persuasions**

This technique uses for persuade people with consolation, advice, and suggestion. This technique of propaganda usually used before election.

### **2.3 Synopsis of *The Man In The High Castle***

Juliana Crane is one of the main characters in this book. She's on the Resistance side and she live in San Francisco which is under control of the Japanese Empire and become the part of the P.S.A (Pacific States of America). Her ex-husband Frank Frink, had a jewish-bloodline from his father. and living under poverty with Juliana. And also they forced to use Yen as money and speak Japanese in San Francisco. When Frink get fired and lost his job again because of his family bloodline, then he starts to hate their world especially the Japanese and Nazi.

Meanwhile the Allies including the U.S had been surrendered and became part of the Nazis and Japan and The U.S. President Franklin Rossevelt was assassinated by Giuseppe Zangara and leading to the continuation of the great depression of U.S Isolationism during the opening of World War 2. Adolf Hitler led Nazi Germany to conquered most of Europe and the Soviet Union, murdering Jews (Frink's Family), Roma, Slavs, and other groups. Meanwhile, Imperial Japan occupied China, before taking control of India and Oceania. The Nazis then helped Italy conquer most of Africa and the remaining Allies surrendered to the Axis, ending of the war.

By the 1960s, Imperial Japan and Nazi Germany are the world's competing superpowers, with Japan establishing the "Pacific States of America" (P.S.A.) from the former Western U.S, with the remaining Rocky Mountains States now a

neutral buffer zone between the P.S.A. and the Nazi-occupied former Eastern U.S. For unknown reasons, Canada remains independent. Historically, Hitler had expressed respect and reference for Canadian soldiers, even ordered that the Vimy Ridge Memorial site not be bombed. However, it is never revealed if this was the reason, or one of the reasons, for Canada's continued independence.

Hitler, though still alive, is incapacitated from advanced syphilis, and Martin Bormann had become Chancellor of Germany, with Goebbels, Heydrich, Goring, Sves Inquart (who oversees the extermination of the peoples of Africa), and other Nazi leaders soon vying to take his place. The Nazis had drained the Mediterranean to make room for farmland, developed and used the hydrogen bomb, and designed rockets for extremely fast travel across the world as well as space, having colonized the Moon, Venus, and Mars. The novel is set mostly in San Francisco in the P.S.A., Chinese residents first appeared in the novel as second-class citizens and black people as slaves.

## **2.4 Biography of Phillip. K Dick**

Phillip Kindred Dick, born in Chicago 16<sup>th</sup> December 1928, along with a twin sister, Jane. Jane died less than eight weeks later, allegedly from an allergy to mother's milk. Dick's parents split up during his childhood, and he moved with his mother to Berkeley, California, where he lived for most of the rest of his life. Dick

became a published author in 1952. His first sale was the short story "Roog." His first novel, "Solar Lottery," appeared in 1955. Dick produced an astonishing amount of material during the 1950s and 1960s, writing and selling nearly a hundred short stories and some two dozen or so novels during this period, including "Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?," "Time Out Of Joint," "The Three Stigmata of Palmer Eldritch," and the Hugo-award winning "The Man In The High Castle." A supremely chaotic personal life (Dick was married five times) along with drug experimentation, sidetracked Dick's career in the early 1970s.

Dick would later maintain that reports of his drug use had been greatly exaggerated by sensationalistic colleagues. In any event, after a layoff of several years, Dick returned to action in 1974 with the Campbell award-winning novel "Flow My Tears, The Policeman Said." Perhaps more importantly, though, this same year Dick would have a profound religious experience that would forever alter his life. Dick's final years were haunted by what he alleged to be a 1974 visitation from God, or at least a God-like being. Dick spent the rest of his life writing copious journals regarding the visitation and his interpretations of the event. At times, Dick seemed to regard it as a divine revelation and, at other times, he believed it to be a sign of extreme schizophrenic behavior. His final novels all deal in some way with the entity he saw in 1974, especially "Valis," in which the title-character is an extraterrestrial God-like machine that chooses to make contact with a hopelessly schizophrenic, possibly drug-addled and decidedly mixed-up

science fiction writer named Philip K. Dick. Despite his award-winning novels and almost universal acclaim from within the science-fiction community, Dick was never especially financially successful as a writer.

He worked mainly for low-paying science-fiction publishers and never seemed to see any royalties from his novels after the advance had been paid, no matter how many copies they sold. In fact, one of the reasons for his extreme productivity was that he always seemed to need the advance money from his next story or novel in order to make ends meet. But towards the very end of his life, he achieved a measure of financial stability, partly due to the money he received from the producers of *Blade Runner* (1982) for the rights to his novel "Do Androids Dream Of Electric Sheep?" upon which the film was based. Shortly before the film premiered, however, he died of a heart attack at the age of 53 on 2 March 1982. Since his death, several other films have been adapted from his works (including *Total Recall* 1990) and several unpublished novels have been published posthumously.

Dick's personal life was chaotic when he made the Hugo-award winning "The Man In The High Castle" in 1962. He was married five times along with depression and drug experimentation. So that he made a unique quote on the first page of his book. "To my wife Anne, without whose silence. This book would never been written." This is a dedication for his wife Anne, who supported him on the hardest time of his career in the early 1970s. Dick said on BBC in 1964, that

he conceived *The Man In The High Castle* when reading *Bring The Jubilee* (1953) by Ward Moore, which occurs in an alternative nineteenth-century of U.S. He was inspired by Ward Moore, so that he bring an alternative history to the next level with his imagination on the science-fiction genre and his broken life combined. He was never think that *The Man In High Castle* can be a stepping-stone for his career in the future.