

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is an imaginative work that describes human life in society that can be enjoyed, understood, and utilized by the community as well. Literary appreciation is an intimate activity towards literary works in earnest so that it can foster understanding, appreciation, and sensitivity to critical thoughts as well as sensitivity to good feelings towards the literary work. The author writes the results of his imagination in the form of literary works, the forms of literary works such as drama, poetry, short stories and novels.

In a literary research, there is an intrinsic element that focuses on the elements in the novel itself, namely structuralism. According to Wallek and Warren (1963), structuralism means an understanding of the elements, namely the structure itself, with the mechanism between its relationships, on the one hand the relationship between one element and another, on the other hand the relationship between elements (elements). . and their totality. The relationship is not only positive, such as harmony, conformity, and understanding, but also negative, such as conflict and conflict. The term structure is often confused with system.

In the novel "The Presidents is Missing" by Bill Clinton and James Patterson, President Duncan faces a threat so great that it will harm not only Pennsylvania Avenue and Wall Street, but all of America. Uncertainty and

fear grip the nation. There are whispers of Cyberterror and espionage and treason in the Cabinet. The president disappeared, America was shocked. But the reason for his disappearance was far worse than anyone could have imagined. Only the president knows why and why he had to temporarily disappear. This novel is full of information that only former commanders know about the most authentic and suspenseful novel so far and also contains politics, conspiracy. Finally, in Bill Clinton and James Patterson's novel "The President is Missing", the researcher analyzes "Conspiracy".

Conspiracy is carried out in a structured manner, has a big goal and is very neat, carried out by various systems in society and conspiracy is also an agreement between two or more people to commit a crime. According to Douglas (2019), Conspiracy theorists describe the ultimate causes of important events and circumstances as the covert actions of powerful groups who cover up information for their own benefit. A conspiracy theory is an explanation for an event or situation that calls for conspiracy by evil and powerful groups, often politically motivated, when another explanation is more likely. The term has a negative connotation, implying that an appeal to a conspiracy is based on prejudice or insufficient evidence.

The reason the researcher chose the title "Conspiracy" in the novel The President is Missing by Bill Clinton and James Patterson is because this analysis is different from previous research which focuses more on psychological analysis and there are also causes of conspiracy in the study.

The world of politics in general. Researchers are interested in analyzing the novel, but this time the researcher will analyze which ones are related to the conspiracy.

1. 2 Statement of the Problem

1. How is the portrait of the conspiracy reflected in the novel "The President is Missing" by Bill Clinton and James Patterson?
2. How are the conspiracy factors presented in the novel "The President is Missing" by Bill Clinton and James Patterson?

1. 3 Objective of the study

1. To analyze the portrait of the conspiracy reflected in the novel "The President is Missing" by Bill Clinton and James Patterson?
2. To investigate the conspiratorial factors presented in Bill Clinton and James Patterson's novel "The President is Missing"?

1. 4 Scope of the Study

In this study, the researcher focuses on discussing conspiracies and the factors that influence a person's behavior in conspiracies that are reflected in the novel.

1. 5 Significance of the study

The benefits of this research are divided into two, namely: theoretically and practically, the explanation is as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to be a science and appropriate material

composition for readers in researching interrelated literary works, and this writing is expected to provide the data needed by readers to fulfill their research in analyzing a literary work, especially to help readers understand the conspiracy.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research is expected to be a source of information and reference for readers who have objects of study such as literary works and non-literary works as a basis for applying altruistic traits that are useful for future researchers, not only in theory, but can be applied in everyday life.

1.6 Review of related Literature

In this study, the researcher tried to look at several other previous studies. First, Adin Widhiatma Muhardian (2015). The School of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta entitled "Conspiracy Reflected" in the novel "Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens. Individual Psychological Approach. Adin Widhiatma Muhardian focuses on conspiracies that are reflected, the story of Oliver Twist's novel is a reflection, what happens when the author writes the phenomenon of conspiracy to write a novel. There is a correlation between the novel and reality in England and telling a conspiracy is like hiding Oliver Twist's true identity. A conspiracy between Fagin and Bill Sikes turns Oliver into a robber as he struggles to live. the author writes his thoughts through a novel so that readers understand the conspiracy in England in the early 19th century. In the novel Oliver Dickens

wants to criticize what was happening in England at that time.

Second, Umasugi (2020). Khairun University Faculty of Humanities English Literature Program with "Conspiracy" in John Grisham's novel *The Brethren*. He focused on conspiracies in general. Although conspiracy theories share the general characteristics previously described in the novels investigated by the researcher, it was found that conspiracy theories can be distinguished based on their respective scopes and also focus on the types of conspiracy and strategy in the novel.

The difference between these a study with two previous studies above: the first previous research focused on "Conspiracy Reflected" in the novel "Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens. Individual Psychological Approach. The second study previously focused on "Conspiracy" in John Grisham's novel *The Brethren*. While this research focuses on the portrait of the conspiracy that is reflected, using the Structuralism Approach in the novel "The President Is Missing" by Bill Clinton and James Patterson.

1. 7 Theoretical based

This study uses several basic theories and concepts from Structuralism theory to analyze the novel *The President is Missing* by Bill Clinton and James Patterson, the concepts and theories are as follows:

1.7.1 Structuralism Approach

In this study, the researcher uses a structuralism approach, according to Satoto, (1993:32) the structuralism approach is an intrinsic approach,

namely discussing works about the elements that build literary works from within. This approach examines literary works as something that is autonomous and independent from social, historical, author biographies, and everything outside of literary works.

Wallek and Warren (1992) limit that structuralism is incorporated into content and form as long as both are intended to achieve aesthetic goals. The structure of literary works (Fiction) consists of form and content, form is the way the author writes while content is the idea expressed by the author in his writing. The researcher uses a structuralism approach, because this approach sees literature as a stand-alone text, literature is studied based on its structure and is not seen from the author's background, history and influence on the reader, the researcher uses this approach because it only examines the intrinsic elements or characters in a novel.

According to Wallek and Warren (1963: 94), "literature presents large-scale life, social life and the real world as literary objects". Literary works come in various forms, namely poetry, prose, and drama. Prose can take the form of novels and short stories. A literary work can be in the form of non-fiction and fiction. In the non-fiction genre, the researcher is responsible for the truth of events, people, or information presented in a story, in contrast, in fiction, he deals with reality and information, events, settings, plot and characters in the story.

a. According to Mido (1994:18). Characters are actors or exhibitors who

act out the story. The character or character of the character is described by the author directly or indirectly.

- b. According to Mido (1994:51). Setting is a description of the place and time and all the situations in which the event occurred.
- c. According to Nurgiyantoro (2000:123). The plot has here elements that very important in development a story is an event, conflict, and climax.

The structuralism approach tries to describe the relationship and function of each element of a literary work as a unified structuralism which together produces a holistic meaning. Therefore, in a simple explanation above, it can be concluded that the structuralism approach is an approach in literary works that analyzes the structural elements that build literary works from within, and looks for the relevance or interrelation of these elements in order to achieve unanimity in meaning. .

1.7.2 Theory of Conspiracy

Based on the problem formulation above, the researcher analyzes the novel "The President is Missing" using a conspiracy theory. Conspiracy theories are not a new phenomenon. According to Douglas (2019) Conspiracy theorists try to explain that there are parties who have power, conspire in secret to create situations that have massive social and political repercussions. Even if conspiracy activity does occur, a conspiracy theory is an allegation without credible evidence, it may be true or false, but it cannot or fails to prove that the conspiracy actually occurred. According to

researchers, conspiracy is an act that tries to explain the ultimate cause of one or a series of events which are generally political, social, humanitarian tragedies. This is in line with what was conveyed by Barkun (2003),

“Conspiracy beliefs are beliefs that an organization composed of individuals or groups has been or is acting covertly to achieve a nefarious goal.”

Then Michael Barkun in his book entitled "A Culture of Conspiracy: Apocalyptic Visions in Contemporary America" (2003) identifies three types of conspiracy theories as follows:

1.7.2.1 Event Conspiracy.

Here the conspiracy is held responsible for a limited and separate event or series of events. The most famous past example is the Kennedy assassination conspiracy literature, which assumes similar material exists about the downing of TWA flight 800, the spread of AIDS in the black community, and the burning of black churches in the 1990s. In all of these cases, the conspiracy forces are alleged to have focused their energies on a limited and well-defined goal.

1.7.2.2 Systemic Conspiracy.

At this level, a conspiracy is believed to have a broad purpose, usually understood as securing control over a country, region, or even the entire world. While the goals are sweeping, the conspirators' machines are generally simple: one rogue organization implements a plan to infiltrate and overthrow existing institutions. This is a common scenario in conspiracy

theories that focus on alleged machinations of the Jews, Masons, and the Catholic Church, as well as theories that center on communism or international capitalism.

1.7.2.3 Super Conspiracy.

The term refers to a conspiracy construct in which several conspiracies are believed to be linked together hierarchically. Event and systemic conspiracies combine in complex ways, so that conspiracies become nested in each other. At the top of the conspiracy hierarchy is a distant but very powerful evil force that manipulates the lesser conspiracy actors. The main conspirators are almost always a type I variety group, both invisible and operating in secret. Superconspiracies have enjoyed particular growth since the 1980s, in the work of authors such as David Icke, Valdamar Valerian, and Milton William Cooper.

1.7.3 Factors of Conspiracy

In this study, researchers used three conspiracy factors, namely Epistemic, Existential and Social (Douglas. 2019). As follows:

1.7.3.1 Epistemic

Epistemic explanation refers to the desire for certainty and understanding. The world often seems confusing, dangerous, and chaotic. At the same time, people want to understand what happened and are compelled to explain what happened. Doing so helps them build a consistent, stable, and clear understanding of how the world works.

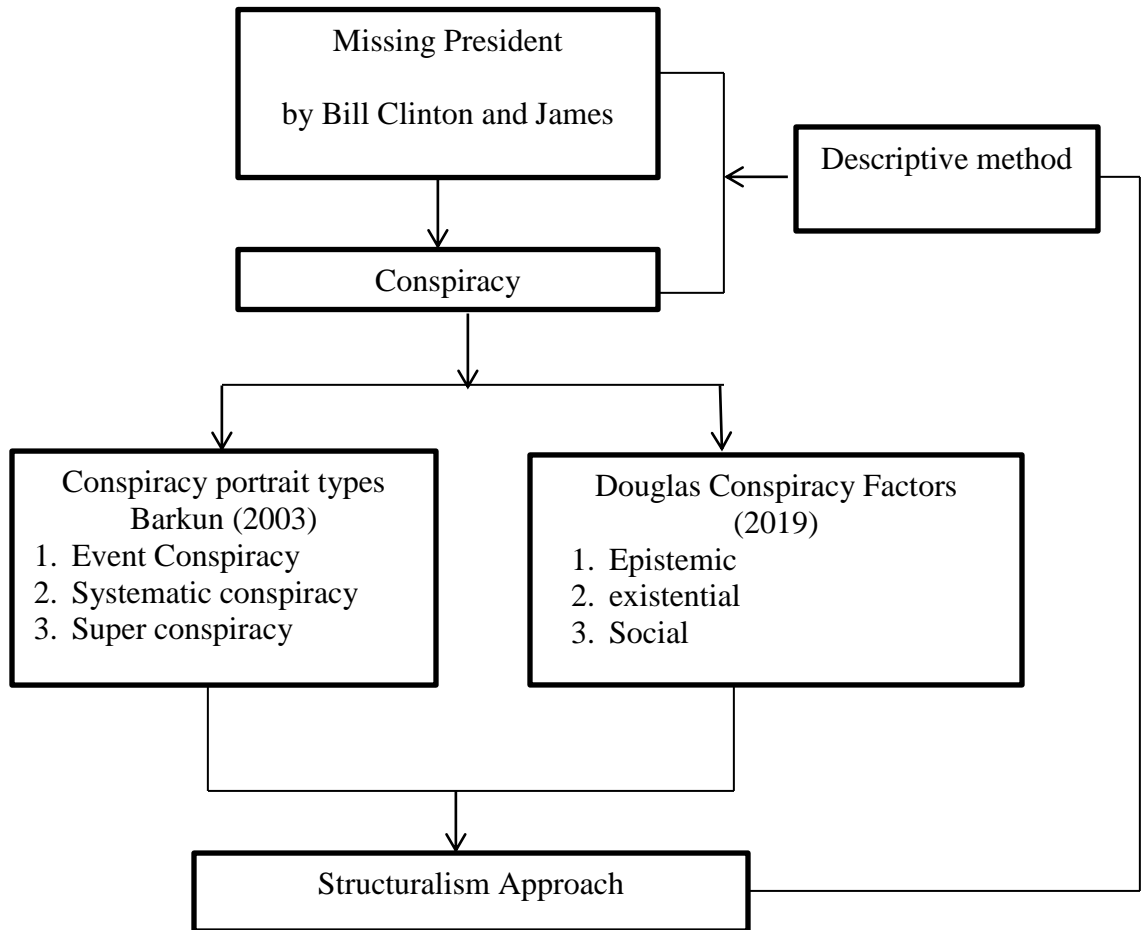
1.7.3.2 Existential

There is also evidence that people turn to conspiracy theories as a way to feel safer and more in control. When people feel threatened in some way, detecting the source of the danger can be a way to overcoming anxiety. While researchers understand these existential motivations, there is little evidence that believing these theories actually helps people fulfill these needs to feel control and autonomy. In fact, by believing these theories, people are actually less likely to engage in actions that have the potential to increase their sense of control (such as voting or participating in political activity).

1.7.3.3 Social

People can also be motivated to believe in conspiracies for social reasons. Some researchers have hypothesized that by believing in conspiracies that portray outside groups as opposition, people can feel better about themselves and their own social groups. Those who believe in conspiracies feel that they are the "heroes" of the story, while those who conspire against them are "enemies." The findings suggest that conspiracy beliefs may emerge as a kind of defense mechanism. When people feel wronged, they are motivated to find ways to improve their self-perception. Blaming others by associating them with evil plots provides a scapegoat to blame, thereby increasing the way conspiracy believers view themselves. Belief in conspiracies is also rooted in the so-called collective narcissism. It is the belief that your own social group is superior to, but less valued, by others.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



Based on the above scheme, the researcher uses several steps to achieve the best results from this research. The researcher analyzed the conspiracy in the novel *The President is Missing* by Bill Clinton and James Patterson by using descriptive methods, structuralism approaches, and conspiracy theories to investigate the conspiracy that occurred in the novel.

The structuralism approach used in this study aims to see how the continuity between each intrinsic element contained in the novel forms an

event known as a conspiracy. Meanwhile, to explain the conspiracy, the researcher uses two conspiracy theories, namely; the theory put forward by Barkun (2003) which is used to review the forms of conspiracies that are categorized based on their priority scale, and Douglas (2017) to review issues related to the factors that cause the emergence of conspiracies.

1. 9 Method of the study

In this study, researchers used descriptive methods which include explanations:

1.9.1 Descriptive method

In this study, the researcher used a descriptive method according to Nazir (1998:63). Descriptive method is a method for assessing the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a group of events in the present.

1.9.2 Technique of Research

In this study, the researcher used three techniques, the techniques of which are described below:

1.9.2.1 Reading comprehension

In understanding the contents of the novel and reading research to find problems in the novel "The president is missing" by Bill Clinton and James Patterson, then understanding the novel also reads several references in the book.

1.9.2.2 Internet search

The collection technique used by the researcher is an internet source, and to complete library data and book sources.

1.9.2.3 Library Research

This study uses library research techniques, namely library research as a source of information or previous literary works. And then I signed the sentence and gave some sticky notes.

1. 10 Data Resources

In this part of the paper, the researcher explains the data sources with the aim of answering the problem formulation, namely primary data and secondary data as follows:

1.10.1 Primary data

Primary data is data collected by researchers from first-hand sources, namely the novel *The President is Missing* by Bill Clinton and James Patterson. This novel was published in 2018. The books consist of 128 chapters and a total of 508 pages, then as the main data from primary data.

1.10.2 Secondary data

Secondary data is data collected from studies, journals, or experiments that have been run by others or for other research. In this case, secondary data is data used as an approach to study novels.

1. 11 Technique of Analyzing Data

1.11.1 Classification

In this step, the researcher classified the dialogue in the novel or the content related to the title in the study.

1.11.2 Interpretation

The researcher's interpretation technique interprets the problems in the novel such as dialogue and language that require the author's interpretation power.

1.11.3 Explanation

In this section, explanation is a technique used by researchers to explain the results of the analysis of the research object in the form, text and quotations as well as the meaning contained in the research object.

1.11.4 Conclusion

The last step, the researcher tries to provide conclusions or results about the research view on the statement of the problem form in the novel "The President is Missing" by Bill Clinton and James Patterson.