

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literary work is a form of devamiliarization of phenomena and events into other forms. Goldman in Suharyadi. (2014 : 127), views literature as a human fact that develops human relations with the world. In connection with the translation above, literary works then become a model for embodiment of socio-cultural, economic, and even political discourses in responding to symptoms related to the facts of human life.

As fiction, literary works are expressive, imaginative, and entertaining. Poetry and prose (novels and dramas) are literary works that contain these elements. As a form of prose, a novel contains a series of stories or events framed as a factual reality. However, the reality of the novel is clearly different from the factual reality, even though there is an essential similarity which the author disguises. With such characteristics, novels are the main choice of some authors to describe an event that interests them.

Clearly, the discourse that is represented in the novel is seen as structurally based on the story building. Structural analysis provides a clear explanation of the contents of the novel. As stated by Teeuw (2013 : 119) that structural analysis of literary works must be placed in the whole semiotic model: writers, readers, reality, but also the literary and historical system must all play a role in the overall interpretation of literary works.

"Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War", a techno-thriller novel written by Peter Warren Singer and August Cole, is a story about a third world war that is predicted to happen soon. This story is inspired by real-world technology trends. The international political context depicted in it also represents a geopolitical discourse which is the most intimate part of this novel.

"Ghost Fleet" begins the story with the outbreak of the third world war between the United States against China. China with all its advanced technology started attacks through cyber and space satellite systems by destroying American military satellites which caused the paralysis of the GPS and American communication systems. The attack took place on an American military base in Okinawa and in the end took control of Hawaii, which is an important American zone in the Pacific region. After the attack on America, the China felt very confident that there was nothing more America could do to counter their attacks, because they knew that economically and industrially depending on foreign manufacturers, this dependence could lead to paralysis for America. Geopolitical rule was exercised by China which aggressively occupied Hawaii and imaginary boundaries that extended beyond its territory were able to shake America.

America, which is almost in ruins, tries to fight back. It was here that the term Ghost Fleet was raised as a last resort. Commander Jamie Simmons, who later became a key figure in the Ghost Fleet, sailed the seas

with the warship USS Coronado. By utilizing the existing strength, he tried to reclaim Hawaii from the grip of China which he called an invader. With a good war strategy, America under Commander Jamie Simmons managed to reverse the situation even though it previously faced security conditions due to China's brutal attacks that infiltrated various sectors.

In the midst of a war that was caused by political intrigue and the desire to control the constellation (trade, energy, industry), Indonesia was apparently involved in the story. However, at that time, it was said that Indonesia was no longer a sovereign state and existed only as a former Indonesian state that was dissolved due to the East Timor war. Both China and America have an interest in this location (the former State of Indonesia).

The war between the two sides ended with the status quo ante bellum, which means returning to its original state before the war. This was agreed upon by the two countries, because if it continued it would worsen the situation.

This geopolitical control dominated by China has put America in a critical condition, where they have transcended the defense sector, national borders and territories. These are the reasons why researcher conducted geopolitical studies in the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War" with Haushoffer Perspective.

1.2 Statement of Problems

1.2.1 How geopolitics is illustrated of the story in the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War" by P. W. Singer. and A. Cole?

1.2.2 What is the geopolitical conception of Admiral Wang's character in the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War" by P. W. Singer and A. Cole?

1.3 Scope of The Research

This research is limited based on the problem formulation above, namely on the geopolitical illustrations and Geopolitical conception of Admiral Wang's character in the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War" by P. W. Singer and A. Cole based on a structural theory.

1.4 Objective of The Research

1.4.1 To find out the geopolitics illustrated in the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War" by P. W. Singer and A. Cole.

1.4.2 To find the geopolitical conception of Admiral Wang's character in the novel Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War "by P. W. Singer and A. Cole.

1.5 Significance of The Research

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to add insight to researchers and readers regarding geopolitical practices illustrated through the structure of

literary works, which can then become a sustainable discourse in understanding the current political situation.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research is expected to be able to assist readers in analyzing the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War" and can be a reference reference for other researchers at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Khairun University.

1.6 Riview of Related Study

To support this research, researcher include previous research relevant to the object of research and steps to avoid plagiarism.

Firs, research conducted by Wahyu Eka Dharma Putra (2019) Department of English Education, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Semarang. The main objective of this research is to find out how Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions In Singer and Cole's "Ghost Fleet". " The purpose of this study is to identify what idiomatic translation strategies are used and to determine the equivalent level of idiomatic translation from English to Indonesian. This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach. The collected data were analyzed by comparing the idiomatic expressions contained in the English and Indonesian versions. For this research, the strategy used is translating the determined idiomatic expressions and then analyzing it to find out the equivalent

translation of the Indonesian version. It is concluded that there are four translations strategies to translate idiomatic expressions: (1) 8.53 % using translation of idioms of similar meaning but different form, (2) 3.04 % translation using idioms of similar meaning and similar form, (3) 87.19 % translation by paraphrase, and (4) 1.21 % translation by omission. The most used strategy is a translation by paraphrase, while the least used strategy is omission.

Second, research conducted by Maria (2012) University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta. The problem with this research is how political collusion is reflected in Dan Brown's "Deception Point". The purpose of this study is to analyze novels based on structural elements with a sociological approach. This research is a qualitative research. Based on this analysis, the researchers concluded that based on structural analysis, Dan Brown would like to emphasize that some people use deception to achieve their goals. There is a close connection between the novel "Deception Point" and the social realities of America in the late 20th century. In other words, America's social reality contributed to creating this story.

Meanwhile, The difference from this research is in the formal object of study. This research is entitled Geopolitics in the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War" by P. W. Singer and A. Cole, using a structural approach. That is to find the illustration of geopolitics through the structure of the story described in the novel. This research uses descriptive analysis

method. The purpose of this study is to analyze the illustration of geopolitics in the elements of character, setting and plot as well as to analyze the geopolitical conception of Admiral Wang's character.

1.7 Theoretical Base

In a study, of course, requires a theoretical or conceptual framework as an epistemological basis in supporting the validity of a study. This research is also supported by several basic concepts in researching the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of The Next World War" by P. W. Singer and A. Cole.

1.7.1 Structuralism Approach

In definitive structuralism means an understanding of the elements, namely the elements themselves, with a mechanism between relationships with one another (Ratna 2015: 91). Structuralism is a philosophical way of looking at objects or reality. In other words, it is actually a philosophical understanding that views the world or reality as a structured, autonomous, self-regulatory and objective system.

The structuralism approach is intended to maintain the objectivity of literary works, so that in order to understand their meaning, literary works must be studied based on their own structure, independent of the author's self and intentions and free from their effect on the reader.

Every literary work, whether literary works of the same or different types, has different elements. Apart from being a consequence of these

inherent characteristics, differences in elements also occur as a result of differences in the reception process of the readers. In this connection, literary works are said to have distinctive, autonomous, and non-general characteristics. Each assessment will give different results (Ratna 2015: 93).

With this understanding, it can be concluded that the structural assessment of literary works is independent and does not have standard rules or must associate things outside the literary work.

According to Suharyadi (2014: 98), if placed in the literary approach model, the structuralism viewpoint examines literary works from their intrinsic aspects. Literary work is considered a structured quality consisting of elements that are functionally related to form a structural system from within.

Prose or novels structurally contains elements including: theme, event, setting, characterization, plot, point of view and language style (Suharyadi. 2014: 104). However, this research is limited to the elements of the theme and plot of a story in a novel.

1.7.1.1 Character

A story character according to Abrams in Nurgiantoro (1995:165) is a person who is shown in a narrative work, or drama, which the reader interprets as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action.

Thus the character is one of the building blocks of the story that takes a significant role in creating a series of events in the story. These characters

are then described based on the characteristics and tendencies of the author in directing the story in a novel.

1.7.1.2 Setting

. Setting or setting is also referred to as the fulcrum, suggesting the notion of place, time relationship and the social environment in which the events told (Abrams in Nurgiantoro, 1995:216) occur.

Furthermore, Aminuddin (2013: 67) suggests that setting is the setting of events in a fictional work, either in the form of place, time, or event. Like the themes, characters and characterizations, the setting is also fictional. Settings have two functions. The first function is a physical function. The second function is the psychological function. The physical function is a function that describes the setting in a concrete way or can be seen with the naked eye, while the psychological function is a function that describes the setting in an abstract way or cannot be seen with the naked eye (can only be felt).

With this understanding, the setting is used to clarify an event that is displayed by the author in a story. The setting provides a concrete and clear footing for the story. This is important to give the reader a realistic impression, creating a certain atmosphere as if it really existed and happened.

1.7.1.3 Plot

Plot is an important element of fiction, plot is the most important element among other elements of fiction. This is due to the fact that the plot

of a story is closely related to the interwoven between the subjects presented by the author so that it can help facilitate our understanding of the story presented. The clarity of the plot means the clarity of the story, the simplicity of the plot means that the story is easy to understand (Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 110)

Foster (in Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 113) argues that the plot or plot is story events that have an emphasis on the existence of a causal relationship. This is in line with Staton (in Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 113) which states that the plot is a story that contains a sequence of 12 events, but each incident is only linked to cause and effect, one event caused or caused another event.

Nurgiyantoro (1995: 153) divides the flow into several types. Judging from the chronology of the events narrated in the work of fiction in question or rather the sequence in which the events are told, the plot is divided into:

- a. a straight or progressive plot, the plot or plot of a novel is said to be straight or progressive if the events that are narrated are chronological, the first events are followed by events or cause later events. Or sequentially the story starts from the initial stage, namely settlement, introduction, emergence of conflict, middle or increasing conflict, climax and ending or settlement;
- b. flashback plot, the sequence of events presented in a fictional work with a regressive plot that is not chronological. The story does not start from the initial stage, but perhaps the story is presented starting from

the middle or even from the final stage, only then the initial stage of the story is presented. Literary works of this type, immediately present conflict, and have even come to a point of conflict.

From the disclosure of the narrative structure of a novel, it is found that the basic ideas are the main topics of discussion in the story. The subject of the discussion in question is an issue that is the center of attention in a study.

Tasrif in Nurgiyantoro (1995: 149) distinguishes the plot stages into five parts, namely the setting stage, the conflict emergence stage, the conflict escalation stage, the climax stage, and the settlement stage. The five stages of the plot are described as follows:

- a. The Exposition stage is the stage of opening the story, providing initial information and others that function to underlie the story that is told in the next stage.
- b. The Conflict Emergence Stage is the stage of sparking conflict, and the conflict itself will develop into conflicts at the next stage.
- c. The rising action stage is the stage of conflict that has emerged as the intensity level grows. What happened was getting more and more tense. Conflicts that are increasingly leading to a climax are increasingly unavoidable
- d. The climax stage is the stage where the conflict that the characters go through reaches its peak of intensity.

- e. The settlement stage is the stage of the conflict that occurs starting to find a solution then the story ends.

From the disclosure of the narrative structure of a novel, it is finally found the basic idea which is the main topic of discussion in the story. The topic of discussion is the problem that is the center of attention in a study.

1.7.2 Concept of Geopolitics

Geopolitics can be said to be one of the determining factors for the formation of foreign policy. It is understood as a discourse that describes, explains, and promotes certain ways of looking at how power is formed and experienced territorially (Kearsn in Athaya 2019: 1)

Geopolitical reasoning dates back to ancient Greece. Aristotle derived the political systems of each of the Greek city-states and empires and their neighboring tribes from climatic conditions (Sören Scholvin. 2016:6). Rudolf Kjellén later coined the term geopolitics. As a science of the state, geopolitics underlies a form of life, based on demographic, economic, political, social and geographical factors. In addition, geopolitics also studies the state as a political region that includes both internal geographical factors and external, namely relations between countries.

Geopolitical contestations, regardless of the context, end in the struggle for power and national interests. The meaning of spatial in international politics is aimed at the survival of a country, which inevitably

relates to natural resources. The state cannot reject its geographic variables. (Swantara. 2017: 14)

Karl Haushofer in Dwi Sulisworo (2012: 3) teaches geopolitics as a doctrine of expansionism in the form of political geography which focuses on issues of border strategy, the living space of the nation as well as racial, economic and social pressures as factors that necessitate a new distribution of wealth. in this world.

According to Ralf Emmers in Veronika (2012:29), geopolitics emphasizes that geography is very important to understand the pattern of state behavior and the implementation of foreign policy. The main assumptions are then summarized into the main components, namely territorial control and power.

1.7.2.1 Territorial Control

The power of the Mainland Empire could overtake the power of the Maritime Empire for control over the seas. This view is based on Haushofer's doctrine which states that,

“Jika suatu bangsa besarnya penduduk lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan luas suatu daerah, maka bangsa tersebut harus berkembang memperluas ruang hidupnya agar segala kebutuhannya dapat tercapai sesuai dengan kemampuannya” (Sri and Yani 2011: 162).

From the understanding above, it can be understood that control over territory is not an unfounded or unreasonable desire. In addition to fully

controlling the sovereignty of the country itself, expansion into areas that are economically, geographically and populatively beneficial is also carried out to obtain hegemony and meet the needs of the country. Expansion or invasion is the process of occupying territory followed by control of vital sectors of an occupied country. This then becomes a disturbance to the stability of the country. The control of the territory became a geopolitical intrigue that led to open conflicts between warring countries.

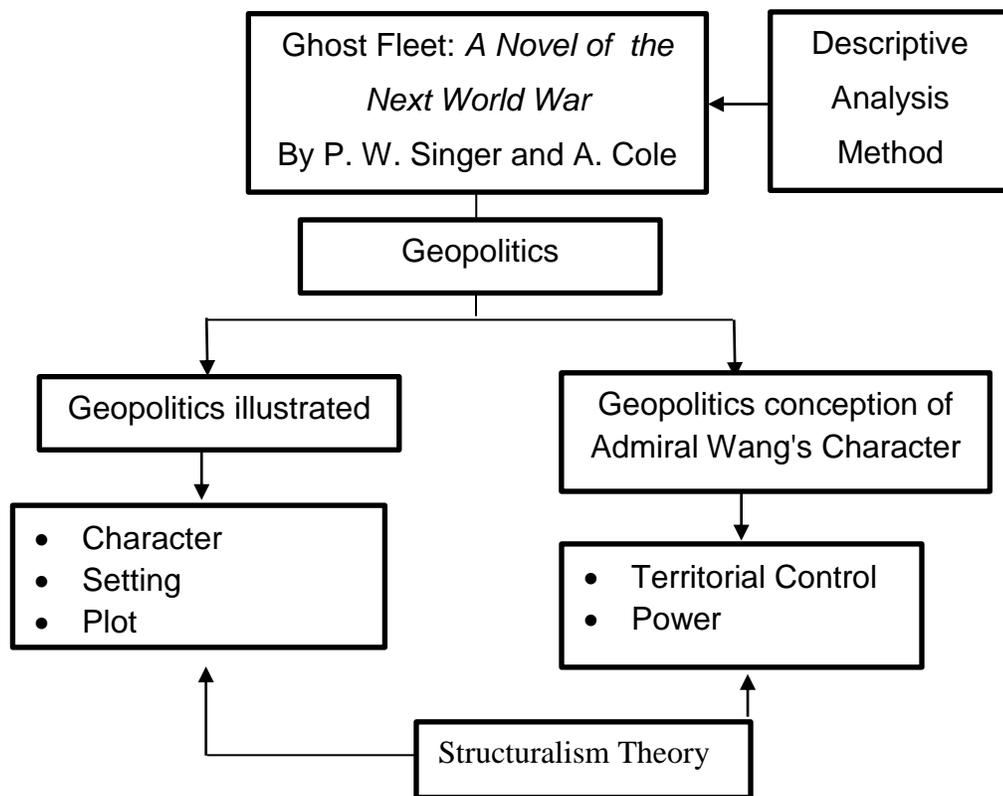
Territorial control can also be seen as a geographical condition and situation that is always trying to get the country to get a better position. This can be done by changing the territory and sources of natural wealth, besides that there are also natural resources which are sources of natural wealth that can be used to increase prosperity (Sri and Yani 2011: 165).

1.7.2.2 Power

Power can be conditioned related to the availability of resources owned by a country and the strategic advantage of the country's location. From a geopolitical perspective, a state is defined as a continental power and a maritime power based on its geographic location, interests and projected capabilities. In addition, geopolitically, power is seen from the military and strategic dimensions which emphasize the coercive understanding contained in this concept (Veronika. 2012:29).

To fulfill the goals and ideals of the State, parallel political, economic and military forces are needed within the framework of State power. Building geopolitics from the aspect of strength in the sense of military power is something that never stops. The strength of a nation can only be built with the courage to live. In addition to the military, the State can actually build strength with courage, tenacity and intelligence (Sri and Yani 2011: 168).

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



In addition to the conceptual scheme above, the researcher analyzes geopolitics in the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War" using

descriptive analysis methods, namely describing and analyzing content related to the formulation of research problems. The researcher analyzed the geopolitical illustrations contained in the depiction of characters, settings and story plots. Furthermore, analyzing the geopolitical conception of the character Admiral Wang is the most influential character in the novel by looking at the dimensions of space and power based on the concept of geopolitics. This research is based on structural theory by looking at the story building as a whole, so that it can find the geopolitical aspects that are illustrated in the novel.

1.9 Method of The Research

Methods are a way of understanding reality, systematic steps for analyzing cause and effect. As a tool, the method serves to simplify the problem so that it is easier to analyze and understand the problem. Furthermore, Faruk (2012: 25) limits the method of analysis as a set of methods or research techniques which are an extension of the human mind to look for relationships between data.

According to Ratna (2015: 53) descriptive method of analysis carried out by describing the facts and then proceed with the analysis. Furthermore Ratna also explain the meaning of descriptive analysis method, etymologically descriptive and analytical means describing.

1.9.1 Descriptive Analysis Method

Descriptive Method is a method that serves to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are without analyzing and making general conclusion. Suhariyadi (2014: 87) also explains that this method is done by describing the facts which is then followed by analysis. This method does not merely describe but also provides understanding and explanation.

It can be concluded that analytical descriptive research is a method that takes problems or focuses on problems as they were when the research was carried out, the results of the research are then analyzed to draw conclusions.

1.10 Data Source

The data is the novel "*Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War*" by P. W. Singer and August Cole, printed in The United States of America, 2015, 379 pages.

1.11 Techniques of Collection Data

1.11.1 Reading comprehension

The first technique is for the researcher to read the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War" by P.W. Singer and A. Cole. Researcher read the novel repeatedly and continuously in order to understand the contents of the novel. This technique is used to make it easier for researcher to identify

and classify novel facts, or events related to the statement of the problem raised.

1.11.2 Library Research

Researcher have to read several books and theses belonging to other researcher as a comparison material to avoid plagiarism, besides being used as additional references in compiling this research.

1.11.3 Internet Browsing

The third technique, researcher use the internet or web to find data related to this research. . Researcher also use the internet to browse several articles in the form of journals, theses related to research.

1.12 Data Analysis Techniques

In this section, researcher use several data analysis techniques, such classification, interpretation, and explanation, as follows:

1.12.1 Classification

Researchers need to classify the content in the novel related to the formulation of the problem. The classification is adjusted by describing the structure of the story to find geopolitical illustrations in the novel. Classification is also carried out on dialogues and expressions that are considered to be closely related to the formulation of the problem.

1.12.2 Interpretation

In this section, the researcher interprets the contents of the novel related to the problem formulation. So that interpretation is not biased, interpretation still refers to the grammatical structure and semantics of dialogue.

1.12.3 Explanation

The last technique used by the researcher is to provide a thorough explanation consisting of each part based on complete methods and techniques.