

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Existentialism is a loose term for a variety of philosophies that emphasizes some general themes such as the individual, the experience of choosing and the absence of a rational understanding of the universe that produces fear or feelings (absurd in human life). Existentialism reached its peak in Europe after the end of World War II. The first thinker to pave the way for and develop existentialism was Kierkegaard, whose work is generally considered the origin of existentialism

Existentialism is a field of philosophy that deals with the essence of man specifically about how man himself resides in his world, and reveals human existence as experienced by man himself. Human existence is a dynamic process, a "become" or "exist" (Zainal Abidin 2002: 9). The meaning is in accordance with the origin of the word existence itself, namely *existere*, which means "out of" or surmount himself. Therefore, existentialism is not rigid and stagnant, but flexible and experiences development or vice versa, depending on the individual's ability to actualize his / her potential (Zainal Abidin 2002: 10.) According to Kierkegaard, (1813-1855), a Danish philosopher in Zainal Abidin said that existence is the process of humans becoming humans can become authentic individuals, if they have passion, involvement, and personal commitment in life. Without having humans is not authentic.

However, this definition or existence of existence is not sufficient to explain the true wrinkling of existence, because the word existence used by existentialists is always connected with the human context. (Dian Ekawati:2015)

While according to Jean Paul Sartre (2018: 40-41) Existentialism is human existence precedes essence. An object like a knife, it already has essence before it was even created by its creator. Different with human, the essence of human will be seen when the human do existence, which means that humans who live in this world must bear great responsibility for themselves and the future. Because human existence essentially shows human consciousness, because humans are dealing with humans where they are. Therefore, existentialism affirms humans's activity

Human's activity cannot of course be separated from literature, David states that Literature is what a given society at a given time considers to be it. It is like music, drama, and art (Terry Eagleton: 2006:17). Drama, short story, and novel are kind of literary work. Literary work is an expression of personal human feelings in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, the spirit of belief in the form of life descriptions that can generate charm or attraction with the help of language tools and depicted in writing. According to Bachrudin (2008:11) on his book "*Teori Dan Praktik Sastra*" says that literary works is one of the text from many texts that can be found from human's daily activity. According to Eagleton (2005:2) literary works are the writer's imagination and creativity in creating writing that reflects or is based on fiction or non-fiction. Eagleton also said that fictional and true events have been used to describe the word 'Novel' in the late sixteenth and early seventeen centuries.

"All The Light We Can See" is a historical fiction novel wrote by Anthony Doerr. This novel took 10 years to write. The novel "All The Light We Can Not See" is interesting novel, the story is written with unique way by the author. The novel All the Light We Can Not See tells the story of the character Marie-Laure, a blind girl who lives in Paris with her father, when she was twelve years old. Nazis takes over Paris, her father makes a miniature of the City of Paris so that Marie can read the city. On the other side, being in a mining town in Germany an orphan boy

named Werner Pfenning lives with his younger sister in an orphanage, Warner is very skilled in repairing instruments, radio frequencies, finally spread to the ears of the Nazis and at the age of 13 the Nazi soldiers recruited Werner to join the French invasion, with the lure Warner will be easier to continue school as a scientist in Berlin like what he aspires to from childhood, after joining and attending education, Warner is on the threshold where he feels his fault is joining the Nazi army, he experienced hesitated over what was so hard to get out of, finally survived. The author raised two different characters with different locations, however in the last few chapters the two main characters finally meet. The time setting of this novel is in World War II where at that time was eighteen century. The people at time was questioned about their existence, this happened because of human suffering is like a plague of World War One or World War Two, this can be said the social condition.

In the novel “All The Light We Can Not See”, the character Werner Pfenning is more interesting to be analyzed. All his choices and his existences impact to everyone around him, such as his country, family, and environment. However, at the end of the story this main character Warner Pfenning disappeared by the Author.

The reason of choosing existentialism, researcher realize that existentialism plays an important role in everyday life, because humans are faced with so many choices in life in this world. Humans in this era even really need existentialism to be a guide in making choices that might trap humans in those choices. The current of globalization requires modern humans to know more about themselves and the decisions they take so that humans can answer their role as humans themselves in the world. Existentialism is very interesting to discuss in this era, many people are still wrong in making decisions and interpreting existence, some people choose the wrong choice and some people choose the right choice and some people do not want to choose, Sartre said that (2016:216)

there are three choices in life, right choices, wrong choices and not choosing he says that even humans do not want choices already counted as choices. The goal is for modern humans to know better why they exist and what they exist for. The rise of technological developments nowadays makes modern people question about their existence, whether they act as subjects or as objects.

One of the works of literature that contains existentialism is the work of Jean Paul Sartre, entitled *Nausea*, this work has the theme of the philosophical existentialism of the novel, the reason is that the novel *Nausea* is an expression of Sartre's existential philosophy. The main character in this novel is Antonie Requentin, a former adventurer who has lived alone for three consecutive years in Bouville. Antoni has no friends or family. Antoni tries to find solace in himself in front of others, but shows signs of boredom and a lack of interest in interacting with them. Because of his indifferent attitude towards the world and the people around him he finally began to doubt his own existence.

Based on the researcher's explanation from the previous paragraphs, the novel "*All The Light We Can Not See*" By Anthony Doerr has the same theme about existentialism, connected with the current condition of human existence, making researchers more interested in researching existentialism which is reflected in the main character in the novel "*All The Light We Can Not See*". Warner's decision to join the Nazi army and leave his beloved brother in an orphanage was about making decisions which philosophers described as freedom of choice, after joining the Nazis, Warner realized that a decision was made that was based on his own absurdity and the conditions of the world war. made him make that decision. The impact of the wrong choice is the emergence of absurdity.

Based on the sentences above the researcher is interested to analyze the existentialism that reflected in the novel and the researcher also wants to find out the factor why the main character does the existence. This can be analyzed with existentialism theory by Sartre's perspective. The researcher uses Sartre's theory for it was famous in the 20th century and very suitable with the problems. This study aims to bring readers to know existentialism and the factor in everyday life.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background that the researcher describes above, there are two statement of the problems that focuses in the research, as stated below:

1.2.1 How does the author reflect the characteristic of existentialism in the novel "All The Light

We Can Not See" by Anthony Doerr?

1.2.2 What are the influencing factors of Warnre's existence in the novel "All The Light We

Can Not See" by Anthony Doerr?

1.3 Scope of the Research

According to the statements of the problem above, the researcher focuses to analyze the characteristics of existentialism and the influencing factors that reflected through main character Warner Pfening

1.4 Objective of Research

Based on the statement of the problem and the scope of the study above, there are objectives of the research, they are:

1.4.1 To figure out how the author reflects the characteristics of existentialism in the novel “All The Light We Can Not See” by Anthony Doerr

1.4.2 To Identify and find out the influencing factor of Warner’s existence in the novel “All The Light We Can Not See” by Anthony Doerr

1.5 Significances of the Study

This research is to provide significances to the reader, both terms of theoretical significance and practical significance

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

Theoretically, through this research, readers can understand more deeply about existentialism of Sartre’s perspective as reflected in the novel "All The Light We Can Not See" by Antony Doer

1.5.2 Practical Significances

The researcher hopes that this research can provide some practical significance. This research can hone analytical skills and can add to writing to the English language. This research also helps readers to understand Jean Paul Sartre's existentialism viewed in more detail and his daily life.

1.6 Review of Related literature

In supporting this research, the researcher find out about previous research that has a relationship with this research. Some of the previous researches are as follows, first with the title "*The Existentialism Studies on Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe's Freedom of Life*" by Umar

Wirahadi(2008). Wirahadi's script is commonly aimed at finding out the existence of the character in the novel. This research is conducted to answer the two questions: how does the character defend his existence and what are the relationships between existence and freedom of choosing Robinson Crusoe's way of life. In this research, the writer uses existentialism theory to analyze novel, the theory used by the researcher is existentialism theory such as human existence, Existence Precedes Essence, and also Kierkegaard's Three Phases of Human Existence. His theory is about existence which is used to analyzed the data. Researchers have the same theory used, namely the theory of existentialism. The findings of this research is the novel "Robinson Crusoe" has strong issues on existentialism studies. Its major character is a reflection of genuine existentialism. The writer Daniel Defoe describes Robinson Crusoe as a unique and brave character. As describe in the novel, Crusoe's action is very brave, irrational and do anything without others force.

Secondly, the researcher uses Putri's (2016) scientific journal entitled "*Existentialism On The Novel " The Trial "By Franz Kafka*". Existentialism is also known as the common topic in literature. This novel tells the story of a man named Josef K. who tries to enter the world of court and meets all kinds of people. The theory used in Putri's journal is existentialism which explains the characteristics of existentialism, and also the theory used is the character theory by Wallek and Warren. The results of this study indicate that this story has several points related to existentialism. In anxiety, Josef K. was worried about his case and became impatient. Authenticity showed about his true belief to take lightly and only believed in themselves. Freedom as in existentialism showed in K.'s way of choosing and leading the story from his choice. Absurdity in the story was about the unfairness of the court.

The difference between this research and Putri's journal is that she used the character theory of Wallek and Warren, while this research used the existentialism theory of Jean Paul Sartre's

viewed on how existentialism is adopted by the author in the novel "All The Light We Can Not See". The researcher chooses to use the existentialism theory of Jean Paul Sartre's view because it is suitable and has a fit for analyzing the novel that has been chosen by the researcher

Third, the researcher used a thesis from Yessi Dwi Putri Lisdawati (2019) with the title *"Myth Versus Technology In Anthony Doer's All The Light We Can Not See"*. This study has the same object as the object taken by the researcher, namely the novel "All The Light We Can Not See". This study presents the results of an analysis of how the novelist, Anthony Doerr, uses myth as a story building element. On the other hand, which also uses comparative element technology, the purpose of this analysis is to refer to the intent and purpose of the author's efforts in using these two elements (myth and technology).

The difference between Yessi's undergraduate thesis and this research is very clear, Yessi's under graduate thesis uses Structuralism theory by Levi-Strauss to analyze novels. This theory aims to find out the message conveyed by the author about the intent and purpose of interpreting myths and technology. While this research uses existentialism theory.

The last, the researcher uses Egie Danarko's (2019) under graduate thesis with the title *"Gender Narratives In Anthony Doer's All The Light We Can Not See: Women In An America War Literature"*. Danarko's script is aimed to prove and explain how female subordination and male domination in Anthony Doer's "All The Light We Can Not See" are narrated by identifying the novel's gender narrative. This research uses two theories such as poststructuralist narratology and feminist on gender and war are employed to analyze the problem.

The result of this research is the narratives of gender can be identified from how characters are built. These characters embody domination and subordination. The narrators of female

subordination are depicted by the creation of female figures as figures which vulnerability, fear irrationally and emotional instability as well as submissive behavior. On the contrary, the narrators of female domination are depicted by the creation of male figures as figures which embody power, bravery, rationally and intellectuality as well as heroic behavior.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

Description of the theoretical base is implemented to answer related to the characteristics and factors that influence existentialism. In this research, the researcher uses the theory of existentialism in the view of Jean Paul Sartre, Sartre is a very influential philosopher in the 20th century, Sartre is considered a pioneer of existentialism in France, He said that existence existed before the essence. That is, humans will have an essence if it has existed first and that essence will appear when humans die. In other words, humans have nothing when they are born. The only basis of value is freedom itself. Freedom means being able to choose and determine attitudes from the various possible alternatives. The American mass media dubbed Sartre as The King of Existentialism. Apart from being a philosopher, he is also a well-known novel, essay and drama writer. He was born in France on June 21, 1905 in the atmosphere of the World War I which was full of fragility. (Sihol:2016:18).

1.7.1 Characteristics of existentialism

In general, previous philosophers to the latest philosophers have the same response about existentialism, namely about human existence in the world, subjectivity, and human experience, but what makes a difference is the way to highlight existentialism itself. Existentialism itself is divided into two kinds, it will be a little more complicated by the existence of two kinds of existentialists. The two types of existentialism are religious and non-religious existentialism or we can say Christian existentialism and atheist existentialism. Christian existentialism as religious existentialism and atheist existentialism as non-religious, in religious existentialism there are Karl Jaspers and non-religious there are Heidegger and Jean Paul Sartre.

Karl Jaspers (2016) argued about his existentialism philosophy, he rejected the word existentialism. but the repulsion is only fashion, not rejecting existentialist-existentialist thinking and thinking. Jaspers believes that with a god, jaspers' existentialism is transcendent, essence and existence are the same thing. Jaspers attach great importance to the love of God. For example, if we look at something like a paper cutting knife, we will see that the object was made by someone who previously had a conception of the knife. The knife has a specific function, and the paper cutting knife is the essence. Thus we can conclude that God as the creator when creating man He knows exactly what he created. This is where the conception of man in the mind of God is the same as the conception of man making knives. Overall, Karl Jaspers said human freedom is because God exists and His love. Meanwhile, according to Sartre, humans are free because there is no God, Sartre eliminates the existence of God. The atheistic existentialism represented by Sartre states very consistently that if God does not exist at least there is life that precedes its essence. The life that lived before it can be defined by any conception. First of all, man is faced with himself, then man plunges into the world and then he defines himself based on his essence.

Based on several comparisons of the characteristics of existentialism above, researcher is interested in using existentialism of Jean Paul Sartre with his atheistic philosophy saying that Human Precedes Essence, which means existence precedes the essence. In this way, the researcher describes the characteristics of existentialism according to Jean Paul Sartre.

1.7.1.1 Thingness (*Etre-en Soi*)

English for *entre-en soi* is thingness (world of things). Thingness is in him whether he acts as a subject or object. He is not a subject because he does not have a consciousness that can be used. It is not an object because it is not aware of its position as an object. He is also not aware of his environment. It is closed and dark in all kinds of things. He could not understand and asked no questions about anything. It is only full of itself as a form without being related to anything else. The mind that is aware of anything is the world of things. If he is released from consciousness or if he is released from his consciousness or if he is seen as an object, then he too is thingness. Of course what this blade of thingness is applied to other unconscious beings such as humans, then it becomes the object of human consciousness.

1.7.1.2 Nothingness (*Etre-pour-soi*)

Etre-pour-soi is consciousness is for itself. In consciousness, it appears that the human privilege is someone who has awareness of everything (a subject who is aware of the object which is thingness) both himself and his environment. With his awareness, he can ask questions about anything using his conscious mind. Consciousness shows humans who understand with their active awareness, and show the role of human existence as a subject who can be aware of the object they are thinking about or observing. Thus, *etre-pour-soi* is someone who is not blind and does not exist in darkness like *etre-en-soi*. With his awareness, *etre-pour-soi* shows the possibility of changing

anything that turns out to be different from himself or not the same as himself, which then becomes its object. *Etre-pour-soi* thus opens a hole in the world, objects, or the world of *Etre-en-soi* which is actually a “feeling” full or “satisfied” with oneself which cannot have questioning consciousness. However, when *Etre-pour-soi* consciously asks *Etre-en soi* or the world of things- or the world of things, there is a possibility in *etre-en soi* that this possibility can change in denial or negation (nensisation).). For example, *Etre-pour soi* sees that object A is not the same as object B, and is also not the same as himself who realizes the inequality.

1.7.1.3 The End of Humanity (*Etre-en Soi Etre-pour Soi*)

Sartre argues that the final goal of man is *Etre-en Soi Etre-pour soi* which is full and conscious, where it becomes a cause or basis for oneself that do not need to ask anymore. Humans want to be "God" over themselves. In the end, this ideal is a mere failure that man never reaches for his consciousness, which always negates freely. Here, the concept of pessimism in Sartre's thought can be seen. At first Sartre, at first, Sartre started with a riveting concept of freedom. But in the end he was pessimistic about the achievement of that freedom.

1.7.1.4 Freedom of Choices

Etre pour soi is a world of human consciousness that can deny (hold a neansitation) the existence of *Etre-en soi* (meaning objects). With his awareness, humans as *Etre pour-soi* have the freedom (*la liberte*) to distinguish between one object and another and also distinguish between these objects and himself. The freedom possessed by *Etre pour-soi* is produced by humans because of their ability to look for possibilities and to deny or deny everything that is different from one another using their consciousness. Existence can freely say that the charcoal which it observes now is no longer the wood used to make the charcoal. Man is also free to distinguish between himself

in the present and himself in the past. Man is never identical with himself because of the possibilities that change every moment. "Existence" precedes "Essence" which means that man will have essence if he has existed first. Its essence, will appear when humans die. In other words, man has nothing when he is born and throughout his life, he is no more the result of calculations than his past commitments. Therefore, according to Sartre, one reason for the basis of values is human freedom. Another meaning from this perspective is that humans are created in a world without any purpose in life. Man is in the world first then he looks for meaning in his life. He searches by traveling to various places to find events that occur in society.

Man is an existence that is free to constantly deny himself, or to something outside himself, or to something outside himself at any time, because of his ability to be aware of any differences or inequalities. For example, the good A, whom I know today, I realized was not the same as the bad A 5 years ago, because in my self there is a consciousness that sees the possibilities of these inequalities, and I have the free will to express the difference. Humans are creatures that are condemned to be free. With the freedom that he gets continuously by making conscious denials, a feeling of anxiety arises in him which is a form of dissatisfaction. In fact, humans have a desire to be satisfied or full of themselves. He wants to stop and rest from acts which impose negation in freedom, but this is not possible as long as man uses his consciousness. That is why, Sartre considers that in the end every human being is a failure, because he cannot fill the emptiness in man to be full or satisfied with himself.

1.7.2 Influencing Factors

1.7.2.1 Environment

So much was the meaning of freedom for Sartre that he thought that those eyes robbed human freedom of action. This means that someone's freedom is greatly influenced by others and this is seen by Sartre as something that robs him of freedom. For example, expressed by him with the appearance of a person (other person or family) in front of me as he is looking at me; he looked at me fixedly as if he wanted to tear apart and wanted to take my freedom. In fact, humans, their fate is left to themselves without the help of others and must be responsible for it. In deciding, I have no evidence or reason that my decision is correct. I am the only one who guarantees the verdict is correct without the help of others and I have to be responsible to other people as fellow human beings who also have their respective freedoms. If freedom is a condition for the incarnation of our existence as individuals, while that freedom is at the same time accompanied by the obligation to assume responsibility for others as fellow owners of freedom, then that freedom is ultimately limited by the presence of other people both within and outside the human environment.

Sartre considers that human relations are a conflict and humans have the freedom to face this situation. Humans become dynamic, active and creative in their environment to get what they want, for example, freedom to face this situation is actually a punishment for humans themselves. Humans can act, be judged and judge factor of their environment.

1.7.2.2 Social Condition

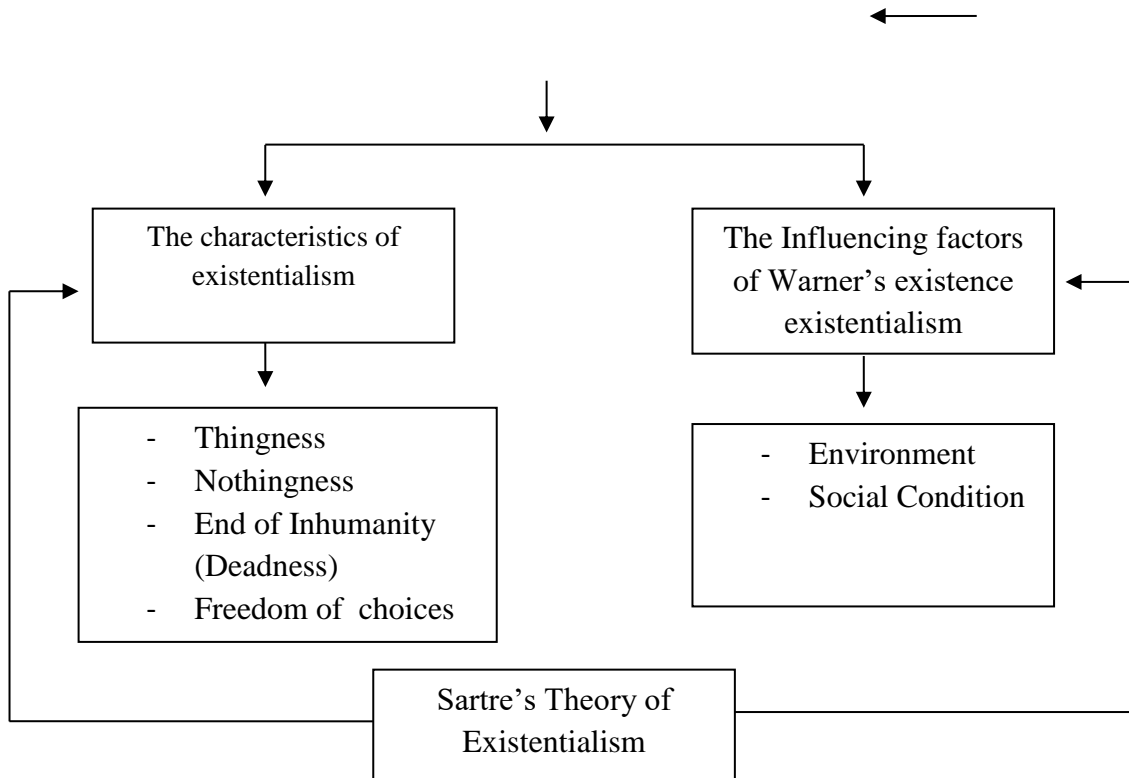
It seems to us that Sartre's opinion on human existence is not just about explaining the state of human existence in the midst of humans and non-humans, more than that it is about explaining the human responsibility that should be borne by humans. The emergence of this thought is not without foundation and it is surprising, if we imagine the state of the world at that time, especially Western Europe, life was enjoyed in the greatest possible way. This situation was the influence of

the various thought systems that were alive at that time. This situation was worsened by World Warr II so that the crisis of the 20th century overflowed the entire field and relationships. The crisis is not only about culture of business but also of humanity itself.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme

Existentialism in the novel “All The Light
We Can Not See” By Anthony Doerr

Descriptive Analysis
Method



Based on the conceptual scheme above, it illustrates that the researcher would like to analyse the reflection of existentialism characteristics. The other side the researcher also analyses the influencing factors of existentialism in the novel “All The light We Can Not See” by Anthony Doer.

As seen in the conceptual scheme above, there are two subjects that will be discussed. The first subject refers to the main topic of the main research. The first subject is about the characteristic of existentialism based on Sartre's theory, in analyzing, the research uses four kinds of Sartre's theory such as thingness, nothingness, End of Humanity and Freedom of choices. The second subject is the influencing factors of existentialism reflect to the main character Werner Pfening, in the conceptual above the researcher found two factors of existentialism such as environment and social condition. The researcher uses the descriptive analysis methods to analyze the object and also based on the theory that the researcher used which is theory existentialism by Jean Paul Sartre

1.9 Method of the Research

A method is the way to understanding the reality, the systematically steps to analyze this research, the systematically steps to researcher only using one method, that method is descriptive analysis method, that will be explain bellow:

1.9.1 Descriptive Analysis Method

The researcher chooses Descriptive analytic method to describe the data that contain in the novel and then doing the analysis of the data that finally found by the researcher. According to Nyoman Kutha Ratna (2015)

“Metode penelitian dapat juga diperoleh melalui gabungan dua metode, dengan syarat kedua metode tidak bertentangan. Metode deskriptif analitik dilakukan dengan cara mendeskripsikan fakta-fakta yang kemudian disusul dengan analisis. (Ratna: 2004:53)

According to the statements above, descriptive analytic can be used to analyze an object as long as the method is related to one another. This method is relevant to do the research of the primary data which the researcher needs to analyze about the result that be found from the data itself.

1.10 Kinds of Data

In this research, the researcher uses there are two kinds of data, There are primary data and secondary data. Those two kinds of data explain below

1.10.1 Primary Data

Primary data or the main data is the type of data acquired in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, as well as paragraphs in the novel “All The Light We Can Not See” by Anthony Doerr, printed in United Kingdom of England, 2014, it has 178 chapters and 544 pages.

1.10.2 Secondary Data

The researcher uses the literature method which is used in a study of literature where in the process that collect data which refers to books, article, journal, the material from lecture and the dictates or thesis from the library, internet media that related to existentialism.

1.11 Techniques of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher uses technique of collecting data by collect the data related to the title. First technique is literature technique, the researcher uses written source to aquire data. Second technique is the researcher make some notes related to the title based by the novel “All the Light We Can Not See”. The last technique is the researcher studies the content of the novel by reading and separated the data that related to the title

1.12 Technique of Analyzing Data

In this part, the researcher used several techniques of analysing the data, such as reading comprehension, classification, interpretation, and the last is explanation, each techniques explained bellow:

1.12.1 Reading Comprehension

In this section, the researcher reads the novel “All the Light We Can Not See” by Antony doer repeatedly. In this case, to analyze the novel, the researcher tries to comprehend the content of the novel.

1.12.2 Classification

In this part, the researcher needs to classify the content which one is include to the characteristic of existentialism which expression or sentences that could be the evidence to analysis the existentialism in the novel that related to the title.

1.12.3 Interpretation

The researcher interprets about the content in the novel and such as the dialog or expression used by the author that related to the title and then the researcher explain about the evidence.

1.12.4 Explanation

In this last section of technique of analyzing data, the researcher describes the data, give the clearer explanation and also put the evident.

1.12.5 Conclusion

The last, the researcher concludes all the data based on the data that already being interpreted. It can make the reader easier to understand the research as well as conclusion, in this part all the important aspect will be contained.

1.12. Systematic of Writing

In this part of the paper, the researcher explains the systematic of writing this proposal, the systematic explained as follows:

First, on chapter one, which is the introduction, consists of background, statement of problems, scope of the research, objective of research, significances of the research, in significances of the study, there are two parts of significances, they are theoretical significance and practical significance. And then review of related literature, theoretical bases, conceptual

scheme, method of the research, data sources, technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data and the last is systematic of writing.

Second, on the chapter two, the background of the author that consist of sketch of life, and the literary works.

Third, on the chapter, three the data and analysis, in this chapter, the researcher discusses the research. This research has two main problems so that this chapter only consists of two parts.

Fourth, on the chapter fourth, it contains of both conclusion and suggestion. In This chapter, the researcher gives out the conclusion and suggestion according to the final result of research.

Last chapter, in this last chapter, the researcher put the data and the references that help the researcher to complete this script in bibliography and appendix that consists of two parts, first is the synopsis of the novel and the second is curriculum vitae of the researcher.

