

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this research, there are five subchapters in the introduction. Those are containing of background of study, statement of research problem, objective of study, significance of study and scope and limitation.

1.1 Background of Study

One form of socialism which is opposing with capitalism is anarchism. Anarchism is born from the moral protest oppression and injustice. It opposes to the domination, self-governing community as the norm and drive to create authoritarian and hierarchical institutions as an aberration (Marshall, 2008: 4). The goal of anarchism is revolutionary of society.

Anarchism and terrorism have a relationship. As the introduction of book *“Demanding the Impossible”* by Marshall, he stated that anarchist is a terror the creed bomb-throwing desperadoes wishing to pull down civilization. Anarchism has a bad press and it is also dismissed as subversive madmen, inflexible extremists, or dangerous terrorists. But terrorism just used by the minority anarchist to gain revolution (2008).

History of Terrorism is evolving for centuries marked by the form of pure evil in the form of killings and threats that aim to achieve certain goals. Its development is begun in the form of fanaticism, cults which then turns into murder, whether committed individually or by a group against a ruler who is

regarded as a tyrant. The killing of these individuals is said as a pure form of terrorism.

Terrorism has come in various shapes and forms if terrorism includes a murderer. The terrorism has been done as far as the democracy of ancient Greece and the Roman Republic. The assassination of Julius Caesar in 44 BC by a group of Senators conspiracy can be considered an example of old-fashioned political terrorism.

Modern political terrorism comes from the Reign of Terror instigated by Maximilien Robespierre in 1793, with following the French revolution. Robespierre, one of twelve heads of the new state, kills his political enemy and installed a dictatorship to stabilize the country. He justified his methods as necessary in the transformation of the monarchy to a liberal democracy. Robespierre's sentiment laid the foundations for modern terrorists, who believe violence will usher in a better system. For example, the 19th century Narodnaya Volya hoped to end Tsarist rule in Russia. But the characterization of terrorism as a state action faded, while the idea of terrorism as an attack against an existing political order became more prominent

Terrorism grows in the late of 19th century. It focuses in the revolutionary of some region. Several bombing that noted in 19th century are Terminus incident in 12 February 1894 in café terminus at the Gare Saint-Lazare in French, Greenwich bombing 1894 in England, Haymarket Affair bomb in United States 1886,

Bombing of the boat Amalthea, Sweden in 1908.. By the year of 18th – 19th century, terrorism is used to gain revolution.

In the twenty-first century, terrorism has face-change to be some religion activity. It is started by tragedy 9/11 on the United States of America. Then, several terrorism incidents happen and attack several countries in the world. They are 7/7 Central London Bombing in England, Paris Attack in the French and also in Indonesia, Bali Bombing.

One of the opposed with the terrorism is counter terrorism. Counterterrorism is defined in the U.S. Army Field Manual (2014) as “Operations that include the offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, preempt, and respond and recovery act from terrorism. There are many counter-terrorism agencies by the police or army like DENSUS 88 in Indonesia, S.W.A.T in America, Central Readiness Force (JGDSF) in Japan, Counter Terrorist Command in England and many more. From those agencies, they also have many secret agents that dispersed in many regions. The secret agent also has to prevent terrorism action, by gaining information to targeting, controlling and defeating terrorism.

Counter-terrorism action is also supported by the United Nation. It is because terrorism action is arraigning human right. In the General Assembly resolution 60/288 said “The promotion and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law is essential to all components of the Strategy, recognizing that effective counter-terrorism measures and the promotion of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing”

In modern terrorism, media has a power to bring propaganda that influenced people. News that made by journalist has a good position to propagate. They can give fear or keep the stabilization of citizen by their news framing. By framing the news, it is aiming the public opinion similar with the propagandist wanted.

According to Harold Dwight Lasswell, Propaganda is the management of collective attitudes by the manipulation of significant symbols. The word attitude is taken to mean a tendency to act according to certain patterns of valuation. The existence of an attitude is not a direct datum of experience, but an inference from signs which have a conventionalized significance. (Lasswell, 1927:627) by using symbol, Lasswell state that the public opinion is gotten.

By trying gets mass opinion, propaganda relates with communication. Propaganda as communication activities should be "symbolic interaction" with the communication emblem that meaningful. It is like: language (orally or in writing), images, sign, cue. The communication emblems that build propaganda have been prepared in such a way that it can stimulate the soul of communicants to receive messages. So, the information that containing propaganda gets reaction and eventually produce an effects or results that have been planned or set by the communicator (Moeryanto, 2012: 46)

Several issues of social conflict that brings many phenomena are portrayed in the novel *The Secret Agent: a Simple Tale* (1907). The main conflict in the story of this novel is the bombing incident that put by Mr. Adolf Verloc in the Greenwich, England. It also contains of conflict between anarchism in the

socialist side and some embassy in capitalist side. Furthermore, it looks like there is propaganda that builds in the novel.

The Secret Agent: A Simple Tale by Joseph Conrad actually has in common with the real-world issues. The novel discusses the terrorist incident that is in Greenwich in the year. In fact, the incidence of terrorism is a real incident in 1984. As same as the novel, the real incident connects with the French in several events. In the novel, the perpetrators who is describes of terrorism is still a relationship with the French. In the real world, the main perpetrator in 1948 was a French.

The Secret Agent: A Simple Tale by Joseph Conrad is considered by many literary critics and scholars to be among Conrad's finest novels and one of the first works of English literature that seriously explore the subject of terrorism. The novel is also regarded by many scholars to be one of the first espionage novels of the 20th century. Another Novel and short story that was produced by Conrad's life is *The Nigger of the 'Narcissus'* (1897), *Heart of darkness* (1899), *Lord Jim* (1900), *Nostromo* (1904) and etc.

There have been some studies which analyze either the same theory or source of data. The first analysis is from *Joseph I. Fradin* entitled *Anarchist, Detective, and Saint: The Possibilities of Action in "The Secret Agent"* (1968). And then the study from The Johns Hopkins University entitled *"The Commerce of Shady Wares": Politics and Pornography in Conrad's The Secret Agent* (1995). Then, the study by *Marine Berthiot* entitled *Terrorizing Terrorism: A Comparative*

Study of The Dynamiter and The Secret Agent (2013). Then the analysis from Angga Satrya Putra entitled *Propaganda Partai Politik Partai Gerinda Dalam Game Mass Garuda Pada Tahun 2014 (Analisis Deskriptif Game Mass Garuda)* (2015).

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

From the background of study that explained, the problems that will discuss are:

1. How is the propaganda built in *The Secret Agent: a Simple tale* by Joseph Conrad?
2. How is the technique of propaganda built by Joseph Conrad in *The Secret Agent: a Simple tale*?

1.3 Objective of Study

The Objectives of this study is influenced by the novel of Joseph Conrad are:

1. Knowing the propaganda that built in *The Secret Agent A Simple tale* by Joseph Conrad
2. Knowing the technique of propaganda in the Joseph Conrad's novel entitled *The Secret Agent: a Simple tale*.

1.4 Significance of The Study

1.4.1 Theoretically

This research is expected to provide significance theoretically, at least be useful as contributions to the world of education in social and political issue that

related to propaganda in the terrorism incident that drawn literary work especially in the novel *The Secret Agent: a Simple Tale* by Joseph Conrad.

1.4.2 Practically

It also provides significance practically that includes by:

1. For the writer, the result of the research can be used as a research experience related to propaganda concerning social and political issues that exist in the novel *The secret agent a simple tale* by Joseph Conrad
2. For the reader, this research results can be used as additional information that may use.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is concerning to the mass communication theory and the political view that Established by Harold D. Lasswell.

The limitation of this study is concerning to the main data of the research. It is propaganda in the terrorism incident that is drawn in the novel of the Joseph Conrad entitled *The Secret Agent: a Simple Tale*.