

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter present some subchapter. The first is background of the study. The second is the research problem. The third is objective of the study. The fourth is significances of the study. The last is scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Recently, we have faced a global environmental crisis. The number of natural disasters such as; forest fires that cause air and soil pollution. There is also a spread of virus outbreaks that cause damage to the ecosystem. This phenomenon occurs with the lack of ecological awareness triggering humans to exploit nature for their own good. It is undeniable that humans tend to consume or exploit nature. Natural exploitation causes the collapse and destruction of the world. This problem can be overcome by balancing the environmental ecosystem.

The ecosystem destruction the main source of concern for most people today who are compassionate. Not only do many ecological activists strive to eliminate toxic waste, preserve tropical rainforests and old growth redwoods, and roll back the destruction of the biosphere, but many laypeople care deeply about the planet's natural nature in all walks of life. Their kids will grow to dwell in. Most ecological activists in Europe as well as in the United States consider themselves to be socially progressive. That is, they also support oppressed people's demands for social justice, and believe that the needs of people living in poverty, disease, war and hunger also require the greatest attention.

Nature has become a part of literature. This is proven by the occurrence of choosing the story related to nature by literary authors. Literature has changed a lot, as well as nature. These two inseparable elements always seem to go hand in hand. The past literature was the face of the past and the present literature is the face of the present. Literature needs nature as its inspiration, while nature needs literature as its conservation tool.

This study tries to find out the theory of using eco-fascism, especially David Orton and Peter Staudenmaier 's concept. In this case, the writer finds issues in the novel that can be discussed using the Inducing Fear, The Roots of the Blood and Soil Mystique, Nature in National Socialist Ideology, Blood and Soil as Official Doctrine, and Fascist Ecology in Context.

Ecofascism is that fascists take the environment for their own ends. This shows us how to avoid using environmental problems to support xenophobia. The concept of Nazi blood and soil was discussed. This is not a rejection of ecology or the environment. Quite the contrary, this is an attempt to strengthen the values behind the environment by ensuring that we understand the pitfalls of dealing with it in the wrong way. This is an eye opener, that you should be careful not to make the assumption that any ideas from the environment are good. It depends on the ethics surrounding the ideas of environmentalists.

The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas by John Boyne is one of the most famous novels. It tells the life and explores the beauty of the innocence of children in wartime, the shared desire we all have for friendship. It took place when the Jews were arrested and isolated in a special camp in *Auschwitz*. The story is about a

nine year old boy named Bruno who has a friend named Shmuel, after Bruno and his family moved to move their father's location to work; His father was a Nazi commander close to Hitler. This friendship between Bruno and Shmuel is at the core of the novel by John Boyne. In his fourth novel for children, John presents his story from the perspective of nine-year-old Bruno. The Friendship between Bruno and Shmuel invites readers to see the paradox of life between the two. The normal life of the Bruno family is confronted with Shmuel's bitter life on the other side. Different environments that Bruno and Shmuel feel even though they are in the same scope.

There are three reasons why this novel is interesting to discuss. First, *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas* is one of the literary works favored by readers even though the categorize novel into the old one. Second, there are very interesting ecological differences between characters surrounding who are only separated by barbed wire fences. Third, the novel gives awareness that friendship can be carried out to anyone without questioning the social background of every individual. Therefore, the author is interested in analyzing this novel.

The writer finds seven previous studies related to the same interests on analyze *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas*. The first is Bryannie Kirk (2010), an alumnus of the University of British, Columbia, this thesis uses Theresa Rogers' identification of the spaces of the Holocaust to show which spaces are represented in each text, and Rick Altman's theory of narrative to discuss how the narratives function in relation to the framing and following-patterns used. The second is Stephanie Helga J.Anindya (2012), an alumnus of the University of Sanata

Dharma, Yogyakarta, this thesis focuses of friendship then reviewed again to finally be able to bring up moral values. The third is Nelda Hayati and Muhd. Al-Hafizh (2012), a students from University of Negeri Padang, this thesis focuses of excessive character ambition (Excessive Ambition) to get a higher status which is to become a Nazi commander. The fourth is Ani Nur Mazidah (2011), an alumnus of the University of Airlangga, surabaya. The writer uses New Historicism theory to dig more information about the “Jewish Question” and know the historicity of the novel.

The fifth is Heru Setiawan (2014), a alumnus of the University of Pendidikan Indonesia, bandung. The aim of this research is to identify the ways in which the story tells the events of the Holocaust in World War II which contains harsh things for children readers. There are four ways of the story tells the events of the Holocaust for children readers as proposed by Eva Tal (2004). The sixth is Subur Laksmono Wardoyo,PH.D. (2016), an alumnus of the Diponegoro University, semarang. The purpose of this study is to re-edit the best results. in 1935 the Nazis tried to edit Germas into ecologically pure Aryans by literally by killing off the Jews. The seventh is Alma Erin Mentari (2018), an alumnus of the University of Trunojoyo Madura, bangkalan. The focus of this article is the representation of nature. This study approves that the novel describes the dystopian representation applying Garrard’s theory of Ecocriticism.

This thesis has the differences with the previous studies which have been mentioned above. Although they have concerned on the same novel, the writer has another focus to analyse the source of data. The writer will try to analyse the

representation of the ecosystem destruction which is depicted in *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas*.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

Connected with the background of the study, there is two question in this study as analysis of the text. The problem to be solved in this study are:

1. What discrimination does nazy carry out in *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas* ?
2. What extermination does nazy conduct in *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas*?

1.3 The Objective of Study

Based on the research question the objectives of the study are to reveal:

1. The discrimination system carried out by Nazi in *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas*.
2. The extermination carried out by Nazi in *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the results of this study can provide a better understanding of eco-fascism theory especially David Orton and Peter Staudenmaier's eco-fascism concept. Meanwhile practically, it is expected to inspire the readers would learn how to respect human right. Furthermore, the other writers who will write about ecosystem destruction using David Orton and Peter Staudenmaier's eco-fascism concept by using other forms source of data and add the knowledge of the reader especially students of English Study Program of Trunojoyo University.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study used part of eco-fascism theory Eco-fascism. It limits the analysis of the ecosystem destruction issues which is illustrated in John Boyne's *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas* using David Orton and Peter Staudenmaier's theory of eco-fascism. The aim of this study is to find out the portrayal of interaction between human and ecosystem destruction. The limitations of this study are this study only focuses on Inducing Fear, The Roots of the Blood and Soil Mystique, Nature in National Socialist Ideology, Blood and Soil as Official Doctrine, and Fascist Ecology in Context in the novel *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas* by John Boyne.