

CHAPTER 2

LITERARY REVIEW

In doing this study, I tend to utilize some theories. This study tries to reveal mostly upon the conspiracy and conflict activities around the main character so that conspiracy and conflict theory are chosen. Also, this study employs some Islamic perspectives in order to corroborate it more deeply in its analysis. Those are explained as follows:

2.1 Moral Criticism

The cultivation of positive morals to be one of literature's primary purposes is considered for human from ancient time to today. Gillespie said that in the book of William Bennet's *The Book of Virtues*, he promotes the idea that literature is to be judged by its capacity to instruct, to inspire, and to promote positive values. However, the way literature interacts with moral values is not always easy. Literature is an experiential art form dramatizing complex morals dilemmas which make readers virtually experience the moral quandary of a protagonist. A text can be explored by the reader from some points of view such as what moral and ethical issues being explored from the text, what lessons being taught, is there any connections between moral issue that represented from the text with the real life. This perspective is a time-honored belief about a writer's primary responsibility. It is to provoke moral thought and promote positive moral values in readers (Gillespie 85).

acting covertly to achieve some malevolent end. It seems that conspiracy is a latent movement for some sides which has a purpose to get or take their target secretly and through conspiracy there are a lot of possibilities to drive public attentions to the false phenomenon than the truth in order to cover up their movement to get their target. Like what Newton said in his book that the legal definitions of conspiracy require the plotting of a crime, society accepts a broader meaning that includes any covert combination against the public interest, whether or not laws are broken (v).

In agreement with Newton, Barkun argued that conspiracy is not running by randomness in every single part of the activities but all of the activities have already followed by some complex strategies. There are three principles found in virtually every conspiracy to emphasis on design manifest itself such as nothing happen by accident because anything that happens occurs because it has been willed, nothing is as it seems because conspirators wish to deceive in order to disguise their identities or their activities, and everything is connected because the world of conspiracy has no room for accident after that the pattern is believed to be everywhere (Barkun, "Culture of Conspiracy" 3). So conspiracy placed covert activities as the main rule in every practice and the way of conspirator ran the conspiracy by preparing strategy that related each other.

Talking about covert activities in conspiracy means that there is a correlation between conspiracy and secrecy. Yet conspiracy beliefs involve two distinguishable forms of secrecy such as a group may be secret or known, and its activities may be open or hidden (Barkun, "Culture of Conspiracy" 3). There are

four types of groups based on combinations of secrecy and openness. First type is the staple of conspiracy, the secret group acting secretly. Such group often believed has unlimited power to do anything secretly. Second type is lies outside conspiracy theory, for it concerns a group that, while concealing its existence from the public, nonetheless acts openly. Third is another part of conspiracy, it combines known groups with secret activities and is the known group or institution that engages in some activities so sinister it must conceal them from public view. The last is including all those known and open associations that proliferate in democracies, including political parties and interest groups, whose identities and activities are reported and made parts of the public record (4).

After the combination between conspiracy and secrecy, he also said that the conspiracy also has some types based on their scope, their range, and their limited occurrence. The types of conspiracy are divided into three types. First type is event conspiracies, here the conspiracy is held to be responsible for a limited, discrete event or set of events. Second type is a systemic conspiracy that is believed to have broad goals, usually conceived as securing control over a country, a region, or even the entire world. Third type is a super conspiracies, this term refers to conspiratorial constructs in which multiple conspiracies are believed to be linked together hierarchically (Barkun, "Culture of Conspiracy" 5). From Barkun's statement above the conspiracy is an element that appears as delineated of evil controls to operate conspiratorially in any aspect of the event.

Conspiracy becomes a prominent thing in this study since it focuses on the conspiracy around the main character named David Webb or Jason Bourne. By

analyzing the conspiracy around him, the deeper knowledge of conspiracy is achieved. The knowledge of what kinds of conspiracy is like, how the conspiracy is existed and so on.

2.4 Conflict Theory

Studying about conspiracy in literary work seems suitable enough to use conflict theory approach in its way of analysis since this theory definitely notices most on the conflict that appeared as the result of conspiracy activities. Conflict is defined as a situation in which actors use conflict behavior against each other to attain incompatible goals or to express their hostility and this situation not only occurred for individual but also groups (Bartos and Wehr 13). However, conflict here is not always involved fighting or some overt fight because there are some conflicts are “latent” and not involve overt fighting. There is violent and nonviolent conflict that often appeared in certain events such as real violence done in such combat and nonviolence actions such as threat (14).

There are three main causes of social conflict such as incompatible goal, hostility, and conflict action or behavior. First cause is incompatible goal which has two approaches to determine reliably whether goals are in fact incompatible. Second is hostility which has the differentiation with incompatible, what makes it different is rational and non rational behavior in hostility. Third is conflict action or behavior which has three important parts such as coercive action, non coercive conflict action, and degree of coerciveness.

For incompatible goals which have two approaches to determine reliably, Bartos and Wehr said that both approaches are using Payoff Matrices and

Advantages of Matrix Representation. For the Payoff Matrices, it showed that there is a comparison between one desire and other desires which has their own benefit for each party and there is no agreement between both of them because when an event has a positive payoff for one of them; it always has a negative payoff for the other (Bartos and Wehr 16). For Advantages of Matrix Representation or Payoff Representation is little bit different with Payoff Matrices, it showed that Payoff Representation allows you to consider conflicts in which there are more than two alternatives under consideration. So, if there are two incompatible goals in some event, there is also a third goal that able for both parties because that has positive payoff for both sides (17).

For hostility, there is a correlation with the incompatible goals especially for Payoff Matrices. In hostility there are two behaviors such as rational behavior and non rational behavior. First is rational behavior, it is about how two or more parties have conflict and they tried to deeply discuss some other options for their each side tried to get some agreements to end the conflict by avoiding some physical harshness or war (Bartos and Wehr 20). The way each party's made decision during the discussion is totally rational because each party thought deeply to make their decision good for their own. The correlation with Payoff Matrices is they got some agreements from their discussion in order to avoid incompatible goals by considering some bad results if they did not get an agreement. For the Non rational Behavior, it is about how we cannot manage our anger and it makes we acted contrary to our better judgment (21). Most of our acts driven by emotions such as anger tend to be spontaneous.

For conflict action and behavior, there is an explanation for each of them. If we talked about participants' conflict "action" when we are assuming that they are guided by rational considerations and if we talked non-rational, we use the term conflict "behavior" (Bartos and Wehr 22). Like what Bartos said before, conflict is defined as a situation in which actors use conflict behavior against each other to attain incompatible goals or to express their hostility and this situation not only occurred for individual but also groups (13). However, in the term of conflict behavior which has definition as any behavior that helps the party achieve its goal that is incompatible with that of the opponent or that expresses its hostility toward him or her (22).

There are several types of action in this theory, such as coercive action, and non coercive conflict action. Coercive action divided into two parts, first is Actual coercion and second is Threat of coercion (Bartos and Wehr 23). According to Kriesberg, coercive here means to force the opponents to do what they do not wish to do and it accomplishes this by threatening to inflict injury on them, or by actually inflicting it (116).

Actual coercion is the way of individual or group tried to weaken the opponents by injuring them. There are two ways to express this part and it can be called as physical injury and symbolic injury (Bartos and Wehr 23). Physical injury can be violent: hurting or killing the opponents, or destroying their property (Himes 103). Physical injury can be nonviolent, such as depriving the opponents of resources they need (Bartos and Wehr 23). Then Symbolic coercion is the way of individual or group weakness the opponent by inducing fear, shame, guilt

through actions such as jeering or using derogatory names (23). Threat of coercion is the way of individual or group plants some menacing plan if there is no good attainment for their party (24).

Non coercive Conflict Action is the way of individual or group set out some inducements rather than force to get the agreement because not all conflict actions involve coercion (Bartos and Wehr 25). There are three parts of non coercive conflict action such as persuasion, promising a reward, and pure cooperation. Persuasion is the way for a party to offer certain benefit in order to assure other party to accept it rather than ignored it. Promising a reward is the type of conflict action involves promising rewards in their conflict. By offering a reward for other party if they want to accept the agreement between both parties. Pure Corporation is the way to find a solution that is gratifying to both parties. It means that there are some efforts to search for a goal that is different from those the parties had originally pursued (26).

2.5 Review of Related Studies

In order to enlarge the knowledge about this research, I reviewed the previous studies which have relation with this research in some aspects. Firstly is a reviewed of *The Bourne Identity* by Garth Franklin. In his review, he compared the Ludlum's novel especially for *The Bourne Identity* with the movie version and he also stated that the movie is not as good as the novel. He said that in Ludlum's novel, it relied on gripping drama, complex conspiracies, character interplay and

above all the author's truly stunningly atmospheric use of language and prose which cannot depict over into a two-hour film.

Secondly is a reviewed of *The Bourne Identity* by Andrew H. Brown. In his reviewed, he stated that Ludlum's work is something different among other works. Ludlum brought the reader into Jason Bourne's frustration and he made the reader think deeply about the way Bourne acted in each situation. An amnesia man with several survival skills that sometimes it makes his decision looked like organized and each step that he seems to instinctively know which button to push. Brown's reviewed actually focuses on the powerful way Ludlum provided the story which are about spy and conspiracies.

In this conspiracy study, it is focused on the way Ludlum wrote his conspiracy and conflict concept behind his major character Jason Bourne. How this study can examine the participation of main character in the conspiracy and what does the effect for the main character as the part of conspiracy. The difference between this research and the two previous is that this research will be contained the process of conspiracy and conflict that appeared in the story. Because Jason Bourne does not only tried to search his real identity but he also tried to blow up the conspirators behind his escape or why there are conspiracies to kill him.