

**THE MAPLE ON THE AFRICAN HORN:
THE WHITE THOUGHTS TOWARD SOMALI LANDS
AS SEEN IN *PIRATES OF SOMALIA* (2017)**

A GRADUATING

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



By:
AYYUNDHA AZSYARI
15150043

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA**

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FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this research is originally my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this research. Other researchers' opinions or findings included in this research are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 5 August 2019

The researcher,



AYYUNDHA AZSYARI
Student ID. 15150043

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp. (0274) 513949 Fax. (0274) 552883 Yogyakarta 55281

PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-1334/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/09/2019

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yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : AYYUNDHA AZSYARI
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 15150043
Telah diujikan pada : Rabu, 14 Agustus 2019
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A-

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR

Ketua Sidang

Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S. M.Hum.
NIP. 19771115 200501 2 002

Penguji I

Dr. Witriani, S.S. M.Hum.
NIP. 19720801 200604 2 002

Penguji II

Danial Hidayatullah, SS., M.Hum.
NIP. 19760405 200901 1 016

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA



Yogyakarta, 14 Agustus 2019
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Dekan

Dr. M. Akhmad Patah, M.Ag.
NIP. 19610727 198803 1 002



NOTA DINAS

Hal : Skripsi

a.n. Ayyundha Azsyari

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Di Yogyakarta

Assalamu 'alaikum wr. wb.

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : Ayyundha Azsyari

NIM : 15150043

Prodi : Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

Judul :

**THE MAPLE ON THE AFRICAN HORN:
THE WHITE THOUGHTS TOWARD SOMALILANDS
AS SEEN IN *PIRATES OF SOMALIA* (2017)**

Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wr. wb.

Yogyakarta, 5 August 2019

Pembimbing

Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S, M.Hum

NIP 19771115 200501 2 002

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ABSTRACT

Postcolonial has been existing around us. It unconsciously constructs inequality in this world. It is also shown in *Pirates of Somalia*. The main character, Jay Bahadur, has different images toward Somalia. This research aims to analyze the changes of Jay Bahadur's thoughts toward Somalia. This change is important issue because the changes of Jay Bahadur's thoughts toward Somalia that was initially based on his own gain but turned to give advantages to Somalia. Although it seems good but this film is not what it looks like. It catches the researcher's eyes to analyze the film by using Postcolonialism. Therefore, the researcher focuses on Jay Bahadur's thoughts towards Somalia. This analysis uses descriptive qualitative method as the type of research. By separating the continuities thoughts and the change thoughts, dividing the thoughts before, while, and after going to Somalia, then, the researcher concludes that both the continuity and change has one thought.

Keywords: *Postcolonialism, West, Non-West, Jay Bahadur, Somalia, Thoughts.*

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PANDANGAN KULIT PUTIH TERHADAP TANAH SOMALIA

DALAM FILM *PIRATES OF SOMALIA* (2017)

Oleh: Ayyundha Azsyari

ABSTRAK

Poskolonial ada di sekitar kita. Hal ini secara tidak sadar membangun ketidaksetaraan di dunia ini. Hal ini juga ditunjukkan di film *Pirates of Somalia*. Karakter utama, Jay Bahadur, memiliki pandangan berbeda terhadap Somalia. Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menganalisis perubahan pikiran Jay Bahadur terhadap Somalia. Perubahan pemikiran ini merupakan isu yang penting karena perubahan pemikiran Jay Bahadur terhadap Somalia yang awalnya didasari oleh kepentingan pribadi tapi berbalik memberi keuntungan Somalia. Meskipun ini tampaknya baik tetapi tidak seperti yang terlihat. Hal ini menarik perhatian peneliti untuk menganalisis film tersebut dengan menggunakan Poskolonialisme. Oleh karena itu, peneliti berfokus pada pemikiran-pemikiran Jay Bahadur terhadap Somalia. Analisis ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif sebagai tipe penelitian. Dengan memisahkan kontinuitas pemikiran dan perubahan pemikiran, membagi pemikiran sebelum, selama, dan setelah pergi ke Somalia, kemudian, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa baik kontinuitas dan perubahan tersebut memiliki masing-masing satu pemikiran.

Kata Kunci: *Poskolonialisme, Barat, non-Barat, Jay Bahadur, Somalia, Pemikiran.*

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MOTTO

Be good

to people

for no reason.

↳ Passion Seeker



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DEDICATION

I dedicate this graduating paper to my parents and family, those who support and help me, my friends, and those who are struggling for graduating paper.



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In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

All praise is due to Allah, the only God who always gives the writer endless pleasure, mercies, compassion, and forgiveness, so this writer can complete this graduating paper. Our prayers and greetings are given to our prophet Muhammad SAW for becoming a role model to all Muslim all around the world, conveying the words of God, the light of humanism.

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Finally, I realize that nobody is perfect in this world. There are many lacks and mistakes in writing this graduating paper. Thus, I really allow all readers to give suggestions to improve this graduating paper.

Yogyakarta, 5 August 2019

Ayyundha Azsyari
Student Number: 15150043

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Literature is a media to express authors' idea, feeling, sympathy, knowledge, and others to their works. From there, a work is created. Bennett and Royle write in their book that literature involves aspects of experience, thought and feeling (2004:35). It is also constantly influencing the works. There are many authors writing not only kind of works like novel, prose, and poem but also kind of works performing purposes such as drama and film. Film takes one of parts in literature. It is explained by Ferrell that along twentieth century, film is included to literature (2000:18).

Film joins literature because of the mission to define and express life's rules (Ferrell, 2000:18). With the elements, such as action, dialogue, and background, they unite to deliver something (p.40). The elements take a role in the process of making film. Film shows to the viewers a complete package of performance. It combines the text, sound, picture, setting, actors that the other works only show one or two of them. Another reason of choosing film is that it can give the viewers' hope, fear, happiness, or even sadness. People pay to watch film or let us say they buy those such feelings of the film. Although other works can give those feeling, films give it more realistic. Therefore, people can believe or watch the realistic figure of what they watch. They can catch the message of the film. They understand what the film means but they cannot explain the intention (Metz, 1991:69).

Film is divided into what the story theme and context tell about. Ferrell writes in his book that literary works categorize according to the context and the subject matter. What the main topic of the film then became the genre. The main genres in both literature and film are poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and drama (2000:31). Those major genres have expanded into many genres. There are action, fiction, comedy, drama, romance, biography, documentary, horror, and thriller.

The researcher has chosen biographic film as the subject of study. Biography, whether in a book or film, is categorized as fiction although based on true story of someone. It is because every written text is story. A story or in this case a biography, for example, which written by two or more writers must have a different style, content, even point of view. Therefore, the researcher chooses *Pirates of Somalia*, biographic film.

One of the depictions of the Somalia is the existence of piracy. From three samples of film about Somali piracy such as *Captain Philips* (2013), *Stolen Seas* (2012), *a Hijacking* (2012), the researcher finds only *Pirates of Somalia* that has some positive depictions about the pirates, although it is only in one of two federations. The other films depict the pirates in a negative way or even only as a minor character. It catches the researcher's eyes to analyze the film.

Jay Bahadur, a Canadian, represents the West while Somalia represents the Non-West. Canada is well known with the symbol of the flag. It is maple leaf (Mapleleafweb.com). Somalia is well known as the horn of Africa. "It is sometimes also used as a name for the entire region of countries in northeast Africa including

Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia and sometimes even including parts of Sudan and Kenya.” (geography.name).

The film, *Pirates of Somalia*, directed by Bryan Buckley was released in 8 December 2017. The story tells about a Canadian rookie journalist, Jay Bahadur, who tries to go to Somalia to become the real journalist. There is an appalling case at that time. Somalia’s ship kidnapped American and they do not have any single source about Somalia. Therefore, nobody wants to go to Somalia even influential big media like BBC (The British Broadcasting Corporation) and CNN (Cable News Network) do not dare to go there but Bahadur.

There are glaring differences between West and Non-West, which is Somalia in the film. In this film, the West considers Somalia as a lower people, AIDS, full of conflicts such as feuding clan battles. It utters by the narrator while describing Somalia. Somalia considers the West as a wealthy country. It shows from the hijacking of American ship that cross Somalia coast by the pirates there. They ask the West to give them compensation for the redeeming.

The main character in the film is Jay Bahadur. He is Canadian who lives in America. As the West, he is interested in Somalia even before he goes to the country. It is because he amazes with the country. He says that the other Western characters misunderstand Somalia while his friend thinks Somalia as a conflict in any aspects. Somalia holds an election where the minority clan wins with only eighty votes and there is no violence. He emphasizes that the transition of power is peaceful. The hijacking case mentioned above makes him not to take the democracy of Somalia as his topic on his formulating book. He wants to report the pirates of

Somalia instead. A different sight from Bahadur about Somalia makes a big chance in the story.

Somalia is well known as a Muslim country. It shows clearly in the film. They use Muslim names such as Mohamad, Abdirizak, Maryan, and so on. They also use *Assalamuaikum* for hello. The women use Hijab. There are Adzan and prays.

There is a translator called Abdirizak who is stolen from the pirates accompanies Jay Bahadur. Abdi is in charge to make some appointments to the pirates. He gives Bahadur any information that needed. He helps in every problem that Bahadur faced. In addition, he has a role on Bahadur's sight about Somalia. Bahadur has information about Somalia in which no one has any sources about the country because of going to Somalia.

From the explanation above, the main character's thoughts before and after going to Somalia is different because of what he has passed through. The researcher aims to analyze the thought of Jay Bahadur towards Somalia. It is important to be analyzed because the perspective of Bahadur before and after going to Somalia makes some changes for Somalia. He comes to Somalia initially based on his own gain to be great and influential journalist. It turns to give Somalia some good changes. He brings the sound of Somalia to the West by his bestseller book. He also makes a diplomatic exchange between Somali government and the US for the first time in 20 years. Jay Bahadur as the West, who once thinks Somalia is a stepping-stone, tries so hard to stand for Somalia. Although it seems good but this film is not what it looks like.

In this graduation paper, the researcher strives to elaborate the thoughts of the main character towards Somalia by arranging the thoughts of Bahadur before, while, and after going to Somalia. His different views towards Somalia define into continuities and changes that become the representation of the West. Although the depiction of the West domination through Somalia in the film is not too strong, the West still has dominations and negative images toward the Non-West.

1.2. Research Questions

The researcher takes a research problem from the background, that is What are the continuities and changes of Jay Bahadur's thoughts towards Somalia in *Pirates of Somalia* film?

1.3. Objectives of Study

The objective of study of this research is to find out the continuities and changes of Jay Bahadur's thoughts towards Somalia in *Pirates of Somalia* film.

1.4. Significance of Study

The researcher claims that this analysis can reveal the hidden practices of colonialism. It also can prove that the West domination is exist through the story. The colonizer as the West indirectly constructs the Non-West by using film with their hidden meanings. However, the West's meanings are divided into negative and positive means. Through Postcolonial, the researcher aims to reveal West images towards Non-West.

1.5. Literature Review

The researcher has not found any other researches or analysis by using film *Pirates of Somalia*. In the other hand, there are other analyses with the same theory.

The first analysis is a graduating paper from State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. It is a thesis (2011) entitled *A Postcolonial Analysis of the Main Character in the Novel - The Reluctant Fundamentalist (2017) by Mohsin Hamid* by Helendra. The focus of the research is how the hybridity and hybrid identity affecting the character of Changez, since the researcher assumes that the character has undergone the hybrid identity by using Postcolonial theory. The researcher uses qualitative method with descriptive analysis method. She concludes that *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* does not only show hybrid identity as a symbol of resistance to Europe, but also to the roots of tradition and religion.

The second analysis is a graduating paper from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, *Blood Diamonds Movie through Post-Colonial Lens* (2015) by Buyung Ade Saputra. The discussion focuses on the portrayal of colonized and colonizer people as seen on the characters that oppose each other by using Postcolonial theory. He concludes that the colonized people are portrayed as paralyzed people who hardly determine their own best, struggle, and future, while the colonizers are portrayed as the ruler and the determiner for the colonized people's life.

The third analysis is *Potrayal of Post-Colonialism in Captain Philips Movie* (2017) by Minhatun Nilmaola. This researcher examines post-colonialism in *Captain Philips* movie through dialogue and scene. The research applies qualitative method by using descriptive analysis. The researcher finds some portrayal of America and Somalia.

Those analyses use Post-Colonial theory, which is the same theory used in this graduating paper. The novelty of this research from those analyses is that it takes different objects and has different issues to be analyzed. The researcher focuses on the main Western character itself. The focus in this research is how the Postcolonial lens sees the continuities and changes of the main character's thoughts toward Somalia. The researcher focuses to reveal the main character's images toward the Non-West.

1.6. Theoretical Approach

The researcher uses Post-colonial theory. It is because the problem leads the researcher to use the theory. The researcher also uses film theory as the second theory.

1.6.1. Postcolonial Theory

Postcolonial is about relation of colonizer and colonized after the colonization period. This theory is the response of the colonialism. Postcolonialism, since 1980s, has been attempting to replace dominant relation between West and Non-West people and their worlds. Young discusses the colonized countries by mentioning three Non-West continents such as Africa, Asia, and Latin America. They are in the subordination of Europe and North America (2003:4).

Postcolonialism claims that all of people in this world have the same rights. Young offends that in reality there are many differences between people of West and those of Non-West. It makes inequality in this world. It divides this world into divisions. This division is obvious in the 19th century by the expansion of the European empires because the powers. The West, Europe and North America,

interfere to take control the Non-West's resources, material, and cultural power. Colonizer, the West, portrays the colonized people as inferior, childlike, feminine, and weak. West relation to Non-West is regarded as if white versus non-white. The way when Western people look at the Non-Western world is a subjective perspective. They have their own assumptions without looking the reality of what is there or how Non-West people actually feel and perceive themselves (2003:2).

The object of this research is *Pirates of Somalia*. From the explanation, Somalia is one of countries in Africa, the colonized countries. While the Western character here is Canadian who lives in America. Both Canada and America are the part of colonizer. The researcher focuses to the way the Western character look at Somalia. This research uses the theory to examine the constructive thought of the main character that is represented of the West.

1.6.2. Film Theory

The researcher uses film theory as the supporting theory in this analysis. This theory is used because some of the data are shot from film. Film is a latest kind of art in literature. It shows many issues from every aspect in life. Therefore, in analyzing the pictures, the researcher should use theory of film.

This analysis uses the cinematography to analyze the film. Richard Barsam on his book defines that cinematography is not only a process but also a language produced by the producer and all of the crews that can deliver meaning, information, and influence through the viewers (2010:266). The pictures used by the researcher are analyzed with cinematography. It contributes to make the whole of film meaning as much as story, mise-en-scenes, and acting do. The

cinematographer uses the angles, heights, and the camera movements to create meaning (p208). The researcher uses cinematography to understand the cinematic techniques, meanings and structures hidden under the film's surface, recognize the implicit meanings and interpret what is behind the shot (p23).

1.7. Method of Research

In this section, it explains about type of research, data source, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

1.7.1. Type of Research

This analysis uses descriptive qualitative method as the type of research. Descriptive is type of research that relies on the sort as a means of collecting data. While the analysis uses qualitative method because according to Blaxter (2006:64), the data of qualitative research are not kind of number. Oakley (1999) writes that qualitative method to analyze the data subjectively by looking the frames and understanding the characters (as cited in Blaxter, 2006:65) so qualitative is the appropriate method.

1.7.2. Data Source

The researcher's main data is the film, *Pirates of Somalia*. The main data used consist of the shot or the smallest unit of film (Metz, 1991:67), and the dialogue in the film. The supporting data are from books, journals, articles, and websites that have topics related to the analysis.

1.7.3. Data Collection Technique

The researcher has several steps to collect data from the film. First, the researcher does close reading the film to understand the film and identify the

intrinsic elements. The researcher uses variables to classify the data based on Jay Bahadur thoughts toward Somalia such as the negative images, the positive images, and the opportunist images. The researcher collects the shots and scripts by intensively screen shooting scene by scene in the film that contains Jay Bahadur's thoughts toward Somalia.

1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

The researcher involves some techniques. The technique divides the data into Jay Bahadur's thoughts chronologically. Those data are classified into three types such as Jay Bahadur's negative images toward Somalia, Jay Bahadur's positive images toward Somalia, and Somalia as an opportunity. Finally, the researcher uses Postcolonial theory by Robert J.C. Young to relate the West images toward the Non-West in the film.

1.8. Paper Organization

The researcher divides this research into four chapters. The first chapter is Introduction. The second chapter consists of the intrinsic elements of *Pirates of Somalia* film. The third chapter discusses the data analysis by analyzing about the continuities and changes of the man character's thoughts toward Somalia in *Pirates of Somalia* film by Bryan Buckley. The last chapter is Conclusion and Suggestion of the researcher.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1. Conclusion

The researcher focuses on the West thoughts toward the Non-West. The West is represented by Bahadur and the Non-West is represented by Somalia. He has both positive and negative images toward Somalia. As the West, Bahadur has powerful role in this film. He can make some positive changes to Somalia. He is the one who delivers the message of Somalia to the Western people. He puts his effort to stand to the Somalia.

By using Postcolonial lens, the West thoughts toward the Somalia in *Pirates of Somalia* have both continuities and changes. The continue thought is that Somalia has a peaceful democracy. Somalia catches Bahadur's eyes before and after going to the country. Bahadur's negative images toward Somalia disappear after going to Somalia. Bahadur thought that he wants some benefits from Somalia is also disappear. It changes that Somalia is worthy and fortunate. Bahadur considers that Somalia deserve to be heard. The West thoughts in this film prove that the West images toward Non-West are not always right.

4.2. Sugestion

Pirates of Somalia film tells about the West struggles to stand for the non-West. There are some positive and negative thoughts toward the Non-West. The researcher focuses on the Western lens by using Postcolonial theory. Besides, this

film also might be analyzed by using others theory. For further researcher can use Representation to analyze this film.



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