

BAB 5

Kesimpulan dan Saran

5.1 Kesimpulan

Penelitian berjudul Representasi Poskolonialisme Pada film Tenggelmnya Kapal Van Der Wijck menghasilkan beberapa temuan. Temuan tersebut terdiri dari tiga kategori yakni Apropriasi, Hegemoni, Serta Mimikri. Pada Temuan mengenai Apropriasi, terdapat adegan-adegan dalam film tersebut yang menggambarkan bangsa Indonesia sebagai bangsa jajahan yang menggunakan produk-produk kebudayaan yang berasal dari bangsa kolonial. Seperti adegan bermain bola, penggunaan uang *Scene*, serta penggunaan huruf Latin. Temuan mengenai hegemoni ditampilkan dalam adegan yang menunjukkan adanya sikap dari kalangan bangsa jajahan yang berusaha menunjukkan bahwa bangsa kolonial jauh lebih unggul. Sikap-sikap tersebut tercermin dari bagaimana komentar yang membandingkan produk bangsa lokal yang tidak lebih unggul dari bangsa kolonial. Dan terakhir, temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya mimikri, atau peniruan yang dilakukan oleh bangsa jajahan. Seperti dengan menggunakan gaya berpakaian bangsa kolonial, bergaya hidup seperti bangsa kolonial, dan sebagainya.

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bahwa bangsa colonial jauh lebih unggul. Sikap-sikap tersebut tercermin dari bagaimana komentar yang membandingkan produk bangsa local yang tidak lebih unggul dari bangsa colonial. Dan terakhir, temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya Mimikri, atau peniruan yang dilakukan oleh bangsa jajahan. Seperti dengan menggunakan gaya berpakaian bangsa colonial, bergaya hidup seperti bangsa kolonial dan sebagainya.

Penulis membandingkan film Tenggelamnya Kapal *Van Der Wijck* dengan *Titanic*, Kedua film ini memiliki perbedaan setting waktu dan tempat, meskipun begitu, kedua film ini sama-sama menggambarkan status sosial yang berakar dari penjajahan. Perbedaan status sosial digambarkan melalui kelas kapal, pada film *Titanic*, *Rose* merupakan penumpang kelas satu sedangkan *Jack* merupakan penumpang kelas tiga. Selanjutnya dalam film Tenggelamnya Kapal *Van Der Wijck*, Zainuddin yang tidak direstui oleh keluarga Hayati karena berbeda status sosial.

5.2 Saran

Berdasarkan penelitian ini, adapun saran yang dapat disampaikan adalah bahwa ide-ide Kolonialisme semestinya bukan menjadi suatu hal yang lebih utama dalam cara berpikir masyarakat bekas jajahan. Dikarenakan dengan seiring berkembangnya zaman, siapapun bangsa yang merdeka semestinya sudah memiliki ide nya sendiri tentang bagaimana menjalani kehidupan bermasyarakat dan menjunjung nilai-nilai lokal yang setiap bangsa memilikinya.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

The research entitled Postcolonial Analysis of Tenggelemnya Kapal Van Der Wijck Film aims to describe the representation of colonialism reflected in the film Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck with a postcolonial approach. Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck Film is an Indonesian romantic drama film which was released on December 19, 2013 with a duration of 164 minutes. This film was directed by Sunil Soraya and produced by Ram Soraya, in which this film was adapted from the novel of the same name by Buya Hamka. This film managed to penetrate the audience of 1,724,110 during its screening period in 2013. Therefore, this 2013 best-selling film was again shown in theaters on September 11, 2014. Film is one of the mass media based on true stories or from imagination which is then developed to get an interesting story. Through film, information and entertainment can be consumed more deeply because film is an audio-visual medium. The text concept designed in the film makes the audience create a certain meaning. Moviegoers can bring their experiences and emotions into every Scene in the film so as to shape the audience's thinking that some of the Scenes played in the film are in accordance with the stories they have experienced because the stories in the film are poured from people's lives.

In general, postcolonial studies are the study of literary works (and other fields) related to the practice of colonialism and imperialism, both synchronically and diachronically. The hallmark of postcolonialism is the various discussions related to colonialism, especially orientalism, because it also includes grand narratives. from postcolonial, namely orientalism.

Postcolonial studies or theories seek to dismantle phenomena and all forms of structures that occurred in the colonial era, even more than that, postcolonial studies also analyze the impact in the present, which resulted from the colonization of both Europeans and Japanese. Postcolonial studies seek to dismantle colonialism practices behind a number of literary works as the superstructure of a power: colonial power. Literature is seen as having power either as a form of hegemony or vice versa as a counter to hegemony. As a result of the wide area of postcolonialism studies, Ratna's theory of Indonesian postcolonialism involves three meanings, as follows. First, the century of the end of colonial empires throughout the world. Second, all writing related to colonial experiences from the 17th century to the present. Third, all writings that have to do with the paradigm of Western superiority over Eastern inferiority, both as orientalism and imperialism and colonialism. The first definition has the narrowest reach, postcolonialism solely as a representative of the postcolonial period.

In Indonesia, starting in the mid-20th century, since the proclamation of 1945 until now. The second meaning is broader, covering all writing since the arrival of Western nations in Indonesia for the first time, beginning with the arrival of the Portuguese and Spanish in the early 16th century followed by the Dutch in the early 17th century. The third definition is the most extensive, starting before the physical presence of Western nations in Indonesia, but already having a certain image towards Eastern nations.

Postcolonial studies are relatively new. There are many opinions about postcolonial theory, so it is quite difficult to determine exactly what postcolonial

*theory was born. The postcolonial project was first put forward by Frantz Fanon in his book *Black Skin, White Masks and The Wretched of the Earth* (New York, 1967). Fanon is a psychiatrist who developed a careful analysis of the psychological and sociological impact of colonization.*

*During the colonial period, social life as a whole was divided into two powers, the colonial power and the mystical power of the population. Fanon concluded that through the colonial dichotomy, namely the colonizers and the colonized, the discourse of orientalism has given rise to tremendous psychological alienation and marginalization. In the Anglo-American world, postcolonialism pioneered by Edward Said was first put forward in his book *Orientalism* (1978). The main thesis is the relationship between knowledge and power as introduced by Foucault through the book *Archeology of Knowledge*.*

Edward Said explained the difference between imperialism and colonialism, 'Imperialism' means the grouping of practices, theories, and attitudes of domination from the center to exercise control over distant territories; whereas 'Colonialism' was always a consequence of imperialism, implanting settlements in distant territories. Both of these meanings show that colonization (or colonial conquest) is a manifestation, an ideology that promotes and justifies forms of political, military, economic, and cultural appropriation and domination. These forms of appropriation and domination can be examined through postcolonial forms, which are in the form of appropriation; adjustment of individual views of all differences, which are alien at first, hegemony; superiority of a country over other countries, and mimicry; related to imitation.

This research is a type of library research (library research), so that in conducting this research collect data sourced from books, journals, and theses. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method. Qualitative research is always descriptive in nature, meaning that the data analyzed and the results of the analysis are in the form of descriptions of phenomena, not in the form of numbers or coefficients about the relationship between variables based on data collection and analysis techniques.

*In this study the authors used primary and secondary data sources. The primary source in this study was the novel *Sinking of the Van Der Wijck Ship* by Hamka. While secondary data, namely from library materials, literature, previous research, books. In the data collection process, the authors carried out three stages. In the first stage, the author reads the entire novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* and also reads data related to the research object through books and internet media, both thoroughly and in substance, with the aim of knowing general identification. The data collection technique used in this research is a documentation technique, namely recording the dialogue or conversation of the actor *Kapal Van Der Wijck*. This means that the data obtained from the film also uses listening and note-taking techniques. In analyzing the data that has been obtained, the authors use descriptive methods, Content Analysis Methods, and Hermeneutic Methods*

This research produced several findings. The findings consist of three categories namely Appropriation, Hegemony, and Mimicry. In the Findings regarding Appropriation, there are Scenes in the film which depict the Indonesian nation as a colonial nation that uses cultural products originating from the

colonial nation. Such as the Scene of playing ball, the use of Scene money, and the use of Latin letters. Findings regarding hegemony are shown in Scenes which show the attitude of the colonial peoples who try to show that the colonial peoples are far superior. These attitudes are reflected in how the comments compare the products of the local nation which are not superior to the colonial nation. And lastly, the findings of this study indicate the presence of mimicry, or imitation by the colonized peoples. Such as by using the colonial style of dress, lifestyle like the colonial people, and so on. So it can be concluded that there are several reflections of postcolonialism shown in the Scenes in the film about the Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck.