

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1. Post-structuralism

Post-structuralism is a literary and philosophical work that rejects ideas the structuralism approach. According to Barry (2014), post-structuralism accuse structuralism not following through the implications of the views about language on their intellectual system. Structuralism approach is only based on the structure, form, and framework of a text. Meanwhile, post-structuralism is different from structuralism approach. The post-structuralism argues that to understand an object, it is necessary to study and the system of knowledge that produced the object. Post-structuralism emphasize that the text is not only analysed based on its structure but based on other knowledge outside the structure of the text such as history and culture.

Barry (2014) stated that there are some steps taken by poststructuralist in criticising a text. First, read the text against itself, it means to find out the other meaning and that are not only on the surface of the text. Second, find out the differences or opposites from context and raise them to become the main issue so that it becomes important for the overall meaning. Third, show that the text is characterised by disunity rather than unity. Forth, they concentrate on a single passage and analyse it so intensively. The last, look for shifts and

breaks of various kinds in the text and see these as evidence that their analysis is correct. The steps above are very contrary to the steps taken by the structuralism which only refers to the structure and the inside in a text

The role of the post structuralism approach in literature is very influential. This is because in a literary work has many aspects that can be discussed. According to the structuralism view in literary works that language has a static structure, in contrast to the post-structuralism view which considers language not a form that has static rules, but can be free form. The meaning of language in the post-structuralism view is free and not bound by any structure. Although free, it does not mean that meaning is taken from outside the text. The meaning of the text remains based on the inside of the text itself. That is why the post-structuralism approach influences literary work.

One of theory in post-structuralism approach is deconstruction by Jacques Derrida in 1976. This theory is part of the post-structuralism approach because the focus of this theory that a text is not only based on the structure of the text and language. The meaning of the text can be dismantled not only based on the structure, but from other aspects that are still related to the text.

2.1.1. Deconstruction

Deconstruction is a theory that rejects the view that language has a definite and constant meaning as it does in the view of classical structuralism (Derrida, 1976). This theory shows that a text does not only have an absolute meaning, but a text has “other meanings” that come from outside such as the history and culture that underlies the creation of the text. Deconstruction theory was originated by

Jacques Derrida in his book “Of Grammatology”. There are no expressions or linguistic forms used to express certain meanings and objects. This is the reason why deconstruction is referred to as post-structuralism.

Deconstructing a discourse (literature) is to show how to undermine the philosophical underlying or hierarchical opposition to something that is the basis, by identifying different forms of understanding in the text. The opposition in question is something that is contrary to the meaning and structure of the text. In general, deconstruction aims to reject the assumed general meaning and underlying the work in question with the elements in the work itself. This contradiction does not make the reader think that the structuralism approach is wrong and the post-structuralism approach is correct, but it provides a new perspective so that the reader becomes more critical in analysing and criticizing a text.

2.1.1.1. Binary Opposition

The concept of binary opposition is one of the special concepts in Derrida’s theory. This concept is special because through binary opposition the reader can know the other side of a meaning. According to Sarup (2008) the meaning in a text is never the same because it appears in a different context. This is what is called structural instability in the text. Binary opposition describes two opposing sides. Examples are good and evil, honest and lying. In this binary opposition concept the reader looks for both opposing sides of the character and shows the opposing sides. Various binary oppositions in the read text can be the focus of reading deconstruction.

1. Differance

Word “differance” was introduced by Derrida from a word in French “différence” (Derrida, 1976). The word differance is a combination the word "differing" which means different and word ‘deferring’ which means to defer. Between “difference” and “differance” has homophones that cannot be distinguished in pronunciation, but only visible in writing, that is the vowels "e" and "a". If only listen through the words vowel "a" and "e" will not be heard clearly because the two words are in almost the same pronunciation.

The concept of difference is to explain that one thing has many different meanings. The meaning in the text cannot be interpreted with only one particular meaning. The example is the meaning of the word "good person". There are many perceptions that define good person. There are some people who think that a good person is someone who do not take care of other people's business, but there are also those who think that if a good person does not interfere in other people's affairs, it means that the person is ignorant. Ignorant is categorized into a bad attitude.

2. Text

Derrida (1976) stated that the important thing in text is “there is no outside-text” or “everything is in the text”. Although according to Derrida like that, it does not mean the text is considered as a prison text. Through Derrida's discussion above, giving the meaning of a text cannot be taken from outside the text itself. The meaning must be related and in line with the text (linking each other).

The example is if there is a reading text that contains the life of a prostitute. From the word prostitute, we can interpret it into two things related to the text itself, namely a job and an act that is considered despicable by society. This reading text deals with a person's personal and social life. The reader cannot relate the text of reading the life of a prostitute with meanings outside the text, such as linking the text with things that contain politics and food.

3. Dissemination

The concept of dissemination explains that in literary texts the meaning differs but is related and cannot be connected into one meaning. According to Tyson (2006), the concept of dissemination can be understood through the following steps: (1) Find out interpretations in the text. (2) Show the interpretations are in conflict with one another. (3) Show the conflict has resulted in new interpretations. Through this concept of dissemination, readers are directed to read more critically and be able to relate one meaning and show the opposite side of the meaning of the text in order to produce new meanings but are related to the previous meaning.

2.1.1.2 Internal Contradiction of Text

Internal text contradiction is a concept in Derrida's theory which explains that every text experiences contradictions, which means that the text has an opposite side to the actual situation, and vice versa. In deconstruction theory, the reader finds binary opposition and proposes a discussion of the binary opposition. The discussion explains binary opposition to real life phenomena. The discussion that is presented is what is called the internal contradiction of the text.

The internal contradiction of the text is demonstrated by the following example. The reader reads a text and finds binary opposition to the honest seller and the dishonest seller. Honest sellers sell original products and prices are also proportional to the quality of the product. Meanwhile, sellers do not sell fake products but at a price equal to the price of the original product. Honest sellers promote with honest things and have real testimonials from their costumers, while sellers who are not honest promote their products with excessive words and seem to "deceive" consumers and do not show testimonials from costumers.

Through the discussion of the examples above, the discussion that honest sellers promote their products with honest testimonials and dishonest sellers promote with words that don't know the truth, that is what is called internal text contradiction. The discussion contains two conflicting matters and compares them to real life conditions.

1. Invention

Derrida (1992) stated that invention is the rediscovery of a text read anew. In other words, invention explains the difference in views of the original text and the reading of the text. Although the invention reproduces the discovery of the text, the invention will not return to the original text. The invention will produce new discoveries that can be accepted by society.

Through reading the text using Derrida's concept, the reader will find other facts from reading the text and do not rely on one side and view. An example of the concept of invention in deconstruction theory is if the reader gets points, that is, students are considered smart if they always answer questions from the lecturer

(active). Through this concept of invention, it turns out that there are other facts that there are intelligent students who choose to be silent (passive). After getting new facts, the reader no longer returns to the text of the first reading, but the reader begins to open new perspective to other facts.

2. Text Deconstructing Itself

This concept is the final result of a text-reading strategy using deconstruction theory. Text can deconstruct itself if it goes through the following stages: First, if two opposing elements (binary oppositions) are interconnected and second, if the meaning of the text has experienced contradictions that are contrary to the real situation or the text turns against the intention of the author.

2.2. Previous Research

In this analysis, the researcher carried out research and understanding of deconstruction and its application through various previous sources. Through previous research, researcher got ideas in analyzing and new knowledge. The previous research taken by researcher was not ordinary research, but the previous research was cited from trusted journal sources, such as Google scholar, Sinta, Scopus, and DOAJ:

The first journal was written by Hendricks (2016) entitled “Deconstruction the end of writing: ‘Everything is a text, there is nothing outside context’”. He used deconstructive theory by Jacques Derrida. This analysis focused on deconstruction theory and its relationship to binary opposition between speaking and writing. Besides that this analysis also discussed that Derrida opposes 'signs' in

structuralism. This difference in outlook gave rise to the emergence of new theories in the analysis of a literary work. The similarity with this research was that both use deconstruction theory. The difference with this research was the literary work used.

The second journal was written by Yegen & Abukan (2014) entitled “Derrida and Language: Deconstruction”. The analysis used deconstructive theory by Jacques Derrida. The analysis discussed difference between structuralism and post-structuralism, the theory of deconstruction, and the types of deconstruction. The analysis concerned on the reconstructed text and its branches of knowledge. The result was deconstruction differentiation, the text and the meanings in it are realized must be traced. The similarity with this research was that both use deconstruction theory. The difference with this research was the literary work used.

The third journal was written by Al-Jumaily (2017) entitled “A Deconstructive Study in Robert Frost's Poem: The Road not Taken”. The analysis used deconstructive theory by Jacques Derrida. The analysis discussed the principle of deconstruction in the meaning of Robert Frost's poem. Deconstruction can produce new meaning and more aesthetic values. All reading was directed from one side to the other and is interrelated. The similarity with this research was that both use deconstruction theory. The difference with this research was the literary work used.

The fourth journal was written by Huiqing (2019) entitled “Deconstruction of Binary Oppositions in John Donne’s A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning”.

This research used deconstructive theory by Jacques Derrida. This analysis discussed deconstruction of thought contained in the poetry of the English poet John Donne. The results of this study include the deconstruction of binary opposition such as “male vs. female”, “soul vs. flesh” and “sacredness vs. worldliness”. The similarity with this research was that both use deconstruction theory. The difference with this research was the literary work used.

The fifth journal was written by Mardiaty & Naupal (2018) entitled “Deconstructing Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahhab’s teachings through Jacques Derrida’s deconstruction theory”. The analysis used deconstructive theory by Jacques Derrida. The researchers discussed the Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahhab’s teaching which contrasts with the teachings of the archipelago of Islam that interfere with the comfort of Muslims in Indonesia. Through deconstruction theory, researchers dismantle hierarchical text elements to found new reading results that have more tolerant meanings. The similarity with this research was that both use deconstruction theory. The difference with this research was the literary work used.

The sixth journal was written by Romlah, Kuncara, & Muhajir (2019) entitled “Deconstruction Perspective Toward the Characters in Gilman’s *The Yellow*”. They used deconstructive theory by Jacques Derrida. The analysis focused on three characters through binary oppositions in which arising the opposite views of the previously fixed views. The results of the analysis were the findings showed that there were ten characteristics of the narrator that were opposite each other between John and Jennie. The changes in view of the

characters John and Jennie from the beginning until end of the story. The similarity with this research was that both use deconstruction theory. The difference with this research was the literary work used.

The seventh journal was written by Lismalinda & Silviyanti (2019) entitled “Deconstructing Binary Oppositions in The Short Story Dokter Written by Putu Wijaya”. The analysis used deconstructive theory by Jacques Derrida. The analysis discussed the binary oppositions, reversing the hierarchy, and finding other meanings concealed in the text. The results of the analysis consist of binary oppositions in this short story; they were doctor – shaman, God-human, modern – traditional, rich – poor, peaceful – conflict. There was a change in hierarchical position from inferior to superior along with the storyline. The similarity with this research was that both use deconstruction theory. The difference with this research was the literary work used.

The eighth journal was written by Ahmadi, Mostaali, Piri, & Bajelani (2013) entitled “Binary Oppositions in the Structure of Masnavi Stories”. This research discussed critical between structuralism and post-structuralism which each have their views. There were two functions based on the results of this study. The results of this study were that there were researchers conducting two forms of research, the first was examining analysing the meaning lexically then proceeded with analysis in binary opposition. The similarity with this research was that both use deconstruction theory. The difference with this research was the literary work used.

The ninth journal was written by Tanvir & Amir (2017) entitled “Deconstructive Analysis Of The Short Story “Saleema” by Daniyal Mueenuddin”. This research used deconstructive theory by Jacques Derrida. This research focused on dismantling the meaning in the short story "Saleema". The results of this research analysis were that the role of the protagonist in the short story was a woman who was strong, resilient, and independent. She was not weak and was not oppressed like the protagonists in general. The similarity with this research was that both use deconstruction theory. The difference with this research was the literary work used.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

This research used a novel entitled “The Goldfinch” by Tartt (2013) as the object of research. The analysis of this novel used deconstruction theory by Derrida (1976). The theory is about the dismantling of meaning in the text of the novel. In addition this theory also discussed the analysis in major characters and the result of the analysis in major characters in the novel. The following is a framework about the theory used in this study:

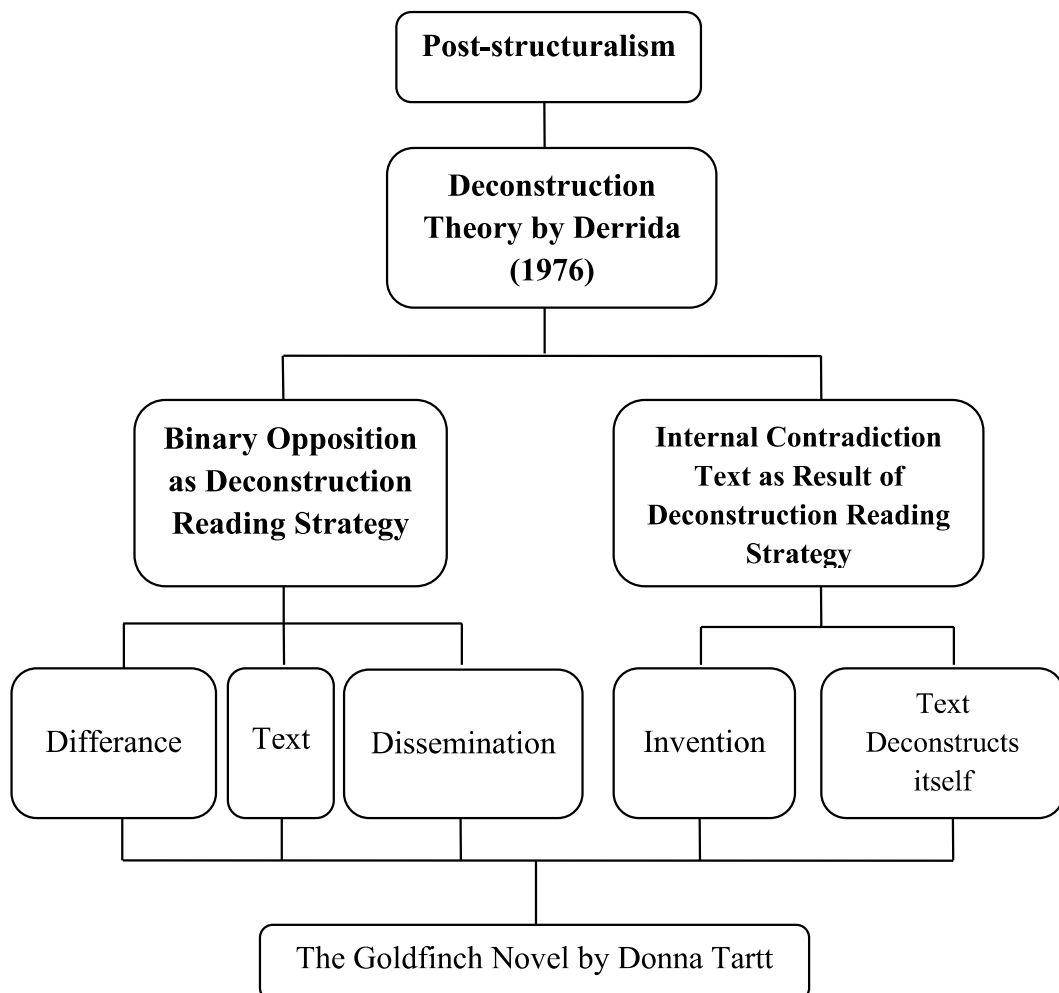


Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework