

Exploring Character Education and Anti-Racism in Abdoel Moeis's Novels and Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness": A Comparative Literary Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to describe the racial discrimination found in the first and second novels, to describe the similarities and differences of racial discrimination found in both novels and the application of character education values without racial discrimination. The type of research used is qualitative research using a comparative descriptive method. The data in this study are sentences that contain forms of discrimination. Sentences that contain racial discrimination are obtained through the utterances or utterances of the narrator, the utterances or utterances of the characters, and the actions of the characters in both novels. Data collection techniques using reading and note techniques. The data validation technique uses triangulation techniques. Data analysis techniques using descriptive techniques. The results of the study show that both novels have similarities and differences. There are three kinds of discrimination, namely ethnocentrism discrimination (attitudes comparing cultures), xenophobic discrimination (hate and dislike), and stereotype discrimination (generalizing attitudes towards a group). The similarities between these two novels are the setting in which racial discrimination occurred during the colonial era and the victims of racial discrimination, namely the natives themselves. The difference between the two novels is the setting where racial discrimination occurs. The setting in the first novel is Indonesia, while the setting in the second novel is Congo, Africa. Based on the results of data analysis and discussion 26 data.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Discrimination in society arises as a result of the social stigma attached to certain communities as a result of discriminatory laws imposed by the Indonesian government, both central and regional. Discrimination in the environment has turned into a long-standing struggle. Discrimination-based conflicts have occurred in Indonesia. Racist discrimination is a racial difficulty that is rooted in the lives

of people around the world. Racism thrived in society along with advances in technology and commerce, resulting in a rise in the degree of state pluralism. Myths about superior and inferior races are the cause of an increasingly complex problem of racism. Racism against lower-class ethnic groups is considered normal and common by those who were created as a superior race. Racism can be found in various places, including education, health care, and entertainment (Wakhudin et al., 2020).

Nursolihah (2018) conducted research entitled "Racial Discrimination in Tjakara's Sundanese Sripanggung Novel: Derrida's Deconstruction Analysis. Nursolihah conducted research on racial discrimination that occurred in the life of the Sundanese in the tea plantations who lived as indentured laborers and lived under the rule of the Dutch colonial government. Research result shows that the utterances of literary texts in the novel Sripanggung are masterpieces Tjaraka contains representations of acts of discrimination based on race that have been committed by the Dutch colonial party against the indigenous Sundanese ethnicity so that it influenced the development of the social structure of Sundanese society at that time.

Abdul Hafid (2017) conducted research on discrimination in the novel Wrong Upbringing. The title of the research is "Dutch Discrimination in Abdoel Moeis' Wrong Upbringing Novel (Postcolonial Studies)". Results of the research show that the concept of discrimination in the Dutch nation is to master and instill the ideology that the Dutch nation is a civilized, polite, advanced, and dignified nation. Discrimination from the Dutch against the Indonesian nation is racial/ethnic discrimination, gender discrimination, and discrimination of customs or culture. Impact discrimination of the Dutch against the Indonesian nation is illustrated through Hanafi figures and Corrie figures, they are ostracized, humiliated, harassed, and finally die. Discrimination was obtained by the character Corrie (Western woman) for marrying a native man. That discrimination obtained by the Hanafi figure because he married a Western woman, as well as humiliating the culture, customs, and dignity of their own nation.

Ndiba (2016) conducted research on racial discrimination in the novel Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad. The study is entitled "Racial Discrimination in Joseph's Novel Heart Of Darkness Conrad". The results of this study reveal that discrimination has a great influence on black people in Africa who face barbarity and violence. Research conducted by Hafid (2017) and Ndiba (2016) has something in common, namely racial discrimination. This equation makes researchers interested in comparing the two novels. Study The literature that can be used in this research is a comparative literary study. Through this study, researchers can compare the two novels, because both This novel comes from different country. Comparative literature is a literary study beyond the boundaries of a country, and the study of relations between literature on the one hand and other fields of study (faith, art, philosophy, history, social sciences, religion) and the other side.

One of the authors from Indonesia who captures such strong racism that is deeply rooted in society is Abdoel Moeis. One of these problems is the issue of racial discrimination. Another author, Joseph Conrad is also an English writer who presents the issue of racial discrimination in his literary works. Abdoel Moeis is a writer who also works as a politician and journalist. Abdoel Moeis was born in Sungai Puar Agam, West Sumatra on July 3, 1886. Abdoel Moeis was not allowed to leave the island of Java from 1926 to 1939 because he was considered a threat to public peace and order, so he finally founded the Kaum Kita daily newspaper and a pulpit in Bandung. Since then, he has developed in the world of literature (Nur, 1980). Jozef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski better known as Joseph Conrad is a Polish-English novelist who is generally the best author in English. Joseph Conrad was born on December 3, 1857, in Berdychiv, Russian Empire. The works of Joseph Conrad contain aspects of 19th-century realism and are considered an early modernist. Several films have also been adapted and inspired by the works of Joseph Conrad (Peters, J., 2015). Joseph Conrad's strong narrative style and use of the anti-hero as a central character have influenced many of the great writers of the 20th century. He paved the way for the development of modernist fiction.

The novel Salah Asuhan by Abdul Moeis has a background in the life of the Minangkabau natives during the Dutch colonial era which was full of discrimination (Moeis, 2010). The love story of an

Indonesian Bumiputra teenager named Hanafi and a French girl named Corrie de Burse is also questioned in this novel, *Wrong Upbringing*. Hanafi is willing to give up all his Indonesian characteristics, including his own name, his mother's devotion, Minangkabau customs, his religion, and his people. Christian Han became Hanafi's new name. Hanafi left Indonesia with the privileges of the King of the Netherlands as a Westerner. Hanafi had completely forgotten about his bloodshed, his eastern essence, and on the other hand, could not be lost. He was so jealous of Corrie that he eventually ran away and died in Semarang. Hanafi returns to Solok after Corrie dies to apologize to his mother. Nothing can make up for Hanafi's regret. Finally, Hanafi took eight pills and committed suicide. Joseph Conrad's Novel *Heart of Darkness* is a classic novel about a narrator named Marlow who discusses his adventures with fellow sailors (Conrad, 2018). Marlow describes his time as the captain of a steamer on a voyage through Africa, particularly the Congo region. Marlow is on a mission to find Kurtz, a Belgian company agent who is said to have fallen ill.

A comparative literature study was used to compare the two previously described novels using the mimetic method. Both novels are set in the United States and England, and both depict racial inequality in both countries. On the one hand, comparative literature is the study of literature outside national lines, as well as the relationship between literature and other fields of study (Anggradinata, L., 2020). Comparative literature has become a well-developed field of study and has contributed to the study of literature. However, researchers are less interested in comparative literature studies these days because they prefer more up-to-date methodologies, concepts, or theories. Comparative literature is a field of literature that describes the relationship between one work and another (Mayasari, G., 2011). Indirectly, the racial discrimination shown in the novel *Wrong Upbringing* by Abdoel Moeis and the novel *Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad forms an oppression perpetrated by the privileged against the oppressed. The existence of discrimination causes inequality that leads to violence and oppression by the elite. This is the basis for the writer to evaluate and compare racial discrimination in Indonesia and abroad, especially in England, as described in the novels *Salah Asuhan* and the novels *Heart of Darkness*.

The focus of the study that the writer uses in this study is racial discrimination found in the novels *Wrong Upbringing* by Abdoel Moeis and *Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad. The formulation of the problem in this study is "How is racial discrimination found in the novels *Wrong Upbringing* and *Heart of Darkness*? Discrimination is a concept that dates back to the 17th century and comes from an English word. The origins of the term can be traced back to the Latin word *discrimination*. Since the American Civil War in the 17th century, the term *discrimination* has become part of the English lexicon to denote an unfavorable opinion (Lubis, F., 2018). The discrimination in question is only related to prejudice against black slaves. However, as the term has developed, it is now used to cover all forms of prejudice as well as all forms of negative behavior directed at various social identities. Discrimination can affect any race because it is difficult to unite different groups. As a result, as a human being, it is very important to recognize and appreciate differences. It could be a difference in skin tone or something else entirely.

Race refers to a group of people who share certain physical and biological characteristics. Equality in race is a biological concept, not a social one. When referring to the Negro race, people are referring to their physical qualities, such as having dark skin or curly hair, not their cultural characteristics, such as being good at playing music. That is, when people refer to a racial group, people generally refer to their physical qualities, not their cultural characteristics (Umanailo, 2015). The terms racial discrimination and racial segregation or injustice are sometimes used interchangeably, while the terms racial justice and racial discrimination are contrasted. Different institutions for minorities do not differ from laws governing racial segregation. Therefore, the logical extension is to remove the status of separate cultural minorities and promote equal participation in the dominant culture. These ideas and principles have been used to protect the rights of Indians, indigenous Hawaiians, and other minorities in the United States in international law.

2. METHODS

This type of research is qualitative research. Therefore Moleong (2010: 6) states that qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, in a nutshell research, holistically in a descriptive way in the form of words and language, in a particular context. Moleong (2010: 4) explains that Qualitative research is a tradition within the social sciences that fundamentally depends on observing the human inside own area and the relationship with that person in terms.

This research is qualitative research with a literature study and not tied to the research site. Research conducted by researchers about racial discrimination aims to describe any racial discrimination contained in the novel as the object of research. Researchers use texts that become objects of research on two literary works in the form of the novel *Wrong Upbringing* by Abdoel Moeis and Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*.

The research method used in this study is method comparative descriptive. Descriptive research methods analyze and present facts systematically so that they are easier to understand and concluded. Descriptive research aims to describe systematically and accurate facts and characteristics regarding the population or regarding the field certain. Comparative research is research that compares one variable with another variable either one or more. Application of this research used to determine the comparison between two literary works.

The strategy used in this research is content analysis analysis). Content analysis or content review is an analytical technique with utilize a set of procedures to draw valid conclusions from a book or document. Analysis of content or documents (content or document analysis) is proposed to collect and analyze official documents or text books. The analysis activity is aimed at knowing the meaning position and relationship between various concepts, policies, program activities, existing or occurring events, to further find out the benefits or the impact of these things. This study takes documents in the form of novels entitled *One Upbringing* by Abdoel Moeis and *Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There are 29 data on forms of racial discrimination in these two novels, in including ethnocentrism racial discrimination, namely the attitude of comparing two cultures. Furthermore, xenophobic racial discrimination, namely hatred and dislike, and lastly stereotyped racial discrimination, namely the attitude of generalization towards particular group. In this chapter, the researcher also describes the similarities and differences racial discrimination found in both novels. The following is described in detail.

3.1. *Forms of Racial Discrimination in the Novel Wrong Upbringing by Abdoel Moeis*

Racial discrimination is a term that refers to negative prejudice against a person or group of people on the basis of their racial differences. Abdoel Moeis as a writer put forward the negative prejudices made by the Dutch towards Bumiputra. The domination of those who experience racial discrimination can be seen from the various activities of the characters in terms of the character's speech, the narrator's speech, and the actions of the characters told in the novel (Moeis, 2010) .

3.1.1. Ethnocentrism Discrimination

Ethnocentrism discrimination, namely the view that one's own group is the center of everything, so that all other groups are always compared and judged not according to the group's standards (Nursolihah & Dienaputra, R., 2018). The novel *Salah Asuhan* shows clearly that there are cultural differences between the Dutch and the Bumiputra, especially in Minangkabau. The Dutch have always considered the Bumiputras to be lowly. The Dutch considered that their culture was more elite and the best culture compared to the Bumiputra culture. Race discrimination in the novel *Wrong Upbringing* is not only done by the Dutch. This was also done by Hanafi himself who felt ashamed because he was

born not from the Dutch nation. Hanafi often compares Bumiputra culture with Dutch culture. Hanafi also felt that if he was born as a Bumiputra he would be considered bad by the Dutch. This is illustrated in the following quote:

"Hanafi! You are also the one who started to talk about institutional customs and the politeness of each nation, you are also the one who doesn't like to heed or acknowledge the existence of differences in institutional customs between nations. Every time we exchange ideas about it, in the end you always get discouraged as if it's a shame you belong to the Bumiputra group that you think I humiliate. That actually is also colored, my mother is a true Bumiputra woman, even though I belong to the European nation. And while.... The insulting phrases of Bumiputra sound more from your own mouth than mine. We will say....."

Based on the data excerpt above, it can be seen that Corrie, who is a woman who belongs to the European group, felt annoyed with Hanafi who did not like and did not recognize the differences in customs and culture between the Dutch and the Bumiputra. Hanafi also always compares and looks down on his own people. The quote "The insulting phrases of Bumiputra are heard more from your own mouth than mine" shows that Hanafi, who is of Bumiputra descent, often compares his own people compared to Corrie, who belongs to the European group, even though his own mother is also a Bumiputra.

3.1.2. Xenophobic Discrimination

Discriminatory xenophobia is an excessive fear of strangers or anything foreign. This type of discrimination can be said to be still very individual because it is almost impossible to accept people outside of their race or ethnicity. This discrimination is usually shown by intense dislike or hatred towards people who are considered different. He believes that his group is superior and tries to distance the person from his environment (Anandhini, 2021). Abdoel Moeis provides a very clear description of xenophobic discrimination in his work (Moeis, 2010). The Dutch really tried to stay away from the Bumiputras. Some of them could not properly accept people who did not belong to the Dutch class. They show their hatred and dislike for the Bumiputras. This is illustrated in the following quote:

"Han, you are truly a student, but in that sense it is as if you are blind and deaf. I cannot explain further, but realize that you, in my sense of the nation, you are still Bumiputra, and they are reluctant to accept you if you rush into that nation. In their opinion, your status as a human being will be higher if you live forever within your nation, but express your beauties to their people, the Europeans. If you do this, he will undoubtedly respect you more as a polite and educated native. But the way you are doing now, he will never like it. Those are all feelings and feelings that cannot be steered, even by those who contain those feelings."

Based on the data excerpt above, it can be seen that when Hanafi gave up his identity as a Bumiputra and chose to turn away and betray his homeland, the Europeans really didn't like Hanafi because of his transmigration. The quote "I cannot explain further but realize you, to the taste of my people, you are still Bumiputra, and they are reluctant to accept you" illustrates that Europeans are reluctant to accept anything that smells of Bumiputra

3.1.3. Stereotype Discrimination

Stereotyped discrimination is a generalized attitude towards a particular group, and it doesn't matter what and how a person really is in the eyes of followers of this racial and ethnic discrimination attitude. Whatever and however other people do, it does not affect the judgment of that person, because they already have their own judgments that are general in nature (Murdianto, 2018). Abdoel Moeis, in

his work, describes the attitude of stereotypical racial discrimination by Europeans towards Bumiputras. This is illustrated in the following quote:

"Everything related to the Malay people, he noted down and ridiculed, even down to the customary institutions of the Malay people and the Islamic religion, they did not receive any scrupulous attention. Institutional customs are said to be ancient, superstitious Islamic religion."

Based on the data excerpt above, it can be seen that the Dutch had insulted Muslim Bumiputras. They ridiculed and assumed that the religion and customary institutions used by the Malays were ancient teachings. The quote also shows that the Dutch's assessment of Bumiputra is only based on their own perception. The Dutch thought that the Malays were a bad group. The form that describes stereotyped discrimination is that the Dutch consider the religion and customs of the Malay people are ancient.

3.2. Forms of Racial Discrimination in the Novel Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad

3.2.1. Ethnocentric Discrimination

Ethnocentrism discrimination, namely the view that one's own group is the center of everything, so that all other groups are always compared and judged not according to the group's standards (Sari, E. & Samsuri, 2020). The same is true of the negroes in the Congo in the novel Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad. The novel Heart of Darkness clearly shows the cultural differences between Congolese and Europeans. The Congolese have always been looked down upon by Europeans. They think they have power and the people of the Congo are treated as slaves. This is stated in the following quote:

"The boat was rowed by black people. You can see from a distance the white of their sparkling eyes. They scream, they sing, their bodies drenched in sweat, their faces like the strange masks of these men, but they are bony, muscular, a wild vitality, there is energy overflowing in their movements, as natural and true as the waves along their shores. ."

Based on the data excerpt above, it can be seen that black people have always been oppressed by Europeans. They were scorned and oppressed simply because of their black skin color. The quote "The boat was rowed by black people" illustrates the existence of oppression by Europeans. Europeans also tried to get black people to submit to them.

3.2.2. Xenophobic Discrimination

Stereotypes are exaggerated generalizations about someone based on the traits that exist in the group. A person's assessment of this discrimination is only based on perceptions of the group in which that person can be categorized (Juditha, 2015). Joseph Conrad in his work describes the stereotypical racial discrimination attitude that is done by white people to black people. This is illustrated in the following quote:

"Black figures crouched, exhausted, sitting among the trees, with their backs against their trunks, smitten, some in the light, some in the shadows of the trees, in all forms of pain, desolation, and despair."

Based on the data excerpt above, it can be seen that whatever is done by black people will be wrong for those who are white. The quote "Black figures curled up, exhausted, sitting among the trees..." describes how hated black people are. The word "thrown out" which means abandoned shows how low they are from the point of view of white people.

3.3. Similarities and Differences of Racial Discrimination in the Novel *Wrong Upbringing* and the Novel *Heart of Darkness*

Based on the previous presentation, the researcher found several similarities and differences in racial discrimination in the novels *Wrong Upbringing* and the novel *Heart of Darkness*. The similarities and differences are described as follows:

3.3.1. Equality

3.3.1.1. Background Time of the Incident of Race Discrimination

Setting of time relates to the problem of "when" the events told happened. The novel *Wrong Upbringing* and the novel *Heart of Darkness* both have a time setting during the colonial era. This racial discrimination occurs because of the differences between the two cultures. Both of these novels depict discrimination between white people and people of color. The racial discrimination in these two novels also clearly shows the attitude of racial discrimination perpetrated by the elite against people who are considered old-fashioned.

3.3.1.2. Victims of Racial Discrimination

These two novels have in common that the victims of this racial discrimination are the natives themselves. These colonialists thought that the natives were people who still had backward thinking. As a result of this, they become free to commit acts of violence, ridicule, and consider their race to be superior.

3.3.2. Difference

3.3.2.1. Background of the Racial Discrimination Scene

Setting of place refers to the location where the event that is told takes place. Race discrimination in these two novels both describes events during the colonial era, but these two novels have different settings. The novel *Wrong Upbringing* by Abdoel Moeis is described when Indonesia was colonized by the Dutch, while the novel *Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad is described when Africa was colonized by the British.

3.3.2.2. Application of Character Education Values without Racial Discrimination

One effort to implement character education without racial discrimination is through a holistic approach, namely integrating character development into every aspect of school life. The characteristics of a holistic approach are explained by Dirgantoro (2016) as follows: (1) Everything in schools is regulated based on the development of relationships between students, teachers and the community; (2) Schools are a community of concerned students where there are clear ties connecting students, teachers and schools; (3) Emotional and social learning is equivalent to academic learning; (4) Cooperation and collaboration among students is more important than competition; (5) Values such as justice, respect, and honesty become part of everyday learning both inside and outside the classroom.

Students are given many opportunities to practice their moral behavior through activities such as learning to serve. Such learning will foster discipline and classroom management to focus on solving problems rather than rewards and punishments. The teacher-centered learning model must be abandoned and switched to democratic classrooms without racial discrimination where teachers and students come together to build unity, norms, and solve problems.

The role of educational institutions or schools in implementing character education without racial discrimination can be by gathering teachers, parents and students together to identify and define the elements without racial discrimination and the characters they want to emphasize. Another way is to provide training for teachers on how to integrate character education without racial discrimination into school life and culture. Another thing that can be done is to collaborate with parents and the community so that students can hear that character behavior without racial discrimination is important for success

in school and in life. Provide opportunities for school principals, teachers, parents and the community to model social and moral behavior without racial discrimination.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and data analysis conducted, obtained results of racial discrimination in the novel *Salah Asuhan* by Abdoel Moeis and *Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad with comparative literary studies as follows. (1) Attitudes of racial discrimination in the novel *Wrong Upbringing* by Abdoel Moeis found as many as 17 data. Forms of attitudes of racial discrimination that occur in this novel are ethnocentric discrimination, xenophobic discrimination, and stereotype discrimination. Attitudes of racial discrimination in the novel *Salah Asuhan* Abdoel Moeis's work demonstrates that attitudes discriminate against the most racially Much of what the Dutch did to Bumiputra was discrimination stereotype, (2) Attitudes of racial discrimination in the novel *Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad found as many as 12 data. These forms of discrimination are ethnocentric discrimination, xenophobic discrimination, and stereotype discrimination. Attitudes of racial discrimination in the novel *Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad shows that racial discrimination carried out by white people against black people is ethnocentric discrimination. (3) The novels *Salah Asuhan* by Abdoel Moeis and *Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad have similarities and differences. The similarities between these two novels are the background time of the occurrence of racial discrimination was during the colonial era and the victim's racial discrimination, namely the natives themselves. The differences between both of these novels are settings where racial discrimination occurs. The background scene in the novel *Wrong Upbringing* by Abdoel Moeis is Indonesia. Whereas, the setting of places in the novel *Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad is Congo, Africa. Research on "Racial Discrimination in the *Salah Asuhan* Novel Abdoel Moeis and *Heart Of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad: Literary Studies Comparison" can be made by students and other intellectuals as an additional reference for conducting comparative literature studies. Future researchers, can research better and further about comparative literature.

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