CHAPTER I

Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Literature is a reflection of human lives, for the good and the bad. By reading literary works, people can learn values and morality by looking at the conflicts among characters in which they can relate to their actual lives. One of the issues which are always relevant is a religious conflict. The Crusade, a long term war between Muslims and Christians to hold power in the holy hand, presently Israel, has scattered the world history with its bloody battles, and even practice it is not finished yet if we look at the Israel-Palestina conflict in this present era. This 'holy war' has been put on the screen in the movie entitled "The Kingdom of Heaven".

Kingdom of Heaven is a 2005 epic historical drama film written by William Monahan. The movie stars Orlando Bloom, Eva Green, Ghassan Massoud, and Liam Nelson. The movie has won several awards including European Film Awards, Golden Schmoes Awards, Hollywood Film Awards, International Film Music Critics Award (IFMCA), International Online Cinema Awards, Motion Picture Sound Editors, Satellite Awards, Teen Choice Awards, Visual Effects Society Awards, and Yoga Awards (Anonymous, 2005 in *Imdb*. Retrieved from https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0320661/). The story revolved around the age of crusades. It told about a blacksmith named Balian living in a remote village in French In 1184. Having lost his wife who committed suicide grief-stricken by their child's death; Balian met his father, Lord Godfrey, Baron of Ibelin that offered him a better life in Jerusalem. He rejected it spontaneously for the first time as he thought the village as a house. However, after killing a priest who taunted him, he decided to follow his father. In Jerusalem, he proved himself a superior knight as a fighter and noble idealist that is loyal to leper King Baldwin. Nevertheless, as the King got a serious disease and died, his successor declared a war to the Muslim. As a result, the war between the Christian and the Muslims broke out. When the crusaders lost, Balian shoulder the responsibility defense Jerusalem from the Muslim army (Anonymous, 2020 in *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Heaven_(film)).

The interesting thing about this movie is that not like many other Hollywood movies that demonized the Arab and Muslim, Kingdom of Heaven shows the conflict from a different perspective. Rather than dividing the good and bad character based on religion, race, or cultural background, the movie shows the advantages and disadvantages of both parties (Yiou Liu, 2017). Instead of focusing on religious conflicts, the movie shows the complex dimensions which contain two sides of a coin: conflict and harmony.

By so doing, the movie or film has been "a powerful tool that can affect society" (Ostwalt, 2003). Although people realize that something happens in a movie is just fantasy they still believe that it represents the real situation (Ostwalt, 2003). Therefore, a movie has the potential to influence one's perspective on a particular religion or ideology (Ostwalt, 2003). Movies often contain values that can be applied in real-life situations as they also represent various events in life. A movie has a cultural and political power (Crane, 2014). "Film production and consumption are seen as performing an important role in negotiating cultural identity and articulating social consciousness." (Crane, 2014). A movie is a potential media in creating cultural degradation and delocalization because besides looking for profits, movies can also bring the values or ideology in its story or narration (Crane, 2014).

Instead of spreading hatred to certain communities or religions, the "Kingdom of Heaven" promotes religious diversity. Diversity itself includes many different human characteristics such as race, age, creed, national origin, religion, ethnicity, and sexual orientation (Wallner, 2000). Gardenswartz & Rowe (1994) stated that there are four layers of diversity including organizational dimension, internal dimension, and external dimension. The organizational dimension represents the outermost layer and consists of characters such as management status, union affiliation, work location, seniority, divisional department, work content/field, and functional level classifications (Gardenswartz & Rowe, 1994). The external dimension represents those characteristics that deal with the life choice of an individual such as personal habits, recreational habits, religion, educational background, work experience, appearance, status, marital status, geographic location, and income (Gardenswartz & Rowe, 1994). On another side, the internal dimension of diversity includes characteristics in which an individual has no control over them. These characteristics are birth-given such as age, race, ethnicity, gender, and physical ability (Gardenswartz & Rowe, 1994).

Religious diversity itself is the difference of religious characteristics recognized by people in many different societies (Tuggy, n.d) According to Garelli and Tazzioli (2017), many factors increase diversity in society in the past few decades. Immigration, for example, has caused massive changes around the world (Garelli and Tazzioli 2017). People move far away from their place of birth to find a better place to live (Garelli and Tazzioli 2017). In the USA for example, immigrants from different parts of the world with their religious background have competed for the population of the Anglo-Protestant people (Garelli and Tazzioli 2017). What is happening in the USA also concerns Europe. The social and economic condition has made people from over 180 countries to come to Europe (Garelli and Tazzioli 2017). This condition, in the end also massively increased the religious diversity in the society (Garelli and Tazzioli 2017). As a result, people become aware of their religious belief and its symbolic boundaries for becoming no longer secure; as there is a more open gate which allows the culture of religions to interact with one another (Leavitt 2007). Therefore, in facing this situation people need to understand the way of facing religious diversity.

The "Kingdom of Heaven" was chosen because the situation and problems the main characters face is similar to the situation in Indonesia in which there are religious diversity and religious conflict that often occur. In the film, the main character faces problems related to religious diversity, the crusade. It shows how religion is used as a tool to look for money, gold, and glory by irresponsible people and finally caused a war between Christianity and Islam. Through the movie, this research is going to analyze the contexts of religious diversity and the causes of religious conflict based on the theory of diversity and the theory of religious conflict.

The theme of religious conflict and harmony becomes more relevant in Indonesia. Indonesia is a country that is very diverse in terms of ethnicity, culture, and religion. The writer uses data from the National Statistics Census 2010. The survey is done every ten years, thus the writer uses the 2010 survey as the newer survey is still in the stage of data retrieval. According to the National Statistics Census 2010, Indonesia has more than 300 ethnic groups or rather 1.340 ethnic groups. The census shows that Indonesia is a country that is very rich in ethnic diversity. This condition also influences the cultural diversity of the country. Various cultures emerge from the diversity of tribes in Indonesia. Besides rich in terms of ethnicity and culture, Indonesia is also diverse in terms of religion. The Indonesian government admits six religions

including Islam, Protestant, Catholic, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Confucianism. The census shows that 87,18% of the population percentage is identified as Islam, 6.96% is identified as Protestant, 2.91% is identified as Catholic, 1.91% are identified as Hindu, 0.72% are identified as Buddhist, and 0,05% are identified as Kong Hu Cu. However, diversity in Indonesia is often used by irresponsible individuals to be a tool to break the integrity of the nation. Some cases such as Poso riot, Sampit tragedy, 212, and church bombing in Surabaya show how diversity can be something that endangers the unity and integrity of the country (Waya. S, 2019).

The fact that the movie "The Kingdom of Heaven" has been praised as depicting the positive sides of religious diversity in the middle of the religious war, the writer is really keen on analyzing the script of the movie as a literary form.

1.2 Research Question

The purpose of this thesis is to find the contexts of religious diversity and the causes of religious conflict in the dialogues, phrases, and narratives of the movie "Kingdom of Heaven" with the research question "How are the contexts of religious diversity and the causes of religious conflict represented in the movie "Kingdom of Heaven"?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To explore the context of religious diversity in the movie "Kingdom of Heaven".

2. To explore the causes of religious conflict in the movie "Kingdom of Heaven".

1.4 Significance of The Study

It is expected that the reader could learn the attitude of the main characters in facing problems related to religious diversity. Therefore, they may understand the right attitude and do the right thing when facing similar problems in real-life situations.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

To arrange this thesis, the researcher uses the theory of diversity by Wallner (2000)and the dimension of diversity by Gardenswartz& Rowe (1994). The researcher uses those theories

because they have a clear explanation about types of diversity and all aspects that make up the diversity itself. Besides that, the researcher also uses the theory of religion and conflict which is arranged by Richardson (2012). The theory described how religious diversity can initiate conflict and why religion is often involved in a conflict.

To find the diversity and conflict in the movie "Kingdom of Heaven", the researcher uses the discourse analysis approach. The dialogues and narrative in the movie which reflect religious diversity and religious conflict are categorized and analyzed based on the theory of religious diversity and the theory of religion and conflict.

1.6 Limitation

To prevent the study from being too broad, this research does not analyze all parts of the movie. This research only focuses on the dialogue, phrases, and narrative which contain religious diversity and religious conflict.

1.7 Key Term Definition

a. Diversity

Diversity is a multitude of individual differences and similarities which encompass many different human characteristics such as race, age, creed, national origin, religion, ethnicity, and also sexual orientation (Wallner, 2000).

b. Religious Conflict

Religious conflict is a conflict caused by ideological differences and misuse of religion for political and personal gain that results in acts of violence against certain religious groups and denial of the rights of minorities to carry out religious activities (Richardson, 2012)

c. Religious Pluralism

Religious pluralism is the view of the tradition and religion that people hold based on several great factors such as broad genetic and environmental relativity (Harrison, 2007). A very great extent upon where and when she or he was born (Harrison, 2007).

d. Movie Script

"Movie script is an acoustic part of literary work which is influenced by literature and literary criticism in which the movement, actions, expression, and dialogues of the character are narrated (Klerer, 1999). In this research, the author focuses on analyzing the acoustic dimension of the movie without expanding to its visual elements.

e. Discourse Analysis

Discourse Analysis is an analysis that examines the stretches of a language considering their full textual, social, and psychological context (Cook, 1991).

f. Script Study

Script study is a study that focuses on analyzing the acoustic instruments of a movie which is influenced by literature and literary criticism such as movement, actions, expression, and dialogues of the character which are narrated.

g. Context

Context is a circumstance that limits the interpretation of meaning in communication. It requires the hearer to properly interpret two contexts: the discourse context, i.e., the information contained in the words, and the physical social context, i.e., the hearer's knowledge of the speaker, environment, and circumstances (Kreidler, 1998, p. 23). Two expressions can have the same or different meanings.