

ABSTRACT

Indriyanto, Kristiawan, 2016, Greek and the Other: Narrative Analysis of Pseudo-Callisthenes' *Alexander Romance* and Anna Comnena's *Alexiad*. Yogyakarta: The Graduate Program in English Language Studies, Sanata Dharma University.

This thesis explores how colonial ideology is reflected in Pseudo-Callisthenes' *Alexander Romance* and Anna Comnena's *Alexiad*. Greek colonialism which took place during antiquity until medieval era had certain parallel with modern colonialism of the European powers. As *Alexander Romance* and *Alexiad* were written during different time periods the focus is to compare and contrast the similarities and differences in ideological paradigm.

This thesis uses two main theories to analyze these two texts, narratology and postcolonialism. Narratology is used to probe the ideological position of both the narrator of *Alexander Romance* and Anna as the Greek through textual analysis. Several narratological concepts used are focalization, *prolepsis*, and pause. The use of these devices reflect the ideological position of the narrators. Secondly, several postcolonial concepts theorized by Said related with colonialism, imperialism, and the Other are used. As this thesis analyzes selected Greek texts, several concepts related more with the Greeks are also used, mainly the Greeks' conceptualization of the barbarian. Based on these two theories, this thesis concludes that the narrators narrate *Alexander Romance* and *Alexiad* from the perspective of the Greek as colonizer.

The primary similarities between *Alexander Romance* and *Alexiad* are mainly linked with how the narrators proclaim the superiority of the Greeks through the deeds of Alexander and Alexius which are contrasted with the inferiority of the barbarian kings. While Alexander and Alexius are depicted as a model example of a Greek, their enemies are depicted stereotypically as ignorant and cowardly barbarian kings. The narrators claim that as Greeks, Alexander and Alexius is more intelligent and braver than their opponents, which become the reason for their victory. As both texts are separated by different time periods, there are also differences in ideological perspectives. Firstly, Greek colonialism during antiquity is fueled by religious drive in form of prophecies, on the contrary prophecies is discontinued during Byzantine period. Secondly, *Alexander Romance* emphasizes more on the conquest of Alexander, not only towards the real barbarians of Persia and India but also towards the mythical barbarians, such as the centaurs. On the contrary, *Alexiad* gives more emphasizes on how the barbarians are Hellenized in the depiction of semi-barbarians.

Keywords: Greek colonialism, narratology, barbarian.

ABSTRAK

Indriyanto, Kristiawan, 2016, Greek and the Other: Narrative Analysis of Pseudo-Callisthenes' *Alexander Romance* and Anna Comnena's *Alexiad*. Yogyakarta: Program Pasca Sarjana Kajian Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Sanata Dharma

Tesis ini membahas bagaimana ideologi kolonial tercermin dalam *Alexander Romance* yang ditulis Pseudo-Callisthenes and *Alexiad* karangan Anna Comnena. Kolonialisme Yunani yang berlangsung selama zaman kuno hingga zaman pertengahan memiliki beberapa persamaan dengan kolonialisme Eropa modern. Karena kedua teks tersebut ditulis pada zaman yang berbeda, fokus tesis ini adalah membandingkan persamaan dan perbedaan dalam paradigma ideologis.

Tesis ini menggunakan dua teori inti untuk menganalisa kedua teks tersebut, narratologi dan poskolonialisme. Teori pertama, narratologi digunakan untuk menyelidiki posisi ideologis pengisah dari *Alexander Romance* dan Anna sebagai orang Yunani melalui analisa tekstual. Beberapa konsep narratologi yang digunakan adalah fokalisasi, *prolepsis*, dan jeda (*pause*). Penggunaan beberapa konsep narratologi ini merefleksikan posisi ideologis kedua pengisah. Teori kedua, beberapa konsep poskolonialisme yang diteorikan oleh Edward Said terkait dengan kolonialisme, imperialism dan liyan. Karena tesis ini menganalisa beberapa teks Yunani, tesis ini juga menggunakan beberapa konsep bagaimana orang Yunani mengkonseptualisasi orang barbar. Berdasarkan kedua teori pokok ini, tesis ini berkesimpulan bahwa kedua pengisah menceritakan *Alexander Romance* dan *Alexiad* dari sudut pandang Yunani sebagai penjajah.

Persamaan paling pokok antara *Alexander Romance* dan *Alexiad* adalah bagaimana kedua pengisah menyatakan keunggulan orang Yunani melalui perbuatan Alexander dan Alexius yang dibandingkan dengan inferioritas raja barbar. Alexander dan Alexius digambarkan sebagai sosok-sosok ideal orang Yunani, sedangkan lawan-lawan mereka digambarkan secara stereotipikal, sebagai raja barbar yang bodoh dan penakut. Pengisah-pengisah di kedua teks itu beranggapan bahwa Alexander and Alexius lebih pintar dan lebih berani dari lawan-lawan mereka sehingga mereka dapat menaklukkan raja-raja barbar. Karena kedua teks ini dipisahkan oleh perbedaan zaman, juga terdapat perbedaan dalam sudut pandang ideologis. Pertama, kolonialisme Yunani di zaman kuno dilandaskan oleh ramalan dewa-dewi, sebaliknya ramalan tidak lagi dipergunakan pada zaman Byzantium. Kedua, *Alexander Romance* lebih memberikan fokus bagaimana Alexander menaklukan kaum barbar, bukan hanya terhadap kaum barbar sebenarnya seperti orang Persia dan orang India tetapi juga kaum barbar mistis, seperti Kentaur. Sebaliknya, *Alexiad* lebih berfokus kepada kaum barbar mengadopsi gaya hidup Hellenisme.

Kata kunci: *Greek colonialism, narratology, barbarian*.