

**COUNTERTYPE OF BELGIAN  
IN HERGÉ *THE ADVENTURE OF TINTIN: REPORTER FOR LE  
PETIT VINGTIÈME IN THE CONGO***

**THESIS**

**BY**

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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VINGTIEME IN THE CONGO**

**THESIS**

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## ABSTRACT

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Comic is one of the literary works created as an entertainment that entertains people who read it. In addition, comic as entertainment can also be primarily used as a means to express the feelings, depict events or criticize events that had happened in a current time. In the comic entitled *the Adventure of Tintin: Reporter for Le Petit Vingtieme in the Congo* there are some countertypes appear in the story inserted by the writer. In this research, the researcher presented two problems of the studies, the first is what the countertypes done by the Belgian are and second is how the social condition influences the story of the comic is. Those problems of study will be the object of this research.

In this research, the researcher used sociological approach to know the social condition in the country as the setting of the comic. The researcher used theory of stereotype from Nachbar and Lause in a book entitled *Popular Culture: An Introductory Text* (1992). This theory explains about how the image of a group is created.

In findings, the researcher found that things or actions done by the Belgian in the comic is to show that they are kind people. Those are in contrast from the reality where in fact Belgium was the colonizers.

The researcher suggests the next researcher to discuss the politic issue using theory of hegemony. It is will be discus about the portrayal of Tintin as representation of Belgian which always helps the Congolese in the comic. Those things are used to erase the bad experiences and used by Belgium to keeps the relation between Congo, because Congo has so many nature resources that will be taken by Belgium and will gives benefit for Belgium.

## ABSTRAK

Hermanto, Ari. 2014. **Countertype of Belgian in the Adventure of Tintin: Reporter for Le Petit Vingtieme in the Congo**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing (I): Melania Shinta Harendika. Pembimbing (II): Fredy Nugroho.

Kata Kunci: *Countertype*, Orang Belgia, Orang Kongo, petualangan Tintin di Kongo.

Komik adalah salah satu karya sastra yang dibuat dengan tujuan sebagai hiburan yang dapat dinikmati oleh masyarakat yang membacanya. Namun selain sebagai hiburan komik juga dapat digunakan sebagai sarana untuk mengungkapkan perasaan, kejadian ataupun mengkritisi suatu kondisi pada masa waktu tertentu. Pada komik yang berjudul *The Adventure of Tintin: Reporter for Le Petit Vingtieme in the Congo* terdapat unsur-unsur tentang penggambaran perlawanan keadaan sosial yang diselipkan oleh penulis komik dalam pembuatannya. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mengajukan masalah yang akan dikaji yaitu *Countertype* apa saja yang dilakukan, serta bagaimana keadaan social mempengaruhi penggambaran cerita pada komik ini. Dimana hal tersebut akan menjadi bahan kajian peneliti dalam menyelesaikan skripsinya.

Pada penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan pendekatan *sociological approach* untuk mengetahui keadaan social tempat dimana cerita komik itu berlangsung. Teori yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah *Theory of Stereotype* yang dikutip dari buku Nachbar and Lause, 1992, *Popular Culture: An Introductory Text*. Dimana teori ini menjelaskan tentang bagaimana citra suatu kelompok dapat tercipta.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa didalam komik *the Adventure of Tintin: Reporter for Le Petit Vingtieme in the Congo* ditemukan hal apa saja yang dilakukan oleh orang Belgia untuk menunjukkan bahwa dirinya adalah baik namun dimana hal itu bertolak belakang dengan kondisi sebenarnya, dimana pada saat itu Negara Belgia adalah penjajah.

Peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk mengkaji aspek politik menggunakan teori hegemoni. Penggambaran tokoh Tintin tintin digunakan untuk menghapus kenangan buruk dengan tujuan agar Belgia tetap dapat menjalin hubungan baik dengan Kongo karena sumber daya alamnya yang berlimpah.

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Malang, August 2014

The writer



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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background of study, problem of study, objective of the study, and significant of the study.

### 1.1 Background of Study

Literature is an art of language. Sumardjo and Sumaini (1994) state that literature is an expression of the human in the form of thoughts, experiences, feelings, ideas, encouragement, belief in a form of picture of life, which can evoke the charm of the language and tools described in writing. The appearance of a literary work is to be enjoyed by the readers. Basically, literature is very useful in life because it can provide awareness to the reader about the truths of life, although described in the form of fiction. Literary works can provide excitement and satisfaction. In other words, literary works entertain the reader intellectually and spiritually (cited from Sabda, 2012, para. 3).

Sumardjo and Sumaini (1994) add that literary works can be classified into two kinds, those are imaginative literary works and unimaginative literary works.

Characteristics of unimaginative literary works are highlighting the fictional nature by using connotative language, and follow the aesthetic requirements of art.

While the characteristics of imaginative literary works are the works are fantasies of factual elements. The works tend to use denotative language, and still follow the aesthetic requirements of art. There are some genres of the written literary

work itself, such as poem, novel, short story, and also comic (cited from Sabda, 2012, para. 4-5). In this thesis the writer chooses comic as the object of the research because comic has interesting point where there are pictures to portray the story. In fact, pictures dominate the content of comic and play crucial role to deliver the message of the story.

McCloud (1994), as cited by Uidhir (2010, p. 12), states that comic is juxtaposed pictorial and other images in deliberate sequence, intended to convey information and or produce an aesthetic response in the viewer. The purpose of the comic itself can be to express the writer's expression, tell someone some events in a current time, to criticize something happening in a current time and also as a media to realize the writer's imaginations. Comic is also one of the most popular literary works. The comic entitled *The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo* is chosen as material object of this thesis. It tells the condition in the Congo at that time when the comic was made. However, the true story of the comic and the real situation become the problem that will be discussed later in this paper.

The process of making comic is influenced by some factors. According to Wellek & Warren (1956, p.77) there are two factors that influence in the literary works making process, the first is called intrinsic factors which come from inside the writer and the second is called extrinsic factors which come from outside the writer. The comic entitled *The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo* is mostly influenced by external factors. In this case, the contents of this comic actually focus on the social condition in the Congo at

current time when the comic was made. The parts extrinsic elements are circumstances where the author lives and how the social condition at that time; for example, the author's cultural backgrounds, are consciously or unconsciously, will incorporate elements of culture into literature. Thus, it can be said that author's social condition influence the making of the comic entitled *The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo*.

The story of *The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo* begins with Tintin and Snowy departing from Antwerp on a ship bound for the Belgian Congo. Snowy has several accidents on board the ship, including an encounter with a stowaway, but eventually they arrive safe and well at Matadi. Here, they rent a Ford Model T and hire a guide named Coco. They set out into the depths of the Congo, where Tintin hunts numerous animals. Upon returning to Coco, Tintin finds that his car has been stolen by a man whom Snowy recognizes as the stowaway. Tintin has his car back but the thief escapes. Later on, Tintin, Snowy, and Coco find their way to a village. When they arrived in the village, Tintin know that the man who stole the car joins forces him with the village doctor, and unsuccessfully tries to kill Tintin for several times. In his last attempt, the criminal, Tom, the man who stoled Tintin's car, tries to kill Tintin by hanging him above a river full of crocodiles. However Tintin can escapes from that deadly situation. After undergoing many terrible incidents he can return home safe.

This comicentitled *The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo* was made during the colonialism of Congo by Belgium

in 1908 to 1930, where the Congolese lived in misery because they were treated inhumanely. This comic tells about the social condition of Congolese when they were living under colonialism. At that time, the Congolese were considered as uneducated people by the Belgians. In return, the Belgians were stereotyped by the Congolese. The writer had an assumption that this literary work provided countertype from the Belgians' point of view. This idea came from the fact that the writer of the comic was Belgian.

This literary work was written by George Prosper Remi known as Herge, a Belgian who was born in 22 May 1907 he die on 3 March 1983. He came from middle-class family in Brussels, Belgium. His ability to drawing was his since he was children. He never goes to formal class to train his ability in visual art. He attended both of school and boy scouts during World War I and after finished his study he published the first cartoon: "The adventures of Totor" for Le boy-Scout Belge (a scouting magazine).

In the 1928, he became one of writer who fill the material of Le Petit Vingtieme (The Little Twentieth), a youth supplement newspaper. Then he began to illustrate some of the story and also made the series the cartoon of Tintin's adventures.

Nachbar and Lause (1992, p. 237) state that stereotype is human nature to label some others group of people because of the past experiences. It is inherited by the old to the young generation and even from one group to the other group that does not have experience directly with the labeled group. Stereotypes are

frequently negative and associated with harmful nature, such as negative emotion or behavior.

Beside stereotype there is also the so-called countertype. Nachbar and Lause add that countertype is the action from the labeled group to counter the stereotypes given to them. The labeled group will do some "good" attitude to others even to the group which gives the label with socially approved characteristics. By doing so, the labeled group changes its bad image into good image. When a group is negatively stereotyped, with countertypes the group will change its image to be more acceptable although it takes long time (1992, p238).

Related to the explanation above the writer chooses the comic titled "*The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo*" because the writer wants to analyze the countertypes implied in the comic. The writer tries to compare it with the real situation at that time where the comic was made. From that point the writer decides to conduct a research entitled *Countertype of Belgian In The Adventure of Tintin: Reporter For Le Petit Vingtieme In The Congo*.

## 1.2 Problem of Study

Related to the background of the study the writer is going to find out countertypes done by Belgians in the comic "*The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo*" and then compare the attitude of Belgians in the comic with the real situation in Congo when the comic was made. Through understanding the data taken from the above problem, the study then will be



focused on analyzing how the social condition and author's environmental dimension that influences the countertype to the Belgians in social context.

### **1.3 Objective of Study**

The objective of the study of this thesis is to find out the countertypes of Belgians in the comic "*The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo*" and then compare the attitude of Belgians in the comic with the real situation in Congo when the comic was made. To find the influence that influent the comic making process.

### **1.4 Significances of the Study**

The significances of the study are: firstly to know how the stereotypes are labeled to a group and how the stereotypes can be countered by the labeled stereotypes group members and also the factors that influence the literary work; secondly to for references students of Cultural Studies Faculty in future research by using the same theory.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

In this paper the writer uses some approaches to help the process of analyzing the object. The approaches cover sociological approach, besides the writer also uses the historical data of Congo. Specifically the writer uses stereotypes, discrimination and also countertypes. Those approaches and theories are chosen because they are considered appropriate to analyze the object of the study.

##### **2.1.1 Sociological approach**

Sociological approach deals with the situation and the condition in an area or some place in a current time. Sociology of literature will help to know the relation between the condition and the literary work, socio-economic, personality, means the social position of the writer in the society, the political issues in a current time take effect to the literary works. De Stale and Hyppolte Taine (as cited in Jaday, 2012, p. 66) define the term sociology of literature as,

Sociology of literature is a branch of literary study that examines the relationship between literary works and their social context, including patterns of literacy, kinds of audience, modes of publications and dramatic presentation and social class positions of authors and readers. Originating in nineteenth century France with works by Madam de Stale and Hippolyte Taine, the sociology of literature was revived in

the English speaking world with appearance of such studies as Raymond Williams' *The Long Revolution*(1961) and is most often associated with Marxist approaches to cultural analysis.

The statement above tells that some parts in the social can influence a literary work. Particularly, the author's social condition is the most influential factor when making a literary work. In addition, class position of the author is also one of important factors that must be known, because author's position in social live can be the main factor to direct the author when writing the work.

Social condition mostly influences the output of literary work.

Therefore, M.H Abrams argues that sociology of literature is very important.

Abraham (as cited in Jadav, 2012, p. 67) states,

The term, Sociology of literature, however, is applied only to the writings of those historians and critics whose primary, and sometimes exclusive, interest is in the ways that the constitution and form of literacy work are affected by such circumstances as its authors class status, gender, and political and other interests; the ways of thinking and felling characteristic of its era; the economic conditions of the writers profession and of the publication and distributions of books; and the social class, conceptions and values of the audience to which an author addresses the literary product or to which it is made available.

Referring to the quotation above, it can be said that a literary work is conditioned and shaped by surrounding, circumstances, and also the author's trates. By analyzing the sociological aspects of the comic entitled "*The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo*" the writer intends to compare the social setting in the comic and in the real situation where, at that time, Congo was colonized by Belgium. Besides socisological approach used in this thesis, the writer also uses historical data for the supporting data.

### 2.1.2 Social reality of Congo in 1908-1930

In 1908 Belgium started the colonialism in Congo, Belgian state annexes Congo amid protests over killings and atrocities carried out on a mass scale by Leopold's agents. Millions of Congolese were said to had been killed or worked to death during Leopold's control of the territory. The most part take influence in Congo was when the Belgium announced Congo as a "free state" where the other country could do anything to open market. Therefore, "free state" means that other countries can do exploitation in Congo as much as they want. One of the examples of what happened in "free state" was rubber trade. Many people died at that time because Congolese had to work hard and they had no much time to rest. The rubber companies gained enormous profit whereas Congolese were not paid for their work. Meanwhile, the effect of the rubber trade on the population of the Congo was more devastating than the European slave trade had been years earlier. Furthermore, Belgium also did genocide to the Congolese and also gave the punishment to the Congolese. The Belgium also cut some parts of the body of the slave if they were angry. Therefore, at that time many Congolese children and adult lost their hand and foot (Ewans, 2003, p. 168-170)

This historical data will be used to identify the problem in the comic because the problem in this comic is closely related to the situation in Congo at that time. By knowing the social condition at that time, it helps the writer to see what actually happened at that time and how the comic reflect the people there because of the colonialism.

### 2.1.3 Stereotypes

Every person has unique nature to look the others. However, point of view of someone or group to the other group depends on some factors. One of the factors is the past experiences with the other group, which can be good or bad.

The point of view given to the other group is called stereotype. According to Hilton & von Hippel (1996), as cited by Dovidio (2010, p. 7), stereotypes are the result of a group point of view to the other group by direct past experiences.

There are some characteristics of the stereotype. One of the characteristics according to Lippman (1922), as cited by Nachbar and Lause (1992, p. 243), is resistant to change. When a group is already labeled it takes long time to change the established label. If a nation is labeled as “bad” nation, it is dangerous for its existence in the public, especially when it comes the relationship with other nation. Nachbar and Lause (1992, p. 237) add that “stereotyping is a natural of the human/cultural mind and is therefore morally neutral in and of itself”. It means that stereotype is part of human nature. It is already in humans’ mind when they look into the labeled group.

The material of this research, *The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For “Le Petit Vingtieme” In The Congo*, was made during Belgium colonialism in Congo.

At that time many Congolese died. They were living in suffer and poverty. The Congolese could not go to school to study. Belgium exploited human resources and natural resources in Congo. This condition made Congo feel into terrible condition. Many children and adult in Congo lost their hands because of Belgian’s

atrocities. Those bad experiences lead the Congolese to give stereotypes to Belgians that white people are evils.

Based on the statement above, stereotypes do not only reflect beliefs about the traits characterizing typical group members but also contain information about other qualities such as social roles, the degree to which members of the group share specific qualities, for example within-group homogeneity or variability, and influence emotional reactions to group members. Stereotypes imply a substantial amount of information about people beyond their immediately apparent surface qualities and generate expectations about group members' anticipated behavior in new situations.

In general, stereotypes produce a readiness to perceive behaviors or characteristics that are consistent with the stereotype. At the earliest stages of perceptual processing, stereotype consistent characteristics are attended to most quickly. Stereotypes cannot only promote discrimination by systematically influencing perceptions, interpretations, and judgments, but they also arise from and are reinforced by discrimination, justifying disparities between groups. In particular, people infer the characteristics of groups based on the social roles they occupy (Hoffman & Hurst, 1990 as cited by Dovidio, 2010).

By knowing what stereotype is and how stereotypes are given, it will help to know how the Congolese's point of view towards the Belgians. Therefore the writer can analyze the story because of the understanding of the true story between Congolese and Belgians by comparing the true story with every single

part in the comic. The writer tries to show that Belgians try to counter the image that has already been set by the Congolese.

#### **2.1.4 Discrimination**

In group relationship, discrimination has the meaning to show other group as lowest then a one group. It implies more than simply distinguishing among social objects, but refers also to inappropriate and potentially unfair treatment of individuals due to group membership. Discrimination may involve actively negative behavior toward a member of a group or less positive responses, than those toward an in group member in comparable circumstances. According to Allport (1954), as cited by Dovidio (2010, p. 9), discrimination involves denying individuals or groups of people equality of treatment which they may wish. Different from Allport, based on Jones (1972), as cited by Dovidio (2010, p. 9), defined that discrimination as “those actions designed to maintain own-group characteristics and favored position at the expense of the comparison group”. It means that the groups which do discrimination will sacrifice the discriminated groups to maintain its position as the stronger groups.

In conclusion, discrimination is generally understood as biased behavior, which includes not only actions that directly harm or disadvantage another group, but those that unfairly favor one’s own group. According to previous description, the writer concludes that discrimination is also creating a relative disadvantage for other groups. Some explanations and definitions of discrimination above will help

to analyze more detail about what exactly happen in Congo and compare it to the story in the comic.

### 2.1.5 Countertypes

According to Nachbar and Lause (1992, p. 238) countertype is the reverse of an existing stereotype of an individual and social group. The concern of countertype is on the negative implications of the stereotype because stereotypes frequently show negative image, so those who are stereotyped try to clean their image by doing "good" behavior accepted by the public, countertype is positive stereotypes (one which arouses "good" emotion and associates a group of people with socially approved characteristics) which evolves as an attempt to replace or "counter" a negative stereotypes which have been applied previously to a specific group of people.

Countertypes are still part of stereotypes. It means that they are still oversimplified views of the group being stereotyped and countertypes are often merely surface correctives. For example, negative stereotypes of African Americans were attacked by countertypes in the 1960s and 1970s in movies such as *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner* and *Shaft*, both of which featured strong, dynamic, intelligent black males. The process continues today with the positive portrayal of "Bumpies" (Black Upwardly Mobile Professionals) on television programs such as *The Cosby Show* and *L.A. Law*. The negative stereotype of "Women as Helpless Victims" has been challenged in recent years as well with countertypes on television ranging from the tough cops of *Cagney and Lacy* to the



headstrong, independent *Murphy Brown*. Furthermore the negative view of Southern males as racist rednecks has been reworked through countertypes promoted in advertisements for the new South--television programs like *Evening Shade*, *Designing Women*, and *Matlock*, and the massively popular songs of country superstar Garth Brooks. Countertypes are important reflections (and shapers) of popular beliefs and values, but at least two characteristics need to be emphasized lest we permit good intentions to blind us to their real meaning and nature (Nachbar and Lause, 1992, p.238).

In this paper the writer needs the theory of countertypes to know whether there are any counter actions of Belgium to the Congolese, since the Belgium had already been labeled by the Congo because of the colonialism for some years. By this countertype, the writer can identify the efforts to challenge the stereotypes labeled to the Belgium.

The theory of countertype can be formulated into this form, below are the formulations of countertype theory according to Nachbar and Lause:

- a) The countertype image is usually constructed by showing the good behavior/attitude from the labeled group.
- b) The countertype image is usually constructed by showing the good emotions and characters such as politeness, wise and hard worker.
- c) The countertype image is usually constructed by showing social approval from labeling group.

## 2.2 Previous Studies

There are two previous studies related to this paper. The first research was done by André de Almeida Chaves from University of the State of São Paulo, Brazil entitled *Tintin Au Congo: Sovereignty, Alterity, Progress and the Post-Colonial World in 2013*. In his research, he analyzed the condition of Congo after colonialism. This paper has similarity with the previous study. That is the object used is same. Beside the similarity, there are some differences. The previous researcher analyzed the revolution that happened in Congo after colonialism. It is different from this paper which will analyze what the Belgians do after colonialism toward the Congolese because the stereotypes given by the Congolese. Therefore, backstory of the Congo will be useful for this paper.

Second previous study was done by Surjorimba Suroto, entitled *Tintin di Kongo: Seorang Herge-pun bisa khilaf* published for the first time in Tempo newspaper, suplemen Ruang Baca, edition: Sunday 26<sup>th</sup> 2006. In this analysis he was concerned with the contents of the comic itself and the responses of the public toward the comic. His focus was the time the comic made was together with the colonization in Congo. Then, the most significant point of the analysis is that the hunt of wild animal in Congo as a common thing for a recreation and it resulted negative responses toward the comic. Comparing to the previous study this paper has similarity where the analysis is concern in the thing that done by Belgian in the comic then compares it with the reality.

## **2.3 Research Methods**

### **2.3.1 Deciding Object of the Study**

In this thesis, the writer chooses the comic entitled "*The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For 'Le Petit Vingtieme' In The Congo*" as the object of analysis. After reading the comic several times, the writer divides the parts of the comic story into some categories: the main problems and the complement or the connector between one to the other events. The interesting part of this object is there are some parts of the story that show Belgium did a good act toward Congolese although the Belgians were the colonizer in Congo. Therefore, whether that acts are aimed to counter the stereotypes of Belgians or there is other meaning according to the story of the comic are considered important to point out.

### **2.3.2 Deciding the Theory and the Approach of the Study**

The writer decides to use stereotypes theory to analyze the comic because stereotypes theory explains how a group of people are labeled and why that could happen. Within stereotypes, there are countertypes where countertypes are to counter the stereotypes because stereotypes are frequently negative. This theory is appropriate to employ because there are some countertypes that need to be analyzed in the story of this comic.

In order to know the correlations between the story and the theory used, the writer needs to know the condition around the setting used for the story namely, how the social condition at the time was when the comic was written.

Thus, the writer decides to use sociological approach to collect information to strengthen the analysis.

### 2.3.3 Analyzing and Interpreting the Data

The writer starts to sorting the parts which can be the appropriate evidences and can be proved using the theory. After sorting the parts of the story, the writer interprets the messages given by the “presumed” part of the story. The last part is explaining the evidence with the theory to find the result of the problem of study. Here the writer only focuses in the dialogues of the comic but to easier the process of analysis the problem some pictures also provided in order to get the clear interpretation in analyzing the data.

In order to answer the problem of study (How the social condition of the writer influence the countertype projection of Belgian in the comic), some steps of analysis must be conducted. Below are the steps:

- a) Finding the social reality of how the Congolese label the Belgian.
- b) Finding and analyzing the countertype projection in the comic using (theory).
- c) Finding and analyzing the writer social condition that influences the countertype projection of Belgian in the comic.

### 2.3.4 Drawing the Conclusion

After analyzing and interpreting the data the writer makes the conclusion based on the analysis with the theory of countertypes.

### CHAPTER III

#### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the analysis of the depictions that show the countertypes done by the Belgian. In the finding there are three formula used in order to classify the type of countertypes, first is the countertype image which is usually constructed by showing the good behavior or attitude from the labeled group, second is the countertype image which is usually constructed by showing the good emotions and characters such as politeness, wise and hard worker, then the last formula is the countertype image which is usually constructed by showing social approval from labeling group. Those countertypes in fact are also influenced because of the writer social condition, kinds of the audience and also the mode of publishing of the comic entitled *The Adventure of Tintin For Reporter "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo* which will be discussed in this chapter.

Nachbar and Lause (1992) state that countertype was presented by the labeled group that wants to change their image in the view of humanity. This was one of the social conditions that influenced the depiction of countertype in this comic. As a Belgian writer, Hergé's social status had this motivation to countertype the common image of Belgium at that time. He wrote this comic as the response to the Congolese labeling as the result of Leopold regime. Here the writer of the comic wanted to cover the issues that happened in the Congo during

the colonization where the Congolese was treated inhumanely by the Belgians. By that experience Belgian labeled as a crime, greedy and brutal that stereotype appeared after the regime of King Leopold II, B. A Robinson (as cited in Revolusi Proletar blogspot, 2010, para. 1-9).

Most of Hergé's works were published during the transition from the colonial to the post-colonial era when the Anglo Saxons racial issues had been the main discussion in the intellectual world through the countries. Ross Murfin and Supriya, M. Ray (as cited in Bedford Books, 1998, para. 1).

In *Orientalism* (1978), Edward Said, a pioneer of postcolonial criticism and studies, focused on the way in which the colonizing First World has invented false images and myths of the Third (postcolonial) World—stereotypical images and myths that have conveniently justified Western exploitation and domination of Eastern and Middle Eastern cultures and peoples.

Especially the work related with the relationship between Anglo Saxon and the African native. Through this work which was focused the children as the main audience, Hergé tried to countertype the racial issues from the world of humanity eyes. The long history of Anglo Saxon colonialism in Africa and Asian puts him as the Anglo Saxon writer to use his work as the educating story which could hopefully change the stereotype to the Anglo Saxon colonial era. Because of this effort, Hergé then was known as the writer that fought for racism and also as the writer who puts propaganda to the racism issue in colonial era. Both of those assumptions might be true, but the main important idea related with this research that can be concluded is that Hergé considers his type of audience in creating his countertype image of Anglo Saxon. Moreover, because this comic is also controlled by the government, it means that every literary work needs to get

permission from the government to publish because of the power of Anglo Saxons. There are some rules that must be obeyed by the authors when they want to make a work. At that time the Anglo Saxons controlled the other country, it means they were colonizer and they did so many violence to their colonies so the contents of a work must not show the bad side of the colonizer.

By doing so, the author should be depicting the Anglo Saxons characters as good heroic and approved in the public. Below are the sub chapters that will discuss the findings which are relevant to some factors that influence the comic entitled *The Adventure of Tintin For Reporter "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo*.

### **3.1 Countertype in *The Adventure of Tintin For Reporter "Le Petit Vingtieme"***

#### ***In The Congo***

Below are the evidences showing the action from Tintin as the representative of the Belgians from Belgians' point of view.

#### **3.1.1 Belgians are Brave**

In this comic Tintin as the representative of the Belgian in Congo shows that the Belgians are brave and able to face any problems.

### 3.1.1.1 Tintin Shoots the Snake

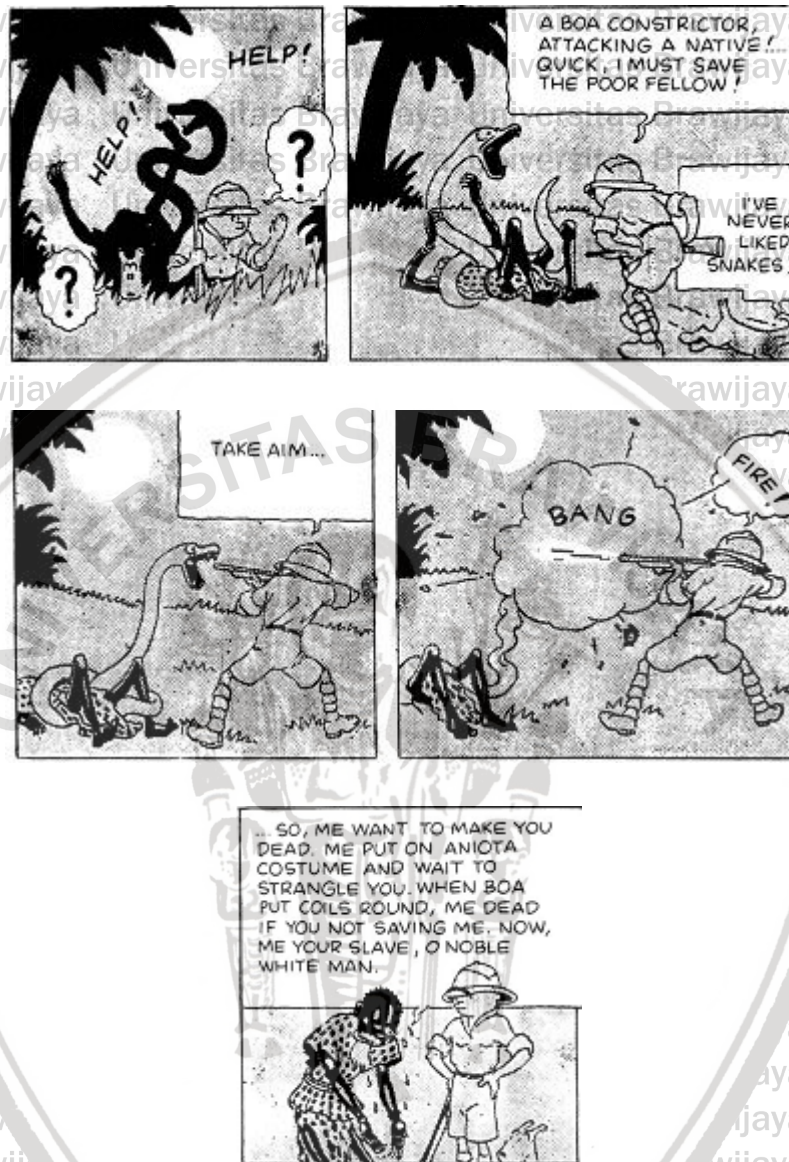


Figure 3.1 Tintin (the Belgian) helps the Congolese from danger

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 58)

According to Nachbar and Lause (1992), one of the constructions of stereotype is showing the good behavior or attitude. From the dialogue in the figure above, "A boa constrictor attacking a native, quick, I must save the poor



fellow”, it is visible how Tintin helps the Congolese to be free from danger where the Congolese is attacked by a big snake. Besides, from that dialogue it is also visible that Tintin as the Belgian is a kind person. On the other hand, the Congolese wants to kill Tintin. By that depiction, the comic tells that the Belgians are actually good person, very brave in facing the problem and also helpful toward the poor people. That is contrary with the reality when the comic was made at that time that the Congolese were actually pushed by the Belgians to be slave for them but here in the picture above the Congolese looks like he has a moral duty toward the Belgian (Ewans, 2003, p. 168-170). This situation might not be true if we study how the natives in Africa live together with nature. The ideal principal in the natives relationship with the natures had been respected through generations since their civilization began. In other word, the natives had the local intelligence in dealing with the jungle. The natives even thought that the Belgians had destroyed their nature for their trade interest.

According to the explanation above, this figure indicates the government influence in the comic making. Moreover, heroic element appeared in this figure shown the government takes control in publishing this comic.

### 3.1.1.2 Tintin Faces Lion's Attack





**Figure 3.2 Tintin goes for help Congolese**

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 42)

The depiction of Nachbar and Lause's theory about the constructions of countertype is showing the good behavior or attitude, it still appears in the figure above and is strengthened by the dialogue of Tintin, "All right, we will come"; this dialogue shows his courage, where Tintin is asked by the Congolese to face the lion attack. Hergé depicted Tintin as a courageous person in this comic for the Congolese and trusted by them because they know Tintin's ability in facing many problems. This condition is contrary with the natural position from both of them, it means that the Congolese already live in the forest longer than the Belgian. By that condition, the Congolese should know how to face animal attack or other problem dealing with nature and surrounding. Moreover, the Belgians are the urban people, and in fact, the white people (the Belgians) never help the Congolese in any case. Besides, here they are the colonizer, from the word colonizer it can be interpreted that they only exploit everything from the colony, and treat the colony very badly. White people are depicted as hero in the Congo but in the reality they brought Congolese into worst condition at that time.

### 3.1.1.3 Tintin Arrests the Criminal



Figure 3.3 Tintin arrests the Criminal

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 92)

The figure above is also the brave action of Tintin when he arrests the criminal in Congo then brings him to the police office. This is the next data for the construction of countertype action which is showing the good behavior or attitude.

By this depiction, the writer wants to deliver the message if the Belgians actually are brave and also good people. The other message is the purpose of the Belgium to save the Congo from Chicago exploitation.

According to the dialogue in the figure 3.3, the crime says that he is the man of Al Capone, who is the king of Chicago gangster that has a plan to take control of Congo. He wants to control the diamond production in Congo, he wants his wealth increase. So, by that news, it is assumed that there is a possibility if Congo will be under Chicago colony. It is contrary with the reality where the real

colonizer was Belgium and this comic was made during colonization of Congo by Belgium. Moreover, Belgium exploited the nature and also human resources at that time. Here, Hergé makes the propaganda to cover the issue about exploitation.

The analysis above clearly shows the factor from the government influences in the comic creation. The power of Belgium controls in literary works, it is shown in the way of depicting this figure where the bad side of the nation does not want to be exposed to the public and also the story must cover that actually Belgium was the colonizer in Congo.

Below is still the evidence that strengthen the courage of Tintin. It is visible in the news with the title THE AFRICAN special edition.



**Figure 3.4 Tintin gets appreciation in the local newspaper**

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 95)

News in figure 3.4 shows about his courage in breaking the case of Al Capone in Congo. This is the issue about the country that will be the next colonizer, but Tintin, in the newspaper is called as “courage and brilliance of reporter” who can break the movement of the Chicago gangster in Congo who will exploits Congo’s natural resources as shown in the previous data (figure 3.3).

This depiction is also a propaganda which is made by the writer to say to the public that Belgium is actually a good nation.

### 3.1.2 Belgians are kind

In this sub-chapter Tintin as a representative of the Belgian is depicted as a good person who helps to solve the problem in Congo.

#### 3.1.2.1 Tintin Helps the Sick Congolese



Figure 3.5 Tintin (the Belgian) helps the sick Congolese

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 51)

The construction of Nachbar and Lause countertype theory about showing the good behavior or attitude is also visible in the dialogue of figure above in the second panel, "Oh!..I see it is nothing serious! Just a touch of fever, that soon cured, with dose of quinine". In this case, Tintin helps the Congolese to cure his sickness. In addition, the Belgians are portrayed to have good behavior or attitude.

The figure also shows that Tintin knows about the medicine by just checking him. He even knows what kind of sickness it is. This is also dealing with the message about how the Belgians are smarter than the Congolese about medicine.

In the past the Congolese already live in nature longer than the Belgians. So, it should be the Congolese that know more about the medicine, natural medicine. This depiction contrast with the real condition at that time, where the Belgians never cured the Congolese from any sickness but instead the Belgians always hurt the Congolese which are the results of the Belgians' brutality. Moreover, in King Leopold's II colonial era the Congolese suffered a miserable life. Many of Congolese adult and even children lost their part of body because of the brutality of Belgians (Ewans, 2003, p. 168-169).

From the explanation above, the figure shows the nationalism of the writer which takes part in this comic making process. Since, the writer come from Belgium, his nationalism is the motivation to countertype the common image of Belgians at that time by showing the more clever and also kindness of the Belgians.

### 3.1.2.2 Tintin Teaches the Congolese Children



**Figure 3.6 Tintin gives education to the Congolese Children**

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 67)

Another evidence that shows the good behavior or attitude which constructs the countertype is shown through the dialogue in the figure above, “My dear friends, today i’m going to talk to you about your country: Belgium”, This depiction is to counter the other case about the issue if white people (Belgians) do not allow the Congolese to get education. Here, Hergé shows the figure where Tintin (the Belgian) looks very friendly to teach the children in Congo. There are some black children sitting together in the classroom and paying attention to Tintin when he is explaining in front of the class. The writer of the comic, Hergé wants to cover the issue at that time where the Congolese could not go to school to get education, in other word, the Belgians were disturbed if the Congolese became educated people. This issue was when Congo was under King Leopold’s II control, he did that rule to avoid the power of the Congolese to go against him.

If they got education at that time it would be very dangerous to his plan to control the Congolese (Ewans, 2003, p. 172). In this depiction, Tintin teaches the students about their nationality and it states “your country, Belgium”, by that statement it can be assumed that the Belgian wants to erase the original nation of the Congolese by telling that they actually belong to Belgium.

Referring to the explanation above, it is visible that Belgian intend to deliver the message to the reader that the nationality of Congolese is Belgium. In this case Belgium wants to tell the reader softly that actually the Congolese belong to Belgium and Belgium have them without oppression and war.

### 3.1.2.3 Tintin Respects the Servant



**Figure 3.7 Tintin (the Belgian) gets good service from the Congolese**

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 4)

The dialogue in figure 3.7 shows that the Congolese worker invites Tintin politely from his dialogue, “This your cabin mister”, and also how Tintin gives the respond, politely, “Good, thank you very much” that is supported by how the writer depicts the moment. The Belgian here is depicted like a great guest for the Congo and like he does not have any problem with the Congolese. It looks like the Congolese is servant for Belgian, it means the position of Congolese as a servant



is not forced by Belgian's decision. In fact, that is totally different from the reality. In reality Belgian forced the Congolese to be the servant and even became slaves in their land. Yet, the treatment of the Belgians toward the Congolese was not in humanitarian way (Ewans, 2003, p. 169).

#### 3.1.2.4 Tintin Regards the Congolese Kid as His Friend



**Figure 3.8 Tintin gets the rent car from the Congolese**

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 21)

The society approval is also visible from figure 3.8 where Tintin got a car loan from the Congolese. The depiction is shown by the dialogue when Tintin just arrived in Congo and then talked to the Congolese that he needed a car to go to the other side of the country. From the Congolese, Tintin got car loan and also the driver. The driver is a Congolese kid and Tintin is portrayed as the Belgian who treats the kid as his friend, he is also seen to be very kind to the kid. It is visible

from Tintin's dialogue," So that's agreed, Coco you'll accompany me throughout my journey in the Congo". In pictures 3.8, he was treated well by the Congolese.

In fact, this is very different from the real situation because actually the white people treat the Congolese as slaves at the time when the comic was made. During the King Leopold's II power at that time, most Congolese became slave because of his policy and many Congolese suffered because of his brutality at that time (cited in Independent, 2014 para.2).

Another evidence that supports the Belgians as good people in this comic is represented by Tintin which is visible in the figure below.



**Figure 3.9 Tintin has good image in Congo**

**(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 113)**

The depiction in figure 3.9 is the next evidence that shows the Belgians have good behavior or attitude. It is depicted by the figure above, where there is news saying that the general characteristic of Belgians are like Tintin then the Congolese are happy to hear that news as seen in the first dialogue," Them say, in

Belgium all whites like Tintin". All of them are proud of Tintin who came to Congo and helped to them. The Congolese wants to be like Tintin who can do anything and kind to everyone as seen in the fifth dialogue," I never before see "Boula Matari", all powerful, like Tintin" That depiction is in contrast with the real condition in the Congo at that time where the Belgians are vicious, meaning that they always give punishment to the Congolese when they do mistakes. The punishment was given to the Congolese who was lazy, did not collect the rubber as the demanded quota by the Belgians. Due to that occurrence many Congolese died at that time during the rubber trade (Ewans, 2003, p. 168).

Referring to the explanation above the comic writer, Hergé, is still influenced by the government when publishing the comic. It is because of that figure shows the characteristic of the Belgians in the public point of view.

### 3.1.2.5 Tintin is Chummy with the Congolese



Figure 3.10 Tintin has hunting time

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 70)

This invitation as shown in figure 3.10 is the evidence which is relevant with the social approval according to Nachbar and Lause (1992). From the figure above, it can be seen that Tintin (the Belgian) is accompanied by a Congolese kid to hunt an elephant and they walk together bringing gun for hunting. The Congolese do reciprocation to Tintin after he helps teaching the student about geography subject. While in the reality the Belgians did so many exploitations in Congo during the colonization, including poaching.

Another evidence that shows Tintin being a chummy person is portrayed in the figure below.



**Figure 3.11 Tintin is welcomed by the Congolese**  
(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 88-89)

Figure 3.11 represents the countertype construction. It is in line with Nachbar and Lause (1992) statement about social approval. It can be seen in the dialogue which shows how well the Congolese know Tintin and how happy they

are when they meet him and then bring him into the Congolese group or family.

Moreover, the Congolese treat Tintin like their family where the Congolese and Tintin holding each other's hands Tintin is also welcomed with the traditional music. It looks more like a welcome music to the guest who comes from the other group or even ethnic. However, Tintin shows defensive attitude when the Congolese come to him in the first picture.

Through the depiction above, Hergé wants to cover the social condition in Congo where the situation was worse than the depiction in the comic. In fact, the Belgians always oppress the Congolese, they never treat them (Congolese) like friend or even family. They are treated more like slaves during King Leopold's II era (Ewans, 2003, p. 168).

From the explanation above, the story tells how the white people (the Belgians) have good relationship with the black people (the Congo), so that indicates of the power control of the government about the policy of publishing and showing good relationship to each other to cover the reality where Belgium as the colonizer in Congo.

### 3.1.3 Belgians are wise

This sub-chapter depicts the character of Tintin as a wise man as the representative of the Belgians.

### 3.1.3.1 Tintin soothes the Congolese kid



Figure 3.12 Tintin shows wise and patience

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 26)

The figure 3.12 is included in the countertype construction according to Nachbar and Lause (1992), the labeled group will show good emotion to the public. It is visible from the dialogue in the figure in third panel, "So!.. A white man stole our car! We must follow his trail... come one!" and also the dialogue in last panel, "Let's hope he has breakdown... it's only our chance of catching him".

This situation is related to the issue about punishment in Congo during colonization. Where the Belgian would give a punishment to the Congolese when

they do not do the duty well for the Belgians at that time that is counter the stereotype that actually Belgium is cruel. However, the picture above shows that Tintin as a Belgian is not angry to the children when he knows that his car was stolen, yet he also gives the solution to solve the problem and seen tries to calm the children down from their guilt. The other contrasting part is the sentence which is said by the dog in the first panel. The dog here also represents the white people, which says “frightened? see here, Coco, with us around no one need ever be frightened”, Referring to the statement, it can be assumed that the Belgians can give save defense to the Congolese.

### 3.1.3.2 Tintin solves the car accident case





**Figure 3.13 Tintin gets an accident and solves it wisely**

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 35-38)

The other representation of showing good emotion is portrayed in the figure above where Tintin apologizes for the accident that happened to the Congolese. It is visible in the dialogue, "I so terribly sorry...". He is so sorry about the accident. The dialogue also portrays Tintin as a polite person. It is shown from how he apologizes to the Congolese and soothes the Congolese by saying "Don't you worry... we'll fix that!", then he solves the problem by putting the train back in the line and then pulling the broken train behind his car to the village where the Congolese live. In this case, Hergé tries to show that actually the Belgian was not bad people. This condition was very different from the reality because the Belgians never apologize to the Congolese even though they did violence to the Congolese during colonization and they did it over and over again.



### 3.1.3.3 Tintin gives a solution to the fighting Congolese



Figure 3.14 Tintin breaks up a fight between two Congolese

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 50)

Figure 3.14 shows the countertype construction about showing good emotion from the labeled group. This evidence shown by the dialogue in the figure above where Tintin helps the Congolese to solve a trivial problem that is made big by the Congolese. The Congolese fight just because of the heat then Tintin does something unpredictable. He cuts the hat off into two parts and then gives them to the Congolese, so each of them has one hat. It is visible in the fourth panel when he says, "So! you're fighting over a straw hat!... I will settle it for you!

And understand once and for all, I won't have quarrelling here!" From that dialogue it is also visible that Tintin as a representative of the Belgians are peaceful. That situation is opposite from the reality where the Belgian never gives solution to the Congolese about their problems, meaning that the Belgians never give solution that also benefit the Congolese or never want to see the Congolese feel happy of the policy made by Belgium.

That fact is strengthened by the dialogue between the two Congolese in the last picture, which says "white master very fair..!! Him give half of hat to each one!! Him very good white". That statement implies that the writer wants to show how fair the Belgians actually are.

### 3.1.4 Belgians are Hero

This sub-chapter shows that Tintin as representative of the Belgians is regarded as the hero or god helper.

#### 3.1.4.1 Tintin is a Famous Person in Congo



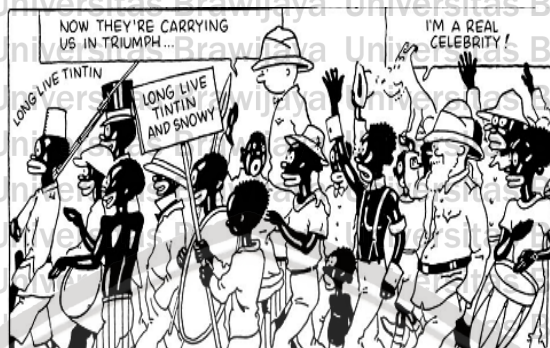


**Figure 3.15 Tintin is famous in the Congo**

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 17)

The other figure that provides evidence which is relevant to the countertype construction, approved by the society is shown by figure 3.15. From the first dialogue which says, "see, snowball, that is "Thysville", and on that board master Tintin and snowy, Tintin reporter from "petit Vingtieme", like you know" and also what are the Congolese shout, "Long live Tintin" to the Tintin when the ship which bring him arrived in the Congo. The figure shows that the Congolese are very happy for Tintin's presence in Congo. It looks like the Congolese hope that Tintin can make them better or change the condition in Congo. That situation is very different from the real situation in Congo at that time when the comic was made. During the colonization of the Belgium, Congo's condition never be better because of Belgium's policy in Congo which was very detrimental for the Congolese in many aspects and even brought Congo into worst condition (Cited in The Independent, 2014, para. 2).

### 3.1.4.2 Tintin Stands Proudly Among the Congolese



**Figure 3.16 Tintin gets good treatment**

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 18)

This figure shows that Tintin was approved well by the Congolese where society approval is one of the countertype constructions. From the dialogue in that figure Tintin was welcomed happily by the Congolese. It is seen that they are happy because of Tintin's arrival in Congo. The happiness is shown by the sentence "long live Tintin and snowy" by the Congolese which is shown in the picture. So, besides the Congolese happiness, they are also proud of Tintin and hope that he can bring a new life in Congo. By this depiction, Hergé tries to cover the social condition in the Congo during the Belgium colonization. The real condition at that time was very miserable because Congolese suffered when Belgium was taking control of the government and the policy in Congo at that time. Many policies and rules that make the Congolese became like animals. They were treated inhumanely by the Belgians. The Congolese have to work the whole day to collect rubber and meet the quota that was demanded by the Belgians. If

they did not meet the quota, punishment would be given to them (Ewans, 2003, p. 168).

### 3.1.4.3 Tintin Says, " Saving the Dog!"



**Figure 3.17 Tintin gets help from the Congolese**

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 15)

The figure above is the next evidence of social approval in countertype theory according to Nachbar and Lause (1992) as the countertype construction. By viewing the figure above, it is seen how Tintin is cared by the Congolese by helping him when he gets an accident in the ship. Moreover, one of the men in the picture looks so serious and worried to check the condition of the dog. The other side that must be noted is when Tintin asks the Congolese to save his dog first, it is visible in the first panel where he says, " No, no! take my dog first". This depiction shows that Tintin cares about the other's safety by saying safe the dog first than himself. This event is contradictory with the real condition where the Congolese always became the victim of the Belgian's brutalities. The brutalities of Belgians brought the Congolese into worst condition (cited in Independent, 2014 para.2).

### 3.1.4.4 Tintin is the Guardian



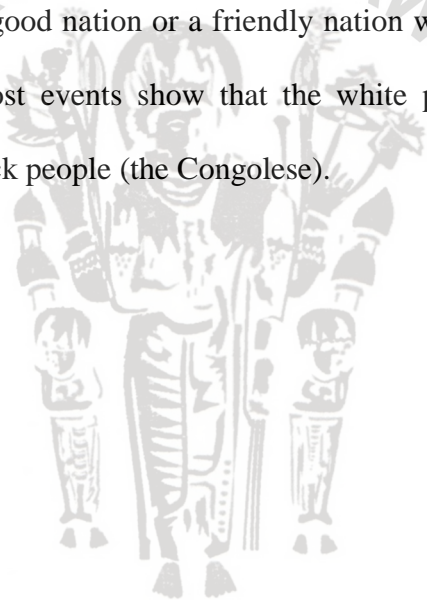
**Figure 3.18 Some expressions (sad) of Congolese**

(Source: Hergé, 1991, p. 112)

Sad expression shown when someone left is also the reflection of the fact if someone who leaves is approved in the society and already has good relationship with the society. This represents the countertype construction according Nachbar and Lause (1992), showing the social approval. The figure above shows there are some sad expressions of the Congolese because Tintin went back home to the Belgium. In one part of the expressions (picture in the right corner) states “Big calamity mister tintin gone..”. That statement can be interpreted that Tintin (the Belgian) was like their guide, angel, fortune and all other good things and they feel like facing a big problem ahead. This is also dealing with the comfort condition when Tintin still stays in Congo, because this comic tells that he can solve many problems which appear in Congo. They feel like losing their family which is actually in contrast with the reality, where the Belgians are the colonizer in Congo. So, here the writer, Hergé wants to cover the

social condition that actually the Belgians are never loved by the Congolese as depicted in the comic because the Belgians always make problems in Congo at that time.

From some explanation above, taken from the part of the comic entitled *The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo* the writer found some countertypes done by the Belgian in order to cover the issue that happened at the time when Congo was under the colonization. That fictional facts shows how Belgians as the colonizer want to rebuild their new image to the public that they are a good nation or a friendly nation with one main character in the comic, Tintin. Most events show that the white people (the Belgian) was treated well by the black people (the Congolese).



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

By knowing the result of the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that countertype is the action to counter the bad side of a group or nation labeled by the other group based on the experiences in the past. However, there are many factors that influence the act of countertype.

In this comic entitled *The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo* the white people (the Belgians) are portrayed as good people. They always show showing good behavior toward black people (the Congolese). They always help the Congolese when they have problems and they can solve every problem. The white people (the Belgians) are also wise in solving the problem. In addition, they are portrayed as good people. They are also treated well by the Congolese, welcomed like family in Congo. All depictions are the opposite of the real condition in the Congo at the time when the comic was made.

After analyzing the data, the writer found some possibilities that influence the depiction of the character in the comic entitled *The Adventure of Tintin Reporter For "Le Petit Vingtieme" In The Congo*, they are the social condition of the author, the kinds of the audiences and also the modes of publishing. Fortunately this comic was published when the regime of white people controlling Africa and Asia. This fact becomes the important factors. The findings and discussion show



the possibilities that influence the author to depict the character in the comic and also the condition in the comic. The countertype action that mostly happened in this comic is the Belgians are kind people. This proves that the propaganda technique is determined into the composition of this literary work because as a matter of fact that Tintin was a fictional character had been used as a tool to spread an idea which is in this research found as a counter typing idea.

Propaganda technique which is based on Cuesta College (2011, para. 1) is seen as a method or approach to spread ideas that cause a further impact on political, commercial, social and religious condition had put this literary work as a work of propaganda. The countertype idea which is used as a tool to propaganda in many ways influenced the social mental construction to the image of the Belgians in Congo or more general the Anglo Saxons in the eyes of world after the colonial era ended.

#### 4.2 Suggestions

In order to complete this thesis the writer suggests for the next researchers who are interested to conduct the literature research to find other objects of the research, in order to show that this theory can be implemented not only in comic but also in other media such as movie, songs, or etc.

The researcher suggests the next researcher to discuss the politic issue using theory of hegemony. It is will be discus about the portrayal of Tintin as representation of Belgian which always helps the Congolese in the comic. That things are used to erase the bad experiences and used by Belgium to keeps the

relation between Congo, because Congo has so many nature resources that will be taken by Belgium and will gives benefit for Belgium.



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# APPENDICES



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3.	5 Maret 2014	Konsultasi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
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13.	11 April 2014	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I
14.	9 Juni 2014	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II
15.	13 Juni 2014	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I
16.	13 Juni 2014	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II
17.	20 Juni 2014	Pengajuan Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing I
18.	21 Juni 2014	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing I
19.	25 Juni 2014	Pengajuan Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing II
20.	27 Juni 2014	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing II
21.	29 Juni 2014	Pengajuan Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing II
22.	10 Juli 2014	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I
23.	10 Juli 2014	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II
24.	15 Juli 2014	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I
25.	15 Juli 2014	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II
26.	17 Juli 2014	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing I
27.	18 Juli 2014	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing II
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29.	24 Juli 2014	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II
30.	14 Agustus 2014	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I

31.	14 Agustus 2014	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II
32.	15 Agustus 2014	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing I
33.	17 Agustus 2014	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing I
34.	19 Agustus 2014	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing II
35.	20 Agustus 2014	ACC Penjilidan Skripsi	Pembimbing I
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