

Abstract of Doctoral Dissertation

The Study of Literature of Japanese Women Writers Dispatched to Indonesia in Wartime Era — Focusing on Hayashi Fumiko

Doctoral Program : Major in Humanities

Graduate School of Letters

Ritsumeikan University

フィットリアナ プスピタ デウイ

Fitriana Puspita Dewi

This study aims to analyze literature works written by Japanese women writers dispatched to Indonesia between 1942 to 1944, under the mission of “Observation to the south” based on Department of Information of Japan Army. The research object is literature works written by three Japanese women writers, Hayashi Fumiko, Koyama Itoko and Sata Ineko. Through work analysis, this study examines the relationship between gender and colonialism, the dualism of the writer's experience in Indonesia, and their personal perspectives in Indonesia.

This dissertation consists of two parts. The first part focuses on Hayashi Fumiko, which analyzes works published during the pre-war and post-war. She wrote her experience living in three regions of Indonesia – Java, Borneo (Kalimantan), and Sumatra – into her literature. The second part is a work of analysis of other authors Koyama Itoko and Sata Ineko who was at the same time dispatched to Indonesia with Hayashi Fumiko.

Chapter one scrutinizes Hayashi Fumiko's travel writing in Indonesia published during the wartime period. This chapter analyzes each region's specialty captured by the author, her cooperation with the military rule on the part, and its specific policy. From the analysis, it can be seen how the author perceived Indonesia and the continuity or discontinuity from pre-war to post-war in her works of literature.

The next chapter, two until four, focuses on Hayashi Fumiko's works which used Indonesia as the background of events and were written post-war. Chapter 2 analyses Hayashi Fumiko's short story “Furui Kaze Atarashii kaze”, in which the author put Borneo as the background of the story. Through this study, Analyzing several turning points of main characters' awareness from pre-war to post-war

which is differentiated into three main parts, “Borneo as fantasy”, “Borneo as reality” and “Borneo as remembrance”. And also, by elaborating the intertextuality of British author Agnes Keith “Borneo: Land below the land”, this study analyzes authors' perspectives on Borneo before and after dispatch.

Chapter three, once again, analyses Hayashi Fumiko's work with Borneo as background, “Borneo Daiya”. Through a bead of diamond form Diamond mining in South Borneo, it represents the multi face of reality of Japanese Imperialism in Borneo.

Chapter four is an analyze of Hayashi Fumiko's short story “Arenno no Niji” which depicts the main character's -a repatriated army from Sumatra- self journey from facing the reality of post war Japan, losing his Identity and to find it again.

The chapter one from second part examined novel “Yashi Shinjyu” written by Koyama Itoko. This study analyzes the subtle war between the language of old and new imperialist nations, Dutch and Japan, within Sumatra heteroglot society. It demonstrates two forms of strategy of Japanese language's infiltration in Sumatra's Multilanguage world, the first one through “language imperialism” and the second through “language hegemony”.

Chapter two is an analysis of short story “Souwa” written by Sata Ineko. It analyzes the psychological development of the main character based on the soundscape in the Sumatra plantation. From this analysis, it can be argued how the writer captured the image of Sumatra through sound depicted in the story, and it is also a representation of author dualism, her supremacy as an agent of imperialist and her anxiety living in a foreign country.

Finally, based on the preceding argument, the last chapter summarizes how the position and negotiation of Japanese women writers in Japanese imperialism.