

The Anti-Colonial Resistance Female Battler Amidst the Guerrilla War Environment in Ernest Hemingway's *For Whom The Bell Tolls*



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ABSTRACT: This research paper discusses the central figure of the anti-colonial resistance female battler around male-dominated strugglers and soldiers for the country freedom movement in Ernest Hemingway's literary work entitled *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. The writer uses post-colonial feminism approach by analyzing the binary opposition to reveal the role difference between the superior men and the inferior woman amidst the guerrilla war environment. The result of this research shows that the anti-colonial resistance female battler, Pilar, has a major role and position to get involved in the battlefield against Fascist colonizers. Amidst the guerilla war environment, Pilar struggles hard to existentially show her position as a real female battler against men domination either her husband, American man, or Fascist soldiers in Spain. Pilar is able to live in mountains, caves, and other rocky places in facing fascist soldiers. Pilar is also able to play a significant role to take over the leadership of the anti-colonial band in blowing the bridge in the war. Pilar shows her cleverness in conceptualizing a war strategic planning in front of the male strugglers. Pilar is stereotyped as a courageous, rational, consistent, sensitive female battler with daily house work as a house wife amidst the guerilla war environment.

KEY WORDS: female battler, post-colonial feminism, guerrilla war environment, binary opposition, Pilar's stereotype

I. INTRODUCTION

Literary work discussion this present time tends to turn from structural into post-structural study. One of the popular approaches to analyse literary works based on post-structural study is feminism, a hot topic which is much talked about by contemporary people today. Feminism can be said as gender ideology vocalized by women all over the world or women movement to equalize their right and position to men in some ways. This movement emerges due to men's dominance over women in all aspects of life conducted by feminists. The term "feminist" refers to a political position construction, while the word "woman" refers to a biological condition distinction. Feminism is politics, meaning that political power alters the relationship of life power between men and women covering all structures of life such as family, education, economy, law, and culture in a society (Weedon, 1987:6).

The booming of feminism approach in literature is inseparable from the flourishing women movement in America and England. Women movement in both countries gives a lot of inspiration for literary writers to write many feminism ideas and gender roles in their literary works; one of them is Earnest Hemingway. He writes many literary works in the form of novel, short story, and essay. His novel entitled *For Whom the Bell Tolls* pervades gender ideology or feminism which is reflected in the main character to struggle against Fascist colonizers during civil war in Spain. The main female character, Pilar, in the novel is described as a brave, tough, strong woman, living in a cave during the war along with the loyalists for the Republic, and being the anti-colonial band leader amidst the guerrilla war environment in blowing out the bridge.

The phenomena of the anti-colonial female battler, Pilar, amidst the male-dominated war environment in the novel, interests the writer to discuss further regarding her movement, role, and position as the effects of colonialism in Spain. This research paper is different from other former papers for it is revealing the Fascist colonization towards common society in Spain generally, as well as the radical reaction of a woman specifically who is subordinated by her husband and colonized by Fascist colonizer amidst the guerrilla war environment, the role and the position of a woman in a war, and the woman stereotype as the anti-colonial female battler.

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II. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1. Research Approach

Based on the background of the research paper which is related to the major phenomena of the woman movement amidst the guerrilla war environment in a colonized country as described in Earnest Hemingway's For Whom The Bell Tolls, the writer analyzes the phenomena in that literary work by using post-colonial feminism approach. Post-colonial feminism research approach is some kind of a literary approach that studies the understanding of woman movement, role, and position as the effects of colonialism politically, economically, socially, and culturally as a central discussion in literary research (Endraswara, 2003:146).

2.2. Method of Data Collection

In writing this paper, the writer uses library research to get accurate supporting data and information in connection with the subject matter of this paper. In addition to the primary written source of Earnest Hemingway's For Whom The Bell Tolls, a number of related books that are considered well-suited and necessary for this paper are studied thoroughly. According to Semi (2012:10), library research is implemented by the researchers in the working room or in a library where they can gain data and information about the object of research through reference books and other sources.

III. DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Pilar as the Anti-Colonial Resistance Female Battler In For Whom the Bell Tolls

3.1.1 Binary Opposition Related to Pilar Position in For Whom the Bell Tolls

In relation to post-colonial feminism approach which analyzes the grand narrative of two striking different points in Earnest Hemingway's For Whom the Bell Tolls in this research paper, binary opposition in this literary work is firstly analyzed. The binary opposition brings up the powerful distinction between man and woman in the guerilla war environment of the story, that is, man position is obviously regarded more superior than woman as described below:

1. The Colonizer Troop (Fascist Soldiers)	The Colonized Woman (Pilar)
2. The Ordinate Man - Husband (Pablo)	The Subordinate Woman - Wife (Pilar)
3. The Realistic, Well-Educated Man (Robert Jordan)	The Mystical, Uneducated Woman (Pilar)

Firstly, based on the binary opposition, the main female character, Pilar, is characterized as the colonized woman, whereas Fascist troops are as the colonizer party. In terms of postcolonial feminism, Pilar is the description of a native woman of Spain citizen whose country is colonized by the Fascist colonizers. As a result of colonization, although Pilar is a woman, she decides to be a guerilla war battler, a war martyr by living in remote mountains, moving from one place to another, running and hiding in a cave located in the rim-rock formation to fight against Fascist troops along with her band amidst the guerilla war environment. The Fascist colonizers have the great power relation to occupy, oppress, as well as kill the native people who are technologically weaker with simple weapons, because the colonizers are completely armed with a very modern military technology.

Secondly, the main female character of the novel, Pilar, is positioned as Pablo's wife and Pablo is the former guerilla band leader. Pilar is said to be the mujer of Pablo. She is Pablo's woman so far with whom he leads the band in runaway site. As his woman, Pilar is subordinated to be a number-two person in any strategic decision making for war and the bridge mission led by the ordinate Pablo. However, when Pablo rejects the blowing-out bridge mission--since he considers that the primary mission of the guerilla band is to hide and save them from Fascist colonizer enemy, Pilar takes over the guerilla band leadership and becomes the leader of the anti-colonial resistance battler in the band. She keeps persistent with the previous plan to go for war and shows a great power relation to command the member of the band to blow out the bridge who are mostly dominated by male strugglers amidst the guerilla war environment.

Thirdly, the binary opposition indicates Pilar as Loyalist battler and Robert Jordan as a demolition man for the bridge mission. Even though Pilar is merely a relatively old woman with a relatively low education, she is able to show her cleverness in managing the band in front of Robert Jordan, a very well-educated man from America. She is poor in formal education and scientific knowledge, but she is not left so far behind in her way of thinking especially in war strategic planning. She can prove her self-identity as a brave, idealistic, loyal martyr woman to other members of the male struggler band amidst the guerilla war environment. Pilar has a great power relation in the band which is dramatically influential to her friends to join the bridge mission. Robert Jordan with his higher education has realism way of thinking, while Pilar with lower education trusts more in

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mysticism way of thinking. Jordan can not believe in such a mystical mindset to predict future, doom, or happiness. Pilar believes in the gypsy's folktales truth about somebody's fate future by means of predicting one's physical condition such as through one's palm and habits. In terms of mysticism, she has ever talked to Jordan that a man can have an empty feeling when he is awoken too early in the morning; it is almost like the feeling of disaster he has in life for multiplied thousands of times.

3.1.2. Pilar's Stereotype as The Anti-Colonial Resistance Female Battler

Gender ideology is outstandingly pervading from the beginning to the end of Hemingway's For Whom the Bell Tolls which can be viewed through the main character, Pilar, as the anti-colonial resistance female battler amidst the guerrilla war environment mostly dominated by men. Gender is defined as social-cultural distinction based on the construction of biological difference between man and woman, whereas, sex refers to the natural, biological difference traits between them (Budianta, 1998:4). Hemingway, at this point, wants to show the ideas and thought about equality in gender roles between man and woman in war condition. Not merely a man has a significant role to go for war, but also a woman has a right and role to be a guerilla soldier in the battlefield. There is no difference between man and woman as a citizen in implementing their obligation as well as right for country defense, responsibility as well as sense of belonging for country peacefulness.

A woman citizen, Pilar, is described as a woman with a great sense of belonging and loyalty for Spain Republic, and is willing to sacrifice her life to save the country from Fascist colonizer troops. Pilar shows her role and position very differently compared to common other women as a female citizen who struggles hard for the country freedom movement. Woman stereotype or the oversimplified standardized woman image, as part of fundamental concept for post-colonial feminism approach in literature that emerges in the main character, Pilar, is described below:

1. Pilar as a Brave and Barbarous Battler in Facing the Colonizers

Not many women have bravery and over self-confidence to go for war by risking their life such as Pilar. The majority of women are afraid to die as a martyr or suffer from bloodshed in the battlefield, even they are crying hysterically and are traumatic just hearing the war. Different from any common women, Pilar is not an ordinary woman. She is a very brave, barbarous woman. She is very courageous to show her principle as a strong woman by deciding to join the bridge mission. She is also resisting Pablo, the former leader in the band as well as her husband, who does not want to support the bridge mission and rejects the big plan.

Pilar appears with her power before all of the men to convince that the bridge mission must be put as the main priority amidst the guerilla war environment. Pilar, as the *mujer* of Pablo, is so daring to disobey him as her leader; she takes over the band leadership and leads them to blow out the bridge. Her presence affects others mentally to do the same thing as she does. Pilar is characterized to be braver than Pablo to face life and death for the sake of the Republic she loves, a cold-blooded woman who likes seeing her enemy's bloodshed in her hands. Due to her mentality, the gypsy labels Pilar as a barbarous woman. This indicates that Pilar is more than a man in guerilla strugglers' eyes as viewed in the following quotation.

"And how is she, the *mujer* of Pablo?"

"Something barbarous," the gypsy grinned. "Something very barbarous.

If you think Pablo is ugly you should see his woman. But brave.

A hundred times braver than Pablo. But something barbarous."

(Hemingway, 2003:27)

2. Pilar as a Rational and Objective Battler in Doing Something

In general, women rely primarily on their feeling rather than thinking, heart rather than mind, emotion rather than reason, but Pilar is totally different from them all. She is very rational, so logical to do something in her life especially in facing Spanish war. For instance; she chooses to blow out the bridge rather than the next train or other projects as Pablo wishes. This is because she thinks that by blowing out the bridge into ruins, there will be no more access for the Fascist soldiers to cross the deep ravine and river and arrive in saw mill area. If it happens, the cave where they hide will sooner or later be known and they will be shot dead one by one by the enemy troops. The Republic wants the bridge to be blown out because the bridge existence is very significant rather than the other as quoted below.

"I'm for the Republic," the woman of Pablo said happily.

"And the Republic is the bridge. Afterwards we will have time for other projects."

(Hemingway, 2003:56)

Another example of Pilar's rationality is that she urges Robert Jordan to make love with Maria soon because there is so much time any longer. Pilar reminds them not to waste the time, for the unknown danger that threatens to end up their happiness is close to them. If they can not make good use of the very short time for love-making, they will lose times of happiness in their

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life. This is due to two-day left approaching the mission for blowing out the bridge. This indicates that Pilar is very logical, rational, and critical in doing something amidst the guerilla war environment viewed as follows.

"Did you make love?" the woman said.

"What did she say?"

"She would not tell me."

"I neither."

"Then you made love," the woman said. "Be careful with her as you can."

(Hemingway, 2003:94-95)

Pilar is also an objective woman in judging something or someone, such as respecting Robert Jordan more in his ideas, bravery, and spirit to blow out the bridge rather than Pablo. Although Pablo is her husband, her country partner, her leader in the band before, Pilar can not agree with his rejection and objection for the bridge mission. Considering the fact that the existence of the bridge is really pivotal, the bridge mission is the main project the Loyalists for Republic have to execute immediately. Other demolition projects will be done after the bridge mission. Pilar's objective attitude is also seen when she feels guilty for oftentimes being so rude and getting mad at Maria, she deeply apologizes to her by speaking very frankly and conceding her feeling of jealousy with her. She elaborates that there is something missing in her life because Maria, who is regarded as her daughter, is no longer hers but Jordan's wife to-be as quoted below.

"I'm sorry I was rude to thee, guapa".

"I don't know what has held me today. I have an evil temper."

"Nay, it is worse than anger," Pilar said, looking across at the peaks.

"Yes, he can have thee," Pilar said and looked at neither of them.

"I have never wanted thee. But I am jealous."

"He can have thee," Pilar said and ran her finger around the lobe of the girl's ear.

"But I am very jealous."

(Hemingway, 2003:166)

3. Pilar as a Consistent, Firm, and Authoritarian Battler in Speech

The difference between women in common and Pilar is that Pilar is more consistent in principle, more firm in decision-making, and more authoritarian in speech to anyone, including to her man, Pablo. Not all people can be consistent in their principle on and on, yet Pilar can always be. Once she makes up her mind to do something, she remains going on with it. When she has already decided to join the bridge mission plan, she does not change her mind until the execution day. While having decided to make Jordan and Maria get closer and set Maria free from her, she keeps consistent with it, although she feels jealous for losing Maria.

Pilar is also so firm and authoritarian in speech in making a decision, nobody can hinder her willingness and principle choice to be the leader of the band including Pablo amidst the guerilla war environment. No one in the group of male strugglers is able to reject her question, offer or request to join the bridge mission. In her friends' point of view, Pilar has such a great dignity that they abide psychologically to what she commands. All of the members of the guerilla band, whose all of whom are men, cohesively seem obedient and follow her decision as a leader for the bridge mission. Such a manner is very rarely found in any ordinary women as revealed in following quotation.

"I am for the bridge."

"I am for the bridge and against thee," the wife of Pablo said. "Nothing more."

"I am also for the bridge," the man with the flat face and the broken nose said, crushing the end of the cigarette on the table.

"To me the bridge means nothing," one of the brothers said.

"I am for the mujer of Pablo."

"Equally," said the other brother.

"Equally," the gypsy said.

(Hemingway, 2003:55)

Many times, she states assertively before Pablo that she now commands the guerilla band in the cave, nobody but her as a new leader amidst the guerilla war environment. Pablo can do nothing to hamper Pilar's new leadership, he is just grumbling and muttering words with restrained frown. Pilar considers Pablo as coward, for he fears of death in blowing the bridge. With her rage, she talks to Pablo that he can stay there if he wishes with food and drink provided as quoted below.

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"Nothing," the woman of Pablo said. "And do not try to frighten me, coward."

"Coward," Pablo said bitterly.

"Not in joke," the woman said. "Here I command! Haven't you heard la gente?

Here no one commands but me. You can stay if you wish and eat of the food and drink of wine, but too bloody much, and share in the work if thee wishes.

But here I command.

She went on, "Listen to me drunkard. You understand who commands here?"

(Hemingway, 2003:58-59)

4. Pilar as a Sensitive and Mystical Battler with Something or Someone

In general things, Pilar can be categorized as a sensitive woman in dealing with something or someone. Anyway, Pilar is a woman, so her sensitiveness anytime can emerge, being expressed in her behavior as the reflection of her feeling. This kind of stereotype is commonly possessed by women from any race, ethnic, or nationality throughout the world. When the first time Pilar asks Robert Jordan's palm, she takes a look at it carefully and predicts Jordan destiny in the bridge mission with her mystical intuition power she has. Based on the text of the novel, Pilar does not tell Jordan about what she has already looked at his hands, regarding his fate future in the band in the next three days after the bridge mission. She is just silent and lets Jordan do the best thing for the demolition plan. Her feeling of reluctance to answer Jordan's question means that there will be something wrong with him someday. This is finally true because at the end of the story, Jordan fails to escape from multiple shooting of Fascist troops. Pilar's attitude to keep silent without smiling proves that she is sensitive with one's feeling, she does not want to break or hurt Jordan's heart after hearing Pilar's mystical explanation. Definitely, Jordan as an American martyr with higher education does not believe in such a mystical prediction, he trusts more with a good strategy in implementing a successful mission by planning it scientifically, professionally as this following quotation.

"Let me see thy hand," the woman said. Robert Jordan put his hand out and the woman opened it, held it in her own big hand, rubbed her thumb over it and looked at it, carefully, then dropped it. She stood up. He got up too and she looked at him without smiling.

"What did you see in it?" Robert Jordan asked her.

"I don't believe in it. You won't scare me."

"Nothing she told him. I saw nothing in it."

"Yes, you did. I am only curious. I do not believe in such things."

(Hemingway, 2003:35)

Pilar's sensitiveness emerges when she has to see Maria have a love relationship and make love with Jordan. Impulsively, she gets too emotional, gets too angry with Maria very often since she is so jealous with them that Maria is no longer with hers. She psychologically feels something valuable missing within her life. Her sensitivity is expressed from harsh remarks she utters to Maria each time Pilar sees her with Jordan. However, Maria is treated like a loving daughter by Pilar, although she is just taken and rescued from Fascist soldiers' captive train amidst the guerilla war environment. Therefore, Pilar feels empty and sensitive to let Maria go off from her lap as described below.

"I have never wanted thee. But I am jealous."

"He can have thee," Pilar said and ran her finger around the lobe of the girl's ear.

"But I am very jealous."

(Hemingway, 2003:166)

5. Pilar as a Battler with Woman's Daily House Work

Commonly, like any other women in the world, Pilar is also willing doing daily house work as Pablo's wife. Doing house chores is part of Pilar's activity around other anti-colonial male battlers. Pilar does the work with her consciousness and integrity to help others in the cave where the guerilla band hides. Pilar's daily house work which is normally done is cooking and serving meal for all of the battler band members. Although Pilar is close to man's character traits, she remains willing to do house works that are usually done by women in the world. Such a thing proves that Pilar does not neglect her roles as a wife for a man besides having a role as a woman struggler, going for war against Fascist soldiers. Thus, she has double roles as a feminist as well as a common woman with cooking activity for men amidst the guerilla war environment as quoted below.

"I said she cooks well to please her. But mostly she helps the mujer of Pablo."

He could see the wife of Pablo had turned now from the cooking fire and was listening. When he said the word bridge everyone was quiet.

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(Hemingway, 2003:54)

Of all stereotypes mentioned above, it can be concluded that Pilar has more man's stereotype rather than woman. Therefore, even though Pilar is a woman amidst the guerilla war environment, she definitely deserves to be called a post-colonial feminist battler whose life struggle is primarily going for war against male Fascist colonization in Spain.

IV. CONCLUSION

Ernest Hemingway's For Whom The Bell Tolls reveals the hard struggle of the anti-colonial female battler against Fascist colonization in Spain war. Pilar, the central character in the novel, is a woman positioned as the inferior. Nevertheless, in term of post-colonial feminism perspective, Pilar has the ability to show a great, complexed role more than men in general around the guerilla war environment. She is a colonized woman, a men's wife, a motherly woman, and a guerilla war leader. Pilar is not only a woman, but also a great battler in the battlefield. She is stereotyped as a courageous, rational, consistent, sensitive female battler with woman's daily house work as a house wife.

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