



PACIFISM AS REFLECTED IN MEL GIBSON'S MOVIE *HACKSAW RIDGE*

A FINAL PROJECT

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

For S-1 Degree in American Studies

In English Department, Faculty of Humanities

Diponegoro University

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SEMARANG

2021

PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer states truthfully that this final project is compiled by him without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any universities. In addition, the writer also ascertains that he does not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned.

Semarang, March 05, 2021



Kanza Damar Descartes

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“I think, therefore I am”

(Rene Descartes)

“Di dalam hidup ada saat untuk berhati-hati”

(Barasuara - Taifun)

This final project is devoted to

*my beloved parents, girlfriend, best friends,
and everyone else who assisted me in completing it.*

APPROVAL

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to God Almighty, Allah SWT, who has given the writer strength and courage, allowing the project on "Pacifism as Reflected in Mel Gibson's Movie *Hacksaw Ridge*" to be finished. On this occasion, the writer wishes to express his heartfelt appreciation to the following people for their assistance in completing this project. The writer's deepest appreciation and gratitude are extended to Rifka Pratama, S.Hum.,M.A as his academic adviser, who provided unending feedback, constructive criticism, counsel, suggestions, and encouragement, This project would not have been finished without it. The writer owes a debt of gratitude to the following people:

1. Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum, as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University;
2. Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A., as the Head of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University;
3. Rifka Pratama, S.Hum., M.A, as the final project advisor for the writer Thank you for your support, encouragement, helpful corrections, clear advice, and recommendations in completing this final project;

4. The writer's parents, Agus Suryanto, S.T,M.T and Tien Andis, who are never tired of him. Thank you for the abundance of patience and prays;
5. The writer's girlfriend, Dwiani Bramastiti, S.IP, thank you for your support and love;
6. The writer's friends in English Department of Diponegoro University class of 2016, especially in American Studies class;
7. The writer's friend in Japanese and Culture of Diponegoro University class of 2017 : Affi Kazama
8. The writer's friends in Soegijapranata Catholic University, especially for Eka Widyastuti and Nana. Thank you for your support.
9. "We Dem Boyz"; Benedictus, Rizky, Issac - thank you for supports

This project is also far from perfect, as the writer recognizes. As a result, all constructive feedback and recommendations to improve this project would be welcomed by the writer. Finally, the writer suggests that the readers can find this project useful.

Semarang, March 05, 2021



Kanza Damar Descartes

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ABSTRACT

Mel Gibson's movie *Hacksaw Ridge* depicts the experience of a Conscientious objector who follows World War II without using weapons and kills a human named Desmond Doss. This extended essay focuses on the main character Desmond Doss in the *Hacksaw Ridge* movie. This paper's aim is to clarify the pacifism that reflect in Desmond Doss when he defend the ideology of pacifism while joining the army. Data is collected from electronic books, journals, papers, and online documents by using library research. In the intrinsic aspect, the writer discusses the theme, conflict, and character. Meanwhile, the extrinsic aspect discusses pacifism theory. The conclusions of this extended essay indicate that Desmond Doss reflected the principle of pacifism non-violence in the category of contingent pacifism.

Keywords: Pacifism, non-violence, Conscientious objector, World War II

1. INTRODUCTION

Halstead and Taylor (1996:169) describe “the moral values as 'principles, basic beliefs, standards or habits which serve as a guideline or as a basis of reference for making decisions, or the assessment of beliefs or actions.’”. Over time moral values may be affected by the surrounding environment or culture. As stated by Daniel Pekarsky in *The Role of Culture in Moral Development* (1998) :

If the society around us embodies and encourages compliance with desirable social standards, it continues to call for action in a person that is compliant with these norms; it may lead us to act far better than we would otherwise.

From the stated above that culture surrounding, or society plays a large role to affect moral values of individuals. With the process of the formation of moral values, a doctrine of moral thinking has arisen in which "violence is immoral but even the use of force to fight, punish or avoid violence is still morally wrong." (Wasserstrom R.1970:63). This case is the same as pacifism's notion, where violence is unjustifiable.

Pacifism explains the general definition of commitment to non-violence for antiwar commitment in the narrow sense. Holmes coined a similar term, "nonviolentism," is a term used to describe a viewpoint of pacifism that goes beyond anti-war and its opposition to all acts of violence (Holmes 2013:157). According to Javier Alcade in the book “Pacifism”(2013), Pacifism rejects war and other manifestations of violence by combining personal non-participation in war with a

commitment to settle a dispute by peaceful means. It can be concluded that pacifism is a person's view of disagreement with violence or can be said to be non-violence. Pacifism considers there is a better way to solve a dispute because it assumes that there is peace that makes it possible to resolve all existing problems but not through violence that can make war.

Many films are found with a conception of pacifism as the main topic. One of them is *Hacksaw Ridge* movie. The movie depicts the experiences of Desmond Doss, played by Andrew Garfield. In the movie, the main character is an American soldier during World War II when America is battling with Japan for Okinawa Island. Desmond Doss, as a young child, almost kills his younger brother, Hal Doss. This experience and his seventh-day Adventist affirm the conviction of Desmond in the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." Doss was encouraged to join the army at the start of World War II and expected to serve as a war medic. Desmond Doss had several difficult experiences during training, and Desmond Doss was put under Sergeant Howell's command. He excelled physically, but he became an outcast among his fellow soldier for refusing to wield a rifle and practice on Saturday (Sabbath Days). Desmond Doss is considered a conscientious objector by Captain Glover because he has violated the military system by refusing to carry a weapon, resulting in Desmond Doss being sent to the war court. The movie tells Desmond Doss's concepts which refused to kill humans and wear or use any gun or firearm of any sort. The story itself indicates that this movie dominates the notion of pacifism

muchly. The writer chooses to examine the character of Desmond Doss in *Hacksaw Ridge* to observe the behavior of movies with conceptions of pacifism as their main topic can be found in "Hacksaw Ridge" and how pacifism reflected in this movie.

1.2 Research Problem

1.2.1 How is the pacifism depicted in the movie by Desmond Doss ?

1.3 Aim of The Study

1.3.1 To describe and analyze the intrinsic aspects of the movie *Hacksaw Ridge*.

1.3.2 To explain the pacifism of Desmond Doss when he tried to maintain his ideology of pacifism when he joined the army

1.4 Scope of the study

The writer limits the topic of discussion in order to make a thorough analysis. The writer concentrates the analysis on both intrinsic and extrinsic aspects, which include the process and categorization of pacifism towards the main character. The intrinsic aspects consist of theme, conflict, and character. On the extrinsic elements, the writer only focuses on the act of pacifism that is reflected in the character of Desmond Doss.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Intrinsic Aspects

The basic components or characteristics of a story are called intrinsic aspects. Intrinsic aspects such as theme, story, setting, style, character, and point of view create literary works' structure. (DiYanni 2001:44). Some intrinsic elements have their role. Intrinsic aspects give the beauty of the literary work itself and add a higher value to the literary work, not just as a result of literature without any intent, sense, and message (Mulyawan 2015:8)

2.1.1 Theme

Jones(1968:82) defines theme as the author's central concept or "wisdom" that the authors implements. To find out the theme or idea, Viewers or readers have to determine what their primary aim of the story, but some authors stated the theme of the story implicitly or explicitly, as stated by Abrams *in A Glossary of Literary Terms*:

The term "theme" is frequently interchanged with "motive," but it refers to the underlying concept or principle that the imaginative work is supposed to embody and make convincing to the reader, whether indirect or direct (1999:170).

It is stated based on the following previous description, that themes can be identified within the context of imaginative work, whether it is addressed indirectly or directly

2.1.2 Conflict

Conflict is a part of the film where conflict arises from the results of the relationships between characters in the story. Conflict is a very important instrument in the story. If there is no conflict there is no story (Wellek and Werren 1997:8). in this case, the conflict describes the dynamics of the story and becomes the basis of story development.

According to H. Porter Abbott in *The Cambridge Introduction to Narrative* (2008) book, In a single story, the conflict may occur at several stages, and the characters can be engaged in several conflicts with several opposition forces.

Abbot also divides five types of conflict: man versus self, man versus society, man versus man, man versus nature, and man versus the supernatural. Man versus man is a conflict that includes stories where characters are in conflict with each other (Rand 2009:34). This conflict may be overt opposition, as in gunfighting or heist, or it may be a more subtle conflict between two or more characters' interests. Man versus self saying that “the conflict is a matter of battling internal problems” Rand (ibid:36). Man versus society is a character conflict against a tradition, an organization, a law, or any other social construct. (Edwards 2020). Man versus nature Rand (2009:35) claim that “conflict is an external battle that positioning a hero battling with an animal or a force of nature,” examples of force with nature such as struggling with tornado or earthquake, etc. The last is man versus supernatural; it is a

conflict that happens when the protagonist finds himself or herself pitted against a vengeful god or a mighty supernatural power (Thompson 2018).

2.1.3 Character

The character is the most important part of a movie because it is the individual who will search out and complete the storyline. Apart from that, characters can also convey a message or the main idea of a plot. As Abrams pointed out :

Characters portrayed in a dramatic or narrative work that the reader interprets as having unique moral, intellectual, and emotional characteristics based on inferences drawn from what people say and how they say it (conversation) and what they're doing (activity) (1999:33).

From the above description, it is clear that the character plays a major role in helping the audience to understand the story in the movie. Furthermore, Characters can be classified into two types. The character is split into flat and round characters. The difference between flat and round characters is explained below.

According to Forster, a flat character (also known as a form of two-dimensional thing) is based on —a single idea or consistency, is portrayed without a lot of individualizing complexity, and can thus be described relatively well in a single sentence or phrase. A round character is dynamic in nature and extent, and is presented with a subtle oddity; as a result, such a character is as difficult to explain as an individual in real life, and it has the ability to stun us (Abrams, 1999: 33).

It can be sums up that a flat character can be identified from a round character by the way the character is designed and depicted. Typically a flat character lacks

complexity and is designed on a specific trait or principle. In contrast, a round character is commonly characterized with complexity and depth.

2.2 Extrinsic Aspect

According to Semi (1988:35), an extrinsic aspect is the way in which literary works are interpreted using similar theories and to gain a deeper understanding of the material as well as the theory used to examine the topic.

2.2.1 Seventh-day Adventist Christian

An action or decision can be influenced from various backgrounds, one of which is religion or beliefs Seventh-day Adventist . According to Smylie (1985:12) Seventh-day Adventists have the same fundamental values as Protestant Christians, such as accepting the Bible's authority, acknowledging the nature of human sin and the need for repentance, and believing in Christ's atoning work. like seventh day adventism belief, in general a belief teaches goodness and avoids despicable acts, one form of this teaching is pacifism.

2.2.2 Pacifism

According to Andrew Fiala in *Transformative Pacifism: Critical Theory and Practice* (2018:1), "*pacifism is a systematic moral and social theory that is unified. Pacifism, as a moral theory, postulates harmony as the highest good. It criticizes violence while encouraging non-violent action.*" From the statement above, pacifism is closely related to a moral value, where moral values teach violence to be avoided.

Pacifism is best understood as a positive theory that postulates peace as the goal of human life while advocating non-violence means to pursue this purpose. (Fiala 2018:3). In terms of non-violence in pacifism, Fiala (2018:17) describes “is a concept used to describe actions that seeks to avoid coercion, to limit the infliction of harm, and to avoid the use of power in order to dominate, degrade, or dehumanize. It seeks to build rather than destroy”. In this case, non-violence pacifist holds an anti violence attitude that pacifist did not use any violence in doing something purposely, . pacifism has the ideal principle goal of critique of violence and call for non violence where "Violence is limited as a means for promoting peace because it is irrational and negative and thus unable by itself to build a positive and lasting peace”(Fiala 2018:16). From all the theoretical statements above, it can be concluded that pacifism is a person’s view of disagreement with violence or can be said to be non-violence. Pacifism considers there is a better way to solve a dispute because it assumes that there is peace that makes it possible to resolve all existing problems but not through violence that can make war.

Pacifist rejects or avoids violence and war. However, there is a certain level of how pacifists avoid or reject violence and war. Namely, maximum and minimum pacifism, which is “Maximum pacifism, opposing all kinds of violence and war. Minimum versions of pacifism stray away from this in a methodical way.” (Fiala 2007:168). Maximum pacifism is closely linked to the absolute pacifism, but minimal pacifism shares certain characteristics with contingent pacifism. It is possible to assume that there is a level of rejecting or avoiding violence and war in pacifism.

In its development, pacifism encompasses a wide range of ideas and commitments to live up to pacifism's objectives. Different concepts or variants of pacifism are as fundamental as non-violence or the prohibition of acts of violence, one of which is absolute and contingent pacifism.

The term "absolute pacifism" refers to a total and fundamental rejection of war. (Fiala 2018:163). In some way, absolute pacifism also rejects the use of violence because war is related with the violence. From an ethical and moral point of view, that "Absolute pacifism holds moral principles are timeless and unchangeable, and that no exceptions should be provided." (Fiala 2018:163). It means that absolute pacifism states that war is always wrong based on immutable moral principles that do not change, and there are no exceptions. It can be concluded according to the previous statement, absolute pacifism claims that war and violence are both fundamentally false based on moral value.

Relate with moral values; Moral values are also taught in religion. Therefore, religion can also influence absolute pacifism. one of them is the view of non-violence as a religious commandment. One of them is Thomas Merton's analysis of Gandhi's greater spiritual perspective and most of the other absolute pacifists. "A completely pure nonviolence activity, as Gandhi saw it, requires a fully clear spiritual foundation, both in being and in God." (Merton 1971:209). Moreover, it is written in *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy: Pacifism* (2006) that "absolute pacifism also appears in Christianity in Matthew and Luke, it is about non-resistance to evil". However, absolute pacifism is considered a myth because the ideal for absolute non-violence is

nearly impossible to achieve because of the problem of personal self-defence (Fiala 2008:165). Nevertheless, the problem of self-defence can be resolved with the depth of religion as Christian Pacifism puts it, “As Christians, we have the choice of death rather than living with the violence.”(Myron 2004:1). It can be summed up that absolute pacifism is deeply connected with religion.

Contingent pacifism refers to non-absolute pacifism. Contrary to absolute pacifism, contingent pacifism, according to (Fiala 2018:163) Contingent pacifism is generally understood as a principled rejection of a specific war. It also refers to the fact that contingent pacifism may well be founded on a rejection of a particular military rule or set of military policies in this circumstance. While absolute pacifism often forbids war, it differs from contingent pacifism, where contingent pacifists may obtain permission or even have to fight under certain circumstances and may even refuse it under certain circumstances. It is called conditional pacifism, as stated by Larry May in the book *Contingent Pacifism and The Moral Risk of Participating in War* (2011) “Contingent pacifism does not always oppose all wars that have occurred, because it is seen from experience that situations can change radically at one time. In the future and in a radical way that we cannot anticipate”. It can be summed up from the statement above that contingent pacifism does not prohibit warfare and still carries the primary mission of pacifism that it is still pursued without violence but still sees all available options, including war. This pacifism focuses more on looking at conditions and situations at war.

. Contingent pacifism can be concluded that contingent pacifism is very different from absolute pacifism in terms of background, where contingent pacifism is based on a choice or conditional pacifism commitment.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Methods

The writer uses a library research method to gather research data. The writer's references include movies, printed books, articles, journals, and dictionaries. Library research is “an inquiry containing known evidence, speculation, rational, rigorously applied methods, verification, assessment, replication, and essentially an analysis of findings that extend understanding is how library research is described” (George, 2008:22-23). The writer constantly collaborates electronic media in order to locate additional journals, books and websites on the topic of *Hacksaw Ridge* movie, which can not be found on printed versions.

3.2 Methods of Approach

The writer applies an exponential approach to examine the intrinsic aspect of the analysis. According to Guerin, “The exponential approach addresses the term's inclusiveness, implying several definitions for motif, illustration, sign, and archetype at the same time.” (1992:197).

Guerin further said much more about the meaning of exponential approach. "exponent is derived from the Latin exponere, which means "to bring out," with the extended meaning of to describe."(2005:143). The writer uses an exponential approach to compose an overview of narrative elements such as theme, conflict, character.

The writer intends for a sociology of literature approach for the extrinsic aspects. Sociological literature is "a critic who examines literature in its cultural, economic, and political aspects of composition and reception. Sociological Literature, from a sociological perspective, tends to criticize culture, including attitudes, manners, and social relations." (Kennedy,Gioia 1976:94)

4. ANALYSIS

4.1 Theme

Hacksaw Ridge is an American movie that tells Desmond Doss as a conscientious objector and his pacifism principle. Thus, the pacifism aspect appears as the movie's theme during the scene when Desmond Doss was questioned about his status as a conscientious objector¹ by Captain Jack Glover when he joined the military training . There is a dialogue to strengthen in :

Capt. Glover : You're a "Conscientious Objector?"

¹ Conscientious Objector (John H. Matheson, 2009) Individuals who reject participating in war because of their religious, moral, or ethical views are said to be opposed to military service.

Desmond : No, sir, I am a conscientious cooperater. I volunteered for active duty and signed on to be a medic.
 Capt. Glover : Are you screwing with me, Doss?
 Desmond : No, sir. I don't have a problem wearing a uniform or saluting the flag or doing my duty; is just carrying a gun and taking off the human life.

00:37:33 - 00:37:43

It can be derived from the previous dialogue, this movie shows pacifism with the main character Desmond Doss joining in a war against Japan during the second world war. The main idea of the movie *Hacksaw Ridge* is pacifism, as the main character's main motivation is to join the war to defend his country. by practicing the principle of non-violence by refusing to kill humans and carry weapons as stated by Desmond when arguing with Capt. Glover “*No, sir. I don't have a problem wearing a uniform or saluting the flag or doing my duty; is just carrying a gun and taking off the human life*” (*Hacksaw Ridge* 00:37:33 - 00:37:43). As stated from Desmond its reflects the principles of pacifism.

4.2 Conflict

The conflict in *Hacksaw Ridge* movie begins with the Man versus man conflict, where Smitty confronts Desmond when he finds out that Desmond does not believe in violence and not practicing violence. The conflict can be proven through the following dialogue :

Smitty : So,how come you don't fight?You think you're better than us?
 Desmond : No.
 Smitty : What if you attacked?
(Suddenly, Smitty hit Desmond in the face, startled and nearly knocked him out)
 Smitty : The Bible says to turn the other cheek, don't it?
(Desmond was silent and did nothing, still holding the mark of the blow)
 Smitty : See, I don't think this is a question of religion, fellas. I think this is cowardice, plain and simple, Is that right, Doss? Are you chickenshit, that it? Go on, take a poke.
(Desmond is still silent and does not take revenge)

40:31-41:02

The dialogue above proves that Desmond has a man versus man conflict with Smitty as Smitty stated “*So,how come you don't fight?You think you're better than us?*” (Hacksaw Ridge 40:31-41:02) wherein the conflict Smitty dislikes the ideology that Desmond Doss holds is considered to be greater than him because he refuses to use weapons and use violence. From the conflict itself, Desmond reflects the pacifism belief from the way he respond a punch from Smitty where he is not responding back with the violence. The conflict itself also prevented Desmond Doss from practicing pacifism non-violence during his training period.

Also, there is a man versus society conflict that dominates this movie between Desmond's principles and the military system. It was stated in the dialogue when Desmond was in military psychiatry.

Col.Stelzer : Was it god who told you not to pick up a rifle?
 Desmond : God says not to kill, That's one of his most important commandments.
 Col. Stelzer : Most people take that to mean, "don't commit murder. War is a completely different set of circumstances."
 Desmond : Jesus said, "a new commandment I give unto you, "that you love one another, just as I have loved you."
 Col. Stelzer : This is Satan himself we're fighting
 Desmond : I can see that, sir, and that is why I joined up. But I'm sorry, I will not bear arms.

43:00-43:30

In the dialogue above where Desmond stated *"I can see that, sir, and that is why I joined up. But I'm sorry, I will not bear arms"* (Hacksaw Ridge 43:00-43:33) it indicates that Desmond has a conflict with the military where he refuses to carry weapons and kill humans, the use of weapons is a military system that is necessary to implement as well as killing enemies or humans in the context of war. with the man versus society conflict, this reflects the principle of pacifism, which tends to the pacifism contingent

4.3 Character

In terms of character, the main character Desmond Doss at the beginning of the story, has only one trait, namely non-violence by refusing to carry weapons and kill humans, and also only wants to save human lives as a war paramedic. Furthermore, the character Desmond in this movie is very static, were at the beginning and the end of the movie, they still stick to pacifism or non-violence. It's illustrated in the dialogue below, which covers the beginning and end of the story.

Desmond : I have to enlist, I can't stay here while all of them go fight for me.
 Dorothy : Yes, you can. You can stay here
 Desmond : I have to. I want to be a medic. I figure I'll be saving people, not killing them

23:22-23:28



Desmond Doss, *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016)

The dialogue above is part of the dialogue at the beginning of the movie, where Desmond declares the first time he refuses to kill any human. Furthermore is another piece of evidence to prove about character of Desmond Doss.

Soldier : Captain.
 Capt. Glover : It's good to see you, kid.
 Soldier : Captain Glover, sir.
 Capt Glover : How'd you get down, son?
 Soldier : Doss. Howell's still up there
 Capt. Glover : What, Howell and Doss did this?
 Soldier : Mostly just Doss.

1:5:29 – 1:54:43

The dialogue above tells where Desmond tries to save all the soldiers who injured or dead on the cliff alone without using weapons and not killing humans

during the war. Desmond saved the soldier by sending the soldiers from the top of the cliff down to the camp in large numbers at the end of the story. In the dialogue, it is evident that Desmond Doss still holds the character trait of pacifism or non-violence until the story ends. It can be concluded from all dialogue above that Desmond Doss' character is a Flat Character where there is no change in characteristics and only has one trait or idea, namely pacifism or nonviolent from the beginning to the end of the story.

4.4 Desmond Doss's Pacifism

Desmond Doss reflects pacifism's nature from the beginning of the story until the end of the story, namely non-violence. This section will discuss the pacifism embraced by Desmond Doss.

4.4.1 Absolute Pacifism

Absolute pacifism is depicted in the main character of Desmond Doss. Desmond Doss does pacifism with a religious background as a Christian Seven Day Adventism. The use of religion that Desmond Doss begins at the beginning of the story, Desmond's deep religion is caused by an incident when he was a kid, he almost killed his younger brother Hal Desmond by accident. After the incident occurred, Desmond realized that it was hazardous and sinful when he saw the picture of the ten commandments in his house where he focused on thou shall not kill. From that incident, Desmond became a turning point to be religious and adhere to non-violence.

With his religion's depth, he was willing to die if a Japanese soldier attacked him to avoid violence. We can see this from the sample dialogue below.

Capt. Glover : I don't give a rat's ass about your principles because the Japs don't. If one of them attacks you and some wounded soldier, what are you gonna do? Hit him with your Bible?
 Desmond : I'm prepared to give my life for my men.
 51:50-51:59

In addition, the use of religion is very thick in the character of Desmond Doss in carrying out the task where he does not want to do duties on the Sabbath day. It can be proven through the dialogue below.

Capt. Glover : Is there anything else that we can do to ensure that you have a comfortable stay here with us?
 Sgt. Howell : He doesn't want to work on Saturdays, sir.
 Desmond :Well, Saturdays... I'm a seventh-day Adventist. So, Saturday is my sabbath, so I'm not allowed to work then.
 Capt. Glover : I don't think that poses a problem, do you, sergeant?, We shall simply ask the enemy not to invade on the sabbath, 'cause private Doss here is at prayer.
 38:01 – 38:21

From all dialogue above, it shows Desmond Doss very dominant in using religion, with him willing to die if attacked by Japanese soldiers to avoid the use of violence so as not to lead to murder and he refused to work on the sabbath day. this reflects absolute pacifism which is motivated by the depth of religion.

Absolute pacifism based on all particular wars and violence should be eliminated or rejected. However, Desmond Doss's use of absolute pacifism is minimum because Desmond does not oppose or reject the existence of wars but only avoids or rejects violence in practicing absolute pacifism. Absolute pacifism minimum can be proven in the dialogue that already listed in the theme section where Desmond states, *"No sir. I don't have a problem wearing a uniform or saluting the flag or doing my duty; is just carrying a gun and taking off the human life."* (Hacksaw Ridge, 00:37:33 - 00:37:43). From all the evidence above, it can be concluded that absolute pacifism is depicted in the character of Desmond Doss but with minimum category.

4.4.2 Contingent Pacifism

In *Hacksaw Ridge* movie, contingent pacifism is very dominant in Desmond Doss's character. From the start to the end of the stories, Desmond still refuses to carry weapons, and it is a rejection of the military system. There is also a supporting monologue where contingent pacifism dominates in the movie. One example is a monologue when he argued about his reasons for joining the war during a military court.

Desmond : It isn't right that other men should fight and die, that I would just be sitting at home safe. I need to serve. I got the energy and the passion to serve as a medic. Right in the middle with the other guys. No less danger, just..... While everybody else is taking life, I'm going to be saving it. With the world so set on tearing itself apart, it

doesn't seem like such a bad thing to me to want to put a little bit of it back together.

1:00:06-1:00:36

The monologue above proves that Desmond Doss only adheres to contingent pacifism as the basis for joining the war, where Desmond Doss joined the war because the situation was World War 2. for that reason, Desmond did not reject war entirely, but he allowed war because the situation or conditions was the second world war, and he wanted to take part for his country. But with him joining the war, he continued to carry out the principle of non-violence by not killing his opponents or enemies. Apart from allowing warfare, Desmond Doss also rejected some of the military systems described at the beginning to the end of the story by refusing to use weapons. It can be concluded that contingent pacifism is dominant in Desmond Doss's character.

5. CONCLUSION

Pacifism is depicted in the movie *Hacksaw Ridge* through the variation ideology of pacifism in the main character. The main character, Desmond Doss, reflects the principle of contingent pacifism. Based on the findings, we can deduce that contingent pacifism is very dominant in the main character of Desmond Doss. He joined the war because the situation at that time was in the middle of world war 2, he could not just stay in his hometown. With these circumstances, Desmond finally

joined the war. However, with the depth of religion followed by Desmond Doss, it also reflects absolute pacifism in Desmond Doss. but, Desmond Doss' practice of absolute pacifism is in the minimum category, where he does not reject war in any form, but he supports or does not have a problem with the existence of war, he only rejects the existence of violence by not killing enemies or humans in war. Apart from refusing to kill enemies or humans because of the depth of religion, he also refused to carry any weapons. By refusing to carry a weapon and to kill, is a rejection of the military system. This military refusal is illustrated from the beginning to the end of the story, where Desmond Doss succeeded in carrying out the mission of pacifism by avoiding violence without using or carrying weapons.

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