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INTERACTION OF DISCOURSES IN TASH AW'S MAP OF THE INVISIBLE WORLD: A BAKHTINIAN PERSPECTIVE

A THESIS



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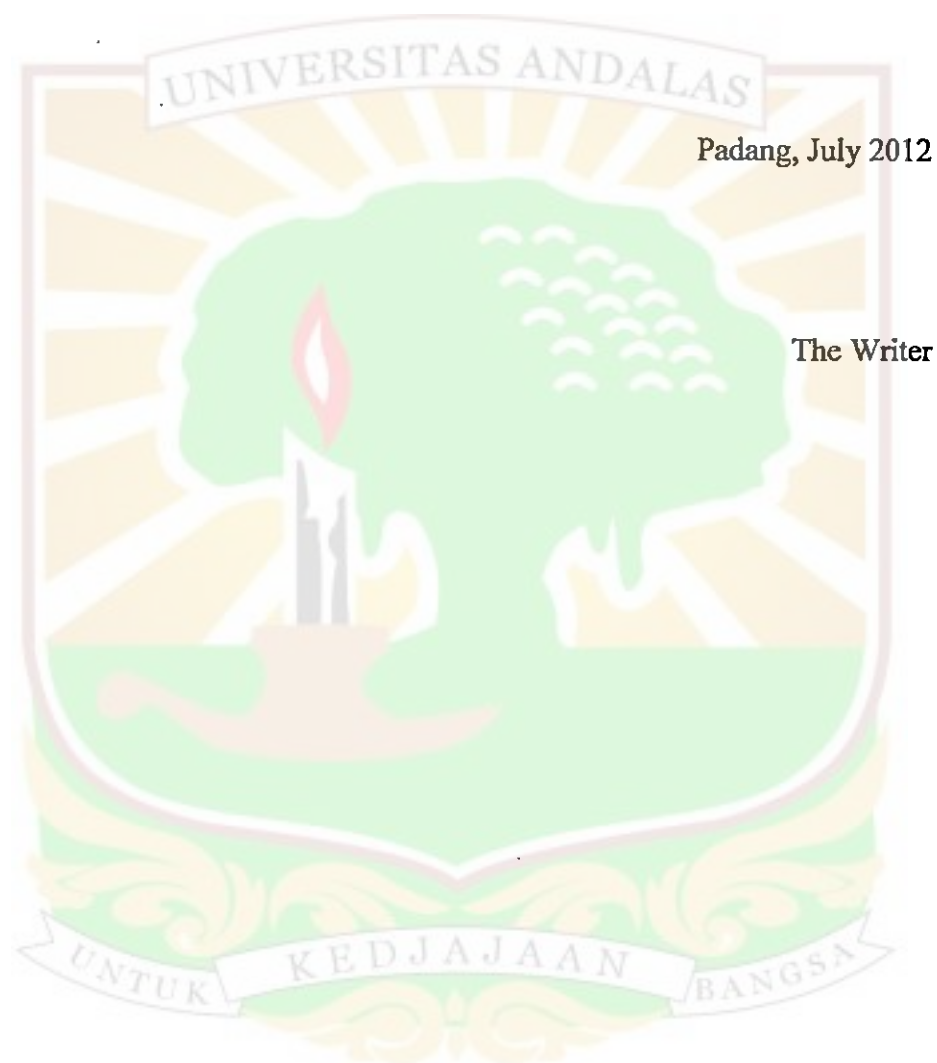
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the beneficent the merciful praise belong to Allah, the Lord of the universe who has given the inspiration so that the writer can finish writing this thesis. The involution and greeting may so and so happen poured down to the prophet Muhammad SAW.

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The writer realize that this thesis is still far from being perfect so its need criticism and suggestions from the readers. The writer hopes that this thesis will be useful for the readers and other researchers who are in interested in studying about literature.



ABSTRAK

Novel Map of the Invisible World yang ditulis oleh Tash Aw merupakan sebuah novel yang menarik karena banyaknya wacana yang diangkat dan gambaran terhadap kebebasan karakter dalam memberikan opini, protes, dan berdebat tentang suatu isu. Map of the Invisible World mengemukakan isu tentang kekacauan politik di Indonesia tahun 1960-an dan imbasnya terhadap masyarakat terjajah maupun penjajah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjawab dua masalah; (1) apa saja wacana yang terwakili dalam novel Map of the Invisible World? (2) bagaimana cara penulis dalam memainkan wacana-wacana yang beragam? Dan apakah novel ini mengindikasikan adanya suara dominan penulis atau tidak? Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan teori dialogis Bakhtin, yang menyoroti pertentangan-pertentangan batin karakter, perspektif dan argumentasinya dengan suara-suara lain. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode objektif dan kualitatif dalam penyampaian data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa wacana dialogis dalam Map of the Invisible World bisa dikatakan polifoni karena tidak ada suara dominan dari pengarang dan ideologi dominan yang dipaksakan kepada pembaca.

Kata kunci: polifonik, Bakhtin, dialogism, discourse



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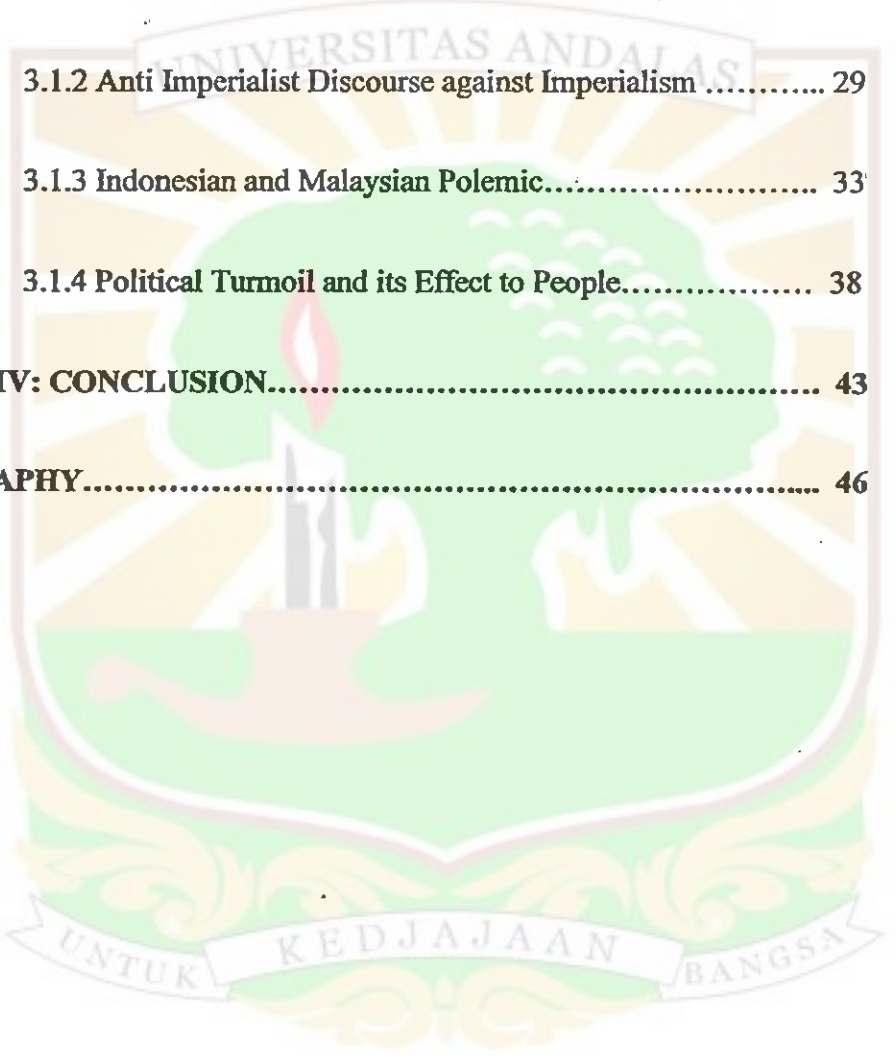
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Research

Tash Aw, a young International acclaimed writer, uses the unusual style in combining some discourses into his novel. He is one of an impressive Asian writer who was grew up in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and moved to England in adolescence. Tash Aw's Map of the Invisible World was published in 2009 by Fourth Estate. It is Tash Aw's second novel after the first The Harmony Silk Factory which published in 2005 debut won the Costa first novel award. This first novel has been long listed for the 2005 Man Booker Prize and won the 2005 Whitbread Book Awards First Novel Award as well as the 2005 Commonwealth Writers Prize for Best First Novel (Asia Pacific region). It also made it to the long-list of the world's prestigious 2007 International Impac Dublin Award and the Guardian First Book Prize (Theguardian). It has thus far been translated into twenty languages.

Map of the Invisible of World is a story about social condition after colonialism in Indonesia, and how this effect becomes the major problem and bad impact to colonized people and even colonizer. This novel shows us the conflicts of some ideologies and how the characters' manner toward this problem. It also portrays the differences between colonized and colonizer, western's superiority as colonizer and Easter's inferiority, especially Indonesia (a centrally setting of the novel) as the colonized.

The story focuses on the characters. Adam, an orphan boy who lived together with the Karl, a Dutch man, gets confused living in a chaotic country like Indonesia. Sometimes he feels proud to be Indonesian, but he is boring with his country's crisis. Then he meets Margaret, a lecturer in Jakarta, when he needs to find Karl who has been caught by Indonesian soldier to be repatriated. Margaret, as the main female character, also becomes confused in facing the government's disorder vision. Therefore, watching the hegemony of the western's people that had a negative impact on the development of colonized government have made her hated her own nation, an American citizen. Margaret is portrayed as woman's influence in solving Indonesia socio-political problem. So, generally the story tells how badly the hegemony of the government led to collapse the social and political conditions in Indonesia. Highlighted some of the characters in the novel is trying to counter the hegemony and establish nationality. The story in this novel brings us to think more and explore our mind about some ideologies rise in Indonesia 1960^s.

As an exploration of human action and reaction, what interesting about the novel is contains some various discourses and there is no single voice of the author at glance. The ideology can be seen from some pro-contra dialogues on a novel in discussing the issue and representing the discourse. It is so different from a monologic novel, which just focuses and keeps discussing an ideology in the beginning of story until the end. The author usually also implants their ideology in many ways. They write the dialogue and build up the interpretations from the readers; however in the end it can be caught actually there is just one possibility

ideology invested by the author. A special quality of polyphonic novel is it appreciates the freedom of characters in giving some opinions, protesting, and arguing about an ideology. This dialogic idea are represented by Tash Aw in Map of the Invisible World which one includes to a complex novel that mix pro-contra dialogues, historical problems, and contradiction on ideologies that is interesting to be discussed seriously.

There are three reasons why the writer is interested in conducting a research and analyze this novel using dialogic approach. First, the novel is full of immense and empathy about social condition in Indonesia after colonization (Theguardian). There are some ideologies rises in Indonesia in 1960's have clashed each others. There are conflict between ideology communist and capitalist, nationalism and imperialism which seriously discussed by characters. It is interesting for us to know the intention of author to describe the history of another country.

Secondly, Tash Aw describes the characters actions and attitudes that support binary opposition between the orient and the Europe in this novel. The characterization is so unique; they have their own voice and seems think out from the author's dominance. Here the writer wants to make clear Tash Aw's idea about pluralism, European and the orient.

Third, there are some positive responses about this novel. The author is an Asian who internationally acclaimed; and has got Costa Award-winning. So it confirms Tash Aw as one of the most exciting young writers at work today.

This is interesting to be analyzed. Based on the relation to the theory above, the writer proposes a research entitled Interaction of Discourse in Tash Aw's Map of the Invisible World: A Bakhtinian Perspective.

1.2 The Identification of the Problem

Through this novel, the writer has some problems which need to be identified. Map of the Invisible World presents the issues of western-orient people, anti-imperialist discourse, Indonesian-Malaysian confrontation and political turmoil which are represented by characters debate and perspective. The research question in this study is how do the discourses are presented, and what is the author's intention behind it.

1.3 The Scope of the Research

Based on the research questions above, this study is limited to several points:

1. What discourses are represented in the novel?
2. How does the author present the issues of western-orient people, anti-imperialist discourse, Indonesian-Malaysian confrontation and political turmoil? Is the novel dominated by the author's voice or not?

1.4 The Objective of the Research

This thesis has purposed to demonstrate the author's dispersion of voices and issues in Map of the Invisible World with several discourses. By using dialogical approach, the writer wants to analyze how the issue of political turmoil

which caused several discourses such as of western and orient discourse, anti-imperialist, Indonesian and Malaysian confrontation, and humanist concern on ideology clashes and what is the author's position in this novel.

1.5 The Review of Previous Studies

The novel Map of the Invisible World is the contemporary novel. The writer just found a little article, essay and review about this novel. First, it is a short explanation by Maya Jaggi on internet entitled Islands of the Mind (Theguardian.co.uk). This short article just summarizes the novel then concern on psychological quest of main characters, Adam and Margaret. The writer highlighted that Aw's prose can be powerful and mesmerizing in its sense of place (Jakarta's alleys are "filled with the aroma of incense and cooking and blocked drains") and psychological acuity.

Secondly, an interesting essay by Jov which is entitled Map of Invisible World by Tash Aw and Indonesian Independence Day (readingmonk.com). He relates this novel to Indonesian history. He said that the novel is about how postcolonial culture is shaped, how histories and memories collide to produce a new synthesis. The emerging form of a new government is not free from xenophobia or anti-colonial sentiments.

Therefore, the writer has also not found any kind of research in English Department students of Andalas University about this novel. The only one thesis that was used dialogical approach was written by Fatma Yulinda (2011). She discussed the Khalid Hosseini's ideology in *Kite Runner*. The thesis purposes to

analyze ideologies in the social class of society, whereby many ideologies include, such as liberalist, nationalist, extremist and traditionalist. The result of research is the ideology of Khaled Hosseini that reflected in main character has been influenced by his environment. Now the writer applies Bakhtin's dialogism to analyses the discourse and to investigate whether the Map of the Invisible World is merged by the author's dominance or not. Here the writer concern in polyphony that conducts the horizon of expectation in discussing some discourses in the novel.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

In this analysis, the writer applies the Bakhtin's dialogism criticism and expressive approach. Bakhtin was born in the small Russian town of Orel in 1895. He graduated from the University of Petrograd in 1918 with a degree in classics and philology. During the 1920s, he moved around to several towns in the Soviet Union, spent his days teaching and his nights debating philosophy, religion, and politics with friends, including Valentin Voloshinov and Pavel Medvedev (Holquist 57). As a dialogism criticism's pioneer, Bakhtin constant focus in thus on many voices in a novel, especially the way that some authors in particular; such as Dostoyevsky, allow characters voices free play by actually placing them on the same plane as the voice of the author (Shelden 350).

It is stated in A Reader Guide to Contemporary Literary Theory that:

Bakhtin emphasizes languages as an area of social conflict, particularly in the ways the discourse of characters in a literary

work many disrupt and subvert the authority of ideology as expressed in a single voice of a narrator. (Shelden 350)

It means every language and genre represented in the text carries with it its own way of seeing and portraying reality, and its own ideology. Language is a medium to implant the ideology, and it cannot be separated. Katerina Clark and Michael Holquist define dialogics perhaps best when describing the basic thrust of Bakhtin's philosophy:

Bakhtin's point is that I can mean what I say, but only indirectly, at a second remove, in words that I take and give back to the community according to the protocols it observes. My voice can mean, but only with others -- at times in chorus, but at the best of times in dialogue. (Holquist 12)

Dialogism consists of monologic and dialogic approach. Hitchcock stated in Theory for Classics that:

Bakhtin identifies two kinds of discourse about truth: monological and dialogical. As the word implies, monological truth is presented as a single voice [...] Dialogical truth on the other hand, is the "truth" that emerges in the midst of several unmerged voice. (52)

So, dialogic refers to the inherent "addressivity" of all language; that is all language is addressed to someone, never uttered without unconsciousness of a relationship between the speaker and the addressee (Shelden 349). As Bakhtin's concept, it is not only the interaction of characters but also the acts of reading the novel in which their existence are living events. Bakhtin's definition of the

modern polyphonic, dialogic novel made up of “a plurality of voices that avoid reduction to a single perspective indicates a concern on his part about the dangers of knowledge, whether hidden or outside a text” (Shelden, 350).

1.7 The Methods of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer applies three methods. There are the method of collecting data, method of research analysis, and method of writing.

1.7.1 Collecting Data

The data are taken from the novel and library research. The dialogues in this novel which contain discourse or debate an ideology will be focused. It will be separated then will be the basic of data. Then the secondary data are taken from the literary theory books and articles related to this study. The data is collected by using library research methods; reading the books, articles, and browsing the internet.

1.7.2 Analyzing the Data

The data will be analyzed applied Bakhtin’s dialogism that has been taken from some books. It means that the data as the object of the research are analyzed based on the context and characters actions, debate, and perspective in the novel. Then, it will be analyzed by Mikhail Bakhtin’s theory.

1.7.3 Method of Writing

The technique of analysis is descriptive by interpreting the text, to find out the most probable intention of the author. The writer uses dialogical approach to reveal the dialogic discourse and author’s intention, and then

applies it by using the descriptive analysis. At the first, the data are arranged in a list of data. Then the researcher is looking for the selecting correlation of data by using the chosen approach. Therefore, all data from the second step are arranged. Finally, the writer draws the conclusion.



MILIK
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CHAPTER 2

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

There are some important elements of a novel such as characters, plot, setting, theme and point of view. Character, as the first element, is a person represented the novel and who creates story. According to Mario Klarer in An Introduction to Literary Studies there are two kinds of characters: flat character and round character (Klarer 17). Flat character is static and simple character, while the round character is a complex/developing character.

Then, plot, the second element, is the logical interaction of text's various thematic elements which make the original situation presented at the beginning of the story undergoes a change. Usually plot is divided into four chronological levels; there are exposition, complication, climax of turning point, and resolution (Klarer 15).

Therefore setting, the third element, refers to the location, historical period, and social surrounding of a story (Klarer 25). The fourth element is theme that can be said as what a story is about (Barnet 151). A theme must be the clue to know what the entire story talks about and its intention. The story may be complex which consists of several major themes and minor themes. The point of theme is concerned with what does it add up to? What motif holds the happenings together? What does it make out of life, and perhaps, what wisdom does it offer. (Barnet 152). As the last element, point of view focuses on the way a text present

person, events and settings. It has three types, such as omniscient point of view; first person narration, and figural narrative situation (Klarer 21).

2.1 CHARACTERS

2.1.1 Adam

One of the major characters in Map of the Invisible World is Adam. Adam is an innocent boy living with Karl, a Dutch painter who adopted him from the orphanage. Being the orphan child for three times has made him become a straightforward person. He is so quickly to learn although he is represented as a hesitant man in this novel. As it is described in another character's perspective,

He had started by speaking to her in English, with more than a hint of a Dutch accent, which disconcerted her, but when he switched to Indonesian, which he did quite frequently and randomly, she found his accent impossible to place. (78)

Adam feels anxiety of an experience when he is sixteen. Adam is an orphan child who always feels lonely in his life. He is a traumatic boy who has no memory of his life before he came to Karl's house. As it is described in this novel, "images sharpened, smells became pungent, emotion articulated themselves, and the murky darkness of his past began to recede, slowly, into the distance" (8) after he live with Karl, he becomes happy. From the first time Adam is introduced, he is clearly not like others, an impression that is confirmed by his searching of identity's journey, which drives the novel.

Sometimes, if he stayed out in the sun for too long, the skin on his forearms and knees would begin to smart, as if rubbed with fine sand, and by the end of the day it would feel hot and taut, properly burned by the sun, just like Karl's—a *foreigner* skin. (32)

Based on the quotation above, it can be concluded that Adam is unique; His face is not like the others in the island. He seems like the foreign boy with the unusual skin. "His face is neutral Indo-Malay features with a suggestion of Minangkabau-Malay ancestry, and his hair was thick and slightly wavy "(79).

Although he just a boy and adopted, Adam is the hero of the novel. This novel is about his life and journey. Through his own experiences, he tells the reader how to learn more in this life and face the challenge to find a real happiness.

2.1.2 Karl de Willigent

Karl de Willigent is a wise Dutch man who was born in Pulau Buru, a small island in Indonesia. He is the man who adopts Adam from the orphanage. He loves Adam as his son and treats him carefully.

They would sit on the narrow cane sofa in the last light of the afternoon, 'in the hour before dusk took hold of the island, and Karl would read magical stories from across the islands of Indonesia [...] sometimes Karl would put his arm around Adam and squeeze his shoulders –a brief, warm hug, he would see the edges of Karl's eyes pinched into fine wrinkles by a smile and he would feel better (11)

The illustration above shows us Karl's behavior as a good father. He cares about Adam although he just an adoptive child. A patient man who never angry although Adam sometimes says frankly that he cannot consider him as his father and said obviously he is "ridiculous to calls him *bapak*" (9). He just smile or silent if Adam becomes so rude.

Karl is also proud to be Indonesian because he was born in Pulau Buru, a small island in this country. He hates Western because of their arbitrariness in colonizing the other countries. He does not like to live anywhere in Europe although he was born by the Dutch parents. In general, he is a kind of humanist man who cares more about the colonized people. He leaves his job as the painter to spend the rest of his life in Nusa Perdo, with Adam.

2.1.3 Margaret

The third character is Margaret, a strong American woman who also tries to keep stand in her proudness of Indonesia. In spite of her confusion about the chaotic life in Jakarta, she does not want to move on firstly. Although the change of condition in this country after the Independence Day breaks her will.

Margaret is an anthropologist and lecturer in University of Indonesia. She is a perfectionist woman who "always do-gooder" (60), so stubborn and tenacious. Margaret refuses Bill Schneider's invitations to join the elite social class and plan to rise up capitalism in Indonesia. Instead, she spends her time as the help of Karl, a minor figure in painting who later known as her former lover. In this story, Margaret always questions about life and the human soul.

2.1.4 Din

The fourth character is Din, Margaret's assistance. The reader is first introduced to Din, as a serious man. He is handsome enough, educated and well-groomed.

Margaret's view of Din's: "She had never before come across someone like Din. Sometimes she found him completely Western, other times utterly Indonesian, sometimes primitive" (17). In fact at the end of the novel, Din has a split personality which proved by his crime to revolt against Indonesian's government.

2.1.5 Bill Schneider

Bill Schneider is an American embassy, who hates President Sukarno so much because of his uncooperative behavior toward America. He is a kinds of an opportunist man who just think about business and personal safety. He has a good tempter in fulfilling his objective.

Another Margaret's friend, Mick, dislikes this man because his bad manner. It can be seen by the quotation of Mick and Margaret conversation, and Mick said "what the hell were you doing with that man? Bill Schneider—even the names make me wants to retch" (92). By the quotation can be known that Bill is not the man who is easy invited to cooperate.

2.1.6 Mick Matsoukis

Then, there is Mick, an Australian journalist who helps Margaret to find Karl. He has an "open smile and youthful face" (57). He ever has a close relationship with Margaret in the past. He is "a stocky man with broad, hairy

forearms and thick farmer's fingers that looked thoroughly unsuited to writing or typing" (57). He dislikes Bill Schneider; however he wants to join him to help Margaret finding Karl.

2.1.7 Zubaidah

Zubaidah is about Adam's age, the president of student council in University of Indonesia. She is a certain kind of domineering and independent girl. Visibly mature as a good leader in organization. Her description based on Adam's view,

She had a relaxed quality, a self-assuredness that ran deeper than mere education. She looked his age, but everything about her—her poise, her stylish hair (short and falling in soft curves on either side of her face, unlike the severe and functional hairdos of the other girls present), her easy vowels, the way she sat, legs crossed, one elbow propped on the table—made her seem like a mature woman.
(141)

So she is a nice girl, and beautiful actually. She becomes Adam's lover later on. She saved Adam's life and suggests him to be strong and independent, not just being influenced by other people. Although she loves Adam so much, Zubaidah choose to keep stay in Jakarta and believe that sometimes the condition will be better. This proved her strong intention and sturdy in hold her own principal.

2.1.8 Johan

Then, as a shadow of main character's life in past, the author characterizes Johan. He is Adam's brother who has brought by Malaysian parents. Johan appears to show Adam's life before both of them are adopted. The novel isn't about him, but it would have been impossible without his inclusion. Interestingly, he takes most part in every chapter. He is described as an uncontrolled man because of his fault in his past, leaving Adam alone in the orphanage.

2.1.9 Bob and Farah

Johan has one step brother, Bob, and a step sister (Farah). They are teenager without vision in life. They just follow Johan wherever he goes. Bob just go flow in his life and easier being influenced by Johan. However Farah is the one who has reminded Johan to do not blame himself and just try to search his brother.

2.1.10 President Sukarno

In this novel President Sukarno is illustrated as the great speaker. He just appears at the end of the story however his speech about anti-imperialism becomes the cause of major discussion behind the scenes. In Margaret's view, President Sukarno is "forceful without being forced, convincing in every minute gesture and his nonverbal language was simple" (265). His eye is "very dark and direct" (266). People in the country judge him as the controversial President because of his policy. He also has a negative behavior, seduce so many women.

2.2 SETTING

This novel takes place in Nusa Perdo, Jakarta, and Kuala Lumpur. Nusa Perdo is a remote island in Indonesia. It is an empty island almost without natural sources. Before Dutch comes to Indonesia, this island is led by a Sultan.

“No great energy was expended in the subjugation of Perdo because the island had neither spices nor sandalwood. Covered in scrubby bushes and dominated by a dead volcano, this unobtrusive island virtually disappeared in the constellation of more attractive islands around it, until, late in the century, the discovery of kayu putih trees and rumor of rich gold deposits brought the white man back to these shores, and this time they don't leave. The Sultan died by his own hand and the island came under Dutch rule!” (31)

The weather in this island is inconstant, in fact, Indonesia is famous a tropical country. The sea is so mysterious and the people live here are poor. Adam spent his childhood in this small island. He and Karl live in a simple house on the coast.

Another setting is in Jakarta, a place for searching Karl. Jakarta is described as a disarray city, dirty chaos and full of the bad tempered people at that time. Spanning a period of President Sukarno after-colonialism in Indonesia, it is like a description of the condition of this capital back to 1964.

Everything looked gray now in Jakarta. The new, squat concrete shop, the flimsy wooden shanties, the six-lane highways, the dead water in the canals, the banners that were strung up everywhere

across the city, whose whiteness dulled quickly from the dust and smoke and the exhaust fumes that choked the air. (18)

Here the writer underlines Barnet's guide about setting, that "the setting is the physical surroundings—the furniture, the architecture, the landscape, the climate – and also a point or several points in time" (135). So it is not only talk about the place, but must be included the situation and condition at that place. In this novel at that time, Sukarno condemns Gulf of Tonkin resolution; communists arrested in outlying island, Dutch families in Indonesia were repatriated. This is a time when Indonesia falls into a critical stage. The atmosphere was dark, in disorder, and there are many rebellions against the government in everywhere.

Then, the story also takes place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It's a place where Johan (Adam's brother) live together with his Malaysian foster parents. Kuala Lumpur is described as chaotic as Jakarta. A capital where everyone comes to look for a job and run their business, it has made Kuala Lumpur becomes crowded and not hospitable. The town also has no fresh air anymore; the technology has made this capital town become rough. People compete each other to be rich. The youth just spent their parents' money by doing disadvantages things, going to discotheque and sleep with the prostitute. Everything even friends become so difficult to be found. As Johan said "no one gives you anything in this town. Everything has a price." (98)

2.3 PLOT

As the exposition, the novel opens with Karl's arrested by Indonesian soldier. Karl must be repatriated to his country because President Sukarno wants to clean up the country from the colonial's influence. It is Adam's bad experience because he loses his Dutch father although he just knew him for a while since he had been taken from the orphanage. Then, the story backs to Adam's unlucky life before he lives with Karl and now without Karl. The other drive of Adam is to locate his elder brother, Johan, who was adopted before him, and the separation that haunts both their lives. Johan, now part of a wealthy Malaysian family in Kuala Lumpur but living a self-destructive life because of his betrayal leaves his brother. This beginning story is described by Adam's perspective and his journey to look for his foster father. He travels to the dirty chaos of Jakarta to track down Karl's former lover, an American anthropologist called Margaret Bates. Then Margaret begins finding her old friends, Bill Schneider and Mick Matsoukis to hunt for Karl, and leaving Adam in the care of her colleague, Din.

A complication rise when Din convinces an unaware Adam to carry a suspect package into a presidential reception. He sees Adam's innocent and naivete as the perfect tool to topple the government. He promises Adam if he can do what he asks for, he will bring Adam meeting his elder brother, Johan. Adam hesitates, but he convince himself that Din is a clever and kind man, even cleverer than his foster father so that he decides to accept Din's order. While Margaret gets the info that Din is an ultra-radical man from her student, Zubaidah. Immediately, Margaret and Zubaidah try to save Adam but all at once still searching for Karl.

The climax occurs when Din's plan to topple the government is known by the soldier. Din is arrested and Adam, who collapses after he put the bomb, is being saved by Zubaidah. She nurses Adam in her house. When he wakes up, Adam realizes that he is just used as a tool to kill the President because of his innocent. While Margaret who still try to find Karl blocked in getting the info although she has got the help from Bill Schneider, an embassy, and Mick, an Australian journalist.

As the resolution, Margaret must go to President to ask for Karl's freedom. She agrees to Bill's suggestion for inviting President Sukarno to cooperate again with Amerika and seduce him to let Karl free. It is because Sukarno ever praises Margaret about her smartness in the past so Bill thinks that Sukarno will be interest in her. So Margaret brings the painting as a gift for the President, however Sukarno refuses it. Margaret frustrates, do not know more the way to locate Karl and also feel guilty about leaving Adam with Din. At the end, Adam is aware what should he search for. Therefore, together with Karl and Margaret, they go abroad to be saved. Adam asks Zubaidah to join, however she said she will keep staying in Jakarta.

2.4 POINT OF VIEW

There are two categories point of view: third-person points of view (in which the narrator is not a participant in the story) and first-person points of view (in which the "I" who narrates the story plays a part in it). This novel uses third-person points of view because the narrator has no part in this entire story. The

narrator just is the observer and the story is told by some character's perspective.

First, it starts from Adam's perspective as the example below:

Ridiculous, thought Adam. He could not think of this man as his father; he would not do so. He looked so strange, unlike anyone Adam had ever seen before—a character out of some far-fetched myth: fair hair that was almost the same color as his skin, eyes of an indistinct hue (sometimes green, sometimes gray, always translucent, like a mineral brought to life)...(9)

Then the story also is told by Margaret side, "But in fact Margaret was not depressed. She had never been depressed in her life, a fact with which she consoled herself now and then, whenever life seemed particularly unbearable" (15). Or it will show us Johan's perspective,

"The brotherhood of Asian nations, that's what it is, Johan said. There's a new world order. Freedom to trade, it's our right. But this, this excellent product, this comes all the way from the U.S of A. He laughed and made that twiddling motion with his fingers again. Farah's face was lit by the moon but somehow blurred.(99)"

Barnet also said at one extreme of point of view is the **omniscient narrator**, who knows everything that is going on and can tell us the **inner thoughts of all the characters** (142). So, based on the example the writer concludes that this novel use the third-person omniscient point of view. The characters in

this novel have their own perspective, their own problems, their own ideology and their own story without get involved by the narrator.

2.5 THEME

Map of the Invisible World raises the issue about the danger of ideology which caused political turmoil after colonialism. Adam, Margaret, Karl, and Din as the central characters must overcome their physical handicap of the existence and ideology. They must survive and keep the principal in the dangers of situation which is caused by the colonialization.

Map of the Invisible World can also refer, metaphorically, to a time in history when great political, social, and cultural changes are in force, where society is seemingly being melted down and people try to create a new world by their own ideology. It illustrates us the bad sides of government in rules the country and the problems between colonizers and colonized. It also contains the values of struggling in a place where people do not like to live anymore.

CHAPTER 3

INTERACTION OF DISCOURSES IN TASH AW'S MAP OF THE INVISIBLE WORLD

A novel of post-colonial era usually elaborates the conflict of colonized and colonizer or illustrates the ideology such as nationalist which clashes to imperialism. This kind of novel rises so many topics and discourses which debated by the characters. In this chapter, the writer would like to analyze and discuss dialogic discourse in Tash Aw's Map of the Invisible World using Bakhtin's concept about dialogism. This analysis, therefore, will be mainly focusing on the characters debates, perspective seen in Tash Aw's Map of the Invisible World. In this case, the writer would like to figure out Tash Aw's intentions, which are demonstrated by characters' opinion toward colonized, and colonizer people, anti-imperialist discourse, Indonesian and Malaysian relationship and political turmoil which caused the negative effect for people.

3.1 Multiple Types of Issues

This subheading elaborates the discourses emergence in text and based on characters perspectives. This multiple types show the way of author's writing which are steady and stable in discussing so many issues. The writer divide it into four main contrary issues; issue about Western and orient, nationalism and imperialism, Indonesian and Malaysian polemic, and political turmoil and its effect to people.

3.1.1 The Ambivalent Position toward the Western and Orient People

In this novel, characters seriously debated and discussed about western and orient. It is about the living of the western as the colonizer and orient as the colonized. It set in Indonesia 1964, and shows us colonized and colonizer life in a chaotic social and political situation. Especially in Jakarta which becomes the most disorder and disarray country at that time. The flaming of anti-imperialism, communism and demonstration reverberates all day. This situation emerges the fidgety not only for the colonized, but even colonizer also be restless. The Western in this novel is represented by Karl, Bill, Mick and Margaret, while the orientals are Indonesian (Adam, Zubaidah, Din) and Malaysian (Johan, Farah & Bob, and Johan's parents).

The dominant discourse is all westerners are characterized as educated people, Margaret as an anthropology lecturer in University of Indonesia, Bill is an American ambassador who also the member of CIA, Mick as the smart journalist, and Karl as the good painter who is called as the good father and so humanist. On the other hand, the colonized people are bad illustrated in average. Adam is an irrational boy, President Sukarno has bad influence because of his rebellion to the western imperialist, and although Din is educated, he later on becomes a radical man.

The western people, though they are disliked, still have the power and control over people in this world. It seems certainly as something that must be prevail and natural. As Margaret perspective, "Everyone says they hate

Westerners, but as soon as an *orang putih* walks into the room they give them whatever they want" (19). The quotation means although the orient sometimes said that they hate westerners, they still adore and admit them as the good and great people. Their behavior represents their inferiority. The orients are ever underestimated so that treat the Western as if they will never reach equality as great as westerners. They also love all about westerner and learn it. "English was their compromise—Karl deemed it "useful to know"—and Adam had daily lessons in it" (21). That is why eastern people are still called primitive, smooth; plain and the westerner use them just as the helper. "It reminded them of their Primitive Existence, Margaret reasons: They may have lost the jungle but at least they still had Asians to carry out the most basic chores for them" (89). This Margaret's perspective about the orient represents the Western views in general. Believe in their intelligence; humiliate the Orient because of their lowness, uneducated people in average.

Another reason in this novel why western seems superior and the orient still primitive is, the orients learn their history just about the special quality of westerner, as the conqueror of the world, the intelligence and colonizer. "When you think about the standard approach to history, all the historical texts, you're really talking about Western sources" (23). Historically, western handle almost all of eastern area in East.

However, as the reversal of its opinion, Tash Aw also build the weakness of westerner and the strength of the orients. Tash Aw presents the Westerner characters; Karl, a Dutchman and Margaret, an American lecturer, is obsessed

with Indonesian and all about Indonesia. They love Indonesia so much than their own country. They love the foods, drinks, clothes, geography of Indonesia, etc. Even Karl teaches Adam that the westerners are the unjust and greedy people. "Adam learned the history of Perdo; about Opium wars, Catholicism, and the destructive power of religion and the unjust conquering of Asia by Europe." (34) Karl also asks Adam for not using a Dutch language when they speak and to love Indonesia. Karl hates his own nation, Dutch people, because they are imperialist. He also argues Adam who feels trouble living in Indonesia because its chaotic and unsafe condition. He ignores Adam's suggestion to not keep stayed for his prosperity and safety. He just said calmly, "I am as Indonesian as anyone else on this island. Skin color has nothing to do with it, I've always told you that. And if the police come for me, I'll tell them the same thing." (5)

Although there are some bias about the Orient, in contrary they are also powerful in holding their principal, and actually some of them are "educated, not primitive, and kind than westerner" (8). Especially Din, as an educated orient man, he delivers the idea about orient's strength. The orient become weak because they never learn from the history and what should they do just to control their own destinies without be handled by western anymore, then they will be better than the western. As Din said,

Some foreigner decides what you should do. We know what is best. What is best to live in world that is not controlled by the West for their unjust intention. What is best is to have a future where Asian and African countries control their own destinies. For three

hundred years, someone else has written our history books for us, but now we have to rewrite them. (109)

The quotation means Western imperialism which control people for a long time, has made the Orient conscious about what should they do. The failure comes because of the Westernization and them unjust intention toward Easterner. More than that, the disarray situation in this world is caused by the wrong steps which have been taken by imperialism.

Representing author's pluralism, all of characters in this novel are drawn as the ambivalence men. No one perfect or has powerful more than others. They are confused about their identities, the way of life, and their really intention. Adam as Indonesian kid sometimes proud to be westerner, "My name is Adam de Willigen, he would say to himself during those first months, for it comforted him to do so". Adam also likes the Western songs, the foods and all about Western.

"Jesus, you certainly don't eat like an Indonesian," Margaret said as she watched the boy finish his second ham sandwich. In the last of hour he had consumed half a pack of processed cheese slices, plus the last of her Cracker Barrel cheddar; a jar of peanut butter, spooned directly into his mouth like soup; a few slices of old dry ham; six slices of bread; a handful of raisins; and two bottles of Pepsi. (78)

Then Karl, a Dutchman who live as a painter on the contrary, is proud to be Indonesian. He said "I am as Indonesian as anyone else on this island. Skin

color has nothing to do with it (5). Sometimes “Karl would read magical stories from across the islands of Indonesia. Adam learned about brave little Biwar, the ungrateful Si Tanggang...” (11). Karl also loves the Indonesian dance, “he likes the local Barong dance and Karl conscious of the lack of grace in the Western posture” (84).

Same as Karl, there is Margaret who hates the Western (his own nationalism) hegemony that caused Indonesian government collapse. Margaret interested in style of clothes of Indonesian. She likes some of the women were “wearing the jilbab, their heads covered in scarves that came down to their waists, shrouding their slight torsos and revealing only their calm, powdered faces” (60). Margaret keeps stay to be a lecturer in Universitas Indonesia although Bill, his friend of America, invite her to join again in CIA.

Therefore, Din, an Indonesian who is Margaret assistance and ever studied in Dutch, is also ambivalence in his feeling and attitudes as an Indonesian person at the same time he was a Western man.

Din: I lived in Holland for three whole years. I arrived in Holland thinking I was special, that I could change things [...] not even a week later, I realized that that Dutch rain is not like Indonesian rain. One brings a chill to everything it touches, the other brings life. Indonesia might be a shit hole but it's *our* shit hole. We will never be happy anywhere else. (110)

Din, as Margaret said, “more Western than a Western people” (27). Din’s style in dressed, eating, etc. is influenced by his education while in Dutch. The most crucial thing is how Din chooses Western fashion style for his appearance. Comfortably he acted as a Western man.

These characterization and quotation provide Tash Aw’s idea behind characters perspective. Everyone cannot stand alone without care they are Westerner or Easterner. They have to cooperate, not blame each other’s. What kind of unjust happened in this world is just because “some foreigner”, some people who decide to hegemonies the orient. Orient and Westerner are same; they have the bad and good characters. Anyone can make wrong steps. Both of Westerner and Easterner, they are presented equal in this novel.

In addition, Tash Aw also emphasize that every non-Western must be more active to speak, to demonstrate and to realize that they are not different to Western people. They can do the same, not just imitate and everything should not be merged by Western voiced.

Din: When you think about the standard approach to history, all the historical texts, you’re really talking about Western sources....-- and that history has to be told by a voice that is non-Western (24)

3.1.2 Anti Imperialist Discourse Against Imperialism

As a postcolonial novel, the story is not far from the issue of nationalist and anti-imperialist. Indonesia is led at that time by President Sukarno, who hardly against colonizer in the country. Excessively ideologies rise in Indonesia

60's and clashes each other so that President Sukarno seen to be firm against imperialism.

The teacher taught them simple grammar.... I am citizen of the Republic of Indonesia. The President of the Republic of Indonesia is President. The President of the Republic of Indonesia is President Sukarno. Sukarno led the revolution against the Western Imperialist who destroyed..." (36)

Some of his policies are being debated by the characters since beginning of the story. First, his policy repatriates the entire colonizer although they are born in Indonesia and has no relation to the Dutch-government, has never got the position in government as long as Indonesian colonial era. Karl is the innocence man who lives in Indonesia since he is teen but he must also be repatriated. He is arrested by Indonesian soldier, living his adopted child alone, named Adam, who later is realized as the main character in this novel.

Another policy is his exclamation to crush imperialist and Malaysia as the "British puppet" (26). This confrontation has also made people in the country become anti-imperialist. As it is illustrated, a crowd of protestors had gathered outside the embassy, "About two hundred students spread out on the edge of the square, spilling into the road. They squatted beside sagging banners –CRUSH MALAYSIA, DOWN WITH WESTERN IMPERIALIST—(90)". Also, "There was a thin patch of fresh whitewash on the walls next to the entrance, but she

could still read the messy red graffiti underneath: CRUSH CHRISTIAN IMPERIALIST” (61).

Based on characters dialogue and perspective, the reason why these all mess happened because of imperialist effort to destabilize Indonesia. Some ways has been tried by imperialist to have control over Indonesia. Tash Aw creates Adam’s story in the orphanage full of imperialist intrigue, “they give them the presents put on a play about the birth of the baby Jesus... (168). Adam has also been thought by Karl about these all imperialist mission. “In this way Adam learned the history of Perdo; about Opium wars, Catholicism, and the destructive power of religion and the unjust conquering of Asia by Europe” (34).

This nationalist and anti-imperialist ideology reverberates along Sukarno running the government. The news just is dominated on the subject of “Indonesian paratroopers ... landings in Malaysia ... skirmishes with British forces ... deaths ... prelude to invasion (106). It makes all of the Western characters infuriated and sentiment toward the President. Seen what Mick said to Margaret “It’s as if Sukarno’s been driving a big fat fast car, but now it’s careering out of controls” (91). The western see Soekarno as the leader who does not know what he should do in this country. All of Soekarno’s policy just cause the bad impact for the society, not only colonized but also colonizer. It means president at that time is being judged as the unwise man in solving his country’s problem. Nationalism failed to bring the country more excellent than before imperialist handle it.

Besides this government discourse, Din shows another way of Indonesian people judging the government, Western, and blamed others for bad condition that happened in the country. Din is the educated people who become radical because of the country's slow movement.

Din's monolog had begun placidly enough....Why the street were so dirty (low self-esteem, bad education); why we had low self-esteem and bad education (the Dutch, corrupt politics); why we had corrupt politics (poverty, America, the Dutch, ignorant of history); why we ignored our history (poverty, America, the Dutch, corrupt politics) (139)

Din firstly described as a nationalist man, an educated person; however he is actually radical and using the bad way in facing the country's disarray. Din also anti-imperialist, but what he more dislikes is the president inconstantly behavior in running the government. Din feel embarrassed with Indonesian people who never learn from the history and too easy to be influenced by others. So he does a dangerous way to solve the country's problem; infiltrates the government and try to collapse the president.

Being educated but cannot solve the country's problem, makes Din reluctant to join students college who always do the demonstration to ask solution from the government. He told Adam what he dislikes the way some students in University of Indonesia, that their rebellion just "all talk, no action. PhD this, modern Marxist theory that... what use is a Communist revolutionary magazine

that doesn't subscribe to *action*?" (146). Din dislikes using theory, he wants practice. That is why he plans to manipulate Adam as his tool for smashing the dumb government.

3.1.3 Indonesian and Malaysian Polemic

In this subchapter, the writer analyzes the characters perspective and discussion about Indonesian and Malaysian relationship to know the author's position. It is important to see the author relationship with characters. Toward the characterization, it can be seen is the character just free in demonstrating their own perspective and mind, or maybe they are being influenced by the author as a tool to deliver author's ideology. The writer also wants to investigate whether the author has dominant voice or not.

There is pro-contra discourse about this polemic. Tash Aw, though neutral and plural at first, as if comes to write the novel as a way to effect positive change for Malaysian in perspective at the end. After all they dialogues about loving the country, anti-imperialism and they efforts to keep stayed in the country, the main characters (Adam, Karl, and Margaret) in the end of the story decide to leave Indonesia with all polemic to save their life. It means Indonesia is not a safe country and the government cannot guarantee the citizen's prosperity. They follow Mick's suggestion who tells that Indonesia is now falling apart, not just as the edge but at its core. (300)

Besides that, in this novel the author shows negative portrayal of Indonesian skeptically. Some of the illustrations show the author's bias toward Indonesia. First, it is about Indonesian woman.

The bar was not full but it was already very noisy... there were a lot of men here and not many women; not many locals either. The only Indonesians present seemed to be women, and nearly all were prostitutes. (39)

The quotation illustrates, although it is just in Margaret's perspective, as if it comes from the author directly that Indonesian are the bad people. This novel also occurs at the time when Indonesian and Malaysian relationship being strained because of Indonesian Women's workers conflict in Malaysia.

Second, author's protection of Malaysia seems in some characters thought about the condition in 60s when President Sukarno asks the army to crush Malaysia. "Very tedious, this anti-Malaysian nonsense," Margaret said [...] surely they can't keep it up much longer" (81). Here Margaret sees Indonesian and Malaysian confrontation is non-sense, a mistake.

Mick: Why should any Indonesian care about some solitary white guy who's gone AWOL when they're dying of hunger and on brink of a civil war? [...] we still need to find him in the biggest, dirtiest, most wretched and corrupt city in the world. (129)

Third, there was a revolution in Indonesia but actually the case is "no one was quite sure what needed to be overthrown or what to be kept" (5). It occurs as

Indonesian ignorance in doing something to save their country. The revolution seems as something fuzzier and more indistinct.

Fourth, Indonesian seems to be radical and bad in behavior when they do a demonstration to support the government against Malaysia.

A crowd of protestors had gathered outside the embassy, about two hundred students spread out on the edge of the square, spilling into the road. They squatted beside sagging banners —**CRUSH MALAYSIA, DOWN WITH WESTERN IMPERIALIST**—(90)

These all excerpts show the author eventually comes to realize that Malaysia just become a victim of Indonesia socio-political bad situation. The attitude and perspective of Western people in this novel is seen shape into which bias toward Indonesia. They are sympathy with Malaysia which just gets the bad impact of chaotic political and social condition at that time. As if Malaysia is blamed, just because these brotherhood countries run the different route in governmental system and its behavior to the imperialist.

However as the deconstruction of all opinion above, Tash Aw also implicitly displays Indonesia and Malaysia brotherhood in this novel. This relationship is seemingly represented by the conflict between Adam and his brother, Johan. They live happily together in orphanage although they have no parents before Johan is adopted by a rich Malaysian and Adam is also adopted by Karl later. Johan's life is miserable although he has the higher status in Kuala Lumpur. He always go to the night club, has some whore friends, and rebel to the

parents although they care and pay attention to him. In other case, since Johan leaves him when he still 5 years, Adam affected by amnesia and forget his brother's face. Then, when Adam look for Karl in Jakarta, he is suggested by Din to meet his brother in Kuala Lumpur by doing his order. Adam tries this way, but they never meet again.

This sequence of events can be linked up as Indonesia and Malaysia brotherhood that was broken by different route in Independence perspective and both government behavior in against the imperialism. It is stated in Nationalism and Regionalism in a Colonial Context (Henley 1996) that:

The Indonesian leadership, which expressed a revolution, had always had reservation about the manner in which Malaya obtained her independence. Where Indonesians had fought the colonial power, Malaysians had cooperated with the British. Soekarno, like other leftwing critics, viewed the Tuanku as representing the consolidation and strengthening of the Feudal class in Malayan politics in collaboration with Western and Chinese Economic interest. (253)

It means, both of these countries are closely related before the imperialist come and breaks the relationship. Different route make Malaysian and Indonesian loss of their good relationship. As Johan who adopted by the rich Malaysian, he must abandons his lovely brother in orphanage.

Johan and Adam's problem seem to represent Indonesia and Malaysia polemic which is shown in chapter 29 of this novel, wherein what a surprise, Adam is characterized as an irrational boy while Johan as the brave, could deal with everything. Based on Adam's thought,

He had been afraid all time, afraid of everything, and the only thing that made him less afraid was being near Johan, who was not afraid of anything. But once Johan told him, if we ever get separated I will not be able to live. And that had surprised Adam because Johan could deal with everything. It was he who would not survive without Johan, he thought. (286)

Johan, who represents Malaysia, become the betrayer abandons his only brother. It is same as what happened to Malaysia in 60s when Malaysia is handled by British, President Sukarno said that it was a betrayal. Sukarno disagree Malaysian cooperate with imperialism, that is why Sukarno said Malaysia as a doll of British's neo imperialism. Then Adam represents Indonesia, the country which still search for its own principal and ideology.

Now people in this world can see what happened to Indonesian and Malaysian relationship. Same in language, skins, some cultures and ethnics make them always fighting and grudging instead. Actually, in the past, Malaysian leader ever told President Sukarno to join in unity against the imperialism. However, imperialist and the bad strategy in political system has made them hate each other then, more widely, it becomes a conflict between two countries.

3.1.4 Political Turmoil and its Effect to People

The dominant discourse about this issue is that the political turmoil in Indonesia caused by President Sukarno unpredictable step in leading the country. “You know what I mean.” Mick smiled. “It’s as if Sukarno’s been driving a big fat fast car, but now it’s careering out of controls” (91). Some of characters always complain about Sukarno’s policy even the Indonesian.

When Margaret and Mick discuss about this political situation, Mick complain to help Karl In a chaos country like Indonesia because it is so difficult to contact with the government at that time. Margaret says, “You have a brilliant mind and you’re in one of the hottest political climates in the world and still you refuse to get your act together” (129). It means even the Westerner try to counter the political turmoil.

Therefore, in a dialogue between Margaret and Bill it seems that all of this mess happen not just because Sukarno’s policy, however by some group interest behind the governmental system. Bill as the American ambassador says, “I have information Margaret—*intelligence*. Something is being planned on that campus, something big. I need to know what it is, and whether it’ll harm our interest” (134). Margaret says that she does not want to involve in all of this intrigue however it because of Karl, she gives Bill the information.

In other dialogue, still between Margaret and Bill, they cannot blame Sukarno for all of this disarray and chaotic situation. Margaret is angry with Bill, “I know what you’re going to say [...] We’re fighting a war out there! A war that

will decide the future of the world! We cannot let Indonesia fall to communism'—right?" and Bill argue that "It's kind of silly, the things we do in the name of ideology" (154-155).

What characters discussion does that are far intention is to teach people about the danger of ideology and everyone equality of rights. There is no one group interest brings people to unity if they just focus to their own. If everyone tries to implant their ideology, they just ignore the others and that's why people fight and grudge each other's. Margaret seemingly tries to realize that everyone should ignore all things outside themselves. It also is supported by the prolog at the end of the story, "he had to keep moving. As long as he did not stay still he would be okay" (318).

The other discourse is political turmoil has made people confuse, feel unsafe and try to look for a new peaceful world. Here the characters represent humanism idea. According to Wolfreys, Julian, Ruth Robbins and Kenneth Womack in their book Key Concepts in Literary Theory :

Humanism/humanist is Western European philosophical discourse, the first signs of which emerged in the Early Modern period, and, subsequently, critical mode that argues for the centrality of man (or more broadly, humanity) as a critical category; often, though not always, implicitly or explicitly secular. (51)

It means humanity also called as an ideology but focuses on man's capability, intelligence, appearance, etc. It has been implied in the title of this

novel, Map of Invisible World, is questioning of human's identity and belonging. As the impact of this political turmoil, almost all of the characters faced the same problem. Margaret, Adam, Karl, Din, Johan, Bill, and Zubaidah feel ambivalence with their goal and intention to the life, without understanding what they should do in bad condition; just accept and be pessimist to change the nasty situation.

What Tash Aw seemed to be told here is every people need the guidance and orientation in searching the identity so that they are not easy influenced by ideology surrounding them. This idea represents by its characterization and perspective of each characters about life. All of the characters are never touched the guidance especially by their parents in life. Adam is the orphan child. Life for Adam just to spent his lonely every night. He experiences losing the family for three times. First, he never meets his mother and father. Second when he lost Johan, it makes him amnesia. Then the third he also lost his foster father in his teens. It has made Adam becomes the innocence and naivete man, a weak man who lives in the dangerous era of a bad government.

Johan, after being adopted by Malaysian parents and live in comfortable facilities, he always feel guilty because abandons his only brother. He realizes that he is not live in the real family. He feels that his life is "somewhere else, which someone has stolen it and taken it to another place far away" (51) from him. Johan becomes the man who never regard that life is a struggle. Johan's perspective, life just happened without necessary to be thought.

Din, an educated man who lives in poor family then becomes radical. Education can not change a man to be good if they are ignored by the parents. Or it will happen if the parents have no capability in educating their children.

Karl and Margaret have a same experience in their childhood. They have parents, however never are warned and just live independent by obeying their desire. Karl says that nothing is precious in life than feeling. He explains Adam that, "It is better not to own things, especially precious things, because they will be lost or taken away; things cannot last beyond your lifetime" (33). While Margaret said do not always just accepted the way things are, do not just go with the flow. (129)

Here the writer see Tash Aw's idea is about the danger of ideology in political when human cannot handle it in accordance with good behavior. So, the central discussion is human. Human are equal; they have same capability wherever they are, Western or Orient. Nationalism, imperialism, and radicalism are the dangerous political ideology. The hegemony of government has made inhumanity, in fact, whatever they ideology, government must care about the citizen. In addition, what is necessary for human is to be humanist, care about human, without differentiate them by their culture, skin, ethnic, etc.

By analyzing this using dialogism, the writer gets the brief conclusion about this novel. Hitchcock stated in Theory for Classics (2008) that:

Bakhtin identifies two kinds of discourse about truth: monological and dialogical. As the word implies, monological truth is presented

as a single voice [...] Dialogical truth on the other hand, is the “truth” that emerges in the midst of several unmerged voice. (52)

The novel utilizes a plurality of independent and unmerged voices. Although as if there is bias of the author at first, it will not break its dialogism because it shows several unmerged voice at the end. Tash Aw is plural about all values, aspects, and the ideologies, in spite of there are some negative portrayal towards Indonesian side. The novel is apparently written from many characters point of view and there is dispersion of many voices, and it does not present one dominant voice (or point of view) of the author.

Based on the debate the reader can hear the thoughts and views of a multitude of characters. For example, it shows the idea at the end is to delivers the humanist ideology or humanism. It also tries to counter Indonesian and Malaysian confrontation with represents Indonesian and Malaysian brotherhood in the past. Briefly, the novel is polyphonic in the author gives several meaning of its discourse so that reader can conclude freely by their own opinion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

From the study of dialogic discourse in Tash Aw's Map of the Invisible World using Bakhtin's concept, the writer concluded that, this novel celebrates the multiplicity of voices as the colorful representation of reality independent of dominancy, centralizing influence of a unitary world view. Although at the end the author seems as if biased toward Indonesian and Malaysian relationship by showing the negative portrayal of Indonesian, the novel is objective because there is no single voice of the author. Tash Aw's negative portrayal toward Indonesian and the government is just to present human should not be the victim of political turmoil which arranged by group interest.

Four issues which are focused to be discussed in the novel. First is the issue about the ambivalent position toward the western and the orient people. Here the author creates the various types of characters; a Dutch man, Indonesian, Malaysian, an American, and an Australian. Karl, Margaret, Mick and Bill represent western behavior and perspective toward easterner. Just the opposite, Adam, Johan, Din, and President Sukarno represent the orient behavior and perspective toward the westerner. Through the character's description, the author position of Westerner and Easterner is neutral. Westerner as the colonizer and Easterner as the colonized cannot be blamed for the country's disarray and chaotic situation because not all of Westerner is imperialist and not all of Easterner are

inferior, primitive and uneducated. It builds characters debate and discussion in plurality of meaning.

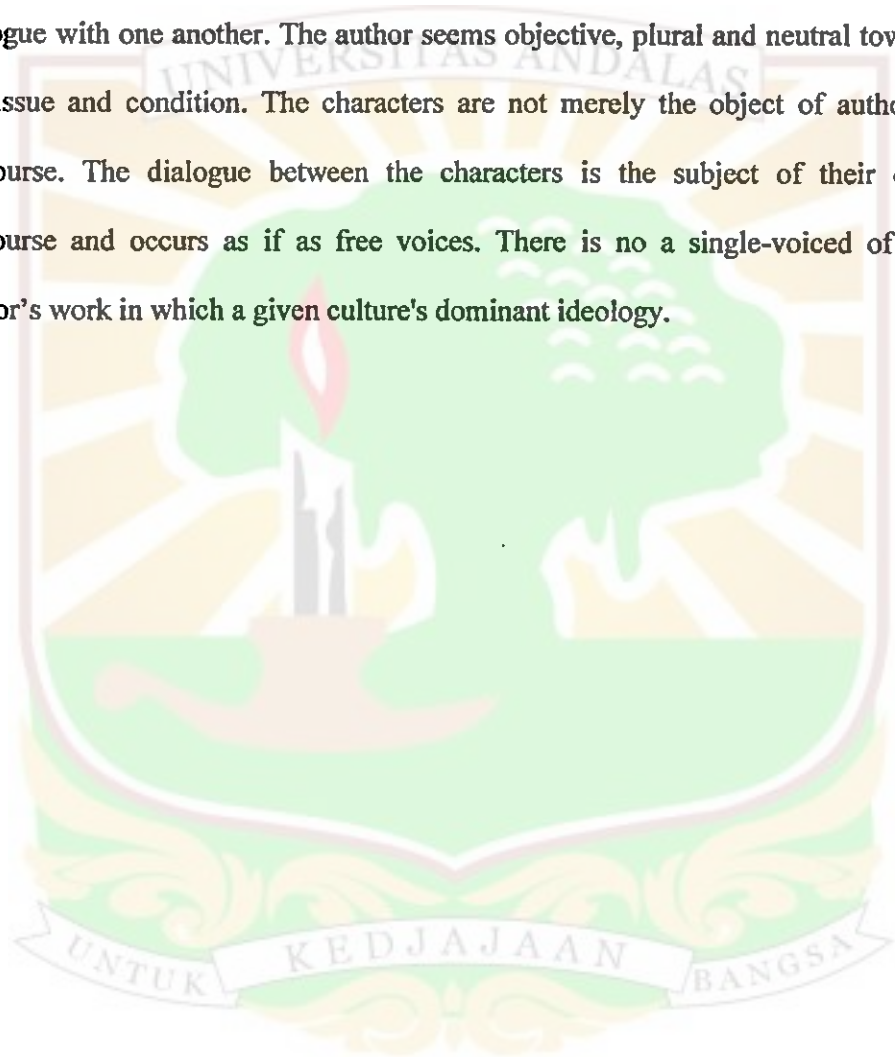
Second is anti-imperialist discourse against imperialism. The characters debate and discuss the issues of nationalism and imperialism which clashed each other's. President Sukarno as the leader of the country is being discussed as the proponent of anti-imperialist ideology. In addition there is an educated Indonesian people, Din, who against imperialism in a radical way. The research found that the discourse seems not pro to one ideology, keeps the debate and discussion without ending.

Third, it is the issue of Indonesian and Malaysian polemic. The research found that the novel also implies Tash Aw's act of Indonesian and Malaysian confrontation today. The author displays Indonesia and Malaysia brotherhood in the story. This relationship is seemingly represented by the conflict between Adam and his brother, Johan. It shows both of these countries are closely related before the imperialist come and breaks the relationship. Different route make Malaysian and Indonesian loss of their good relationship. As Johan who adopted by the rich Malaysian, he must abandons his lovely brother in orphanage.

Fourth is the issue of political turmoil and its effect to people. By the surprising at the end of the story when all main characters leave Indonesia for their prosperity and safety, it can be seen that the characters promote humanism in by carried out a debate over human soul in life and the danger of political ideology. The hegemony of government has made people being inhuman, in fact,

whatever they ideology, government must care about the citizen. There were troubles elsewhere in Indonesia and government cannot handle it.

At the end, it can be concluded that the novel is grouped as polyphonic novel which is seen in its diversity of many voices and discourses. The novel contains multivoiced texts that allow numerous voices to emerge and engage in dialogue with one another. The author seems objective, plural and neutral toward the issue and condition. The characters are not merely the object of authorial discourse. The dialogue between the characters is the subject of their own discourse and occurs as if as free voices. There is no a single-voiced of the author's work in which a given culture's dominant ideology.



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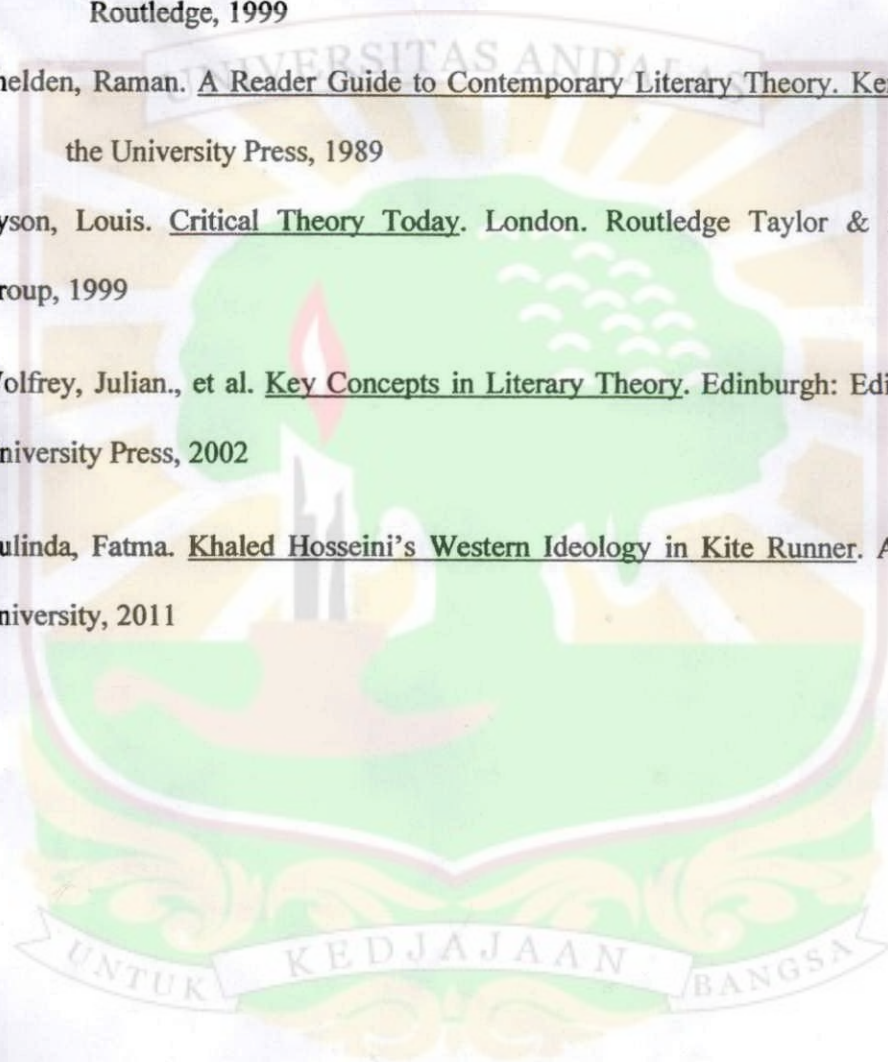
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