

BRUTALITY IN HAN KANG'S NOVEL *HUMAN ACTS* (2014)

THESIS

*Submitted as Partial Fulfilment for the Requirements to Obtain Strata I
(SI Degree)*



By:

TITIEK PRIHATININGSIH

15019018/2015

Advisor:

Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG

2019

HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

Judul : Brutality in Han Kang's Novel *Human Acts* (2014)
Nama : Titiek Prihatiningsih
NIM : 15019018/2015
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Agustus 2019

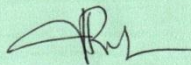
Disetujui oleh,

Pembimbing



Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D
NIP. 19710525 199802 2 002

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris



Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt.
NIP. 19680301 199403 1 003

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN SKRIPSI

Dinyatakan lulus setelah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Skripsi
Program Studi Sastra Inggris Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Padang
dengan judul

Brutality in Han Kang's Novel *Human Acts* (2014)

Nama : Titiek Prihatiningsih
NIM : 15019018/2015
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Agustus 2019


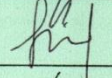

Tim Penguji

Tanda Tangan

1. Ketua : Dr. Muhd. AL Hafizh, S.S., M.A. :

2. Sekretaris : Leni Marlina, S.S., M.A. :

3. Anggota : Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D. :



UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI
JURUSAN BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS
Jl. Belibis, Air Tawar Barat, Kampus Selatan FBS UNP, Padang, Telp/Fax: (0751) 447347

SURAT PERNYATAAN TIDAK PLAGIAT

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Titiek Prihatiningsih
NIM/TM : 15019018/2015
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : FBS UNP

Dengan ini menyatakan, bahwa Tugas Akhir saya dengan judul *Brutality in Han Kang's Novel Human Acts* (2014) adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya dan bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang lain. Apabila suatu saat terbukti saya melakukan plagiat maka saya bersedia diproses dan menerima sanksi akademis maupun hukum sesuai dengan hukum dan ketentuan yang berlaku, baik di institusi Universitas Negeri Padang maupun masyarakat dan negara.

Demikianlah pernyataan ini saya buat dengan penuh kesadaran dan rasa tanggung jawab sebagai anggota masyarakat ilmiah.

Diketahui oleh,

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt.
NIP. 19680301 199403 1 003

Saya yang menyatakan,

Titiek Prihatiningsih
15019018/2015

ABSTRACT

Prihatiningsih, Titiek. 2019. “Brutality in Han Kang’s novel *Human Acts* (2014)”. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang

The purpose of this analysis is to expose the issue of brutality in novel *Human Acts* (2014) by Han Kang. It is also intended to find out how the implied author contributes in revealing the issue of brutality. This analysis is related to concept of *Power Relation* by Michel Foucault that is supported by the text and context-based interpretation. The result of the analysis shows that the brutality that is committed by military government in maintaining their domination is done through two strategies: enforcing unlawful regulations and misusing state apparatus.

Keywords: *Brutality, Power, Strategy*

ABSTRAK

Prihatiningsih, Titiek. 2019. “Brutality in Han Kang’s novel *Human Acts* (2014)”. Thesis. English Department. Skripsi. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang

Skripsi ini merupakan analisis karya Han Kang, berjudul *Human Acts* (2014). Isu yang diangkat adalah kebrutalan yang dilakukan oleh pemerintahan militer terhadap masyarakat dan sejauh mana *implied author* berkontribusi dalam mengidentifikasi isu tersebut. Analisis novel ini dikaitkan dengan konsep *Power Relation* oleh Michel Foucault. Penggunaan teori tersebut juga didasarkan kepada interpretasi teks dan konteks dari novel. Hasil analisis ini menunjukkan bahwa ada dua strategi yang dilakukan oleh pemerintahan militer yaitu dengan memaksakan peraturan yang melanggar hukum dan memanyalahgunakan aparaturnegara.

Kata Kunci: *Kebrutalan, Kekuasaan, Strategi*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Alhamdulillahirabbilalamiin!

All praise and thankfulness are due to Allah the Almighty for giving me the possibilities and the abilities to complete this thesis entitled *Brutality in Han Kang's Novel Human Acts* (2014). Without his blessings, I would not have been able to get through this journey.

First and foremost, I wish to thank my marvelous advisor Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D. for all of your kindness and warm support. This thesis is done with the assistance of valuable suggestions and guidance of yours. May Allah give you all the best *Buk*. Then my deep gratitude goes to Dr. Muhd Al-Hafizh, S.S., M.A and Leni Marlina S.S, M.A as my great examiners who have given their valuable time, advices, comments, critics and corrections to my thesis from the beginning up to the end of the writing.

Furthermore, I would like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and the secretary of the English Department, Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd, M.Litt. and Fitrawati, S.S, M.Pd. My gratitude also aims to as my academic advisor, Prof. Dr. Hermawati Syarif, M.hum, who helps me during my study. Moreover, I want to thank all the lecturers of the department and faculty, especially Dr. Kurnia Ningsih, M.A. Thank you *Buk* for all your guidance and advice during all the passed semesters.

Special thanks and gratefulness are due to my beloved parents, *Mamah* (Marsiswati) and *Bapak* (Agus Suryono), for your unconditional love and everlasting prayers. Your encouragement and unremitted support were the source of spirit and confidence to pursue my dream. For my brother, *Mas* Bayu, thank you for taking care of me since my first stay in *Padang* and helping me every time I need. I also want to express my gratitude to my friends indeed, *The Dreamers* (Nia, Nesya, Velin, Ulfa). I highly appreciate this wonderful friendship and your willingness for always standing by me. For *Tabing Squad*, especially Lusi, thank you for your care and great support. For my classmates NK-2, NK-Lit '15, seniors NK Lit and for those who contribute in finishing my thesis, thank you so much. May Allah love you all!

Padang, Agustus 2019

Titiek Prihatiningsih

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iv
GLOSSARY	vi
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Gwangju Massacre 1980	4
1.3 Brutality.....	5
1.4 A Brief Description of the Author's Biography.....	6
1.5 <i>Human Acts</i> (2014)	8
1.6 Problem of the Study.....	10
1.7 Purpose of the Study	10
1.8 Previous Study	10
1.9 Theoretical Framework	11
1.10 Methodology	16
CHAPTER II: DISCUSSION	
2.1 Enforcing Unlawful Regulations.....	17
2.2 Misusing State Apparatus	29
CHAPTER III: CONCLUSION	42

BIBLIOGRAPHY	44
---------------------------	-----------

GLOSSARY

A

Authority 2

B

Brutality 5-6

D

Discipline 11-12

Disciplinary power 12

P

Power 11

Power relation 11

Public torture 13-14

S

Sovereignty power 13

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Government is an essential element of a country. It is considered as the institutionalized process through the public order. The government is understood to encompass the whole executive apparatus of the state including the political leadership, the public service and other government instrumentalities. It means the concept of government is purposed to create public policy and to control over the society by means of ordered rule. Moreover, government should provide the safety and order to protect citizen from each other and from foreign foes. Ideally, the idea of government as protector and provider requires the ability to provide good service and guard the citizen from conflicts and crimes. The government also has primary responsibility for the protection of human rights for everyone.

However, there are governments who oppose these requirements. Instead of being protector for societies, they tend to ignore the human right of people. It usually happens in military system. The governments misuse their authority to maintain their existences. In order to stabilize the country, the government act brutally and against their society. Consequently, they do not care about societies lives. People who demand their rights are killed and brutalized by government. Even worse, people live under the suppression and terror of military. The operating military system to stabilize the country makes the state apparatus precisely create chaotic conditions.

The government that has excessive ambitions in maintaining their domination tends to utilize their authority.

Authority in general is known as the power or right to give orders and enforce obedience. Meanwhile, in Collins English Dictionary (2018), the term *authority* is defined as the power or right to control, judge, or prohibit the actions of others. In this case, authority is misused by military government to maintain their domination and control over the citizens in the country. The refusal of citizens that against the government makes the government takes violent action to stop the demonstration. The government regards the rebellion citizens as a barrier and threat to their power. They send armies to stabilize the country from chaos situation. Eventually, they run the country by making strict regulations and applying cruel punishment to make citizens obey the military government system.

One of the examples of issue brutality is in Gwangju, South Korea under the Chun Doo Hwan military system. According to *New York Times* (January: 2017), it is explained that in May 1980, Gwangju troops brutally and indiscriminately assaulted not only protesters but also bystanders. However, Gwangju residents forced out the military and for five days in May and the city practiced self-governance. The military system of government caused people to suffer and killed the civilians. Besides, in maintaining their position, the government can act inhumanly to protect their power. They instruct the soldiers to shoot and do massacre in country. As the result, hundreds of civilians were massacred by soldiers in the south-western city of Gwangju.

The authoritarian political system of military government in South Korea was the worst period in Korean history. In this condition, human ambition has crossed the line and tends to be pointed to brutal act. This case is supported by a journal Inter-Asia Cultural Studies archive reports entitled “*The commemoration of the Gwangju Uprising: of the remnants in the nation states’ historical memory* (2011). This journal shows that:

“The new military did not miss their chance. They began actions to seize political power under the pretext of restoring political stability and social order. On May 17, the new military, with the consent of the entire military force, moved to put an end to the transition process. The Choi government, which had already become a puppet of the military, swiftly sanctioned the decision of the new military. The military prohibited all political activities, temporarily closed universities, shut down the National Assembly, banned strikes, and imposed censorship on the national media. They also arrested major politicians.” (p.4)

The text above shows that after the government transition, the situation in the country became worse. The new military government seized their power in a wrong way. He shut down universities, banned political activity and arrested student leaders as well as political rivals.

This thesis analyses the issue of *Brutality* which refers to the brutal act that is done by the military government towards citizens. The government also takes control over the media and citizens’ activities strictly. Furthermore, state apparatus is misused as a tool to protect them from mass demonstration. They instruct the soldiers to shoot and kill citizens. Consequently, hundreds of people suffer. The government

do not concern about the destiny of victims and their lives. They just keep doing whatever they want, even inhumanly act.

This phenomenon happens in reality and tends to be ignored. It also occurs in postmodernism era such as Indonesia, Soviet Union, China, and Iran. The issue about brutality is interesting to be analyzed because this issue happens in our real life. This sensitive issue is also exposed in literary work entitled *Human Acts* (2014) written by Han Kang. It depicts how human who has excessive ambition can act inhumanly in maintaining their domination. This issue is important to be discussed because it is dangerous for many people. It also opposes against moral values and humanity. Moreover, the topic has a correlation with the politic and history in our life.

1.2 Gwangju Massacre 1980

Gwangju Massacre was a tragedy issue committed by military government towards citizen in South Korea. It happened in May 1980. On May 21, the violence in Gwangju escalated to its height. As the soldiers fired round after round into the crowds, protesters broke into police stations and armories, taking rifles, carbines and even two machine guns. Students mounted one of the machine guns on the roof of the university's medical school. The local police refused further aid to the army; troops beat some police officers unconscious for attempting to help the injured. It was all-out urban warfare. The army was forced to retreat from downtown Gwangju in the face of the furious citizens.

Moreover, the military prohibited all political activities, temporarily closed universities, shut down the National Assembly, banned strikes, and imposed censorship on the national media. They also arrested major politicians. Kim Yong Cheol (2003) stated that:

Particularly in the city of Gwangju, the Capital of South Cholla Province, the street struggle turned quickly into bloody incident. Largely sparked by the initial military brutality in cracking down on protesters, the city's demonstrations erupted into a stand against military encroachment. From May 18-21 a military massacre took place and an armed uprising by students and citizens followed. The troops retreated from Gwangju at 5:30 p.m. on May 21, and began to encircle and blockade the city. (p.231)

The text above shows how military as state apparatus has been encroached the opposition. They do massacre throughout the country. Hundreds of people killed and suffered at that time. The military brutalize the protesters who fight against their system. They block the city to stabilize the muddle. It shows how dangerous that bloody incidents.

1.3 Brutality

There is a keyword to form the terminology in this study. That is brutality. According to SPEARA, Specific English for Academic research Assistant (2016), brutality is defined as cruel and violent behavior or an event involving cruel and violent treatment. Meanwhile, brutality in Merriam Webster (2018) is defined the quality or state of being brutal.

The term brutality in this analysis refers to cruel act which is committed by state. State in this analysis refers to the government who has authority in the country. In this novel *Human Acts* (2014), brutality is done by government towards citizen that happened in South Korea.

1.4 A Brief Description of the Author's Biography

Han Kang was born in Gwangju in 1970. She was born from authors' family. She is the daughter of novelist Han Seung-won and the sister of writer Han Dong Rim. Han grew up in Suyuri, Seoul after her family moved there. She studied Korean literature at Yonsei University. She made her literary debut as a poet by publishing five poems, including *Winter in Seoul*, in the winter issue of *Munhak-gwa-sahoe Literature and Society* in 1993. Han Kang began her career as a novelist the next year by winning the 1994 Seoul Shinmun Spring Literary Contest with *Red Anchor*. She participated in the University of Iowa International Writing Program for three months in 1998 with support from the Arts Council Korea. She currently works as a professor in the department of creative writing at the Seoul Institute of Arts.

Han's early writing consisted mainly of short stories. She published her first short story collection entitled *Yeosu* in 1995. These publications include a short story collection, *Fruits of My Woman* (2000), *Fire Salamander* (2012). She then started to publish her novels such as *Black Deer* (1998), *Your Cold Hands* (2002), *The Vegetarian* (2007), *Breath Fighting* (2010), and *Greek Lessons* (2011), *Human Acts* (2014), *The White Book* (2016). She also wrote amount of poems. Her poem collection entitled *I put the evening in the drawer* (2013) was published as well.

Hans' theme primarily deals with desire, shame, and empathy reflected by the characters' faltering attempts to understand people around them. Her novel *The Vegetarian* (2007) deals with human violence and the possibility of refusing it. The novel is about a woman's decision to stop eating meat and devastating consequences after a bloody nightmarish dream about human cruelty. The novel *The Vegetarian* (2007) is one of her famous novels. This won the Man Booker International Prize. Besides, she won the 25th Korean Novel Award with the novella, *Baby Buddha* in 1999, Today's Young Artist Award by the Culture Ministry of Korea in 2000, Yi Sang Literary Award with *Mongol Spot* in 2005, and Donggri Literary Award with *The Wind is Blowing* in 2010. In 2015, she was awarded the Hwang Sun-won literary award (2015) for the novella *While One Snowflake Melts*.

Human Acts (2014) won the 2017 Malaparte Prize in Italy. This novel *Human Acts* (2014) was also awarded the Manhae literary prize. Shortlisted for the International Dublin Literary Award. The novel indicates human act inhumanity. On the other side, it also explores human dignity. In an interview with *World Literature Today* in 2016, Han Kang said:

"I believe it's because my novels directly explore human suffering. Instead of shying away, I try to delve deeper. That's my tendency, as I'm always trying to discover the truth behind a person. So when I wrote about the Gwangju massacre, a tragedy with so much suffering, I think he meant that such material in my hands meant that the readers would have to prepare themselves to experience—feel—this suffering."

The statement above shows that the novel presents its reader with the truth behind an incident. It leads its reader to pay attention about historical events in South Korea. The intense violence and tension between the citizens and the military government is more than just a history. Even worse, suffering from traumatic memories and collective heartbreaking are still being felt today.

1.5 *Human Acts* (2014)

Human Acts (2014) is a novel written by Han Kang. This novel reflects the issue of brutality. Brutality in this analysis refers to misusing authority in brutal acts committed by the military government in power to maintain their domination. The government's brutality caused people to suffer physically and mentally. In this novel, brutality is done by military government towards citizens as the victims of intense violence of the military government that happened in Gwangju, South Korea. Their experiences are quietly heartbreaking. The characters are the victims of the government. However, in this case, the issue of brutality can be seen from the way the government acts to society. The government does some strategies to maintain their domination and protect their power. The way the government maintain their authority can be seen from two strategies; enforcing unlawful regulations and misusing state apparatus.

First, in term enforcing unlawful regulations, the government commits wrongdoing acts to maintain their position. The government brutalizes the rebellion in prison. The prisoners are forced to confess the false confession. They torture the labourer activists who bravely demand their rights. They spread terror by brutalizing

innocent people in society. The government restructures the informational system. They manipulate the real information that happened in the country. In restructuring information, they do censorship in mass media. They prohibit the journalist publish the bad issue about them. They block up the tool of communication.

Second, in term misusing state apparatus, the military government instructs the army to suppress the demonstrators. They command the paratroopers enter the city with the top machine guns to fight for the rebellions. They give rewards for the army who commit more brutal acts. They utilize the state apparatus as a weapon to save their power. They easily command the soldiers to do massacre throughout the city. The citizens who join the demonstration are reputed as the enemies and dangerous people. The military government instructs the policemen to arrest the activists, especially the leader of the citizen movement.

Human acts in this novel refer to some actions of humans. The humans are represented by some characters: citizen and the government. Citizens in this analysis are dominated by the government. The citizens as the characters in this novel include students, activists, journalists, workers, labourers and civilians. Basically, there are two kinds of act of human; good and evil. In this analysis good citizen are dominated by evil government. The government has authority to control and determine the regulations in the country. They cross the line of humanity. Finally, this analysis more exposes about the military government and how human has over ambition tends to act inhumanly to seize power.

1.6 Problem of the Study

Brutality emerged as an important issue in Han Kang's novel *Human Acts* (2014). Therefore, there are some research questions used to analyze brutality which are formulated below:

1. How far does the novel *Human Acts* (2014) expose the issue about brutality?
2. To what extent does implied author contribute in uncovering the meaning of brutality in *Human Acts* (2014)?

1.7 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to find out how far Han Kang's novel *Human Acts* (2014) brings up and reveals the issue of brutality. It is also intended to investigate how implied author gives contributions in revealing the meaning of brutality.

1.8 Previous Study

The analysis of novel *Human Acts* (2014) that focused on analyzing about brutality has not been found yet. However, there are two articles that give contribution and inspiration in analyzing this novel.

The first analysis is by Richard Lee Pierce entitled *The noise of Silence: Censorship in Anna Akhmatova's Requiem* (2010). He analyzed the Requiem poem written by Anna Akhmatova. The analysis is about using censorship as a mechanism in a society of total control. This study deals with the concept of totalitarianism by Hannah Arendt. Through the poetic device catalog, the result of the analysis in this

study shows the expression of agony from people who live under communist government especially for the poet who unable to have freedom of speech.

The second analysis is Herta Muller's novel *The Hunger Angel* (2013) in European Academic Research entitled *Hunger in Herta Muller's The Hunger Angel* by Dauksaite. The analysis focuses on the impact to the victim. It concerns to trauma's perspective of the characters. This condition caused by the deadly hunger faced by them. The analysis related to concept post traumatic symptom from Farrel (1988) that shows traumatic event in the past can influence the feature of victims. The result of the analysis is the main character as German forced laborer got trauma from his past experience.

Both of the studies above give contribution and inspiration the topic brutality. Unlike the previous study, this analysis focuses on the acts of brutality under Korean Government. It exposes how the government maintains their authority in wrongdoing ways to keep their existence even in inhumanly acts toward citizens who fight against their system.

1.9 Theoretical Framework

The analysis about the issue brutality in this study is related to the concept of *Power Relation* proposed by Michel Foucault. Michel Foucault is a French historian and philosopher, associated with the post-structuralism and structuralism movements. He has had strong influence not only in philosophy but also in a wide range of humanities and social scientific disciplines. His work remains influential in this regard today.

Power Relations deals with concept discipline. It is a mechanism of power which regulates the behavior of individuals in the social body. Michel Foucault (1995) said that power exercised on the body is conceived not as a property, but as strategy, that its effects of domination are attributed not to ‘appropriation’, but to dispositions, maneuvers, tactics, techniques, functioning. Foucault in his book *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* (1995) states that:

Power is exercised rather than possessed; it is not the ‘privilege’, acquired or preserved, of the domination class, but overall effect of its strategic positions – an effect that is manifested and sometimes extended by the position of those who are dominated. (p. 27)

The statement above explains the connection power relation and domination. The entity which manages two of them will be the supervisor of society. He views that this power is not exercised simply as an obligation or a prohibition on those who do not have it. This means that these relations go right down into the depth of society. They are not localized in between classes. They also do not merely reproduce, at the level of individuals, bodies, gestures and behavior and the general form of the law and government.

Power becomes more efficient and active through the mechanism of surveillance. Foucault in O’Farrell (2005:102) states that disciplinary power is a technology aimed at how to keep someone under surveillance, how to control his conduct, his behavior, his attitude. It refers to systematic efforts to control the movement of people and to exercise power over individuals in order to produce docility and submission. In this

analysis the military government tries to control the citizens in strictly way by applying the regulations. Foucault in Sara Mill (2003:59) states:

Discipline is a set of strategies procedure and ways of behaving which are associated with certain institutional context and which then permeate ways of thinking and behaving in general.

The quotation above shows that disciplinary is intended as a method of control that combines with the institution which develops and create the modern system of disciplinary power. The effects of disciplinary pressure will influence the lives of the individual whose aim is the disciplining of the self by the self. As a result, it will help the authority to maintain power.

The concept of power in this analysis also relates with sovereignty power, according to Foucault in Fendler (2010:44), operates when authorities (people or laws) try to control other people. It is done through physical torture and violence such as punishment. By punishing the people, the authority intended to create the terror for the people. Both violence and terror would give massive fear to people. Then, the sovereignty power is aimed to shows that the most powerful one can take control over the others. In this analysis, the military government seizes power due to they have authorities and rights to enforce the unlawful regulations to the societies. They attempt to maintain their domination with some strategies. They misuse the state apparatus as a tool to guard their power and domination from citizen who oppose their military system. Moreover, the government even act brutally in giving

punishment who against them. They applied the military system to torture and suppress the opposition in society. As a result the violence actions of the government in maintaining their positions affect to the societies as the victim in this case.

According to Michel Foucault (1995):

If torture was so strongly embedded in legal practice, it was because it revealed truth and showed the operation of power. It assured the articulation of the written on the oral, the secret on the public, the procedure of investigation on the operation of the confession; it made it possible to reproduce the crime on the visible body of the criminal; in the same horror, the crime had to be manifested and annulled. (p.55)

The text above shows the operation of power in committing public torture in practice legally. The process investigation and confession are related each other. In this thesis analysis, the government operates their power in violence way. The citizens who fight for their rights dauntlessly are regarded as rebellions. They imprison the citizen who rebel their system. On contrary, the prisoner then is forced to admit false confession that they are not committed to that crime. Even worse, the prisoner is tortured in brutal way, not only physically but also mentally, such as electricity methods, brutal beatings and verbal violence. It is purposed to show that they have full power and are able to give punishment for those who oppose them.

Thus, brutality in this analysis refers to the brutal acts done by the military government to gain more power over the people. The analysis of this novel is supported by text and context based interpretation. According to Guerin (2005), text based interpretation is an approach that focus on the analysis and the interpretation of

the text itself. Meanwhile context based interpretation can be defined as an approach that based on the circumstances of culture, history, politics and social. It means that the analysis of this novel is not only focused on the text itself but also included the phenomenon that really happens in the real world.

In the process of analyzing the novel, implied author is used as strategy in bringing up the story and determine the meaning. Implied author as the representative of people experienced how the military government runs their system to keep the military power in the city. They are also as the victim of the government crime. Furthermore, it becomes easier to control the city due to they have strategy in legitimate ways which are done by enforcing laws and utilizing state apparatus. The term implied author was plot, and a multitude of narrative voices. It also re-invents literary history. According to Tom Kindt (1999), there are two ways to understand implied author. Both of them are reconstructing the problem of the text and bringing description and interpretation together.

The result of doing description and interpretation in the text is reconstructing the problem. According to Kindt (1999:3), the implied author is expressly defined as a concept of constructed by reader on the basis of textual features. It is categorized as voiceless and silent therefore fundamentally distinct from fictional narrator or speaker. It means that after bringing interpretation and description together, the readers make the structure of the problem. As the result, the readers can determine the

ideas that going to be analyzed. It simplifies the readers in comprehending the problem of the study.

Another way to understand the text by applying implied author is bringing and interpretation together. Description and interpretation is applied as the strategy to comprehend the nexus of norms and values in the textual world. According to Kindt (1999:4), this concept is used to contribute the strategy underlying the selection and ordering the element of narrative text. By bringing description and interpretation together in this analysis, it assists the reader to find out the meaning of the text and determine the interpretation of the information in discovering the topic. Implied author applies all of the fictional devices to support uncovering the evidence in the text.

1.10 Methodology

The analysis of novel *Human Acts* (2014) by Han Kang is done through text and context based interpretation. Implied author as a strategy is used to reveal the meaning of the novel. It reflects the issue of brutality in examining narrator's confession as the victims under the cruel act of military government. Implied author can be understood in two ways; reconstructing the problem in the text and bringing description and interpretation together. This analysis used the concept *Power Relation* by Michael Foucault.

CHAPTER III

CONCLUSION

A novel *Human Acts* (2014) written by Han Kan reflects the issue brutality. Implied author contributes in revealing the meaning beyond the novel. Text-based and context-based also plays the crucial role in uncovering the issue brutality. This analysis also deals with *Power Relations* concept developed by Michel Foucault. Brutality in this study refers to the brutal act committed by military government towards the citizen in South Korean. The novel was taken place in 1980. In this novel, the issue brutality is narrated by several characters: students, activists, journalists and workers. The characters are the citizens as the victim of the brutal act military government. The state apparatus in this analysis refers to the army and police under the command of military government. Through implied author, it can be examined that there are two main strategies to maintain their authority; enforcing unlawful regulations and misusing state apparatus.

In term of enforcing unlawful regulations, the military government control over the citizens activities. The government imprisons the citizen who fights against their system. The rebellion citizen is regarded as their enemy. It threatens their domination. They block up the tool of communication in order. They have managed the condition to preserve their reputation and avoid bad image of the leader in public. They against the journalist who attempts to uncover the true case. They do censorship to hide their guilt.

In term of misusing state apparatus, the government instructs the army and police to do brutal act towards the citizen. There is a fear of government about their domination in the country will be destroyed. The government stands behind the army and police. The state apparatus is utilized as the tool to guard them from citizen who opposite them.

In this analysis, the issue of brutality committed by military government happened in South Korea. It can be seen from conflict and chaos that is confronted by society in the country in the novel. The citizens live in danger and chaotic circumstance day by day. Through the theory of power relation proposed by Michel Foucault, it can be reflected the way military government maintain their existence. Human act is the act of human. In this novel, each of the character shows how human act in reality. It also portrayed how human can act inhumanly. The governments who comprehend the law and understand how to encompass the whole executive apparatus on the contrary do not care about the proper system. They act brutally and tend to ignore human rights and dignity of people. The citizens are also under the control over the government, even their daily activities are controlled by the government. Even though there are many rejections from the society, they have power and supreme authority to determine the policy.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Dauksite, Aurelija. 2013. *Hunger Trauma in Herta Muller's The Hunger Angel*. European Academic Research.
- Fendler, Lynn. 2010. *Michel Foucault*. New York: Bloomsbury.
- Foucault, Michel. 1995. *Discipline and Punish: the Birth of the Prison, Second Edition*. Translated by Alan Sheridan. New York: Pantheon Books.
- Guerin, Wilfred, et all. 2005. *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature, 5th edition*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Kang, Han. 2014. *Human Acts*. Translated by Deborah Smith. New York: Hogarth Press
- Kim, Hang. *The commemoration of the Gwangju Uprising: of the remnants in the nation states' historical memory*. Inter-Asia Cultural Studies. Vol.12 (2011): 612-621
- Kindt and Muller. 1980. *The Implied Author: Explication and Use of Controversial Concept*. New York: Cornell University Press.
- Mills, Sara. 2003. *Michel Foucault*. London: Roudledge.
- O'Farrel, Clare. 1968. *Michel Foucault*. London. Sage Publications
- Pierre, Richard Lee. 2010. *The Noise of Silence: Censorship in Anna Akhmatova's Requiem*. Michigan: Univesity of Michigan.
- Simanjuntak, Risa R. 2016. SPEARA, Specific English for Academic Research Assistant Indonesia: Ministry of Education and Culture.

Yong Cheol, Kim. *The Shadow of the Gwangju Uprising in the Democratization of Korean Politics*. New Political Science. Vol.25 (2003): 226-240

_____. "Definition of Authority". 2019. Collins English Dictionary. Retrieved on April 16th 2019

_____. "Definition of Brutality". 2019. Collins English Merriam Webster. Retrieved on August 1st 2019