

**PASCAL KHOO THWE'S *FROM THE LAND OF GREEN GHOSTS*: BURMA IN
PURSUIT OF DREAMS**

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain the Strata One (S1) Degree



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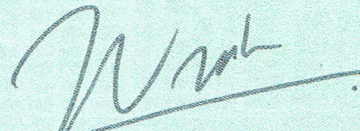
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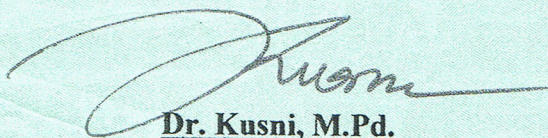
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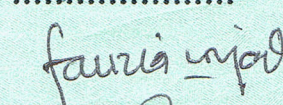
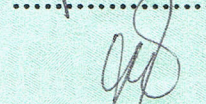

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ABSTRAK

Theresia, Melati. 2011. Pascal Khoo Thwe's *From the Land of Green Ghosts*: Burma in Pursuit of Dreams (2003). (Unpublished Skripsi)
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Skripsi ini merupakan analisa novel *From The Land of Green Ghosts* (2003) karya Pascal Khoo Thwe dengan topik *Burma in Pursuit of Dreams*. Permasalahan yang dibahas dalam analisa ini adalah sejauh mana suku minoritas berusaha untuk memiliki impian agar bisa keluar dari rintangan yang diciptakan oleh pemerintah dan suku mayoritas. Selanjutnya, sejauh mana karakter, plot (konflik), dan setting memberikan kontribusi dalam mengungkapkan makna. Tujuan dari penganalisaan ini untuk mendapatkan jawaban sejauh mana novel *From The Land of Green Ghosts* memperlihatkan perjuangan suku minoritas untuk meraih dan memiliki impian agar bisa keluar dari rintangan dalam hidup mereka. Hal ini di presentasikan oleh protagonis. Protagonis berusaha untuk keluar dari rintangan dengan cara bekerja keras dan memiliki self-reliance. Metode yang digunakan dalam analisa ini adalah context-based dan text-based interpretation, dengan menggunakan teori in pursuit of dreams oleh Albert Mensah.

Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa suku minoritas dapat melewati semua rintangan yang diciptakan oleh pemerintah dan suku mayoritas, dengan menunjukkan eksistensi dalam pendidikan dan pemerintahan, dan mereka juga mampu menjadi subjek dalam hidup mereka sendiri. Akibatnya, mereka berhasil menjadi orang yang berpendidikan dan sukses.

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This Thesis is sincerely dedicated to her beloved parents, for their love, motivation, patience, encouragement and their beliefs that she is going to pass the entire exam in her life. Your Great Spirit and prayer have strengthened her in every step of her life. This Thesis also dedicated to her brother who supports her in completing her study.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Everybody has dreams in their life; the dreams become the goal that people want to achieve in their life. By having dream, people will have choices of what they want to be. It comes from them selves and depends on their effort to make it come true. Albert Mensah (2005, 18) says that you can share your dream with another person and they can help you to realize your dream...However, the dream must be your own. In order to make dreams come true, the people should have it from their own choice. The choice is influenced by the aim of the dreams itself. Albert Mensah (2005, 23) also says that the aim is a way of deciding things in reaching the dreams and without the best aims, the dream is just only a dream. The people who have good aim will succeed to reach their dreams.

People face many obstacles when they pursue dreams. These obstacles may be caused by the lack of chance, finance and facilities. Those obstacles happen in Burma. Burma is inhabited by large groups; the first is in government and ethnicity. In government, the government is powerful than Burma's citizens. In ethnicity, Burma has two kinds of ethnic groups; the first is ethnic majority group, Shan, and the second is ethnic minority groups (Chin, Kachin, Karenni, Mon, Arakhan, and Karen). The ethnic minority groups are repressed by the government and the ethnic majority one. The ethnic majority and government create obstacles to prevent the

progress of the minority. Those conditions makes minority groups in Burma have difficulties to achieve their dreams. The dream of ethnic minority is to be educated people. By being educated people, they can get power to go out from isolated and semiliterate condition. Next, Burma's citizens also has dream is a democracy. Burma lives under totalitarian regime that make them live in poor, marginal, discrimination, and violence. By having democracy, they can improve their quality of live and have freedom. According to Spolsk (2003) in his report, 35% of the minority group can reach their dream and 65% is still under standard of life or poor. All of them are marginalized when they pursue their dreams and in aspects of life. Aditya Anupkumar (2004) says that

“The term “Marginal” generally describes the overt actions or tendencies of human societies whereby those perceived as being without desirability or function are removed or excluded from the prevalent systems of protection and integration, so limiting their opportunities and means for survival.” (3)

It can be seen that the term marginal makes the life of minority groups' deal with survival and limitation in their opportunity when pursuing their dreams.

On the other hand, According to Spolsk (2003) in his report, 35% of this minority groups can change their life by having the dreams. By using their awareness, they can pursue their dreams and overcome all of obstacles. The awareness is the biggest point that should be owned by minority groups to make their life be better.

Duval & Wickland (1992) say:

“Awareness posits that the aspect of the self to which people attend is partly determined by external events or conditions that heighten the salience of different facets of the social self”. (291)

From the quotation above, it can be said that the awareness is influenced by external even that will affect the aspect of their self. The awareness appears because they want to break marginalized condition. Their awareness motivates and changes them to pursue their dreams. The dream of ethnic minority group is to be an educated person and go out from semiliterate and isolated condition. In addition, the dream of Burma's citizens is democracy, because they live in totalitarian regime.

Majority and minority group in Burma live in different situation. The majority group lives in prosperity, while the minority group lives in poverty, semiliterate and isolated. The minority group is limited to get education, good job, and pursue their dreams. The majority group has more power and can live in the center area while the minority lives in remote area. The minority group is positioned in the most subordinate position in their country. Richard T. Schaefer (1993) said those ethnic minority group statuses in general are:

“The first: Extermination, Elimination of a people; includes genocide or the deliberate, systematic killing of an entire. Second: Expulsion, a dominant group may force a specific minority group to leave a certain area or even vacate a country. Third: Secession, a group secedes to form a new nation or moves to an already establish nation where it becomes dominant. Fourth: Segregation, the physical separation of two groups in residence, workplace and social functions. Fifth: Pluralism, process by which a majority and minority individual or groups keep their separate identity”. (Page 18 - 34).

These treatment that is obtained by the life of ethnic minority, make them difficult to pursuit their dreams. From the question, it can be seen that no one wants to help them to improve their quality; even some people want to destroy their culture and their

society. Next, the ethnic minority groups in Burma get expulsion and segregation from the government and the ethnic majority group. There is no equality of public facility from government to citizens that are from remote area. Those conditions make the ethnic minority group live under poor and uneducated, but the majority group live in prosperity.

In order to pursue the dreams, ethnic minority group of Burma should have education. By being educated people, they will be able to think, to choose the life, to get their identity, and power. On the other hand, the government does not pay attention for quality of minority group in education. The government of Burma does not allocate enough funds for education but pay more for military. With few of funds only develops fund in the central city. As a result, there are not enough funds in remote area. It made the ethnic minority groups did not get the good quality and facility in education. Many ethnic minority groups' live in low education or uneducated people. Moreover, Burma's citizens, the ethnic majority and minority group, who want to continue after graduating from high school, they are not able to enter higher education. The reason is the government closes university and college in Burma. It's shown from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)'s data about Burma in 2000, that is:

“...Unfortunately, universities and colleges have only opened sporadically since student unrest in 1996 – the military is afraid of a repeat of the student-led democracy uprisings of 1988. There is no freedom of choice in higher education – students must take the subjects assigned by their matriculation marks, whether they have an interest in that subject or not”.

It means that the government tries to block the quality of human resources by closing the university or college. It happens because the students of University try to fight against the totalitarian government. The government's block is a way to decrease the protest to government. However, there are some of ethnic minority group who are aware to have education, such as Aung Than, M.A. He is from small tribe in Burma; he was the one of Burma's citizens who did post graduate in London. He is also journalist about Burma in London. Albert (2003) added that Aung Than, M.A. is one of famous journalist and writer in this country. Some of his works tell about the condition of Myanmar. Though he is from minority group in Burma, he is able to be good person in another country. It can be concluded that the ethnic minority community can show their identity and is able to acquire good education.

Good education should have been achieved by working hard. Working hard is the effort that people do. When the people work hard, they can achieve special goals that they have never accomplished before. By working hard, the people can go to college and can get a degree and a good job.

Besides working hard, another way to pursuit the dream is by having self-reliance. Democracy is a dream for Burma's citizens, because they live in totalitarian regime. Self-reliance is a key to reach democracy. Emerson in Barck (2007) stated that the self-reliance of everyone to break the rules and create something new from their own shakes. If someone have self-reliance they will have desire to study and think cleverly about their live. Their awareness in facing the life will make them do the best. They have power and ability to do something worthwhile and pursuit their opportunity. On the other hand, only few of citizens have self reliance about this

condition. One of them is Aung San Suu Kyi who is a woman and comes from minority group. She is minority group in government, because she wants to oppose the totalitarian government. She is able to be a figure that are listened by many people in Burma and foreign country. Unfortunately, the government of Burma disagrees with her. Barbara Victor (2002) says “Aung San Suu Kyi is from Rangoon, she entered politics to work for democratization, helped found the National League for Democracy on 27 September 1988, and was put under house arrest on 20 July 1989. She was offered freedom if she left the country, but she refused”. It can be concluded that the differences of ethnic can not bind someone’s effort to change their life to be better. Thus, every ethnic group can express their voice in their own country.

In pursuit of ethnic minority groups’ dreams has been one of the cases that are interested to be analyzed. Yet it also occurs in the literary, *From the Land of Green Ghosts* (2003) written by Pascal Khoo Thwe is one of literary work which also exposes about the dreams. The novel shows how the character that is from the ethnic minority proves that he can pursuit his dreams.

1.1.1 Burma in Ne Win’s regime

U Ne Win was born in 1911 and died in 2002. He was Burmese soldier and political leader. He abandoned his original name, Shu Maung, in 1941 when he joined a Japanese-supported nationalist military group. Becoming commander of the Burmese Independence Army in 1943, he later turned against the Japanese. After

Myanmar won its independence from Great Britain in 1948, he became Home and Defense minister.

In this regime, General Ne Win took civilian posts, and instituted elections in a one party system. This situation made Democratic of Burma's rule ended in 1962. Ne Win ruled for nearly 26 years and pursued policies under the rubric of the Burmese Way to Socialism. It made, the government of Burma does not allocate enough funds for education but pay more for military. It's shown from SPDC's data, is organization of UNICEF, about Burma in 1999 that spends 40% of its budget on the military, and approximately 1.2% on education. From the data, the government only fund 1.2% to education. With 1.2%, the government only develops fund in the central city. As a result, there are not enough funds in remote area.

In Ne Win regime, all of mass media are closed, and information is from government. According to Neumann research in 2005

” Between 1962 and 1974, Burma was ruled by a revolutionary council headed by the general, and almost all aspects of society (business, media, production) were nationalized or brought under government control (including the Boy Scouts)”.

The government does not only control the information, but also all aspects of society to its citizens in Burma. The citizens only got the information from their government in which the government selects itself the information. Then, the government heads all aspects of society in Burma. It means, the government control and suppress its citizens. It makes the Burma's citizens lost their freedom in their life.

From the beginning of Ne Win's regime, there were sporadic protests against the military rule. According to Neumann research in 2005:

“In Ne Win's regime, many of protest are killed, some of them are student. It happened in 1962 at Rangoon University, the government broke up demonstrations and killing 15 students. In 1988, Security forces killed thousands of demonstrators. The country known as the 8888 Uprising”.

It can be seen that the government is totalitarian. Totalitarian government violates their power toward the citizens. If the citizens react or protest to the government's obligation, they will punishment.

Ne Win runs totalitarian governments. The people who oppose the government will be suppressed. Under Ne Win's regime, the new government's promotion of Buddhism as the state religion and accommodation of tribal separatist movements alarms the military. Then, Ne Win gave full executive, legislative and judicial powers to military. It caused, the country isolated from the outside world as the new government pursues its 'Burmese Way to Socialism'. Next, all private enterprises are nationalized as the regime introduces a state-controlled, centralized economic system. Foreign businesses are forced to leave the country. The program results in economic breakdown, the emergence of a black-market, a rise in corruption and the impoverishment of a rich and fertile agrarian state that was once the largest exporter of rice in the world. In addition, demonstrations and protests against the regime are brutally put down, though the military is unable to completely curtail the tribal separatists and communist insurgents.

1.1.2 Burma in Pursuit of Dreams

There are two terms that need to be clarified in this analysis. They are pursuit and dreams. Pursuit is defined with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain or to gain. According to Steam Sterilizer in Britannica Encyclopedia (2008), pursuit is the act or an instance of chasing or pursuing or the act of striving. In short pursuit is the aim of, aspiration for, or striving towards individual's want in the future.

In this study, pursuit will be connected to the dreams that happen to the people. Wuryanano (2006) says dream is not only imagination, but it is our plan in future. Related with dream, people have will and wish, an enthusiasm to reach it, make it come to reality. Then, Napoleon Hill (2000) defined dream is blue print for your biggest achievement. It means when you have dream that drawing your target and your way in your live. While, Johann Goethe (2000) said that what we dream about or think, we can do it, and we must begin. It can be concluded that in pursuit of dream, someone should have an effort to get the better life by having the dreams. With dreams, someone could show his existence and independence in the world.

In this analysis, in pursuit of dreams means the man who is able to overcome all of obstacles to pursue his dreams that are to be an educated person and make movement for democracy. Thus, the ethnic minority group is able to show their existence in the condition of semiliterate, isolation and totalitarian. This member of ethnic minority group believes that they could pursue their dream by working hard

and being self-reliance person. They prove that they could define their identity as intellectual person.

1.1.3 A Brief of Pascal Khoo Thwe

Pascal Khoo Thwe was born in Myanmar on January 01, 1967. He was born from educated parents. He has eleven sister and brother. In 1973, he enters elementary school in Burma. After graduated from senior school in 1985, Khoo Thwe enrolled in Mandalay University, where he took literature. In 1989, Khoo Thwe continued his study at Cambridge University. Later, he was awarded a Master of Arts (MA) degree from Cambridge University.

In 2003, Khoo Thwe published *From The Land Of Green Ghosts*, which is used in this analysis. This novel became his most successful work to date. In 2004 another exploration of Burma situation is shown in his second novel *Green ghosts in Portland*. He did not only write the novels, but he also wrote books about Burma. His first book *Il Ragazzo Che Parlava Col Vento* published in 2006. In 2008, Khoo Thwe published *Shwedagon Golden Pagoda of Myammar*. All of his books tell about Myammar.

During his career as a writer, he has earned the award. His first novel *From The Land Of Green Ghosts* won the winner of the 2002 Kiriyaama Paific Rim Prize. In addition, his second novel *Green ghosts in Portland* won 2003 Kiriyaama Pacific Rim Prize-winner. There are many people give praises and comment for him about his *From The land of Green Ghosts* novel. For instance, Richard Geiger from Financial Time (2002) stated that:

“*From The Land Of Green Ghosts* is a requiem written in exile for a once-rich country destroyed by a corrupt regime. It honours the ideals followed by students in their dream of a free multiethnic Burma. And while it bears the wry and unmistakable imprint of Pascal’s literary education, it has an immediacy and lyrical andour all its own. A political statement as well as a poetic lament, the novel is a true work of art”.

This novel was admired by many critics, one of them is Thomas Hylland Eriksen from Kirkus Reviews (2002) and he said that *From The Land Of Green Ghosts* is a distinguished accomplishment that radiates both intelligence and spiritual awareness. This is an incisively told, remarkable story of a long journey from the hills of Burma to Cambridge University, from a young Burmese man now living in Britain.

Khoo Thwe is a writer that pays much attention to Burma life. He often explored of abuses of power by Burma government and differences between majority group and minority groups’ life as depicted in his novel *From The Land Of Green Ghosts* and other books; it is known from his interview with Powell’s book in 2004:

“I want to tell to foreign country about the true condition of Burma behind the biggest import of rice in the world. I also explore the condition of poorest and discrimination that happen to Burma citizens. By my written, I want to give support to Aung San Suu Kyi who is a hero of democracy for Burma”.

This statement reflects that most of his writings tend to give a real description about the life of Burma citizens that live under dictator regime. Khoo Thwe also tries to influence his readers to change the perception toward Burma’s government and Burma’s citizens.

1.1.4 From the Land of Green Ghosts

Pascal Khoo Thwe novel's *From the Land of Green Ghosts* (2003) exposes Burma in pursuit of dreams. It is shown through protagonist who attempts to pursue his dreams in condition of poverty, semiliterate, totalitarian and isolated. Even though he comes from ethnic minority group, Phengkhoon, in Burma, he has awareness to go out from these conditions. This awareness comes from his willing to change the condition of the people of his tribe by succeeding himself. By having awareness, his effort to be educated person and to make the people of Burma realize about their unfair condition. It is done by working hard and having self-reliance.

Working hard of protagonist is shown from the moment he went to elementary school until post graduate. By working hard, the protagonist could pursue his dreams to be educated person. In elementary school, his working hard is shown when he went to school on foot though the location of school is far from his village. Next, he has to do an effort to reach position as the best students although the school facility is not available. In Seminary, he was working hard to get the best student and he lived in boarding-house. In University, he made small group and organization to help his friends that were discriminated by majority groups. Next, his working hard had shown when he got part time job and sold his bicycle. His school was far and he needed a bicycle to go there but he sold it.

In pursuit of dreams, the protagonist's self-reliance is shown through his choice of life. He chose to make movement for democracy since dictator regime makes citizens live in poor and violence. It is the reason why protagonist has three strategies to oppose the regime; the first, he made organization in university and in

his tribe. The second is he joined the rebellious group to oppose the government. The rebellious isolated their selves in a jungle. In the jungle, he also ran out and hided from the government who want to kill him. The third is he decided to get out of the jungle and went to London. He had two aims to go to London; first, to get support to his country and told the true condition of Burma to foreign country, second to reach his master degree in London.

1.2 Problem of the study

There are many cases that can be explored from Pascal Khoo Thwe's novel *From the Land of Green Ghosts* (2003). However, in pursuit of dreams becomes the main focus of this analysis. In order to reveal in pursuit of dreams in this novel, research questions are needed; those research question are:

1. How far does the Pascal Khoo Thwe's novel of *From the Land of Green Ghosts* reflect Burma in pursuit of dreams?
2. To what extent do fictional devices; character, setting and plot give contribution to reveal in pursuit of dreams?

1.3 Purpose of Study

This analysis intends to reveal Burma In Pursuit Of Dreams in *From the Land of Green Ghosts* (2003) written by Pascal Khoo Thwe. This study explores to what extent character, setting and plot give contribution in disclosing topics.

1.4 Previous Study

There was an analysis found toward this novel. However, the analysis is not about Burma In Pursuit Of Dreams. The analysis was done by Benedict Rogers (2003) entitled *From the Land of Green Ghosts: Two Thugs in a Pod*. This analysis was based on theory of doctrine and discourse by Wilson and totalitarian by Professor Gerhard Rempel. He analyzed the point of view in novel of *From the Land of Green Ghosts*. This analysis is done by exploring the government's discourse to its citizens. From this analysis, he perceived that the government and army abuse their power and make the totalitarian regime in Burma.

There are other analyses with different source, but the theme have given contribution and inspiration in analyzing this novel based on the phenomenon of in Pursuit of Dreams. The first analysis was written by Nick Maziarka (2002) entitled *Literary analysis: The novel of John Steinbeck*. It was an analysis of novel entitled *Of Mice and Men*. This analysis was based on theory of goal by Andrew J. Elliot. It analyzed the characters that used in the novel. The characters are George Milton and Lennie Small. This analysis was done by exploring the ambitious and pursuing to ideal dream. The ideal dreams for the characters are purchasing a ranch. From this analysis, the character can perceive materials that increase the dignity in society.

The second analysis was written by Roudané, Matthew C. (1997) entitled *Examines Arthur Miller's play as a tragedy as defined by Aristotle in the "Poetics."* It contends play is not a true tragedy but a social comment. It was an analysis of the play entitled *Death of a Salesman*. This analysis was based on theory of American dream by James Truslow Adam. It analyzed the character that used in the novel. This

analysis was done by exploring the ideal of American dream. The idea of the American dream is not just to have all of the components of the dream but to also be happy. From this analysis, the character Willy Loman is misguided the quest of the American dream.

Those three analyses have contributed and have inspired the topic of Pursuit of Dreams. The first analysis is written by Benedict Rogers that is abused the government's power in whole story of the novel. Meanwhile, another two analyses was written by Roudané, Matthew and Nick Maziarka show the man pursuit of their ideal dreams. Nevertheless, this study focuses more on the ways that character done in order to pursue his dreams.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

The analysis of this novel related to the concept of pursuit of dreams by Albert Mensah. Pursuit of dreams is the concept of how subordinate can be The One. A sociological minority include any group that is subnormal with respect to a dominant group in terms of social status, education, employment, wealth and political power.

In pursuit of dreams, it will depend on the people's effort to go out from the condition of semiliterate and isolated. Based on Albert Mensah (2005), there is seven keys/ways that people have to pursuit their dreams, they are: desire, education, working hard, self-reliance, integrity, responsibility, and enthusiasm. This analysis uses three ways, they are: education, working hard and self-reliance.

The people need to pursue their dreams by being educated people. Being educated, the people have knowledge. The knowledge helps people to think and choose their life. According to Robert Holden (2005) by having knowledge, people have intellectual, update information and criticism in their life. Knowledge helps people be successful to pursue their dream and shows their identity. By having power, the people are able to choose their life. According to Foucault (1999) power is not hierarchy and it is not inherited or given. Thus, everybody has power inside of them self. Power uses as a weapon to reach their existence, dignity, and dream. In this novel, knowledge makes the protagonist has the power to go out from isolated and semiliterate condition and to be educated person.

The second important way to pursue the dreams is working hard. Working hard is the effort to reach their desire, their goal and their dreams. Theory of working hard is work ethic. Steven Malanga (1999) says work ethics include not only how one feels about their job, career or vocation, but also how one does his/her job or responsibilities. This involves attitude, behavior, respect, communication, and interaction; how one gets along with others. Work ethics demonstrate many things about whom and how a person is. Motivation is a process to affect the people's work ethic. According to Heidjachman and Husnan (2003:197) there are two factors of motivation; the first is intrinsic factor that comes from their selves. The second is extrinsic factor that comes from their environment. In this study, the protagonist has work ethic. His work ethic is supported with his motivation to pursue his dreams.

The third important way to pursue the dream is self-reliance. Self-reliance is a concept about trusting the genuine of self. Robert Richardson (1995) says Emerson's idea is about how someone must act something by themselves whenever they want to change happened in their life, rather than imitating what has existed around. Next, "Self-Reliance" is not anti-society or anti-community. Instead, Emerson advocates self-reliance as a starting point, as a goal. Self-reliance is a guide to undergo life. The ethnic minority group use self-reliance to show up their resistance toward ethnic majority group and government. Self-reliance is closed to knowledge, power, ability and awareness. Self-reliance is the key to pursue the dreams. Education and self-reliance are needed the people to pursue their dreams. Moreover, in order to reach his dreams the protagonist commit to have that self-reliance that uses to make movement for democracy in Burma, that becomes the obstacles in pursuing his dream.

The analysis of this novel is supported by context-based and text-based interpretation. First, the analysis of this novel is supported by context-based interpretation. This approach sees that there is a strong interconnection between the text and what outside of it, such as; history and social phenomenon. In this analysis, the text is examined based on historicity that can be related to politic and social. The relation between the text and literary works must be seen from broader perspectives which questioning the objectivity of the history itself. Therefore, the interpretation of the text should be done by sharper eye which can catch all distortion from all perspectives which reveal the most significant problems. The context used in this analysis is its social background dealing with condition of Burma.

Second, the analysis of this novel is supported by text-based interpretation. Madden (2002) stated that text-based interpretation focuses on analyzing literary works in isolation from its reader, its context and its author. It means that literary work is seen as autonomous body. Thus, the process of analysis is happened within the text only without regarding the other aspects outer the text. The process of analyzing in order to get the meaning is done by analyzing the sign system that constructs a literary work.

The process of the analysis is done by examining its fictional devices. It focuses on character, plot and setting. Ford (2002) defined character as a person who is responsible for thought and action within a story or play in a piece of literature. The analysis of the character can be done through their thinking, speaking, and doing. The practice of in pursuit of dreams which is done by the character, Pascal, uses his awareness to show their existence in the society.

The second important element that support the process analyzing of this novel is plot. Plot is fictional devices. The plot eventually gives contribution to evoke the meaning. The thing that mainly discussed in the plot is conflict. Laura (2002) divides the conflict can be identified into four kinds; man versus man, man versus nature, man versus society, .and man versus self. The climax reflects the situation, objects and the idea of the protagonist when he faces the unfair condition of his country. Plot is also as an author's selection and arrangement of incidents in a story to shape the action and give the story a particular focus. In this novel, plot focused on the condition of semiliterate and isolated condition that make protagonist has dreams, to be educated person. The climax is seen through the demonstration to

the government that conducted by the protagonist. His conflicts are; he versus government and society or majority group.

Another important element that can help in the process analyzing of this novel is setting. The setting helps in revealing the meaning of topic. Foll (2000) divides setting into two classifications. They are physical environment and nonphysical environment;

“The physical environment, including time and weather condition, may be specification described. The nonphysical environment includes political and cultural influences such as education, social standing, economic class, and religious belief. These may be revealed by physical properties in the scene or through the character’s dialogue, thought, statements, and behaviors.”

Time of the story takes place, the political, and the culture influences can be taken as setting. Setting does not only mean place and time in the novel, but also atmosphere. The setting plays as one of important thing to influence the character’s condition. In this study, the setting focus on the condition of semiliterate and isolated that make protagonist has dreams, to be educated person. This setting has direct and indirect impact on character.

1.6 Methodology

The Analysis of this novel is done through context-based and text-based interpretation. Furthermore, it is done by analyzing fictional devices: characters, plot and setting. The character, plot and setting are inseparable because they are interrelated each other. Characters are used to evoke in pursuit of dreams by

analyzing characters. Then, setting, deals with the atmosphere and temporal environment, gives contribution in the process of analysis by giving help in revealing the meaning. Next, plot gives contribution in revealing the meaning in pursuit of dreams. Moreover, these elements are analyzed based on concept by Albert Mensah about pursuit of dreams.

CHAPTER III

CONCLUSION

The novel *From the Land of Green Ghosts* (2003) written by Pascal Khoo Thwe reflects Burma in pursuit of dreams. The way to pursuit of dreams is done by the protagonist in this novel through two ways. The first, he can be educated person by working hard. The second, he can make movement for democracy by having self-reliance.

Working hard to be educated is done by the protagonist that showed that he gets out from semiliterate, isolated and poverty condition. While, another citizens chose to accept their life without any efforts to change their life to be better. He goes to school although the location of school is far, and dangerous. He also wants to continue his study to foreign country when he fights against the government. From the setting, it can be perceived that he is the figure of man who has able to overcome all of his problem. He is also able to reinforce his existence in the education. He is also the figure of independent man, because he can live and can pass his examination without any body helps. By having education, he can help his country and himself from semiliterate condition.

Having self-reliance has made the protagonist could fight against government. He makes the strategies to oppose the government. Even though, he gets abuse from the government, but he success to make his tribe realize the true condition in Burma. He also cooperates with the rebellions to fight against the government. The setting

can be noticed from the image of him that described as the independent man that could decide anything he wants, without the government's influence. He can overcome his entire problem to fight against the government regime. He can speak in front of his tribe, without feeling afraid to the Burma's government. Thus, his ability to define his own self-reliance makes him able to stand up on his own feet.

Through this novel, the people could pursuit their dreams by working hard and having self-reliance. By having dedication and discipline in working hard and self-reliance, they could afford to do anything that they want in their life. They could have power to change the unfair condition. By pursuing of their dreams, they could be what they want in their life. Unfortunately, there are still many people who live under unfair condition, and they do not have willingness to change this condition.

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