

**MAX HAVELAAR NATIONALISM IN
MAX HAVELAAR NOVEL HISTORICALLY**

A PAPER

Submitted to the School of Foreign Language – JIA as partial fulfillment of requirement for the undergraduate degree in English Literature Programme



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO:

“The duty of human is to be human.” –Multatuli.

DEDICATION:

This paper is dedicated to my beloved family, my friends, and all people who love me.

MAX HAVELAAR NATIONALISM IN *MAX HAVELAAR* NOVEL HISTORICALLY

FAKHRI IRFAN PRAYOGO

ABSTRACT

The Purpose of this research is to describe the form of action, words, or sentences of Max Havelaar that reflect of the nationalist actions in *Max Havelaar* novel by Multatuli and classify it into the form of nationalism principles which contained in Kartodirdjo's book "*Pembangunan Bangsa*", that are: (1) Unity, (2) liberty, (3) equality, (4) personality, and (5) achievement. The writer did the research from beginning of March 2018 to August 2018 in Bekasi. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method and the writer as the instrument of the research itself. The result in this research was in *Max Havelaar* novel by Multatuli contain the principles of nationalism that stated in Kartodirdjo's book, those are: 2 (7%) data of unity, 15 (50%) data of liberty, 1 (3%) data of equality, 11 (37%) data of personality, and 1 (3%) data of achievement.

Key words: Novel, Max Havelaar, Principles, Nationalism

NASIONALISME MAX HAVELAAR DALAM NOVEL MAX HAVELAAR SECARA HISTORIS

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ABSTRAKSI

Penelitian kali ini memiliki tujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk tindakan, kata, ataupun kalimat dari tokoh Max Havelaar yang merujuk terhadap sikap nasionalisme didalam novel Max Havelaar karya Multatuli dan mengklasifikasikannya kedalam bentuk prinsip-prinsip nasionalisme yang terdapat dalam buku “Pembangunan Bangsa” karya Kartodirdjo, yaitu: (1) kesatuan, (2) kebebasan, (3) kesamaan, (4) kepribadian, dan (5) prestasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan dari awal bulan Maret 2018 sampai Agustus 2018 di Bekasi. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan peneliti sebagai instrument didalam penelitian ini. Hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian kali ini adalah Novel Max Havelaar mengandung prinsip-prinsip nasionalisme yang disebutkan dalam buku Kartodrdjo, yaitu: Kesatuan (7%) 2 data, kebebasan (50%) 15 data, persamaan (3%) 1 data, personality (37%) 11 data, dan prestasi (3%) 1 data.

Kata kunci: Novel, Max Havelaar, Prinsip, Nasionalisme

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This paper writing is to fulfill one of the requirements for taking undergraduate program (S1) of English Department of School of Foreign Language JIA: In this Paper, the writer explain about Max Havelaar nationalism in the novel. During the research, the writer encountered many obstacles and difficulties, but thanks to the exceptional people who provide guidance, assistance and motivation to the writer, finally this paper can be resolved properly. Therefore the writer would like to thankfulness, especially to:

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Bekasi, August 10th, 2018

FIP

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In human life people are never separated from the name of words in the language through writing or oral. Language becomes something that very fundamental from the process of human life. Many things can be achieved from the use of good language, such as communicating with others, express the desires or emotions. In expressing a thing, humans need language as the medium therefore, language is very important. It is used only in primary terms, language also gives its own spirit in a literary work. Language is a literary material, such as stone and copper for sculpture, paint for painting and sound for the art of music.

Literature is a representation of words that many use imaginative sentences from an author to describe the situation or event in a work. Literary work is sometimes also referred to as ideas of a writer who has spent much time to create his work. For human beings as the creator of literary works, literature is an expression of his inner experience about the phenomenon of social life and culture of society in his time. It is also an expression of the events, ideas, and life values mandated in them. Literature questioned human beings in all aspects of life. So that, the work is useful to know humans and culture within a certain period.

For a literary man, a literary work not only a group of sentences without meaning, but more, a literary work is a world that became part of the writer's life. Literary works give an identity to a writer, because the work of literature is the ideas or expression of writer's feelings when the work was created. Rene Weellek through his theory of literature said that literature is not only a creative activity, but it is also a work of art.

Literature as a branch of art is an integral element of a culture that is old enough. Literature has become part of the experience of human life since the first, both from the human aspect as the creator and the human aspect as the reader. By saying literature as art, this means that literature cannot be underestimated. Literature is an art that uses language as its medium. The special of literature not only can be seen from its literal meaning but more widely, there is a separate life in its contents such as other artworks.

Literature is an alternative means of conveying ideas. Indirectly, literature shows an interpretation of world from a litterateur. Literature is not only beautiful, but also educating its readers to get lessons and insights. Aristotle that sees literature as a work that conveys a kind of knowledge that cannot be conveyed by other means, that is, a way that gives unique pleasure and knowledge that enriches the reader's insight.

The development of literature had a long journey. It is told that literature has many represent the state of society in an era. In general, the function of the literature itself is as an entertainer and simultaneously teach something. It means that literature has a lot to bring lessons that readers can pick an event in

a particular time. A lesson about how human life was in the past and how it can have a positive impact on human life in the future. It gives a deep knowledge about human, world, and life. Literature is a description of human experience that has both a personal dimension and a social dimension. In literature, human experience and knowledge fundamentally contain an aesthetic idea that appear admiration, happiness, and inspiration. By reading literature, people are introduced to the inner riches that enable to gain insight, perception, and reflection so that they can enter into the real experiences of our lives. Therefore, literature is important to be learned as a way to sharing experience in finding and discovering the truth of humanity.

Furthermore, modern literature plays a double role in the life of society. Besides being used as a tool for entertainment and leisure, it also serves as an accompaniment to the ideological mission, as an educational tool, even as a propaganda tool. The history of literature had given a lot of motivation or passion for the movement that occurs within the social environment of society, because the truth that was brought by the story can touch every reader. Many authors use literature as a medium to tell the social facts that occur as well as tell the experience which is undergone by the author. Even the literary works that can be called controversial for telling the thing that has been a public secret. In the case of socio-politics a Literary man uses literature as a means of criticism authoritarian government. It makes literature has a strategic function as a means of conveying ideas that can never be touched except by literature.

There are several popular means of popular literature that are often used, including: theater, poetry, short stories, and novels. Every literary development has a value of beauty and its own way of expressing something. Theater is a process of selecting manuscripts displayed in staging or performances that can be enjoyed literally or visually. Poetry has a unique way of expressing or explaining a thing. The language decorated with rhythm, rhymes and wrapped in stanza makes its own beauty in poetry, so that, every word is full of meaning. There is also a short story, it is narratively telling a story in a tight and direct. The novel is a long prose essay containing a series of stories of a person's life with those around him by highlighting the nature and nature of each actor. In this research the writer intend to use novel as its object.

The novel has a form like prose that expresses a thing directly without rhythm and rhyme. The novel is usually wrapped in the form of narrative prose, in other words it is more telling than to show something of fictional characters and history that has variations of behavior that describes real life today and the past. Novel usually tells a lot about human life based on from their daily experience that contains about sadness, pleasure, love and hate, and about character or soul of someone.

As argued by Abrams (2012) that the word novel comes from the Italian language novella literally means a something small and new, which is a short tale in prose (p. 252). In Latin, the novel derives a simplified novellus on the word noveis which means new. It said to be new because compared with other types of literary works, the novel is the latest. The presence of novels in literary

journeys has resulted in a historical picture of a particular age, adding to the insight of the historical existence of a nation or kingdom many years ago. Moreover, usually the novel tells of a situation in chronological order and the development of a character makes the story in the novel becomes very complex to describe the situation at that time.

In a novel there are various elements that build a story. The elements of the builder are named as intrinsic elements in the novel. The intrinsic element of a novel is the elements that directly participate build the story. The intrinsic interdependence is what makes a novel tangible. When viewed from our angle as a reader, the elements of this story will be encountered if we read a novel. The elements in question, for example: theme, background, characters, plot, conflict, point of view.

In the construction of a story in a novel is usually built of a character. Character in a literary work created by the author to convey his ideas and feelings about something that happens in this world. Characters have the power to dominate the whole story in a literary work. The author can carry the character through many problems in different situations. The characters usually built in a novel adopt many of the author's experience stories, such as, the author's experience of problems that he has experienced in everyday life but wrapped in fictional narrative stories. In a story, a character is usually has a variety of properties brought to face the problem in the story, there are character traits such as, protagonist, antagonist, tritagonist, courageous, fearful, humorous, and others.

In the novel *Max Havelaar* who wants the writer analyze will explain the nationalist character of Max Havelaar in the *Max Havelaar* novel written by Multatuli or Eduard Douwes Dekker. Nationalism is a political stance of a people's society that has a same culture, region, ideals and goals, thus the people of a nation feel a deep sense of loyalty to the nation itself. Nationalism in the history of Indonesian independence struggle is known as a magic word that is able to evoke the struggle power against oppression by the colonialists for hundreds of years. Feelings of the same destiny and endurance are able to defeat contradiction from difference ethnics, cultural and religious so that the history of Indonesian nationality is born.

In his book, Multatuli told how the injustice in the District of South Banten when he takehold as Assistant Resident of Lebak, Banten. He described how the fate of the local people suffered from poverty and starving was caused by the arbitrary behavior of the Regent. Here is how Max Havelaar's attitude responded to the arbitrariness of the Lebak people. Max Havelaar disturbed his conscience to see the application of forced cultivation that led to thousands of indigenous become starving, poor and suffering. He decided to overthrow the Regent regime of Lebak who acted arbitrarily against his people like seizing their buffalos and forcing them to work on their fields unpaid, resulting in famine and the inability of the people to pay taxes on the state; endless poverty and forced labor.

In early his tenure as Assistant Resident of Lebak, Max Havelaar learned a lot about the system of government in Lebak. He is anxious to uphold justice

in Lebak by embracing the leaders of Banten to cooperate in upholding justice. But on his way Max Havelaar found many irregularities caused by the treatment of the Regent's arbitrary. Opposition to Max Havelaar's resistance to uphold justice in Lebak, He placed himself under the banner of truth, equality and humanity.

There is an example of the data about Max Havelaar nationalism taken from *Max Havelaar* novel by Multatuli. He stated, "This is a noble vocation. To maintain justice, to protect the poor against the powerful, to defend the weak against the superior power of the strong, to recover the ewe-lamb from the folds of the kingly robber." (Chapter V, p. 71, l. 26)

In this data Max Havelaar get the first duty as an Assistant Resident in Lebak, he want to maintain justice with his spirit and enthusiasm, to protect the poor against the powerful, to defend the weak against the superior power of the strong because whoever reads the official paper, to contain the laws, instructions, regulations, etc. For the functionaries, applaud the humanity and justice which seem to have influenced those who made them.

From Max Havelaar's novel, many lessons that the writer can learn from the stories we read in it. The character of Max Havelaar reflects many positive attitudes that deserve to be applied in contemporary life, one of which is nationalism. The nationalism embodied by Max Havelaar has much to do with the people of Lebak who have been cursed by the leader's injustice. This is the reason the writer interested in taking research entitled **"MAX HAVELAAR NATIONALISM IN MAX HAVELAAR NOVEL HISTORICALLY"**.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Based on the description above, the writer is going to state something problems of the study, they are :

- a. What kind of action had Max Havelaar done refer to nationalism?
- b. What kind of nationalism principle based on Max Havelaar's action?
- c. What nationalism principle does exist the most in the *Max Havelaar* novel?

2. Scope of the Research

In this research, the writer just focused on Max Havelaar nationalism in *Max Havelaar* novel. The analysis just find out the kind of nationalism principles that described from Max Havelaar actions.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the problem of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are discribed as follow:

- a. To know the nationalist action from Max Havelaar in *Max Havelaar* Novel.
- b. To identify kind of nationalism principle nationalist based on Max Havelaar's action.
- c. To find out nationalist action which exist the most from *Max Havelaar* novel.

2. Significance of the Research

Hopefully this writing and research paper can be useful not only the writer himself but also for the readers mainly who learned about English in their activity. The significance of the writing is described as follow. For the writer, the writer hopes that this writing can add knowledge for the writer about nationalist character from the novel and ability in writing English. For the reader, the writer hopes that this writing can give the knowledge about Nationalist character from the novel.

D. Operational Definition

After having read and understood many theories of the title components, which have been found in the various books of literature, the writer can conclude and give explanation that :

1. Literature: The art of language that defined as artwork that has language as its medium and it has its value in every part of content.
2. Novel: The fictitious prose narrative that have volume length about human life and telling each character and actions representative of real life in continuous plot.
3. Character: The person or figure that represented in literary work and contribution to build story.
4. Nationalism: A spirit state for our love to nationality content cognitive, goal, strategic and affective of a nation.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematic of the research means to present the research well edited composition. This research is divided into five chapter as follow:

Chapter I is introduction, it explains about the background of the research, the questions and the scope of the research, objective and significant of the research, operational definition and the systematization of the research.

Chapter II is theoretical description, it consists the definition of literature, the definition of novel, the definition of character and characterization, and the definition of nationalism.

Chapter III is methodology of the research, it contains about the method of the research: time and place of the research, kind of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and sources of the primary and secondary.

Chapter IV is analysis data, it shows about the data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is conclusion, it gives the conclusion (relates to hypothesis discussion), suggestion (relates to significant of the research).

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Literature

Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the world. It means not every written document included literature or called it literary work. Therefore, there is additional adjective such as aesthetic or artistic to distinguish literary work from text of everyday (telephone books, newspaper, legal document and scholarly writings). (Klarer, 2005, p. 1)

Moreover, Klarer (2005) also stated that literature is like the domain of a piece of cloth where the literature contains words and sentences that provide the same or different text to each other. Literature concentrates more on literature or text as phenomena and history for their production and acceptance. Underlying the production of literature certainly allows humans to escape through the creative, which will exist from individuals and, individuals, outlive their creators. (p.1)

In the same book, Klarer (2005) described that literature is generally regarded as a temporal art since action develops in a temporal sequence of events. The visual arts, however, are often referred to as a spatial art since they are able to capture one particular segment of the action which can then be perceived in one instant by the viewer. Vonnegut and other experimental

authors try to apply this pictorial structure to literary texts. Fragmented narratives which abandon linear plots surface in various genres and media, including film and drama, always indirectly determining the other main elements, such as setting and character presentation. (p.16)

In another assumption by Eagleton (2005) in his book *Literary Theory An Introduction*:

There have been various attempts to define literature. You can define it, for example, as 'imaginative' writing in the sense of fiction - writing which is not literally true. But even the briefest reflection on what people commonly include under the heading of literature suggests that this will not do. Seventeenth-century English literature includes Shakespeare, Webster, Marvell and Milton; but it also stretches to the essays of Francis Bacon, the sermons of John Donne, Bunyan's spiritual autobiography and whatever it was that Sir Thomas Browne wrote in the history of literature writer. (p. 1)

From literary work of some author, it could be taken the value and made such learning about something that never knows it before. Literature helps people to be (become more) realistic, mature, wise, and humane. It is because from the literary work that made by the author, it could take the value which the author want to deliver to the readers and also it may learn new emotion, value, appreciation, method of literary writing and the other that we could never have realized.

New (2001) in his book *Philosophy of Literature* explained that literature is necessarily linguistic; it is distinguished from painting, sculpture, music, dance, architecture, etc., by its use of language (p. 2). Language, that is words, is the structure to build the literary works, it same like as paint for painter. The difference between the poet, novelist, and the dramatist on the other is that the

poet and the novelist are restricted to language alone, while the dramatist is not. The poet and the novelist have nothing but language with which to depict character, action, feeling, thought, location, etc., whereas the dramatist can rely also on gesture, movement, and visual or sound effects.

In other opinion (Culler, 2000, p. 28) he took up five points theorist have made the nature of literature, are:

1. Literature as the Foregrounding of Language

Literariness is often said to lie above all in the organization of language that makes literature distinguishable from language used for other purposes (Culler, 2000, p. 28). Literature is language that ‘foregrounds’ language itself. It almost appear in poetry, the rhythmical repetition of sounds likes the unusual verbal combinations make it clear that we are dealing with language organized to attract attention to the linguistic structures themselves. The rhyme, a conventional mark of literariness, makes you notice the rhythm that was there all along. When a text is framed as literature, we are disposed to attend to sound patterning or other sorts of linguistic organization we generally ignore.

2. Literature as the Integration of Language

Literature is language in which the various elements and components of the text are brought into a complex relation. When we receive a letter requesting a contribution for some worthy cause, we are unlikely to find that the sound is echo to the sense, but in literature there are relations of

reinforcement or contrast and dissonance: between the structures of different linguistic levels, between sound and meaning, and between grammatical organization and thematic patterns. A rhyme, by bringing two words together ‘suppose/knows’, brings their meanings into relation is ‘knowing’ the opposite of ‘supposing’.

3. Literature as Fiction

The literary work is a linguistic event which projects a fictional world that includes speaker, actors, events, and an implied audience. One reason why readers attend to literature differently is that its utterances have a special relation to the world – a relation we call ‘fictional’.

Abrams 2012 in his book *Glossary of Literary Terms* stated that: In an inclusive sense, fiction is any literary narrative, whether in prose or verse, which is invented instead of being an account of events that actually happened. In a narrower sense, however, fiction denotes only narratives that are written in prose (the novel and short story), and sometimes is used simply as a synonym for the novel. (p. 128)

Literary works refer to imaginary rather than historical individuals, but is not limited to characters and events fictionality. In fiction, the relation of what speakers say to what authors think is always a matter of interpretation. So, it is the relationship between events recounted and situations in the world. Non-fictional discourse is usually embedded in a context that tells you how to take it: an instruction manual, a newspaper report, a letter from a charity. The context of fiction, though, explicitly leaves open the question of what the fiction is really about. Reference to the

world is not so much a property of literary works as a function they are given by interpretation.

4. Literature as Aesthetic object

Aesthetics is historically the name for the theory of art and has involved debates about whether beauty is an objective property of works of art or a subjective response of viewers, and about the relation of the beautiful to the true and the good. For Immanuel Kant, the primary theorist of modern Western aesthetics, aesthetic is the name of an effort to bridge the gap between the material and the spiritual world, and between a world of forces and magnitudes and a world of concepts.

Aesthetic objects, such as paintings or works of literature, with their combination of sensuous form (colors, sounds) and spiritual content (ideas), illustrate the possibility of bringing together the material and the spiritual. A literary work is an aesthetic object because, with other communicative functions initially bracketed or suspended, it engages readers to consider the interrelation between form and content. (Culler, 2000, p. 33)

Aesthetic objects, for Kant and other theorists, have a purposiveness without purpose. There is a purposiveness to their construction: they are made so that their parts will work together towards some end. But the end is the work of art itself, pleasure in the work or pleasure occasioned by the work, not some external purpose. Practically, this means that to consider a text as literature is to ask about the contribution of its parts to the effect of the whole but not to take the work as primarily destined to accomplishing some purpose, such as informing or persuading us. When we say that stories are utterances whose relevance is their ‘tellability’, we nothing that there is

a purposiveness to stories (qualities that can make them ‘good stories’) but this cannot easily be attached to some external purpose, and registering the aesthetic, affective quality of stories, even nonliterary ones. A good story is tellable, strikes readers or listeners as ‘worth it’. It may amuse or instruct or incite, can have a range of effects, but we cannot define good stories in general as those that do any one of these things.

5. Literature as Intertextual or Self-reflexive Construct

Recent theorists have argued that works are made out of other works: made possible by prior works which they take up, repeat, challenge, transform. This notion sometimes goes by the fancy name of ‘intertextuality’ (Culler, 2000, p. 32). A work exists between and among other texts, through its relations to them. Reading something as literature is to consider it as a linguistic event that has meaning in relation to other discourses. For example: as a poem that plays on possibilities created by previous poems or as a novel that puts on stage and criticizes the political rhetoric of its day. Since to read a poem as literature is to relate it to other poems now, to compare and contrast the way it makes sense with the ways others do, it is possible to read poems as at some level about poetry itself. They bear on the operations of poetic imagination and poetic interpretation.

Here we encounter another notion that has been important in recent theory: that of the ‘self-reflexivity’ of literature. Novels are at some level about novels, about the problems and possibilities of representing and giving shape or meaning to experience. Literature is a practice in which

authors attempt to advance or renew literature and thus is always implicitly a reflection on literature itself. Sometimes, literature implied the event in the age of the literature itself had written, it describe the nature of characters, specific event and spirit that refer to earlier works that had appear.

Literature as a work of oral and written has various features of superiority such as authenticity, artistic and beauty in content and expression. In general, the function of literature itself is to entertain and simultaneously teach something. It can be said that literature is a disclosure of artistic and imaginative facts as manifestations of human life and have a positive effect on human life. There are several section of literature: poetry, play, short story and novel.

According to Klarer (2005), poetry is one of the oldest genres in literary history (p. 27). Its earliest examples go back to ancient Greek literature. In spite of this long tradition, it is harder to define than any other genre. Poetry has characteristics such as verse, rhyme, and meter, which are traditionally regarded as the classical elements that distinguish poetry from prose. Moreover, New (2001) cited to Aristotle's remarks in *The Poetics*, "poetry is more philosophical than history, in that history says what did happen, poetry the kind of thing that would happen" (p. 119). Another section of literature is play, Abrams (2012) in his study said that, play is the form of composition designed for performance in the theater, in which actors take the roles of the characters, perform the indicated actions, and utter the written dialogue (p. 93). Short story is a prose narrative of

indeterminate length, but too short to be published separately as novels (Cuddon, 2013, p. 653). According to Poe cited from Cuddon's book, it is a story that concentrates on a unique or single effect and one in which the totality of effect is the objective. Another narrative prose is novel, the term "novel" is applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of middle length called the novelette; its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot (or plots), ampler development of milieu, and more sustained exploration of character and motives than do the shorter, more concentrated modes. (Abrams, 2012, p. 252)

Finally from the experts statements about literature, the writer concluded the definition of literature is a work of oral and written has various features of superiority such as authenticity, artistic and beauty in content and expression as manifestations of human life and have a positive effect on human life.

B. Novel

In the English late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, the word novel seems to have been used about both true and fictional events, and even news reports were hardly to be considered factual. Novels and news reports were neither clearly factual nor clearly fictional: our own sharp discriminations

between these categories simply did not apply (Eagleton, 2005, p. 2). Moreover, Eagleton (2005), also stated that novel is a piece of prose fiction of reasonable length and is still too restricted. Novels is not just are written in prose. As for fiction, the distinction between fiction and fact is not always clear. The truth is that the novel is a genre which resist exact definition. (p. 8)

According to Crane (2007), the novel is a fictional prose narrative of substantial length. A few key features accounting for the genre's appeal seem fairly plain. First, the novel lives and dies by its ability to create the fictional illusion of a complete world. Second, the reader must be driven to know what happens next, or, in all likelihood. Third, even if it is only to suggest the impossibility of finding meaning in art and experience, the narrative will have some significance beyond a mere recitation of characters and events. Stories of all types tempt use to connect them with explanations of larger meanings, values and phenomena. (p. 1)

Moreover, New (2001), stated that a novel is a fictional work, for instance, but not every sentence in the novel need be a fictional sentence. The authors of novels occasionally speak in authorial asides, commenting on the story, or offering their observations on matters in general. (p. 27)

The term 'novel' is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of the middle length called the novelette, its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot (or plot), and more

sustained exploration of character written in prose, the novel is distinguished from the long narratives in verse of Geoffrey Chaucer, Edmund Spenser, and John Milton which, beginning with the eighteenth century, the novel has increasingly supplanted. Within these limits the novel includes such diverse works. (Abrams, 2012, p. 252)

The word 'novel' is derived from Italian word 'novella' that used to describe a short, compact, broadly realistic tale popular during the medieval period. According to Kennedy (1991) says, "Novel is a book-length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience actual life" (p. 213). This statement leads us that the late arrival of the novel on the literary scene tells us something important about the genre. Above all, a form of literature which looks at people in society. Most novels are concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies in which they find themselves. The novels deal with a human character in a social institution, man as a social being.

A fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and actions representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. Beside Culler (2000) cited from the Russian theorist Bakhtin describes the novel as fundamentally polyphonic (multi-voiced) or dialogic rather than monological (single-voiced): the essence of the novel is its staging of different voices or discourses and the clash of social perspectives and points of view. (p. 87)

Klarer (2005) has subsumed a number of subgenres that has its own kind of time, plot and theme, such as:

1. The Picaresque Novel

According to Klarer (2005), “the picaresque novel is the novels relates the experiences of a vagrant rogue (from the Spanish ‘pícaro’) in his conflict with the norms of society” (p. 11). It is a genre of prose fiction that depicts the adventures of a roguish hero of low social class who lives by their wits in a corrupt society. Picaresque novels typically adopt a realistic style, with elements of comedy and satire. Structure as an episodic narrative, the picaresque novel tries to lay bare social injustice in a satirical way.

2. The Bildungsroman (novel of education)

The term ‘Bildungsroman’, or ‘novel of formation’, remains at once one of the most successful and one of the most vexed contributions that German letters have made to the international vocabulary of literary studies. Bildungsroman is a novel that portrays all but two or three of a set list of characteristics, among them; childhood, the conflict of generations, provinciality, the larger society, self-education, alienation, ordeal by love, search for a vocation and a working philosophy (Boes, 2006, p. 230). The novel generally referred to by its German name, describes the development of a protagonist from childhood to maturity.

The subject of these novels is the development of the protagonist's mind and character, in the passage from childhood through varied experiences—and often through a spiritual crisis—into maturity,

which usually involves recognition of one's identity and role in the world. (Abrams, 2012, p. 255)

3. The Epistolary Novel

An epistolary novel is a novel written as a series of documents. The usual form is letters, although diary entries, newspaper clippings and other documents are sometimes used. It usually uses letters as a means of first-person narration. Abrams (2012) stated “The epistolary novel is the narrative is conveyed entirely by an exchange of letters.” (p. 254)

4. The Historical Novel

Historical novel is novel that has as its setting a period of history and that attempts to convey the spirit, manners, and social conditions of a past age with realistic detail and fidelity (which is in some cases only apparent fidelity) to historical fact. Some realistic novels make use of events and personages from the historical past to add interest and picturesqueness to the narrative. It began in the nineteenth century with Sir Walter Scott. The historical novel not only takes its setting and events from history, but makes the historical events and issues crucial for the central characters and narrative. According to Abrams (2012) some of the greatest historical novels also use the protagonists and actions to reveal what the author regards as the deep forces that impel the historical process. (p. 256)

5. The Satirical Novel

The term Satire can be described as the literary art of diminishing or derogating a subject by making it ridiculous and evoking toward it attitudes of amusement, contempt, scorn, or indignation. It differs from the comic in that comedy evokes laughter mainly as an end in itself, while satire derides; that is, it uses laughter as a weapon, and against a butt that exists outside the work itself (Abrams, 2012, p. 353). Satirical novel means is a novel that contains about the sarcastic of a phenomenon that occurs in the system or community that he did not run correctly. Sometimes, it is indicated for a author's political manner which have a purpose in every delivery that is always systematically packaged to satirize.

6. Utopian Novel

The word utopia resembles both the Greek words ‘no place’, ‘outopos’, and ‘good place’, ‘eutopos’. The term utopia designates the class of fictional writings that represent an ideal but nonexistent political and social way of life. According to Klarer (2005), “Utopian novels or science fiction novels create alternative worlds as a means of criticizing real sociopolitical conditions” (p. 11). Moreover, (Abrams, 2012, p. 416) explained that, the first and greatest instance of the literary type was Plato's Republic (latter fourth century B.C.), which sets forth, in dialogue, the eternal Idea or Form of a commonwealth that can at best be merely approximated by political organizations in the actual world. Most utopias, like that of Sir Thomas More, represent their ideal state in the fiction of a

distant country reached by a venturesome traveler. There have been many utopias written since More gave impetus to the genre, some as mere Arcadian dreams, others intended as blueprints for social and technological improvements in the actual world. They include Tommaso Campanula's *City of the Sun* (1623), Francis Bacon's *New Atlantis* (1627), Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward* (1888), William Morris' *News from Nowhere* (1891), Charlotte Perkins Gilman's *Herland* (1915), and James Hilton's *Lost Horizon* (1934).

7. Gothic Novel

The word Gothic originally referred to the Goths, an early Germanic tribe, then came to signify 'germanic', then 'medieval'. The Gothic novel, or in an alternative term, Gothic romance, is a type of prose fiction which was inaugurated by Horace Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto: A Gothic Story* (1764)—the subtitle refers to its setting in the middle ages—and flourished through the early nineteenth century. Some writers followed Walpole's example by setting their stories in the medieval period; others set them in a Catholic country, especially Italy or Spain. The locale was often a gloomy castle furnished with dungeons, subterranean passages, and sliding panels; the typical story focused on the sufferings imposed on an innocent heroine by a cruel and lustful villain, and made bountiful use of ghosts, mysterious disappearances, and other sensational and supernatural occurrences (which in a number of novels turned out to have natural explanations).The principal

aim of such novels was to evoke chilling terror by exploiting mystery and a variety of horrors (Abrams, 2012, p. 151).

8. Detective Novel

Detective is a subgenre of crime fiction and mystery fiction in which an investigator or a detective—either professional, amateur or retired—investigates a crime, often murder. The detective genre began around the same time as speculative fiction and other genre fiction in the mid-nineteenth century and has remained extremely popular, particularly in novels. According to Rachman (2011), the detective novel emerged from the U.S., France, and Great Britain in the mid-nineteenth century out of a number of generic forerunners—some of long standing, others of more recent invention (p. 241). In its classic form, the crime narrative in detective novel that functions as an intellectual puzzle challenging the reader to solve the crime along with a superhuman detective has been viewed alternatively as either a superficial or profound invention of modern literature. But whether championed or disparaged as a popular genre, the detective novel has proven itself to be highly adaptable.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that novel is a book length story in prose fiction both deal with truths, problems conflict, and the aim is to certain and to inform whose author tries to create the sense that, but not all novels are written in prose. Refers to the definition of kind of novel above, the writer concluded that the object of this paper which taken

from Max Havelaar novel is a historical novel, because it takes its setting and some of its characters and event from history.

C. Ideology

Ideology is systems of beliefs, values, and emotions that are collectively existed only in the last two centuries which rises from the French Revolution of 1789 (Rejai, 1995, p. 14). French Revolution in 1789 was the revolutionary masses from the growing middle class was demanding new rights and a new identityan experience with the slogan "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" and it was repeated in other European countries as well. The French Revolution shattered the foundations of the old politics and introduced the age of new politics. The old politics were the politics of kings, princes, the nobility, and the clergy; the new politics are the politics of the people, the masses.

Based on Heywood (2002), the term 'ideology' was coined in 1796 by the French philosopher Destutt de Tracy (1754-1836). He used it to refer to a new 'science of ideas' (literally an idea-ology) that set out to uncover the origins of conscious thought and ideas (p. 42). The concept of ideology embraces five important dimensions: (1) Cognition: knowledge and belief, (2) Affect: feelings and emotions, (3) Valuation: norms and judgments, (4) Program: plans and actions, (5) Social base: supporting groups and collectivities (Rejai, 1995, p. 4).

Moreover Rejai (1995) in his book *Political Ideologies* explain that, ideologies perform an array of important functions, whether for individuals,

group, or governments (p. 17). First, any ideology provides a perspective on social and political reality and calls upon the believer to behave in a way that is consistent with that perspective. Second, ideologies provide the individual with a sense of identity and belonging. Second, ideologies provide the individual with a sense of identity and belonging. Third, looked at from the standpoint of the collectivity, ideologies serve to achieve social solidarity and cohesion. For one thing, they bind a group together and give it a sense of unity. Fourth, ideologies engender optimism. They provide hope, promise, utopia, paradise. Fifth, ideologies serve to support and maintain a political regime or to challenge and destroy it. Sixth, all ideologies serve as instruments for the manipulation and control of the people.

The writer concluded that ideology is a political belief system which used by the people to make decision everytime. Based on Rejai's book, he stated that there are some political ideology which appeared in last two decades, those are: Nationalism, Fascism and Nazism, Marxism, Leninism, Guerrilla Communism, Democracy, Feminism, Environmentalism.

D. Nationalism

Nationalism is a state of mind, in which the supreme loyalty of the individual is felt to be due the nation-state. A deep attachment to one's native soil, to local traditions and to established territorial authority has existed in varying strength throughout history. But it was not until the end of the eighteenth century that nationalism in the modern sense of the word became a

generally recognized sentiment increasingly molding all public and private life. Only very recently has it been demanded that each nationality should form a state, its own state, and that the state should include the whole nationality. (Kohn, 1984, p. 11)

According to Smith (2009), nationalism can be defined as an ideological movement. The ideological movement has a purpose to reach and keep autonomy, unity and identity on behalf of society, some whose people believed that is to constitute an actual or potential 'nation'. Nationalism is not only a shared sense or awareness, and not to be equalized with the 'rise of nation'. It is an active movement inspired by an ideology and symbolism of the nation. (p. 61)

It has been said that, in Indonesia nationalism is not something that has always existed. He was newly born and began to grow at the beginning of the 20's century, along with the birth and growth of various forms of national movement organizations which demands independence and a democratic nation-state system of governance. It also appears that nationalism in Indonesia is a living thing, which is moving continuously dynamically along with the development of society, even until now. The meaning of nationalism itself is not static, but dynamic follows the rolling of society in time.

Nation comes from the Latin *natio*, developed from the word *nascor* (I born), then at first *nation* is interpreted as a group of people who was born in the same region. Anderson (2006) in his book *Imagined Communities* give definition about nation, he said that it is an imagined political community and

imagined as both inherently limited and sovereign. It is imagined because the members of even the smallest nation will never know most of their fellow-members, meet each other, or even hear of them, yet in the minds of each lives the image of their community (p. 6).

Nationalism does, indeed, help to create nations, many of them apparently or in aspiration 'new'. Smith (1991) explained that, as an ideology and a language nationalism is relatively modern, emerging into the political arena over a period in the late eighteenth century. But nations and nationalism are no more 'invented' than other kinds of culture, social organization or ideology. If nationalism is part of the 'spirit of the age', it is equally dependent upon earlier motifs, visions and ideals. For what we call nationalism operates on many levels and may be regarded as a form of culture as much as a species of political ideology and social movement. (p. 71)

Moreover, Gellner (1983) said that nationalism is mainly political principle, which argue that the political and the national unit should be suitable. Nationalism as a sense or a movement, can well be defined in terms of this principle. Nationalist sentiments the feeling of anger that arise by the violation of the principle, or satisfaction feeling that arise from its fulfilment. A nationalist movement is one actuated by a sense of this kind. (p. 1)

According to Kartodirjo (1999), although the manifestation of the ideology of nationalism in the historical process shows many variations, but in essence nationalism contains several principles, among others: 1) Unity, 2) Liberty, 3) Equality, 4) Personality, 5) Achievement. (p. 15)

Meanwhile (Kartodirdjo, 1999, p. 15) in his book *Multi Dimensi Pembangunan Bangsa*, there are five nationalism principle:

1. Unity

The character of kinship and soul of teamwork in building the welfare of the community, such as protecting and expanding territorial area, nation, language, political system or government, economic system, security defense system and culture;

2. Liberty

The discretion of people in choosing his own rights, such as speaking, arguing (spoken and written) of religion, grouping and organizing to engage in political activities (without any coercion from the public or government);

3. Equality

A social political order in which all persons within a given society or group have equal status. At the very least, social equality includes equal rights under the law, feeling of security, obtaining voting rights, having freedom of speech and assembly, and the extent to which they are not privately;

4. Personality

That is having pride, a sense of pride and affection for the personality and identity of the nation that grows from and in accordance with its history and culture. Personality is an intrinsic trait that reflects on the attitude of a person or nation that distinguishes it from other people or nations. The

principle of personality is the right to use human dignity (soul, body, honor) independently;

5. Achievement

The ideals to reach the prosperity, greatness and humanity of the nation.

Based on the definition above it can be concluded that nationalism is an ideological movement that it reflected in our loyalty to the nation.

E. Research of the Relevance

In the title Max Havelaar Nationalism in Max Havelaar Novel Historically, the writer tries to analyze the kind of Nationalism principles based on the actions and words that produce by Max Havelaar character in *Max Havelaar* novel. In this research writer tries to explain the actions and words that produces by Max Havelaar which pointed to nationalism principles. The writer found four papers that had relevance with nationalism, among others:

Firstly, the writer tried to find the relevance research in English S1 Programme in STBA JIA library. The title is "*Autobiography Analysis of Nelson Mandela through Nationalism Spirit in Long Walk to Freedom Book By. Nelson Mandela*". It is written by Dessy Shanti Ayu and passed the exam in 2017. The research has same theme of the title about nationalism. The different in the scope of the research and kind of the data object, time and place of the research and amount of data.

The research above has some similarities in the title that existed in STBA JIA, carrying nationalism as the main theme of the research. The object data taken is *Long Walk to Freedom* Novel by Nelson Mandela. The last equation is to apply qualitative method as the main method in thesis. However, among all the equations in the title of the above thesis, the authors found some differences such as, the difference in focus on the analysis. In the research above, the paper focused on field spirit of nationalism. The writer focused on the action and words that produces which qualified in nationalism principles.

The second, the writer found the paper written by Nurul Musa'adah from Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Surakarta. The research title is "*Semangat Nasionalisme Dalam Novel 2 Karya Donny Dhirgantoro*". She passed the exam in 2012. This research has two objectives that describe the constructive structure in 2 novel and describe the spirit of nationalism in 2 novel with observation in sociology of literature. The analysis of the spirit form of nationalism in 2 novel by Donny Dhirgantoro uses the study of sociology of literature, that is had same based indicator on the principles of nationalism that writer research (1) unity, (2) freedom, (3) equality, (4) personality, and (5) achievement. The five principles are contained in 2 novel by Donny Dhirgantoro depicted by the figures in which are Gusni, Papa, Papa Harry and Indonesian National Badminton Boys. These principles underlie the emergence of the spirit of nationalism (1) a sense of solidarity, (2) willing to sacrifice, and (3) the soul of patriotism.

So based on the review that writer had seen, the writer found sameness in indicator which used principles of nationalism. The principles of nationalism that used foregrounded the rise of spirit of nationalism that make it different from the writer research. The difference also seen in data source is the primary data source, the 2 novel works by Donny Dhiringantoro. The other equation is the data used in the form of words, sentences and discourses contained in the 2 novel and then it is used the qualitative as the method of the research.

After that, there is other relevance from Universitas Sumatra Utara that written by Yasir Ichwan. The title of paper is "*Nasionalisme Dalam Novel 5 cm Karya Donny Dhiringantoro: Analisis Strukturalisme*". This paper analyzes the structures that build the value of nationalism and the form of nationalism in a 5 cm novel by Donny Dhiringantoro. Nationalism that become the main topic of the research is same with the writer focus but in his research he used structuralism theory that exposes and shows the elements that build the literary work and relate between the elements of literary builders. Novel that analyzed is 5 cm novel by Donny Dhiringantoro. But it had the different of object data which used 5 cm novel by Donny Dhiringantoro.

The last relevance is paper by Vikran Fathi from Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kali Jaga Yogyakarta. The title is "*History Movie Inside Principles of Nationalism (Analysis Content Descriptive on The Sang Kiai Movie)*". The research use quantitative content descriptive methods. The similarities is from the analysis of the research that analyze about nationalism. Moreover it focus on the principles of nationalism which contained in the book "*Pembangunan*

Bangsa" by Kartodirjo is unity, liberty, equality, personality, and achievement. But it has different object data which take *The Sang Kiai* Film as the main object.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of the Research

1. Time and Place of the Research

The writer did the research from beginning of March 2018 to August 2018 in Bekasi. In collecting the data of the study, the writer has made the research at several libraries. In the library, the writer collected the data from different kinds of books to be used in the process of analyzing nationalism of Max Havelaar as the main focus. The Nationalism makes a research at different kinds of libraries, because the writer would like to get much information which supported a source. The writer also looks for some references from e-book, and the other sources from internet.

2. Kind of the Research

This type of the research uses a qualitative research method. This research needs some steps to make an analysis. One of them is collecting the data. This study used the descriptive qualitative research design due to be intended to obtain internal information concerning with the current status of phenomenon that existed in the object that writer investigated.

The focus of qualitative research is exploration, which is descriptive and tends to use analysis with inductive approach. In conducting qualitative research, the writer conducted on the basis of the data he possessed by utilizing the theory as a reference material and ending with the discovery of

a theory. The resulting theory is the end result of all conclusions that are taken based on the data and statements obtained during the study period.

B. Procedure of the research

Several procedures were conducted to achieve the research result. These procedures, besides involving the researcher, were also gaining some other's perspective and suggestion from various resources to achieve an accurate data, analysis and also research result.

After understanding the role of the systematical and arranged steps the research, it come to the procedure of the research. The steps as follow:

1. Preparation

The several basic things that the writer do during the writing are: determining the novel as the object of the research, to identify the problem, select the fix title, formulate and limit the statement of the research and consider what advantage later. Then finds references correlated to what the writer analyzes and also what the method of the research that uses to prove and strengthen the analysis. Accordingly, the writer sometimes consults with the counselor that has knowledge about the analysis.

2. Implementation

To obtain the research well, the writer have to reading *Max Havelaar* novel to know the whole content of the story and then collecting and classifying the data that contains nationalism from the novel. The writer will process and analyze data that found in the novel refer to theory that writer

use. In the final, the writer will obtain the result of the research. The last but not least the writer need to discuss with counselor to obtain the research well.

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reported the result to be finished the paper, the research needs to compose the data analysis, after giving mark, gathering the kind of nationalism principles from action and words that Max Havelaar creates, the writer makes the table to show the best result.

b. Discussing with counselor

Discussing with the counselor has been done every time whether the research found the difficult and did not understand about the procedure and material this research.

c. Revising the result

During the analysis the important role for the research is consultation about everything with the counselor. The counselor give some corrections and criticize any mistakes in the material or technical in writing. Revising mistake in this paper is hoped to minimize some errors and make this paper better.

d. Concluding the result

The final phase to make the readers understand the main focus easily is by arranging the conclusion from all chapters. It guides and explains all the terms of the material.

C. Technique of the Data collection

The writer used observation technics in collecting the data of the research. Before the data are collected, the writer reads and searches for words and phrase that contain nationalism in *Max Havelaar* novel. The first step is to read the whole pages of the novel. When the writer gets the data, those data are given marks, after the data have been given a sign then the data will be classified that refers to nationalism. After all data have been collected, those data are ready for analyze.

D. Technique of the Data Analysis

In this research, the writer analyzed data in the *Max Havelaar* novel. There are some steps that the writer has done to analyze the data:

1. Collecting the data

First, this step is done by reading and receiving all the data, so the researcher can identify the data which are needed.

2. Selecting the data

Second, after collecting the data, the writer retries to read carefully every chapters of the novel and gives a marking to the data that refers to nationalism.

3. Identifying the data

Then the writer identifies Max Havelaar nationalism in the novel, and classifies them based on the nationalism principles.

4. Result

Finally, the writer analyzes nationalism principles of Max Havelaar with making tables to find the most which occurred in *Max Havelaar* novel.

E. Source of the Primary and Secondary Data

The data is divided into 2 types, namely quantitative and qualitative data. Qualitative data, in the form of non-numbers (categorization), such as: job satisfaction, education level, character traits and so forth (Kutha, 2010, p. 143). Data sources, both for the type of quantitative and qualitative there are two kinds, they are primary data and secondary data. The writer means here as the qualitative ones, they are:

1. Primary data

Primary data sources of this research is nationalism which are taken from *Max Havelaar* novel by Multatuli. Therefore, the object data of them research is nationalism and the data and in this research the writer uses a *Max Havelaar* Novel as a primary data. The reason why does the writer use that because in that novel, there is a character named Max Havelaar as an Assistant Resident of Lebak Banten who struggles for equality and humanity in Lebak, Banten. From the background, the writer uses it as primary data to complete this paper.

2. Secondary data

The secondary data are the other sources which have been exist before the research done and explain those primary data. The writer uses are based on several articles in website, text books, e-book and others research which related to literature and nationalism itself as the writer's main focus in this research.

CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS DATA

A. Data Description

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter presents the data analysis and the interpretation of research findings. The data are taken from *Max Havelaar* novel by Multatuli.

The data of the research, they are analyzed from 20 chapter of *Max Havelaar* novel by Multatuli which contain actions and statement that describe nationalism. The description are listed in the 20 chapter of the *Max Havelaar* novel to make the interpretation of the data analysis easily.

Finding data in the *Max Havelaar* novel by Multatuli is analyze according to some steps. First step is finding the nationalism actions and words base on the data provided. Second step is describing and classifying based on finding nationalism principles of Max Havelaar, and the third step is analyzing those data by explaining how can we understand the reason of Max Havelaar nationalism refer to its principles. As the subject of in this research, the writer gives a brief description about its:

NO.	Text	Chapter
1.	“He did it generally on behalf of another, he always was the champion of the weak”	Chapter VI, p. 81, 1. 23
2.	“I recommend myself to your co-operation, Mr. Vebrugge; the Regent is a man old in	Chapter VII, p. 102, 1. 14

	<p>years, his son in law is still district chief. All things considered, I think him to be a person who deserves indulgence, I mean the Regent. I am very glad that there is so much poverty here, I hope to remain here a long time.”</p>	
3.	<p>...and Max Havelaar once more took God Almighty as a witness, that he “would protect the native population against oppression, ill-treatment, and extortion.”</p>	<p>Chapter VII, p. 112, l. 14</p>
4.	<p>“I said to the woman who shares my sorrows and increase my happiness:- “Rejoice, for I see that Allah gives a blessing on the head of our child! He has sent me to a place where work is to be done, and He though me worthy to be there before harvest-time. For the joy is not in cutting paddy; the joy is in cutting the paddy which one has planted. And the soul of man does no rejoice in wages, but in the labour that earns those wages.”</p>	<p>Chapter VIII, p. 130, l. 11</p>
5.	<p>“Yes, yes, I tell you, that your soul and mine are sad because of these things; and, therefore, we are grateful to Allah, that He has given us the power to labour here.”</p>	<p>Chapter VIII, p. 131, l. 17</p>

6.	“And I, who yesterday called God Almighty to witness that would be just and merciful, that I would maintain justice without fear or hatred, that I would be ‘a good Assistant Resident,’ I wish to do my duty.	Chapter VIII, p. 138, 1. 17
7.	“Hear me, and I will tell you how justice will be done in such a case....”	Chapter VIII, p. 139, 1. 5
8.	“I beg you again to regard me as a friend who will help you where he can, above all where injustice must be prevent. And now I commend myself to your co-operation.”	Chapter VIII, p. 142, 1. 6
9.	“But I will do my duty with leniency. I do not care to know too exactly what was happened. But that all happens <i>henceforth</i> is my responsibility; I shall, therefor, take care of that.”	Chapter VIII, p. 147, 1. 18
10.	“No! those who love injustice because they live on it, say that there was no injustice to have the pleasure of railing at you as a Don Quixote, and keep <i>their</i> wind-mills turning at the same time. But, Vebrugge! You needed not to wait for me to do your duty.”	Chapter VIII, p. 149, 1. 8

11.	“I do not like to accuse any one, whosoever it may be; but where it must be done, a Regent as well as anybody else.”	Chapter VIII, p. 151, 1. 24
12.	“Tomorrow I shall visit the Regent. I will show him how bad it is to abuse one’s power-above all, where the possessions of poor people are concerned.”	Chapter VIII, p. 151, 1. 27
13.	“And to you, Vebrugge, I propose that we perform our duty punctually, so long as possible with leniency, but if must be so, fearlessly. You are an honest man, I know, but you are timid. Say henceforward resolutely how matters stand (advienne que pourra) throw that vagueness away.”	Chapter VIII, p. 152, 1. 7
14.	‘Suspension on legs, the suspension that rules. Old Jack the Suspender, the bogie of fools. Would surely his Conscience itself have suspended, We’re not that it long ago finally ended!’	Chapter XII, p. 214, 1. 7

15.	“As this money had to be booked at the Governor’s office, and the receipt, if the money was not paid, had to pass these offices to be sent back to Batavia, I made use of this opportunity, and protested against my poverty on the back of the paper.”	Chapter XII, p. 215, 1. 19
16.	‘I have answered the observations made on my administration as well as is possible without consulting documents or having recourse to local investigation. I beg your honour, on all benevolent considerations, to excuse me. I am young and insignificant in comparison with the power of the dominant ideas, which my principles compel me to oppose; but I remain, nevertheless, proud of my moral independence, proud of my honour.’	Chapter XIII, p. 222, 1. 21
17.	When Havelaar was staying at the Resident’s house at Serang, he had already spoken to him about the Lebak abuses....	Chapter XIV, p. 260, 1. 18
18.	And he who thinks about this, must think it very strange indeed, that the existence of these abuses is so coolly acknowledged, as if it were a question of something out of reach or	Chapter XIV, p. 261, 1. 9

	competence. I will try to explain the causes of this.	
19.	Where poverty or famine has thinned the population, this was the consequence of scarcity, drought, rain, or something else,- NEVER OF MISGOVERNMENT.	Chapter XIV, p. 263, 1. 21
20.	I said that I could prove the charge. I will show, where it is necessary that famine often reigned in regions that had been held up as models of prosperity;	Chapter XIV, p. 264, 1. 20
21.And, finally, will they give back life to the thousands that have fallen <i>through their fault</i> ?	Chapter XIV, p. 267, 1. 22
22.	He could not see suffering without suffering himself, and it would lead me too far, if I quoted example, of how he always took even where he was injured and offended, the part of an adversary against himself.	Chapter XIV, p. 269, 1. 14
23.	And he went further still than kindness. With a generosity which reminded him of the faults that had made him so poor, he continually advanced money to the Regent, and that on his own responsibility, in order that necessity should not urge too strongly to rapine.	Chapter XV, p. 279. 1. 22

24.	...I should wish that you accepted them, that you would make your own the power which is not wanting, bur merely in disuse, to tell me to the best of your knowledge what you have to say, and that you would bid adieu at once and for ever to that unmanly fear of telling the plain truth.	Chapter XV, p. 286, 1. 9
25.	“That I accuse the Regent of Lebak, Raden Adhipatti, Karta Natta Negara, of abuse of power, by disposing unlawfully of the labour of his subordinates, and suspect him of extortion while exacting production in naturd, without payment, or’ for prices arbitrarily fixed:”	Chapter XVIII, p. 362, 1. 11
26.	After having read these letters, the Resident said that, if Havelaar chose to recall these documents, it would be agreeable to him to consider them as not written, which Havelaar firmly but politely refused.	Chapter XIX, p. 381, 1. 6
27.	“Mr. Resident,-I am Assistant Resident of Lebak; I have promised to protect the population from extortion and tyranny; I accuse the Regent and his son-in-law from	Chapter XIX, p. 381, 1. 23

	Parang Kujang: I will prove my accusation as soon as that opportunity is given me, which I proposed in my letters. I am guilty of slander if this accusation is false!”	
28.	“A curse on this indifference, this shameful indifference! Here I have waited a month for justice, and meanwhile the poor people are suffering terribly. The Regent seems to calculate upon nobody daring to take it up against him-look....”	Chapter XX, p. 391, 1. 25
29.	“I cannot help you immediately, but I will go to Batavia; I will speak to the Government about your misery. He is just, and he will assist you. Go now quietly to your home; do not oppose, do not remove wait patiently: I think,...I hope that justice will be done!”	Chapter XX, p. 401, 1. 13
30.	“But your Excellency HAS SANCTIFIED THE SYSTEM OF ABUSE OF POWER, OF PLUNDER AND MURDER, BY WHICH THE POOR JAVANESE SUFFER, and I complain of that.”	Chapter XX, p. 405, 1. 24

Table 4.1 Data Description

B. Data Analysis

This chapter presents the findings of this case. It divided into two kinds, are Max Havelaar actions which refer to nationalism and Max Havelaar words that contains nationalism principles.

The research would like to show how the nationalist appear in Max Havelaar personality. *Max Havelaar* was published in 1860, and caused a sensation in Holland as was never before experienced in that country. The author wrote it under the pseudonym of Multatuli, but his real name is Eduard Douwes Dekker, formerly Assistant Resident of the Dutch Government in Java, at once became known. Full of fire and overflowing with enthusiasm, the author presented it to his countrymen in the form of a novel, a book wherein he made them acquainted with the increextortions and tyranny of which the natives of the Dutch Government Indies, “that magnificent empire the insulin, which winds about the equator like a garland of emeralds,” are the victims, and how he tried in vain, while still in the service of the Government, to put an end to the cruel oppressions that happen every day in those countries.

Datum 1

“He did it generally on behalf of another, he always was the champion of the weak” (chapter VI, p. 81, l. 23)

When Max Havelaar was on going to meet Adhipatti in Rangkas Bitung, Duclari asked about Max Haveaar’s experiences in Natal. Vebrugge said something that describe personality of Max Havelaar based on his epigram on

General Van Damme. It became the main impression that could describe the whole reason of Max Havelaar's behaviors when he faced injustice.

In this part, Vebrugge said to Duclari that Max Havelaar was 'champion of the weak'. It describes that he always helped people even with his last treasure that he had. This characteristic refer to the action that Max Havelaar had done his duty very well as Controller in Natal Sumatra and other places that he ever served. He was always on the side of the people who obtained injustice from the government. It describes **personality** of Max Havelaar who always helped people who got injustice by despotism of Hindia Belanda Government.

Datum 2

"I recommend myself to your co-operation, Mr. Vebrugge; the Regent is a man old in years, his son in law is still district chief. All things considered, I think him to be a person who deserves indulgence, I mean the Regent. I am very glad that there is so much poverty here, I hope to remain here a long time." (Chapter VII, p. 102, l. 14)

This section occurs when Max Havelaar met with the Controller vebrugge as the first meeting. Max Havelaar asked Vebrugge some questions about the previous situation, asked about taxes in the last year and he found a lot of irregularities about the taxes there because according to the files he learned earlier about the Lebak, there was a lot of data manipulation. It was appearing the question of the nature of the Lebak Regent who has a feudal lifestyle. Max

Havelaar realized the circumstances there and asked for his cooperation with Vebrugge.

The above quotation explains that Max Havelaar really wants to do his job by asking for cooperation over Vebrugge who has served as the Lebak Controller long enough and he has a lot of information about Lebak conditions. It shows to the principle of **unity** in Max Havelaar who wanted to achieve the goal together, because he realized that it was a big duty with various problems in Lebak impossible if he did without cooperation with the same purpose.

Datum 3

... and Havelaar once more took God Almighty as a witness, that he "would protect the native population against oppression, ill-treatment, and extortion." (Chapter VII, p. 112, line 14)

This is the moment when Resident read decree of the Governor-General, whereby Mr. Max Havelaar was appointed Assistant Resident of Bantam-Kidool (Lebak). Mr. Havelaar repeated the words of the oath as read to him. The promise to protect the native population against oppression and extortion ought to be considered as included in it. Max Havelaar said his oath clearly once more to God Almighty through his words and had something in expression of countenance, voice, and manner, when with uplift finger he repeated the oath, as if he would say, "Of course, without 'any oath,' I should do that."

Based on the situation when Max Havelaar said his oath, anyone who has a political knowledge would believe in Max Havelaar's freedom. It describes the

liberty of Max Havelaar that showing seriousness would protect the native population against oppression, ill-treatment, and extortion of Lebak people. He had confidence to do that because it is his main duty with his experiences before when he served as Assistant Resident of Ambon and his background knowledge about problem in Lebak.

Datum 4

*“I said to the woman who shares my sorrows and increase my happiness:-
 “Rejoice, for I see that Allah gives a blessing on the head of our child! He has sent me to a place where work is to be done, and He thought me worthy to be there before harvest-time. For the joy is not in cutting paddy; the joy is in cutting the paddy which one has planted. And the soul of man does no rejoice in wages, but in the labour that earns those wages.” (Chapter VIII, p. 130, l. 11)*

It was the first Max Havelaar speech as Assistant Resident, he spoke it to all chief of Lebak who were at Rangkas-Betong. He said that he was very happy when the Governor-General commanded him to come to Lebak as Assistant Resident. He found that there was much good in Bantam-Kidool because there were rice-fields on the mountains and the people lived in peace even he discovered that Lebak population was poor but therefore he rejoiced with all his soul.

In his speech Max Havelaar told that he had talked to Madam Havelaar about his gladness. He said that he was very happy because God had sent him

to a place where so many work is to be done. In this context, the author found **personality** principle from Max Havelaar, it seems from the way how Max Havelaar accept his duty as Assistant Resident Lebak. He said that the joy is not in cutting paddy; the joy is in cutting the paddy which one has planted. And the soul of man does not rejoice in wages, but in the labour that earns those wages. It means that Max Havelaar has principle to appreciate all things that had done with all his soul.

Datum 5

“Yes, yes, I tell you, that your soul and mine are sad because of these things; and, therefore, we are grateful to Allah, that He has given us the power to labour here.” (Chapter VIII, p. 131, l. 17)

There was much to be done in Lebak. In the same speech Max Havelaar also explained the bitterness occurred in the district. He asked to chiefs of Lebak about the actual condition in the district: about the poverty of labourer, how paddy often ripen for those who did not plant it, and so many wrongs in the district that have so many fields though the inhabitants are few. Max Havelaar described bitterness when he was in his journey from his place to south coast, when he saw the mountain that had no water on their sides, or the plains where the buffalo never drew the plough.

In above quotation, Max Havelaar said his empathy about all that occurred in Lebak. He felt what the feeling of people about arbitrariness that during this day occurred. The words he said to chiefs of Lebak above is enough to describe

equality principle that Max Havelaar have. He had same feeling with the people but in other ways, he very grateful to Allah, because He had given to the chiefs of Lebak the power to work there together. Max Havelaar had regarded the chiefs of Lebak as his friend that would give a warning if he did something wrong about his duty.

Datum 6

“And I, who yesterday called God Almighty to witness that would be just and merciful, that I would maintain justice without fear or hatred, that I would be ‘a good Assistant Resident,’ I wish to do my duty. (Chapter VIII, p. 138, line 17)

It is also what Max Havelaar said to all chiefs of Lebak who came to Rangkas-Betong. He emphasized once more with aloud content words based on his oath yesterday that he declared in front of Lebak’s people. In his speech Max Havelaar hoped that the chiefs of Lebak would did their job as well as possible even he thought that so many injustice and arbitrariness which had done by the chiefs of government. He said it out loud to all chiefs, he explained how justice should be enforced there.

In this chance Max Havelaar seemed very liberal to say his words to the chiefs of Lebak. Max Havelaar showed **liberty** principle he had. It describes that from the way he conveyed in his speech about district clearly and bravely. He also gave re-statement cover the oath he said to everyone in Lebak yesterday

which it contained that he would do his duty as Assistant Resident well and he would maintain justice without fear.

Datum 7

“Hear me, and I will tell you how justice will be done in such a case.”

(Chapter VIII, p. 139, l. 5)

In the first impression of speech Max Havelaar said that he would do his duty without fear. After that he supposed how there should be among us any who neglected their duty to gain welfare, by selling the rights for money, or taking away the buffalo from the poor, and bread from those who are hungry.

Max Havelaar in the first appeared not only give a command to his officials in Lebak but also gave an example what should be done as chiefs who maintained justice in Lebak. It arosed enthusiasm to work together and became the birth of nationalism in chiefs of Lebak, which would later spread to everyone in Lebak.

In this statement Max Havelaar seemed want to do his job well with his knowledge experience, and **achievements** he got from his last duty as official of government. One of his **achievements** was to maintain the justice he had done as Assistant Resident Ambon. This is what he wanted to convey to chiefs of Lebak.

Datum 8

“I beg you again to regard me as a friend who will help you where he can, above all where injustice must be prevent. And now I commend myself to your co-operation.” (Chapter VIII. 142, l. 6)

It is the last part of speech by Max Havelaar to all chiefs of Lebak. In this time Max Havleaar said that he wanted to live on good terms with the chiefs, therefore he begged them to regard him as their friend. He knew that so many wrongs happened in the district. It is demanding teamwork from all chiefs of Lebak to work together in the same vision.

Unity principle showed by Max Havelaar when he spoke to all chiefs of Lebak. It is described when he asked for co-operarion from all of chiefs to work together throw injustice and arbitrariness off. It will raise unity of people who hear what he said.

Datum 9

“But I will do my duty with leniency. I do not care to know too exactly what was happened. But that all happens henceforth is my responsibility; I shall, therefor, take care of that.” (Chapter VIII, p. 147, l. 19)

After Max Havelaar spoke to all chiefs of Lebak, he wanted to talk with Controller Vebrugge. In the same time, Regent Lebak who still with them suddenly asked to Vebrugge about the payment of tax that will paid before deadline. Vebrugge refused his suggest because he thought that it could not be finished untill his responsibility ceases. Max Havelaar who looked at the

Regent's face, all of sudden, he told to Vebrugge about the problem and suggested him to take it easier. Vebrugge complained to Max Havelaar's manner toward the Regent.

Max Haveelar gave reasons why he acted like that. He knew that some arbitrariness which happened in Lebak because the Regent is poor. The Regent always abused people's power in a fearful way, he forced the people to work in his rice-fields without payment. Therefore, based on that case Max Havelaar intended to do his duty with leniency. He did not care about what had happened before, he wanted to take his responsibility in doing his duty recently.

The manner that Max Havelaar did is reflect to his **personality** principle. It described how Max Havelaar's attitude to do his duty softly but he said that all happened henceforth was my responsibility. He is generous, but he had one vision to do everything in his job.

Datum 10

"No! those who love injustice because they live on it, say that there was no injustice to have the pleasure of railing at you as a Don Quixote, and keep their wind-mills turning at the same time. But, Vebrugge! You needed not to wait for me to do your duty. (Chapter VIII, p. 149, l. 8)

So many things that happened in Lebak, such as: injustice, arbitrariness and robbery. Max Havelaar asked to Vebrugge why for a long time he let the bad things happened in Lebak whereas he knew what actually occurs. In this time Max Havelaar told Vebrugge about what really happened in his district by

reading the last letter of Mr. Slotering to the Resident and he insisted Vebrugge to do what he had to do without any exception. Max Havelaar knew that all about the Regent. He was feared by the people in Government perspective because the Regent always did his duty correctly and people obeyed him.

In above quotation described how Max Havelaar as Assistant Resident gave his command fearlessly. Max Havelaar had **liberty** principle that contained in his words that said to Vebrugge about his manner to do his duty. Injustice which happened in the district was because they used to and lived on it. Max Havelaar insisted Vebrugge to do what he should do even if he had to fight windmills.

Datum 11

“I do not like to accuse any one, whosoever it may be; but where it must be done, a Regent as well as anybody else.” (Chapter VIII, p. 151, l. 24)

This moment occurred when Max Havelaar asked to Vebrugge for explanation about what he read in the letter of Assistant Resident previously, Mr. Slotering. The letter contained things that Mr. Slotering wanted to tell the Resident about arbitrariness which had done by the Regent. After that, Vebrugge explained that finally the Regent was called by the Resident but the Regent denied all and he was free from accusation because nobody dared to bear witness against the Regent. Actually, nobody liked to accuse the Regent even though he was the Resident.

The statement was thrown by Max Havelaar implied **liberty** principle. The statement above described how Max Havelaar did his duty without any fear, even though it was about the Regent. He thought that he should do justice to everyone because it involved to the arbitrariness committed against the poor.

Datum 12

“Tomorrow I shall visit the Regent. I will show him how bad it is to abuse one’s power-above all, where the possessions of poor people are concerned.” (Chapter VIII, p. 151, l. 27)

When Max Havelaar was talking to Vebrugge, he seemed to be furious at all injustice that had happened before. He wanted to show the Regent how to do justice, based on the ways he did in Ambon and Natal. Max Havelaar always was brave to do his duty moreover it was about seizure. It would be his first step to do his duty as Assistant Resident to maintain justice in Lebak.

It reflected the **liberty** principle of Max Havelaar, how the ways he did his duty bravely. He knew what had to do in the first step, he was never fear to all that prevented him even he was the Regent. Max Havelaar’s statement described that he was champion of the weak.

Datum 13

“And to you, Vebrugge, I propose that we perform our duty punctually, so long as possible with leniency, but if must be so, fearlessly. You are an honest man, I know, but you are timid. Say henceforward resolutely how

matters stand (advienne que pourra) throw that vagueness away.”

(Chapter VIII, p. 152, l. 7)

Before Max Havelaar finished his meeting with Vebrugge, he gave some suggestion to Vebrugge about the ways he did his job as Controller. So many things that he had done in his duty before, it became a characteristics that Max Havelaar had. Max Havelaar wanted to do his experiences as Assistant Resident Ambon and Controller in Natal to Vebrugge.

Max Havelaar conveyed something that reflected his **personality** principle. He suggested Vebrugge to do his duty punctually, so long as possible with leniency, but if must be so, fearlessly. It became his own characteristic, moreover, he asked to Vebrugge to did his duty without any vagueness. It means that: do what you have to do whatever it happens.

Datum 14

‘Suspension on legs, the suspension that rules-

Old Jack the Suspender, the bogie of fools-

Would surely his Conscience itself have suspended,

We’re not that it long ago finally ended!’ (Chapter XII, p. 214, l. 7)

It was the contents of the Max Havelaar’s epigram which addressed to General Van damme West Sumatra Governor, when he was displaced to Padang. In his epigram, Max Havelaar satirized what General Van Damme had done to him, especially for suspending innocent officials. It happened when Max Havelaar knew the fact that suspending controller Padang, it was make no

sense. Moreover, when Assistant Resident of Padang investigated the case and he made a report that defending the Controller. It caused Assistant Resident Padang received a letter from the Governor of West Sumatra which stated that he was suspended for giving false information about the Controller.

Max Havelaar knew how Assistant Resident Padang, and he knew that he was respectable person. The suspension inspired Max Havelaar to make an epigram which sent by the servant at General Van Damme's breakfast table. The epigram contains poetry about the suspending that had done by General Van Damme. The epigram described the courage of Max Havelaar to express his opinion. It reflected the **liberty** principle which Max Havelaar had. He stated what had become his fury, especially about the suspension and he also satirized the General through his epigram who said that "Would surely his Conscience itself have suspended, we're not that it long ago finally ended!".

Datum 15

"As this money had to be booked at the Governor's office, and the receipt, if the money was not paid, had to pass these offices to be sent back to Batavia, I made use of this opportunity, and protested against my poverty on the back of the paper." (Chapter XII, p. 215, l. 19)

In this time Max Havelaar, Vebrugge and Duclari still talking about Max Haxelaar's experience in Sumatra, exactly when he served as Controller Natal and then moved to Padang. He explained how he through his days with his family in Padang without any relatives. He was poor and famine because he had

no anything in Padang. Later, it was discovered that it was a punishment from the governor due to the negligence that he had made in Natal. He could not go somewhere because there was no permit from the Governor and Max Havelaar thought that it appeared to be Governor's intention to let him starve. Such a state of things lasted nine months.

Vebrugge asked how Max Havelaar live all that time. Max Havelaar stated that he made some verses, and wrote comedies to suffice his needs. He was very angry with what he had felt all along. He explained about what he did, that there was at that time a periodical paper, the 'Copyist', to which he subscribed. As it was under the protection of the Government, the editor being an official under the General Secretary, the subscriber's money went into the Exchequer. They offered me a receipt for twenty guilders.

From Max Havelaar's statement above he said what he wanted to convey about his feeling and protest about his poverty on the back of the paper. In this case, Max Havelaar reflected his **liberty** principle, it described in his way to convey his fury and through his line in the paper that sent to the Government. Contain of the lines was describing his position, such as: famine, misery and poverty, he also quipped the offense which did by the Government throughout his words, "the most important thing is life, even though it's miserable. The shameful is crime, not poverty".

Datum 16

'I have answered the observations made on my administration as well as is possible without consulting documents or having recourse to local

investigation. I beg your honour, on all benevolent considerations, to excuse me. I am young and insignificant in comparison with the power of the dominant ideas, which my principles compel me to oppose; but I remain, nevertheless, proud of my moral independence, proud of my honour.' (Chapter XIII, p. 222, l. 21)

In this time, Max Havelaar, Vebrugge and Duclari was talked about Max Haxelaar's experience in Sumatra, exactly, when he served as Controller Natal and then moved to Padang. He explained how he through his days with his family in Padang without any relatives. He was poor and famine because he didn't have anything in Padang. Later, it discovered that it was a punishment from the governor due to the negligence that he had done in Natal. He could not go somewhere because there was no permit from the Governor, and Max Havelaar thought that it appeared to be Governor's intention to let him starve. Such a state of things lasted nine months.

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Datum 17

When Havelaar was staying at the Resident's house at Serang, he had already spoken to him about the Lebak abuses.... (Chapter XIV, p. 260, l. 18)

Max Havelaar knew what happened actually in Lebak, from the letters and notes of his predecessor. He asked Vebrugge why for a long time arbitrariness occurred in this district and injustice was ignored. Vebrugge have seen how his predecessor had often talked to the Resident about the prevailing abuses, and he got vain. Therefore, it was interest to examine why he who, as the head of the whole Residency, was obliged to take care as much as the Assistant Resident, even more than he, that justice was done, chose rather continually to oppose it.

The quotation above described that Max Havelaar had a desire to talk about this problem directly with the Resident. Actually, from his speech to the chiefs, he would do his duty, that he would oppose injustice. The step that he took in quotation above indicated that he had a **liberty** principle. He was never fear about what would happen in the next but he only wanted to do his duty well

in justice. Max Havelaar always said what he had to say especially about the Lebak abuses.

Datum 18

And he who thinks about this, must think it very strange indeed, that the existence of these abuses is so coolly acknowledged, as if it were a question of something out of reach or competence. I will try to explain the causes of this. (Chapter XIV, p. 261, l. 9)

Max could deny that there were something wrong happened in this district. But he thought there was no motive to tolerate abuses were they found. Moreover, after he knew about all things that happened in Lebak, the question was not about abuses ‘more or less’, but abuses on a very large scale. Max Havelaar had question that so many chiefs tolerated such abuses, without acquainted the Government, whereas that is contrary to their oath and duty. In fact, there was no chiefs who brave enough to send true report to the Government about abuses that occurred in the district.

In the statement above, Max Havelaar said that he will try to explain the cause of this case to Government. It reflected **liberty** principle of Max Havleaar, he did not care about what happened next because he only wanted to do his duty as he said in his oath yesterday. It described how freedom he were in doing his duty without any fear even when he had to oppose the Government.

Datum 19

Where poverty or famine has thinned the population, this was the consequence of scarcity, drought, rain, or something else,-NEVER OF MISGOVERNMENT. (Chapter XIV, p. 263, l. 21)

It said that to bring bad news was generally disagreeable, it will give unfavorable impression to the Government. It became a reason to the chiefs to write his reports untrue, even it was contrary with real conditions in the district, they only wanted to give satisfaction to the Government. Max Havelaar had read a report that commenced with the words, “During the past year, in this Residency, *tranquility has remained tranquil.....*”. In fact, Max Havelaar knew what really happened in his district that famine, poverty and arbitrariness always became habit.

It made the Max Havelaar was furious, he tried to explain what really happened blatantly where poverty or famine had thinned the population, it was the consequence of scarcity, drought, flood, or something else,-NEVER OF MISGOVERNMENT. Whereas, he knew that all of the problems occurred was because arbitrariness of Government. It was what distinguished Max Havelaar from the other Chiefs that, he only looked at the side of justice because he knew that it was his responsibility. From this context, Max Havelaar reflected his **personality** principle, he had responsibility when he did his duty in Lebak.

Datum 20

I said that I could prove the charge. I will show, where it is necessary that famine often reigned in regions that had been held up as models of prosperity; (Chapter XIV, p. 264, l. 20)

There were so many famine, poverty and arbitrariness that happened in Lebak. But, Max Havelaar knew that the official reports of the functionaries to the Government, and likewise the report founded thereupon which sent to the Government in the mother country, for the greater and more important part untrue. Actually, he found that where poverty or famine has thinned the population, this was the consequence of scarcity, drought, flood, or something else, never of miss Government.

The factual circumstance that Max Havelaar knew caused him angry because all this time arbitrariness just happened without any resistance. He also read the memorandum of Havelaar's predecessor, wherein he ascribed the emigration of the people from the district of Parang-Koodjang because his 'excessive abuses'. He attempted to prove the charge that written in the memorandum.

It seemed from Max Havelaar's manner that he had a **liberty** principle. He said that he could prove the charge and he will show where it was necessary that famine often reigned in regions that had been held up as models of prosperity.

Datum 21

And, finally, will they give back life to the thousands that have fallen through their fault? (Chapter XIV, p. 267, l. 22)

Max Havelaar had already said that the desire to communicate no other than good news to the Government would be miserable the people. He questioned the functionaries then be that succeeded each other for years, without having idea that there existed anything higher than the ‘favor of the Government’, and anything higher than the ‘satisfaction of the Governor General. In fact, so many misery that happened because their untrue report.

From his statement, Max Havelaar looked very upset to all reality in the district. He felt what people felt, it reflected his **personality** principle that he had always respect and empathy to all poor people that felt the misery because the tyranny of Government.

Datum 22

He could not see suffering without suffering himself, and it would lead me too far, if I quoted example, of how he always took even where he was injured and offended, the part of an adversary against himself. (Chapter XIV, p. 269, l. 14)

Arbitrariness which happened had caused so many misery to people of Lebak. The native chiefs have done a lot of abuse, but there was no chiefs that brave enough to accuse the Regent about what he did for many years. Many

people ascribed this protection of the chiefs to the ignoble calculation, that as they have to exhibit pomp and magnificence to preserve that influence on the population which the Government requires. However this may be, the Government consents but very unwillingly to the application of the regulations ostensibly for the protection of the Javanese against extortion and plunder.

Max Havelaar had said some words when he repeated his oath, had something of a disdainful look. He knew that so many chiefs who deny their oath in doing his duty, they even let injustice occur. Otherwise, Max Havelaar assumed this difficulty was greater still than it would have been for many others, because his heart was soft, and in contrast with his mind. From the data above, it described how **personality** principle of Max Havelaar, which could not see suffering without suffering himself.

Datum 23

And he went further still than kindness. With a generosity which reminded him of the faults that had made him so poor, he continually advanced money to the Regent, and that on his own responsibility, in order that necessity should not urge too strongly to rapine. (Chapter XV, p. 279. 1. 22)

The functionaries who had preceded Max Havelaar in Lebak had not always shown a good example. Finally, the extensiveness of the Lebak family of the Regent, who lived entirely at his expense. It made very difficult for him

to return to the right path. Therefore, Max Havelaar sought for reasons to delay all severity, and try to once more, what could be done by gentle means.

Max Havelaar went further still than kindness. With a generosity which reminded him of the faults that had made him so poor, he continually advanced money to the Regent, and that on his own responsibility, in order that necessity should not urge too strongly to rapine. The actions that he did to the Regent reflected his **personality** principle that as was ordinarily the case, he forgot himself so far as to offer to retrench in his own family to what was strictly necessary, that he might assist the Regent with the little that he could still spare of his income.

Datum 24

”...I should wish that you accepted them, that you would make your own the power which is not wanting, but merely in disuse, to tell me to the best of your knowledge what you have to say, and that you would bid adieu at once and for ever to that unmanly fear of telling the plain truth.” (Chapter XV, p. 286, l. 9)

It was the content of the letter that Max Havelaar sent to Vebrugge about the difference price which Vebrugge said in his report before. In fact, the last report that used to build a building is not true because Max Havelaar found so many wrong in accounting the price of materials and wages of workers. The difference between the money expended and the value of what they got for, it supplied by unpaid labour. Therefore, the Resident questioned the differences

and Vebrugge saw difficulty and afraid to asked the letter because for many years the mistake left unchecked. Max Havelaar who had said his oath will do his duty honesty.

In his letter, Max Havelaar wanted to force Vebrugge to say farewell in such a hurry to a course of reverse and timorousness that is not his fault. Max Havelaar also wished to give him first an example how much simpler and easier it was, to do one's duty fully than only by halves. The statement above described Max Havelaar's **personality** principle that he always said what had to say and it was that he wished from his Controller to do his duty without any fear.

Datum 25

“That I accuse the Regent of Lebak, Raden Adhipatti, Karta Natta Negara, of abuse of power, by disposing unlawfully of the labor of his subordinates, and suspect him of extortion while exacting production in nature, without payment, or for prices arbitrarily fixed”: (Chapter XVIII, p. 362, l. 11)

In a month of his service as Assistant Resident Lebak, Max Havelaar was fed up with the arbitrariness in Lebak. He had talked about the matter to the Resident but in vain, because it was commonly known that extortion was for the benefit and under the protection of the Regent, and the Resident did not want to complain to the Government because he knew that the government would be unhappy with him. Because, all this time the Government have had a large influence due to the people's adherence to the Regent.

The next fact, Max Havelaar knew that his Predecessor had died because he was poisoned by the Regent for accusing the Regent of the abuse that he committed against the people. It made Max Havelaar immediately asked to Vebrugge with what actually happened to his Predecessor and the condition of the people of Lebak. Vebrugge agreed to what really happened, it made Max Havelaar angry and immediately wanted to accuse the Regent through his letter to the Resident. The data above is content of Max Havelaar's letter that he accuse the Regent of Lebak, Raden Adhipatti, Karta Natta Negara, of abuse of power, by disposing unlawfully of the labor of his subordinates, and suspect him of extortion while exacting production in nature, without payment, or for prices arbitrarily fixed. The statement above described **liberty** principle of Max Havelaar, how free he was in conveying the truth to maintain justice in Lebak.

Datum 26

After having read these letters, the Resident said that, if Havelaar chose to recall these documents, it would be agreeable to him to consider them as not written, which Havelaar firmly but politely refused. (Chapter XIX, p. 381, l. 6)

Max Havelaar had sent his letter about the accusation the Regent who abuse of power and extortion. He urged the resident to conduct an investigation of the regent who had carried out a lot of robbery and extortion in Lebak. The Resident replied Max Havelaar letter that said he want to talk about the case personality to Max Havelaar.

The Resident had asked the Regent about the problem that Max Havelaar accuse, but the Regent was refused. After that, the Resident met Max Havelaar to talk about his letter before. The Resident said that, if Max Havelaar chose to recall these documents, it would be agreeable to him to consider them as not written, which Havelaar firmly but politely refused. From the attitude above, it described **personality** principle of Max Havelaar that he believes in his choice to fight injustice.

Datum 27

“Mr. Resident, -I am Assistant Resident of Lebak; I have promised to protect the population from extortion and tyranny; I accuse the Regent and his son-in-law from Parang Kujang: I will prove my accusation as soon as that opportunity is given me, which I proposed in my letters. I am guilty of slander if this accusation is false!” (Chapter XIX, p. 381, l. 23)

It occurred when Max Havelaar met the Resident to talk about the letter which content accusation of the Regent because abuse of power and extortion. Max Havelaar have taken the liberty to propose to the Resident in the letter before, to send the Regent to Serang to examine the cases that he did in Lebak. In other ways, the Resident want talk it personality to the Regent because he won't to accuse the Regent. After having read the letter, the Resident said that, if Havelaar chose to recall these documents, it would be agreeable to him to consider them as not written, which Havelaar firmly but politely refused.

After the Resident had in vain tried to interrupt him, the Resident said that he must investigate the charges, therefore he had to request Havelaar to summon the witness in support the accusation he had brought against the Regent. Max Havelaar who knew that there was no one want to support Max Havelaar as a witness, he convinced the Resident by his statement above “Mr. Resident, I am Assistant Resident of Lebak; I have promised to protect the population from extortion and tyranny; I accuse the Regent and his son-in-law from Parang Kujang: I will prove my accusation as soon as that opportunity is given me, which I proposed in my letters. I am guilty of slander if this accusation is false!”.

It described the **personality** principle of Max Havelaar who took his responsibility in doing his duty, he did not want to sacrifice other about his accusation. He did all the accusation in the name of justice and truth that could distinguished him from other chiefs.

Datum 28

“A curse on this indifference, this shameful indifference! Here I have waited a month for justice, and meanwhile the poor people are suffering terribly. The Regent seems to calculate upon nobody daring to take it up against him-look....” (Chapter XX, p. 391, l. 25)

Max Havelaar very angry because he could not do anything for arbitrariness in Lebak and he could not describe how women with little children, with sucklings; women who were pregnant, who have been driven

from Parang-Koodjang to the capital, to work for him (Government). They have nothing to eat, and they sleep on the road, and eat sand.

Max Havelaar was felt what they felt, it reflected Max Havelaar's **personality** principle. He could not see his people in poverty because of the arbitrariness of the Government. He thought that it was all on his responsibility and he felt he caused of all of this.

Datum 29

"I cannot help you immediately, but I will go to Batavia; I will speak to the Government about your misery. He is just, and he will assist you. Go now quietly to your home; do not oppose, do not remove wait patiently: I think, ...I hope that justice will be done!" (Chapter XX, p. 401, l. 13)

Max Havelaar had received the letter from Governor General in Buitenzorg that told that Max Havelaar dismiss from his employment as Assistant Resident of Lebak. The Governor gave Havelaar temporary appointment as Assistant Resident of Ngawie. It all because Max Havelaar's accusation to the Regent and refused the Regent proposal from recall his letter. Max Havelaar who though that he had done his duty well, he wrote the letter for the Governor that he beg the Governor to grant him an honorable discharge from the service of the Government.

After his fired as Assistant Resident of Lebak, Max Havelaar wrote letter to Controller Vebrugge he said that he wanted to meet the Governor-General to talk about people misery because he cannot get justice in Lebak to help people

got their human right. The statement above reflect Max Havelaar's **liberty** principle, even he had dismiss from his employment, he still hoped justice will be done and he will speak directly to the Governor about the people's misery in Buitenzorg.

Datum 30

“But your Excellency HAS SANCTIFIED THE SYSTEM OF ABUSE OF POWER, OF PLUNDER AND MURDER, BY WHICH THE POOR JAVANESS SUFFER, and I complain of that.” (Chapter XX, p. 405, l. 24)

Before Governor-General back to his hometown, Max Havelaar wanted to meet him and talked about people misery but he not received from the Governor –General. He wanted to clarify about the slander of him and upright the justice that have misused that make the Governor-General acknowledge arbitrariness. Once more, Max Havelaar wrote the letter to the Governor-General about what really happened. He wanted to prove that he did his duty with judgment, calmness, humanity, moderation and courage.

Governor-General still not willing to meet Havelaar, it made Max Havelaar disappointed. Max Havelaar wrote in his letter that Governor has sanctified the system of abuse of power, of plunder and murder, by which the poor javaness suffer, and he complained of that. It described how **liberty** principle of Max Havelaar in writing his letter to the Governor-General without any fear to express the truth.

C. Interpretation of the Research Finding

According to data analyzes which has been analyzed in twenty chapter of *Max Havelaar* novel by Multatuli which consist of 30 nationalism actions which classify in 5 nationalism principles. The writer found data from several chapter, such as: Chapter VI consist of 1 data, chapter VII consist of 2 data, chapter VIII consist of 10 data, chapter XII consist of 2 data, chapter XIII consist of 1 data, chapter XIV consist of 6 data, chapter XV consist of 2 data, chapter XVIII consist of 1 data, chapter XIX consist of 1 data, and chapter XX consist of 4 data, the total of the data are 30 data.

From the data analysis which taken from the sample, the writer found five nationalism principles, which is contained in the book *Pembangunan Bangsa* by Kartodirjo that is, unity, liberty, equality, personality, and achievement. The interpretation of the data is formed in the following table.

No	Nationalism Principles	Data	Percentages
1.	Unity	2	7 %
2.	Liberty	15	50 %
3.	Equality	1	3 %
4.	Personality	11	37 %
5.	Achievement	1	3 %
TOTAL		30	100 %

Table 4.2 the Percentages of Nationalism Principles

From the analysis of *Max Havelaar* novel, there are 30 data analysis which divided to five principles. Those are 2 (7%) data of unity, 15 (50%) data of liberty, 1 (3%) data of equality, 11 (37%) data of personality, and 1 (3%) data of achievement. The nationalism principles which exist the most in the Max Havelaar novel is liberty (50 %).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data in the previous chapters, this research would give some conclusion about Max Havelaar nationalism in *Max Havelaar* novel. The writer found some actions that reflect to the nationalism principles of Max Havelaar. they can be concluded that based on Kartodirjo's theory, there are five nationalism principles in the *Max Havelaar* novel. Those are: unity, liberty, equality, personality, and achievement. The writer can concluded implicitly as follows:

1. Nationalism actions which Max Havelaar do is refer to maintain justice and fight abuse to protect the poor people.
2. From nationalism actions which Max Havelaar do is reflect five nationalism principles stated by Kartodirjo, the writer found 30 data in the twenty chapters. From 30 data, there are 2 (7%) data which reflect to unity principle, 15 (48%) data which reflect to liberty principle, 2 (7%) data which reflect to equality principle, 11 (35%) data which reflect to personality principle, and 1 (3%) data which reflect to achievement principle.
3. Liberty principles is the dominant principle of Max Havelaar that describe his freedom in his action to do his duty.

B. Suggestions

Max Havelaar is a novel full of humanity. This novel tells a lot about Max Havelaar's struggle in upholding justice and he is willing to sacrifice in helping weak people. This novel should be introduced to all levels of society who want to realize a fair state because there are so many positive values that can be picked from the experience of Max Havelaar. The writer made suggestion not only for the readers but also for lecturers and next researchers.

1. The Reader

The writer hopes this research will help the readers to analyze the nationalism principles. it is also hoped this research can give more information and knowledge about the nationalism principles and values from the reseach finding.

2. The Lecturer

The lecturers who teach literarture, it can be helpful to share the students. Some examples about the indicator of the research, it gives some innovation to do research in literature field. It also can be an assessment for the students to do some research about it.

3. The Next Researcher

The writer who want to do the same researchers, literature is pleasure to observe. There are many values that can picked when attempt to analyze the content, especially nationalism. This research hopefully can provide information and became one of the reference for the next research with the same topics.

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BIOGRAPHY



The writer was born in Bekasi on July 17th, 1995, his mother is Sundari and father is Ahmad Ridwan. He is the youngest boy of three children and educated at Wanasari 13 Elementary School Cibitung in 2001. He continued studying to Junior High School of 2 Cibitung in 2007. The writer took Technical Machine course in West Cikarang Vocational High School in 2010.

After finished study, he worked as production operator at PT. Asano Gear Indonesia for 2 years, while the writer decided to continue his study and join in the School of Foreign Language – JIA Bekasi at English Literature in 2014. Besides his formal education, the writer took an Industry Electro otomation in BBPLK Cevest Bekasi when he was still in college in 2016. After that, he was accepted as Maintenance at PT. Indonesian Epson Industry for 1 year, because he decided to focus on his study in English Literature.

The writer loves travelling in nature, and he has pleasure in reading book so much while he sometimes spend his time to sketch a character of person.