

**THE GOVERNMENTALITY SYSTEM IN DYSTOPIAN
SOCIETY IN VERONICA ROTH'S *DIVERGENT***



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ABSTRACT

Nurul Adha Kurniati. 2015. The Governmentality System in Dystopian Society in Veronica Roth's *Divergent*. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Jakarta.

This study concerns on the governmentality system in dystopian society in Veronica Roth's *Divergent*. This study uses descriptive analytical study and Through Michel Foucault theory of governmental rationality which focuses on the three elements of the interaction between a citizen to the state, this research is aimed to find out how the governmentality system works in dystopian society by using Jacques Derrida's deconstruction as the method in analyzing each character's attitude toward the government in their city. The result of this research is that the governmentality system doesn't work well in the society as there are some problems that occur in the level of morality, economy, and the politics. This drives the perspective of a utopian society into a dystopian society. Therefore, there is no clear center of what is the element to create a perfect society.

Keywords: government, governmentality, dystopia, utopia, deconstruction

ABSTRAK

Nurul Adha Kurniati. 2015. The Governmentality System in Dystopian Society in Veronica Roth's *Divergent*. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Jakarta.

Skripsi ini membahas tentang isu sistem rasionalitas pemerintah di masyarakat distopia dalam novel *Divergent* karya Veronica Roth. Dengan menggunakan teori tentang rasionalitas pemerintah oleh Michel Foucault yang berfokus pada 3 elemen interaksi antara seorang penduduk dengan pemerintahnya, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat bagaimana sistem rasionalitas pemerintah bekerja. Dalam menganalisa perilaku setiap karakter terhadap pemerintahnya, penulis menggunakan metode dekonstruksi oleh Jacques Derrida. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah sistem rasionalitas pemerintah tidak bekerja dengan baik pada masyarakat distopia dalam novel ini. Ada berbagai macam masalah yang terjadi pada tingkat moralitas, ekonomi dan politik yang terdapat di masyarakat. Hal ini juga menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat yang menganggap dirinya hidup dalam masyarakat utopia, sebenarnya berada dalam suatu komunitas distopia. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada arah yang jelas akan hubungan antara masyarakat dan pemerintah dalam membangun masyarakat utopia.

Keywords: distopia, pemerintahan, rasionalitas pemerintah, utopia, dekonstruksi

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TABLE OF CONTENT

PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI.....	i
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN.....	ii
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN.....	iii
ABSTRACT.....	iv
ABSTRAK.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	vii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Research Question.....	6
1.3 Purpose of the Study.....	6
1.4 Limitation of the Study.....	6
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	7
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	8
2.1 Postmodernism.....	8
2.2 Governmental Rationality.....	11
2.3 Deconstruction.....	12
2.4 Utopia.....	13
2.5 Dystopia.....	14
2.5.1 Dystopian Characteristics.....	15
2.5.1.1 Resilience of Protagonist.....	15
2.5.1.2 Survival.....	16
2.5.1.3 Governmental Control.....	16
2.5.1.4 Societal Conformity.....	17

2.5.1.5 Love between the Protagonist and another Young Adult.....	17
2.6 Dystopian Fiction.....	17
2.7 Divergent Novel.....	18
2.8 Theoretical Framework.....	19
CHAPTER III: Methodology.....	22
3.1 Research Method.....	22
3.2 Source of Data.....	22
3.3 Data.....	22
3.4 Data Collecting Procedures.....	23
3.5 Data Analysis Procedures.....	23
CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	24
4.1 The Art of Self Government-Morality.....	25
4.2 The Art of Properly Governing a Family-Economy.....	33
4.3 The Science of Ruling the State-Politics.....	37
4.4 How the Governmental Rationality Works in Dystopian Society.....	41
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION.....	43
5.1 Conclusion.....	43
5.2 Suggestions.....	44
REFERENCES.....	46
APPENDICES	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter draws explanation about the background of the study, the problems, or the research questions, the purpose of study, the significance of study, and the scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

The word “Utopia” was first introduced by Thomas More in his book in 1516 *“De optimo rei publicae statu deque nova insula Utopia.”* More perceived the word as the idea of a perfect society. Layson and Evans in *Newberry Library* (2012) argue that the word “Utopia” was named after a fictional island where an ideal commonwealth exist. The term “utopia” is derived from Greek terms meaning “not a place” or “nowhere” by More, which More also gives a specific location of his Utopia, that is a fictional island in the New World.

Ruiz (2009, p.1) explained how the “Utopia” word implies the creation of a new environment where the people solved the societal problems and manage to build a well-orderly community for its own members. Edward Bellamy, Herbert George Wells, and Charlott Perkins Gilman are some of the authors who share this vision and write their own utopian story. Ruiz conducting a study on 3 utopian novels by Edward Bellamy, Herbert George Wells, and Charlott Perkins Gilman. She found how social order and women’s roles play significant part in creating utopian world. Women are obliged to fulfil their highest duty, that is to become mothers to children who are healthier in mind, body, and spirit. These

children would be, and so continuously improve the physical, mental, and moral health of humanity. Another study discussing the utopian literature was conducted by Jameson in his book *'Archaeologies of the Future'* in 2005. Jameson (2005 p.19) wrote about Edward Bellamy's *'Looking Backward'* (1888) and found that the success of *'Looking Backward'* is due to of the solution to the humanity problem the was offered in the book, and that is by solving the problem of industry and technology at that time. The humanity problem needs to be solved in order to establish a utopian society.

According to Vieira (2010, p.3), the word 'Utopia' as a neologism, has been used as a root in forming the new words which are associated to its previous such as (eutopia, dystopia, ant-utopia, alotopia, euchronia, heterotopia, ecotopia, and hyperutopia). The invention of the word 'dystopia' was first recorded by John Stuart Mill in 1868 in his parliamentary speech. He tried to find the word that is opposite to the word 'utopia' and as synonymous with 'cacotopia', a neologism that was invented by Jeremy Bentham. The two words are derived from Greek, *dys* comes from the Greek *dus*, means bad, abnormal, diseased; *caco* comes from the Greek *kako*, used to refer to something unpleasant or incorrect. Since Mill's speech other desins have come to the surface but Mill's neologism has dominated it. (Vieira, 2010, p.16)

Davis (2010) pointed out the transformation between the earlier utopian fictions and dystopian fictions happen partially due to the influence of consumer capitalism which resulted in the change of cultural dominant from community

focused and historically grounded to individually centered and historically unaware. This effect is concluded from Frederic Jameson's explanation of the spatial logic underpinning consumer capitalism (Davis, 2010). Vieira (2010, p.20) also suggested one of the reasons for the death of utopia is related to the concept of Marxist ideology which was explained in Karl Popper's *The Open Society and its Enemies* (1945) where the utopian thought and Marxist idea put together in the same level by the philosopher, suggesting that both wish to form "a radically new, beautiful world at the cost of the sacrifice of good things that exist in the present".

Newgard (2011) quoted the Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary and defines dystopia as, "an imaginary place where people lead dehumanized and often fearful lives" (p.1). Dystopian literature portrays a world where the identity of every individual and the freedom are given up for the development of a centralized government. (Tuzzeo, Jennifer M. 2008, p.1)

"Literary dystopia ... are imagined societies in which the deepest demands of human nature are either subverted, perverted, or simply made unattainable" (Barash, 2004, p. 10).

This subgenre has been around since the mid 1900's with novels such as *1984* by George Orwell and *The Giver* by Lois Lowry, it is rapidly growing popular among young adult readers (Springen, 2010).

Some researches on fictional dystopian literature has been done on single books or authors, such as Hintz's (2006) study of one book by Lois Lowry and two books by Monica Hughes. Hintz found dystopian literature providing a source

for young adults to look into the society and see the importance of independence (Newgard, 2011). Davis (2010) is conducting a research on three dystopian books, Kurt Vonnegut's *Player Piano* (1952), Ray Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 451* (1953), and Frederik Pohl and C.M Kornbluth's *The Space Merchants* (1953) to see the connection of these books with the advertising industry of that time. According to Davis (2010) these novels fail to provide the depiction of the better life More offered, so it portrays the changing of utopian way as a result of postmodern cultural dominant.

One of the populer young adult dystopian literature surprised a huge popularity is the trilogy written by American author and screenwriter, Suzanne Collins, *The Hunger Games* (2008), (*Catching Fire* was published in 2009 and *Mockingjay* in 2010) which opened the gates for many more YA dystopian trilogies, all figuring young people fighting against an adult's world. (Blokker. 2014, p.4). Another notable author following in Collins's footsteps is Veronica Roth, who wrote the first novel of a trilogy, *Divergent* (2011, followed by *Insurgent* in 2012 and *Allegiant* in 2013), while she was still studying at a university. With the "Divergent" trilogy Roth amassed popularity almost equal to that of Collins. Part of their great popularity is that both Roth and Collins use their dystopias to comment subtly on contemporary issues and problems.

Divergent is the debut novel of American novelist Veronica Roth, published by Harper Collins Children's Books in 2011. The novel is the first of the *Divergent*, the second book, *Insurgent* was published in 2012, and the third

book *Allegiant* in 2013. *Divergent* features a post apocalyptic version of Chicago where sixteen-year-old Beatrice Prior, to define her identity for her life, must choose among five predetermined factions, a hard decision to made after she discovered that she is actually a *Divergent* who does not fit into any category because she has more than one definite traits in her self. Tris (Beatrice) was born in an *Abnegation* family but she feels that she does not belong there, so on the Choosing Day, Tris chose to join *Dauntless* and left her family. During her training in *Dauntless*, Tris realized that the society she lives in is not in harmony and perfect like how she is always told, when she found out that the *Erudite* faction try to overthrow the *Abnegation* faction and destroy *Divergent* population because the *Erudite* think that they should purify their blood and that the faction-based community should live on. The book ends with Tris and Four (Tris's former instructor while in *Dauntless* training and also going to be her love partner) running from *Erudite* headquarter after failing *Erudite*'s attempt to take over the government from *Abnegation* by using *Dauntless* army to kill *Abnegation* leaders.

In order to see how the governmental system is depicted in the *Divergent*, the writer intends to use Michel Foucault's post structuralism theories of governmentality. Foucault (1991, p.2) proposes a government definition, as a form of activity that aims to shape and form the conduct of some person, concerns on the relation between self and self, private interpersonal relations, relations within social institutions and communities and relations concerned with the exercise of political sovereignty. Foucault further explains about the term 'Governmental rationality' as a way of how the nature of government system works, specifically

to see who can govern, what governing is, what or who is governed. (Foucault, 1991, p. 3).

This research focuses on analyzing the governmentality system on the *Divergent* and how it is deployed in the book. This study uses Deconstruction as a method to analyze how government is illustrated in the *Divergent*, and to see and explain how there is a change of system in utopian theory into a dystopian stories.

1.2 Research Question

1. How is the system of governmentality in dystopian society represented in Veronica Roth's *Divergent*?
2. How is the system of governmentality in dystopian society operated in Veronica Roth's *Divergent*?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to analyse how the system of governmentality in dystopian society is represented, and operated in Veronica Roth's *Divergent*.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study will be limited to three dystopian books by Veronica Roth, the *Divergent* by applying deconstructive as a method in Foucault's theory of governmentality.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Throughout this study, the writer hopes this study gives a better understanding of issues about the governmentality system in dystopian society depicted in dystopian novel. The writer also hopes this study can be reference for the students in English Department, who wish to conduct research in the field of dystopian fiction.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter aims to review the previous studies and literature in order to support the writer composes this study. This chapter is organized into 7 chapters. The first chapter discusses a brief explanation about postmodernism based from some researches's definition. The second chapter discusses Foucault's Governmental Rationality theory. The third chapter gives a brief overview about the deconstructive method that will be used for the analysis. The fourth and fifth chapter discuss about the utopia and dystopia. The sixth chapter discusses about *Divergent* novel position in dystopian literature. The last chapter discusses about the theoretical framework.

2.1 Postmodernism

For the decades the development of postmodernism is often associated with the structure of the urban planning as David Harvey (1989, p.39) stated in his book *The Condition of Postmodernity*. The first passage from modernism to postmodernism was dated by Christopher Jencks in July 1972 when the Pruitt-Igoe housing development in St Louis (a prize-winning version of Le Corbusier's 'machine formodern living') was said as an uninhabitable environment for the low income people it housed. This happened because the architects is way more understanding in the study of popular and vernacular landscapes (such as those of suburbs and commercial strips) than from the theoretical and doctrinaire study (Harvey, 1989, p.40).

In the aftermath of WWII, authors start to idealize the urban construction into a literary work as a postmodern novel. McHale (cited in Harvey, 1989, p.41), perceived that

“a shift from the kind of perspectivism that allowed the modernist to get a better bearing on the meaning of a complex but nevertheless singular reality, to the foregrounding of questions as to how radically different realities may coexist, collide, and interpenetrate”

The characterization of postmodernist character as often being confused to the situation in the world they live in (Harvey, 1989, p.41).

Hicks (2014) found how authors and filmmakers create the understanding of an urban space in dystopian cityscape. Mike Davis (cited in Hicks, 2014, p.1) explains in his *City of Quartz*,

“Los Angeles..has come to play the double role of utopia and dystopia for advanced capitalism” and that it is either L.A a credit or a denunciation for the city. But discovering it further it will be seen that “L.A ‘s literature is a mere introduction to the more complicated social and cultural battles being fought throughout the history of Los Angeles” (Hicks, 2014, p.1).

The purpose of Hicks’ research is to show the counter side of Davis’s work by using the cultural, social, and economic histories of urban development. Hicks found that postmodern film and literature in the late twentieth century reflects the people’s imagination of urban space we live in. He adds his explanation by emphasizing that most of these authors presents the dark side of utopia by changing around their idea of utopia into giving an image of poverty, crime, and alienation on their film and literature.

Hassan (as cited in Harvey 1989, p.42-44) offers a schematic differences between modernism and postmodernism, further he explained that these series of opposition might be seen as the concept of postmodernism is somehow, a portrayal of reaction to the modern. Hassan (as cited in Powell 1998, p.17-18) sets up a table of differences between modernism and postmodernism.

Modernism		Postmodernism
Form (conjunctive/closed)		Antiform (disjunctive/open)
Purpose		Play
Design		Chance
Hierarchy		Anarchy
Art Object/Finished Work		Process/Performance/Happening
Presence		Absence
Centering		Dispersal
Genre/Boundary		Text/Intertext
Root/Depth		Rhizome/Surface

Powell added by saying that postmodernists often prefer a decentering instead of having a center. Hassan (cited in Powell 1998, p. 18) described postmodernist as,

“..often create, compose, or paint entirely by chance—spilling or throwing paint on canvasses, randomly determining the pitch and duration of musical notes in a melody, seeking to de-define art—to create non-art or anti-art.”

Harvey (1989, p.44) perceived another characteristic of postmodernism is its acceptance to ephemerality, fragmentation, discontinuity, and the chaotic. He further adds that ‘postmodernism swims, even wallows, in the fragmentary and the chaotic currents of change as if that is all there is.’” make it as postmodernism does not merely counter attack modernism idea but try to blend in and adapt with it.

In line with Hassan's (1985) idea of decentralization in postmodernism, the *Divergent* offers a set of story where the main character fights over the faction system who do not allow for people with more than one trait to be put on their society. By dividing the society into 5 factions, the decentralization system happened. Every factions have their own manifesto which distinguish them from each other and help them keeping up with the government system in their society.

2.2 Governmental Rationality

The urban space in the cityscape is related to the society and the government who runs the city. According to Foucault (1991, p.2) government is a way or activity to shape, form or guide individual and concern the relationship between the individual and other individual, the community, and the state.

Sari (2015p. 5-6) writes about how governmental system and the resistance of main character in *The Hunger Games* (2009). She focuses on showing the government control over the citizens and the main female resistance to the government control.

Foucault (1991) explains 3 fundamental types of government in which each of it relates to a particular science or discipline. The first is the art of self-government, this connects with morality. Then there is the art of propely governing a family, which relates to the economy. The third is the science of ruling the state and this concerns the politics. This art of government always classified by the important continuity, in both upward and downward direction, of one another (p.91).

He further explains this upwards continuity means that if one person wants to succeed in governing the state, he first has to learn how to govern himself and his belongings. While the downwards continuity means individuals will behave as they should when the state is run well because he will know how to govern or run his own family and his things. This also means that the essential idea of the art of government is to manage individuals, goods, and wealth within the family and to introduce the economy into political practice (p.92).

Adapted from Guillame de La Perriere's books, Foucault (1991) focuses on the statement 'government is the right disposition of things, arranged so as to lead to a convenient end' (p.93). Foucault then compare the definiton of power between Machiavelli and La Perriere's text. Machiavelli believes power is over two things, the territory and its inhabitants. While La Perriere defines it as 'one that govern things'. Foucault (1991) believes that government's concern is not on the territory but on the men themselves.

"...but men in their relations, their links, their imbrication with those other things which are wealth, resources, means of subsistence, the territory with its specific qualities, climate, irrigation, fertility, etc.; men in their relation to that other kind of things, customs, habits, ways of acting and thinking, etc.; lastly, men in their relation to that other kind of things, accidents and misfortunes such as famine, epidemics, death, etc." (p. 93)

2.3 Deconstruction

Deconstruction is a method of critical analysis that is developed by Jacques Derrida from his work *Of Grammatology* in 1967. Deconstruction (Derrida, 1981, p.278) denies the possibility of a 'pure presence': the present or presence of sense to a full and primordial intuition. Thus, deconstruction denies

the possibility of essential or intrinsic and stable meaning and the unmediated access to ‘reality’.

2.4 Utopia

The term utopia are still widely interpreted in various complex definition. The word utopia was first pointed in Sir Thomas More’s popular book *Utopia* in 1516. The book is describing a fictional island society in the Atlantic Ocean. It proposes the idea of perfect and ideal society where the people live in harmonious way. The idea of “Garden of Eden” and Heaven in the Islamic, Jewish, and Christian can also be interpreted as one of utopianism form. Although More invented the word ‘*utopia*’, he did not simply invent utopianism, which defined as a ‘desire for better life’ (Vieira, 2010, p.6). In fact, More combined the idea of classical concept of utopia and the Christian traditions by saying that the individual role take part during this lifetime to create the *utopian* itself (Vieira, 2010, p.6). Vieira added the explanation on the classical background of the concept of utopia such as Plato’s *Republic* and St Augustine’s *The City of God*. She said they are different from More’s *Utopia* as they do not state the way to organize a city or a society and moreover, St Augustine projects his ideal into the afterlife condition, while More reflects his utopian idea into a society that exist in a world and illustrate how the individual and the government manage their society so that it becomes the utopian one (p.6)

Spannos (2008) defines polyculturalism, the model-based adaptation of possible interactions with different cultures and identities in accordance with the principles of participatory society. Polyculturalism is the multicultural society that

consist of different race and live harmoniously according to More's idea of the new island.

One of the example of utopian theme is the concept of Disneyworld. "Disneyworld is an impressive display of human imaginative and technological capability in which visitors to the park themselves contribute to this utopian atmosphere, coming from around the globe to gather for relaxation and enjoyment in an idealized mood of peace and harmony" (Booker, 1994, p.1). Utopia can also be interpreted as state of mind where it reaches its peace and enjoyment. Utopian works typically sketch a future in which technology improves the everyday life of human beings and advances civilization. "The worldwide proliferation of theme parks in recent decades demonstrate the allure of the kinds of utopian fantasies represented by Disneyworld and similar parks" (Booker, 1994, p.1).

According to Vieira (2010, p.3), the word 'Utopia' as a neologism, has been used as a root in forming the new words which are associated to its previous such as (eutopia, dystopia, ant-utopia, alotopia, euchronia, heterotopia, ecotopia, and hyperutopia). Ruyer (as cited in Vieira 2010, p.6-7) relates the utopian concept into what Ernst Bloch said to be the essential energy of utopia: *hope*, and perceived 4 characteristics of utopian concept.

(1) the content of the imagined society, (2) the literary form into which the utopian imagination has been crystallized, (3) the function of utopia, (4) the desire for a better life, caused by a feeling of discontentment towards the society one lives in. (p.6-7)

2.5 Dystopia

Dystopia is the opposite of utopia. Dystopian literature is a kind of genre that has not been much studied (Newgard, 201, p.11). Wakcfelt (Adams, 2011) argues in his essay that dystopian literature pictures a negative image of contemporary or future society. It describes the anti-utopia with at least one fatal flaw which has lead to a situation where the majority suffer greatly and a select few have all essential control. “In a dystopian story, society itself is typically the antagonist; it is society that is actively working against the protagonist’s aims and desires”.

Some common themes found in dystopian fiction include mastery of nature—to the point that it becomes barren, or turns against humankind; technological advances that enslave humans or regiment their lives; the mandatory division of people in society into castes or groups with specialized functions; and a collective loss of memory and history making mankind easier to manipulate psychologically and ultimately leading to dehumanization.

Dystopian literature has been on the rise since the end of Cold War (Bradford, Mallan, Stephens, & McCallum R., 2003). Author starts to think about future event and create books based on the situation they think may happen.

2.5.1 Dystopian Characteristics

There are some special themes that mostly found in the dystopian literature (Newgard, 2011, p.1-46).

2.5.1.1 Resilience of Protagonist

Every dystopian literature usually exhibit a resilience of the protagonist. As the main character is faced with many conflicts, he or she was able to stay strong and tackle through all challenges (Newgard Lisa, 2011, p.27).

This kind of act is one of the main theme or characteristics in dystopian literature because it indirectly potrays the journey of the hero in the story, physically and mentally.

2.5.1.2 Survival

The struggle for survival has many variations of form in all different dystopian novels. For some stories, the main character is fighting for survival in a daily basis, while some (Newgard Lisa, 2011, p.27).

2.5.1.3 Government Control

Usually the signs of government control in dystopian-theme novel is described in the rebellion attack done by the main character or how the main character help people to escape from the government control (Newgard Lisa, 2011, p.30).

The government usually controls the society in the movie and they become the center of the society activity and the policy maker. These policies are made by certain interests of one particular group and sometimes these societies give reaction to the policies and to the government.

The oppression often happen in the dystopian society, due to the big social gap between the high class and lower class society.

2.5.1.4. Societal Conformity

Many societies have different laws that have to be followed by their society. But in dystopian-theme novel there are some communities that have social conformities that would never be allowed by today's standards (Newgard Lisa, 2011, p.31).

These kind of social conformities are sometimes beyond the thought of today's standards in terms of the application and the purpose. The social conformities in dystopian society are sometimes unusual kind of habit or condition that does not up to today's standards.

The dystopian society have social conformities that are different with other societies because of their uniqueness in living the dystopian community. These communities are often described as futuristic society who lives in the post apocalyptic condition.

2..5.1.5 Love between the Protagonist and another Young Adult

Love is a popular and common theme in dystopian novels. It is often portrayed by the main character's sacrifice for the others and the ups and down of their relationship. Overall, the love theme in dystopian novels portray love and loss relationship through teenagers. Love is a theme where young adults can relate to and easily accepted in many dystopian novels (Newgard Lisa, 2011, p.32-34)

2.6 Dystopian fiction

Dystopian literature written for children has been on the rise since the end of the Cold War (Bradford, Mallan, Stephens, & McCallum R., 2003). After the

world experienced the Cold War, some authors start thinking about catastrophic event and how the world reacts to it. These authors focus their novels on an environmental crisis and subsequent ecological collapse (Newgard. 2011, p.1). Many dystopian books are written after the end of the Cold War and post 9/11 event and authors continue the publication of dystopian literature to the society. These books are written by using alternative condition and exaggerating them to become more interesting and attractive to the readers. Although the portrayal might not be completely realistic, the readers still might question the essence of society (Newgard, 2011).

2.7 Divergent Novel

Divergent, as one of the popular literary work, has also been researched by some researchers. Some of them are Blokker (2014) where he explored the identity formation of the heroines in two dystopian novels, *The Hunger Games* (2008) and *Divergent* (2011). Modernism as a literary style was first introduced after WWI, it first began in Europe and then expanding into America by the late 1920s. Modernism was a response to the destruction on the belief of the world's "universal truth". Postmodernism was popular after the end of WWII and has the same characteristics as modernism except postmodernism is more celebratory regarding the world's "insanity" and believe that there are no universal truth. (retrieved from http://www.writing.com/main/view_item/item_id/943010-Understanding-Modernism--Postmodernism). Nicol (2009) adds that postmodernism was originally introduced in the 1940s to explain the response against the modern movement architecture.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

This study uses Foucault's Governmentality theory in emphasizing the 3 elements of the art of government in illustrating the governmentality system in dystopian society in the *Divergent*. The three elements of the art of government is the theoretical and descriptive analysis to see the portrayal and illustration of governmental rationality in a dystopian society.

The dystopian society in a literature work has some characteristics that distinguish them from others. Dystopia is a derivation word from Utopia meaning as 'bad place'. Utopian in literature is often described as 'the perfect society' where all the citizens and the government live harmoniously. The utopian society believes in the beauty of order and the government has the right to do what it takes to create a harmonious and multicultural society. As the utopian literature grows, there has been some development on the concept. The derivation of the word appears, such as *dystopia*, *ecotopia*, *cacotopia*, and *eutopia*. The most popular one will be *dystopia* which later will be used in describing the anti utopian society. Dystopia does not merely mean an anti utopian. Dystopia is a further explanation on why utopia is not able to happen. Dystopia is foreshadowing the future of utopia as the dream of utopia to experience the perfect place can not be reached without sacrificing some things in order to achieve the perfect order. Dystopia realizes some gap in the utopian concept and uses that to imagine and describe how the future might be if the utopian concept still insists to happen.

The utopian society believes in the power of government as an apparatus to rule and guide the society to be the better individual and community. A governmental rationality, according to Michel Foucault, is the way government works. Governmental rationality or governmentality lists some elements that create the art of government.

The art of government, consists of 3 elements that made the basic requirement of how a government should be, relates closely to how the system of state works too. Government as the highest leader in state has power to rule the society and to shape them into their desired individual and community.

The issues about the governmentality are usually depicted in dystopian fiction. Dystopian fiction is a genre of fiction which portrays a story where everything seems bad in that place, where the society live being controlled by their government and every their actions are being watched. One of the examples of the popular dystopian fictions is the *Divergent* novel. *Divergent* novel is one of popular dystopian fictions for young readers. It depicts a futuristic society where they are lived and divided based on one trait or virtue in their mind. The government control this society by giving them some kind of serums to control their mind. They take part in maintaining this heritage until the human race is purified. They believe that humn should only have one trait in their mind and it will help them create a lasting peace because human mind only works in one direction. However, not all part of society agree with this idea. Some individuals were born with more than one traits and the government believe these people should not exist.

The differences happened when some part of society believe that they are living a utopian ideal while some believe that they are the oppressed ones. This study will discuss how Foucault's concept of the art of government works in this kind of dystopian society and how government as the apparatus control the mind of the society to achieve the utopian ideal.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

This study uses a descriptive analytical study in describing and analyzing the dialogues and narrations portraying the governmentality element in *Divergent* novel. Taken from Kuntha Ratna (2010: 53) a descriptive analytical study is a method used to describe and analyze the facts in order to gain an understanding about the data in a research and it is gained by describing the facts that exist and then followed by the analysis of the theory used. In addition, qualitative research is the process of understanding the object of the study. Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena which is aimed to help people to understand the world in which we live and why things are the way they are.

3.2 Source of the Data

The sources of the data in this study are the *Divergent* novel by Veronica Roth, *Divergent* was published in 2011

3.3 Data

The data are narrations and dialogues portraying the governmentality element in the novel.

3.4 Data Collecting Procedure

The procedures to collect the data are:

1. Reading the novel thoroughly,
2. Identifying parts in the novel indicating the governmentality elements in dystopian society in the novel

3.5 Data Analysis Procedure

The techniques to analyze the data are:

1. Classifying the selected narrations and dialogues based on the governmentality elements found in the dystopian society in novel *Divergent*.
2. Classifying the selected narrations and dialogues based on the characteristics into signifiers and signifieds.
3. Placing each categories and analyzing how they illustrate and potray the government system in dystopian society in the novel.
4. Drawing conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter aims to present the findings and discussions of Governmental Rationality found in Veronica Roth's *Divergent*. This chapter is organized into four sections. Section one discusses the analysis of the first element of the governmental rationality. Section two discusses the analysis of the second element of the governmental rationality. Section three discusses the analysis of the third element of the governmental rationality. And section four discusses the findings, how the three elements operate together in the novel.

Divergent novel is an interesting dystopian literature written in a progressive plot. The book consists of series of events that create the whole story. The story develops in each book and offers a complicated understanding of a futuristic society. The writer focuses on analyzing the governmentality system in the novel by using deconstructive method. This method connects the signs found in the novel with the three element of Governmentality, postulated by Michel Foucault, to find how the governmental rationality works in this novel.

Foucault (1991) proposed 3 fundamental types of government in which each relates to a particular science or discipline. The first is the art of self-government. This connects with morality. The second one is, the art of propely governing a family, which relates to the economy. The third is the science of ruling the state and this concerns the politics. This art of government always

classified based on the important continuity, in both upward and downward direction, of one another (Foucault, 1991, p.91).

These elements are used to see how the government system works in a dystopian society and what makes this a dystopian society. The deconstructive method is used to help uncovering the layer of the story and relate the stories to the Governmentality elements. The signifiers and signifieds found in the story are the element to see how the government system works and create a mind map based on the governmentality system in the novel.

4.1 The Art of Self-Government – Morality

The story starts with the introduction about the Abnegation (*'There is one mirror in my house, it is behind a sliding panel....our faction allows me to stand in front of it on the second day of every third month.....'*, Roth, *Divergent*, p.1). The description of the mirror location and the time of when the character is allowed to use it, is the first signifier. This sentence indicates the description of things in the character's house. But then this 'things in the character's house' can be seen as the new signifier. According to Derrida via Eagleton '....signifiers keep transforming into signifieds and vice versa....'. This 'mirror' signifier is associated with the phrase 'there is one mirror' and 'our faction allows me' (Derrida via Eagleton). This writer emphasize the word 'one' as if to tell the readers that mirror is yet an important and also a rare thing in the character's house. The scarcity of 'mirror' in the character's house transform into a new signifier and define new meaning, that the character's life is not associated with mirror or that

the character cannot 'have' mirror more than one. But then again, this 'mirror' thing played as free signifier where it can always transformed into a signified or a new signifier. The scarcity of the 'mirror' thing in the character's house can also be associated with the situation in their house, that there is 'rule'. There is rule in their house that only allow the character and the member of her family to use it once every three months. The 'rule' now becomes the new signifier as a sign that they live in a community that has rule(s) to govern them all. The phrase 'our faction allow me to stand in front of it' can be a new signifier as a sign that there is 'faction' in this community. If it is associated with the signified 'rule' together they make a new signifier. That they live in a community or specific faction that has rule that allow them to only have one mirror and stand in front of it once every three months.

The character is also telling the readers that (*'the other factions celebrate birthdays, but we don't. It would be self-indulgent'*, Roth, *Divergent*, p.2 This can be another signifier and if this is associated with the previous signifier, 'rule' this adds to the trait or characteristic of the community the character lives in.

At the same time, when the character reveals about the place the character lives in, she also reveals the existence of herself, the characteristic of her own self. (*'I sneak a lot at my reflection when she isn't paying attention-not for the sake of vanity, but out of curiosity.'*, Roth, *Divergent*, p.1), this sentence is a new signifier that if it is associated with the term 'mirror' will also give new meaning, that is explaining the character's own self. The novel opens with the character looking at mirror, can also be translated into the introduction of the character's own self. When one looks at mirror, one will indirectly looks at his/her own 'self',

it is also can be said as self-recognition of the character herself. If we look back to the previous signifiers such as, 'our faction', 'rule', and 'the frequency of to looking at mirror', these signifiers relate to the word 'vanity' which according to Oxford dictionary means admiration of one's own appearance or achievements. Thus, it gives another explanation that the faction (community) that the character lives in avoid a self-admiration character such as, looking at mirror for too long. But then the character said, "...not for the sake of vanity, but out of curiosity.", the binary opposition of 'vanity' and 'curiosity' shows the conflict in the character's own self. It is shown that she lives in a faction (community) where she is only allowed to look at a mirror once every three months and that it relates to a 'vanity' but her inner self speaks about having a 'curiosity' so she does 'sneak a lot at my reflection'. The introduction of the character's self thus will make a new signifier and create a new explanation on the focus of the story. It can be interpreted that this character is one of the important character or even the main character of the story and 'her looking at herself in the mirror' can also be related to how the story will develop.

The first element in the art of government is the art of self governing. Looking at how the novel is started with the character standing in front of the mirror and giving 'the opposite' character of her own's faction, will create new interpretation that the story will grow in favor of this character. That later the story will reveal how the character deals with herself and also the reason why this character acts 'the opposite' with her own faction.

The character later mentions about 'a test' that will determine the rest of her life, (*I stare into my own eyes for a moment, today is the day of the aptitude*

test that will show me which of the five factions I belong in.' Roth, *Divergent*, p.2). the character reveals that there are 5 factions in her community and that the new signifier 'aptitude test' explains about there will be an examination to determine where you 'belong' in this society. If we relate this to the 'rule' in the previous signifier it will be revealed that there is not only 'strict rule' in the society but the people, in order to become the part of the society are divided into factions and it is all decided by a test. But then the character added by saying, (*and tomorrow, at the Choosing Ceremony, I will decide on a faction; I will decide the rest of my life; I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them.*' Roth, *Divergent*, p.2). There is an inconsistent in the 'rule' when the character first stated that the 'aptitude test' will determine where she belongs but then she added by saying that in the 'choosing ceremony' she can decide what faction she *wants* to be a part of. If there is a 'rule' why should there be still a 'freedom' to choose whatever she wants to be in? The question will further drawn into the theme of the story and will be discussed later.

The 'aptitude test' that the character was talking about before is the bridge that connects us to the next stage of this community the character lives in. (*Waiting for us outside the cafeteria is a row of ten rooms.....and I walk into room 6, where a Dauntless woman waits for me.*' Roth, *Divergent*, p.11) the 'aptitude test' began and it was assigned by a *Dauntless* (one of the faction) woman. (*Mirrors cover the inner walls of the room. I can see my reflection from all angles..*' Roth, *Divergent*, p.11). The word 'mirror' appears again

When the character is faced with a serum that takes her under a simulation, she meets with various circumstances that later help her define where she belongs.

(*'...On the table in front of me are two baskets. In one is a hunk of cheese, and in the other, a knife the length of my forearm. Behind me, a woman's voice says, 'Choose.'* Roth, *Divergent*, p.13), the simulation brings her to face some choices to see her characteristics and traits that will determine her factions. The character chooses to not choose at all so later the baskets disappear and it is soon replaced with another thing, (*'..I hear a door squeak and turn to see who it is. I see not a "who" but a "what": A dog with a pointed nose stands a few yards away from me.'* Roth, *Divergent*, p.14). The story continues with the character's struggle in facing the dog, (*'I blink, and when my eyes open, a child stands across the room wearing a white dress. She stretches out both hands and squeals, "Puppy!"'*, Roth, *Divergent*, p.16). The next action that the character chooses to do is a new hint to determine her character later, (*'I don't think, I just jump; I hurl my body on top of the dog, wrapping my arms around its thick neck.'* Roth, *Divergent*, p.16).

The first type of the Governmentality element is the art of self-government or it is also often associated with morality. The character shows a brave and selfless action when she chose to jump into the dog so the dog will not chase the little girl. This act of bravery and selflessness as the true characteristic of this character further becomes the new signifier. This new signifier can be related to the first art of governmentality, morality or self-government. Based on Foucault's explanation of the art of self-government, one of the way to achieve a good government system is first we have to manage our self first. From some of the previous signifiers and signifieds we can see that the story is talking about a community where there are quite 'strict rules' and the society is divided into factions and these factions are chosen by some tests. What the character has

shown so far is her breaking some rules of her own faction but also showing some action that is considered as one of her faction's trait, 'vanity' and 'selflessness'.

The relationship between Tris and the people around her plays important role in seeing how dystopian society actually works. Tris's life as an Abnegation in an Abnegation family is one of the example of a mental and emotional conflict in Tris's self. (*'I sneak a lot at my reflection when she isn't paying attention-not for the sake of vanity, but out of curiosity.'*, Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.1), Tris's rejection of Abnegation value strengthen the fact this character's inner or deeper self actually fights with the existing rules in their society. The society in *Divergent* novel is told to be a structural society where everyone knows 'where they belong' but if Tris's self rejection is made a signifier, the signified will be an emotional conflict and a mental conflict. The other signified that could also appear is the law breaking. Every citizen is supposed to know where they belong and what will he do but Tris's way of seeing her environment reject the law and it plays an interesting in further interpreting what kind of morality problem happen in this society.

(*'His blood falls onto glass, and he is the first of us to switch factions. The first faction transfer.'* Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p. 45), the children, despite having any result from their aptitude test are given the opportunity to choose any faction they want in choosing ceremony. At first we are introduced to the fact that there is a society where they live based on their fundamental trait and it happens to be only one trait. But then we can see that they are also giving a chance for the younger generation to choose which faction they want to be part of. When we are

given an option to choose which place we want to be, our repressed desire takes place.

(*‘She tugs wires toward her, attaching them to me, to her, to the machine behind her. Then she passes me a vial of clear liquid.....my eyes close, when they open, an instant has passed, but I am somewhere else.’* Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.13), in the aptitude test they use some kind of liquid that later they call as a ‘serum’ to stimulate their brain into a simulation that helps to see your true characters or traits. The use of serum and simulation is associated with one of the postmodern theory about hyperrealism by Jean Baudrillard. “Truth and reality are mediated and interpreted to an extent that culture can no longer distinguish reality from fantasy.” (Baudrillard, 1976), the use of serum can be seen as the way truth and reality in Tris’s mind is mediated by the third party, and the third party here is the government who provided the serum therefore the drinker will be under a simulation that stimulate the drinker’s brain to showing his/her true characters. “Hyper-reality is a result of systematic simulation, a process in which symbols are increasingly utilized to replace actual objects and experiences” (Baudrillard, 1976), the meaning of systematic stimulation is a structured simulation where in this case if this is associated with the serum used in *Divergent*, means a media that is specially designed to control one’s mind. The choose of the word ‘control’ is related to the one who designed the simulation and had specific meaning in building such simulation, which is the government itself. The government tries to control the citizen’s mind by giving them a serum that will stimulate the mind to showing their deepest traits. If we trace back to the keyword in this section- Morality, it can be seen that the use of serum to control one’s mind is related to

the controlling of behaviour of the citizen. By giving them a simulation to stimulate their deepest mind means they want to control and direct a citizen to do what they want. If morality is the next signifier then the signified of it is behaviour. The citizen's behaviour is controlled by the government and the government wants every citizen to only have one trait therefore they can focus on that trait and live in one community for the rest of their life.

Foucault explains in his essay about Governmental Rationality about the art of self government, that it is always related to the continuity of one type to another. The first art of self government is the art of governing one self. The *Divergent* novel present various characteristics of citizen in viewing their life in dystopian society. (*What irritates me most about him is his natural goodness, his inborn selflessness.*' Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.30), the conversation happened inside Tris's head, she sees her brother as a natural Abnegation. Tris believes that her brother really belongs to the Abnegation while she herself does not belong in Abnegation since she can not be naturally being selfless to others. (*Caleb gives me a warning look. We aren't supposed to speak at the dinner table unless our parents ask us a direct question,*' Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.34), from the sentence 'Caleb gives warning look' it can be seen that he is naturally born and well adapted with all the Abnegation's teaching about being humble and selfless. Caleb is a true Abnegation, at least that is what Tris thinks and what the writer shows at first. (*We should think of our family...But. But we must also think of ourselves,*' Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.36), in this sentence, the change in Caleb's character starts to appear. At first Caleb is described as a true Abnegation where he holds up Abnegation value, but then the night before the choosing ceremony, he told Tris

to ‘think of yourself’, to ask someone to think of themselves is an act of selfishness and he should not do that if he is a true Abnegation. The sentence ‘we must think of ourselves’ can further also mean as an encouragement to Tris to be brave to choose whatever her choice is. If it is traced more, what Caleb mean here can be as a self encouragement, to justify thing he is about to do. He wants to make sure that the thing he is about to do is a ‘right’ thing and not a mistake. (*‘...and then he holds his hand over the Erudite bowl, and his blood drips into the water, turning it a deeper shade of red.’* Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.45-46), Caleb’s decision in being a transfer opens a new understanding on how can a person born for Abnegation choose to be other faction members.

Tracing back to the keyword in this section, a morality, we can see how some part of society in this dystopian community fails to practice the art of self governing that associates with morality and behaviour.

4.2 The Art of Properly Governing a Family – Economy

The second element in Foucault’s Governmentality theory is the art of properly governing a family of it can also be said as something that is related to an economy. After discovering some rules about the faction, it can be concluded that each faction has their own role in the society. Each faction does work based on their traits and manifesto. For example, Abnegation, worshipping the vanity and selflessness value, works as the government in the city. Their task is not only ruling the society but also helping the factionless in providing them food and shelter. Erudite plays a role as the ‘smart’ people in the city. They worship

knowledge and science. They believe that the disconnection among people with differences happens because there is lack of understanding and knowledge is the only logical solution to the problem of conflict.

These roles of the factions, in ways, complete each other. Amity farms, they provide food for all the factions. Dauntless guards the city. Thus Candor works in enforcing the law and honesty of the citizen. (*'The city is ruled by a council of fifty people, composed entirely of representatives from Abnegation, because our faction is regarded as incorruptible, due to our commitment to selflessness.'* Roth, *Divergent*, p.33), from this sentence, it can be interpreted that this society's government is ruled by the Abnegation, the faction that holds up the selflessness value. The word 'selflessness' here is a new signifier, that can be traced as one of the fundamental traits of human being and here in this society, is one of the important fundamental characteristics that define one faction. Furthermore, it can also be translated into the act of kindness, benevolence and the rejection of vanity. The society believes that people who hold up the selflessness value should be the one who rule the government. But then the question would be: is the Abnegation the one really suitable for this position?

Tris lives in a quite religious family, (*'.....and my father gives thanks to God for food and work and friends and family.'* Roth, *Divergent*, p.32). Tris described how her father worships God and that they should always remember about God and thank Him. If this is related to the second element of Governmentality, which is about how one manages his family and the economy, 'Tris's family habit of worshipping a God' can be a signifier or a symbol of a good 'small government' here. Tris's parents teach Tris and her brother, Caleb

about the Abnegation value and also about the religion value, and this somehow shows a good relationship between each other in the family.

Tris's parents work for the government in helping and providing shelter for the factionless. So it can be concluded that Tris and Caleb knows about every citizen role and how faction works.

(“Working together, these five factions have lived in peace for many years, each contributing to a different sector of society. Abnegation has fulfilled our need for selfless leaders in government; Candor has provided us with trustworthy and sound leaders in law; Erudite has supplied us with intelligent teachers and researchers; Amity has given us understanding counselors and caretakers; and Dauntless provides us with protection from threats both within and without.” Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.43)

The paragraph tells about the roles of every faction and it also explains how the society and government works in this novel. That every citizen has their own jobs to support the city life. The economy works this way, Amity farms and provides food, while Dauntless protects the city. Candor enforces the law while Erudite provides answers for scientific questions and any knowledge related curiosity. Abnegation acts as the government, stands as the selfless figure for all the factions.

The art of properly governing a family in this dystopian society can also be seen from the relationship between each faction, (*‘Jeanine Matthews is Erudite’s sole representative, selected based on her IQ score. My father complains about her often.’* Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.33-34), Tris’s father is an Abnegation and it

is supposed to be Abnegation's traits to be humble and selfless, but Tris admits that her father complains about a particular person 'often'. The use of the word 'often' indicates that it does not happen only once, but it happens regularly. In other words, this particular person constantly bothers Tris's father a lot. Tris's father works in the government as one of the representatives from Abnegation as member of the council. Jeanine, as one of the representative from Erudite in the council, also works in government alongside Tris's father. However, it is stated that Tris's father does not like Jeanine, therefore it can be said Tris's father can not do the job well because of his constant dislike towards Jeanine. There is invisible tension between Tris's father as the representative from Abnegation and Jeanine from Erudite.

(Those arrogant, self-righteous—.....Sorry. But she released a report attacking Marcus's character.' Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.34), Tris's father describes Jeanine as an 'arrogant' and 'self-righteous' person and he 'accused' of Jeanine to release a rumour about Marcus, another Abnegation leader. Abnegation is known to its continuous affection towards humbleness and selflessness, and by looking at how Tris's father views Jeanine as a person, one trait of Abnegation characteristics fails to prove its power in supporting this character. Therefore, as one of a leader and member of council, it is Tris's father's job to maintain his hatred toward others in order to put the society's needs first before his own feelings and emotions.

However, The relationship between the Erudite and Dauntless seems to be going on very well. *(Because Erudite developed the simulations, we have an.....'understanding' with the Dauntless, Beatrice.'* Roth, *Divergent*, 2011,

p.358), Jeanine explaining how the Erudite made the simulation, in this case, the aptitude test and the simulation serum and implying the ‘understanding’ and ‘closeness’ relationship between Erudite and Dauntless gives a new understanding how there is still a good relationship between each faction. Eventhough we learn that the relationship between Abnegation and Erudite does not run very well, we know that Erudite and Dauntless build a good relationship. The emphasize on the word ‘understanding’ is a new signifier to dig for. What happen actually in the relationship between Erudite and Dauntless will be explained later in the Politics section.

4.3 The Science of Ruling the State – Politics

The third element of governmentality lies in the politics side. To be more clear, it lies on the relationship between the government and the citizen itself. In the *Divergent* novel, the ruling faction is the *Abnegation*, because it is believed that their value in worshipping the honesty and selflessness resulted in a good managing ability and that they are worthy enough to run the government.

(‘Because we have something they want. Valuing knowledge above all else results in a lust for power, and that leads men into dark and empty places.’ Roth, Divergent, p.35), this is said by Tris’s father and the ‘they’ he refers here, is the Erudite. Tris’s parents believe that the Erudite wants the position of the ruling faction, that they should be the one to govern all the faction. The Erudite is associated with knowledge. Their faction believes that knowledge is the essential part to lead a perfect society. Conflict happens because people are lack of understanding and knowledge and that by applying science, the perfect society

can be achieved. The ‘*results in a lust for power*’ is an assumption made by Tris’s parents relating to the recent incident that happened in their factions.

Knowledge is a new signifier, and it can be transformed into a desire to understand and know that it is the only logical solution to a problem. When someone understands something better than the others, there is an urge to also tell other people what they know, and there will be a small amount of proudness within self because knowing better than others. Knowledge is associated with logic. Logic as the signified of knowledge can now be a new signifier. ‘Knowledge results in a lust for power’, so it can interpreted logic leads to a desire for power or greater position. The power here can be traced as a sign of a leading activity, and in this society, is called the government itself.

Government is the one who lead the society here. In this faction-based community, the government consists of representatives from each faction, and mainly the government board comes from the Abnegation. It seems like everything is fair until one of the faction decided to overthrow other factions. Utopian society tend to believe that they are living in the most perfect condition and that this perfection comes in an order. Utopian society intrigued themselves in a thought that to achieve a perfect society, a perfect government or the center is needed. To achieve a well-ordered society, every citizen must give in to their government and it is perfectly okay to sacrifice some things in order to avhieve a greater benefit.

(“Decades ago our ancestors realized that it is not political ideology, religious belief, race, or nationalism that is to blame for a warring world. Rather, they determined that it was the fault of human personality- of humankind’s inclination toward evil, in whatever form that is. They divided into factions that sought to eradicate those qualities they believed responsible for the world’s disarray.” Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.42)

From this statement it can be seen how the futuristic society tend to believe. They believe that one of the reason war happened is because of human personality itself. They want to make a perfect society by eliminating the basic human personality that involves emotion and feelings. The emphasize on ‘it is not political ideology, religious, belief, race..but of human personality..’ gives explanation on how these people believe that the ‘human personality’ and ‘humankind’s inclination toward evil’ is related to human’s feelings and emotions. The feelings and emotions are the new signifiers that can be signs to what these people think need to erase in order to achieve a perfect order.

(“*I think of the motto I read in my Faction History textbook: Faction before blood.*” Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.43), the motto ‘*Faction before blood*’ is a clear sign that in this society, family kinship is no longer play important or essential background, but instead the ‘faction’ is the one you should hold on to. ‘Faction’ is your solid identity, and not your birth family. Identity as the signified from the phrase ‘Faction before blood’ make a new signifier. The new signifier travels from the faction to the individual itself now. At first the identity identifies the faction as one community but it gets deeper explanation when it arrives on the individual. If that ‘identity’ is the one that defined oneself, then what kind of character are the government is trying to make? The government in this so called utopian society wants to build a perfect society that live in harmony and far from war. By putting aside the ‘blood’ or family, creates a new understanding that family is no longer play important part in people’s live. It can also be interpreted that family is one of the aspect that needs to be put aside or even neglected in creating a solid community that lives to uphold their own faction so the ‘perfect

order' can be achieved. The government tries to improve the lack of human characteristic by controlling people's choices and force them to prioritize the faction above everything. The controlling here can act as the new signifier. The use of serum in the aptitude test is one of the example how the government or the serum maker, later we know that the serum maker is the Erudite, wants to stimulate the citizen's brain into having a simulation where their real traits can be seen in order for them to be placed in one faction.

The science of ruling the state is related to the politics in the state. If we talk about politics, it means we are talking about power. The hegemony position of this kind of society lies in the government. The society based on factions in this Divergent novel believes that living in a community where they are divided into factions is the best thing to do. They believe that this is the best their government can do to maintain long lasting peace and to prevent war. By dividing people into factions and using a 'faction before blood' slogan, they develop a whole new level of human being. Dividing them into factions means they can only have one trait / characteristics in life. The slogan 'faction before blood' can be interpreted as we have to prioritize the faction first above all the things, including our family. These people, especially the Erudite think human's nature is the enemy. That is why they need to erase that and control the society by guiding them into having only one trait/characteristic.

(Eric said every Dauntless was injected yesterday. So now the entire faction is brain-dead, obedient, and trained to kill. Perfect soldiers.' Roth, *Divergent*, 2011, p.418), the Erudite tries to control Dauntless into making them

‘perfect soldiers’, in the economy section it is already discussed how Erudite and Dauntless have a good relationship with each other.

4.4 How The Governmental Rationality Works in Dystopian Society

The mistakes in this society is that some side, in this case the Erudite thinks that they are already living a perfect society. The Erudite thinks that the faction system is the best system in maintaining order, in preventing war. Erudite’s attempt at overthrowing the Abnegation questions the entire relationship between the whole society.

Foucault (1991) said that the art of government’s task is to establish a continuity. One of the explanation is that “a person who wishes to govern the state well must first learn how to govern himself, his goods, and his patrimony, after which he will be successful in governing the state.” It means that there is a connection that relates to one another that can not be separated. The morality, economy and politics are one unity that works together. To achieve a good government means to run these 3 elements well.

In Divergent novel, some part of the society believe that they live a utopian condition where they are divided into factions. They believe that by dividing people into factions is the best solution to overcome humanity problems especially war. The setting of Divergent novel is futuristic Chicago, where it happens 100 years after the last war that wiped out most of the population on the earth.

From the analysis of the morality, economy and politics section, the new explanation is formed. Foucault believes that to run a good government, all the elements should work together and run well. Therefore what happens in the novel is, their purpose in achieving perfect society and government fails because of some problems that counterattack their fundamental purpose.

The 3 elements of governmental rationality is found to not go hand in hand one to another. Foucault explains that to achieve a good state, there should be a good economy to support the running of the state. The novel proves that there are problems in the economy section, such as the factions do not actually live well together. One of the faction, Erudite wants to overthrow Abnegation to fully take over the government. The relationship between Erudite and Dauntless is also happened only for the political purpose. The Erudite, acting like the ideological state apparatus of the society tries to control the Dauntless, as the repressive state apparatus to do everything they plan to do.

To run a good economy, there must be a good family therefore a good economy will be established. The good family here means, they know where their place, and they know their position well in society. Marcus's family fails to prove that. As a leader of a faction who upholds the selfless and kind action, what he did to his son can not justify his position as a leader of a faction and also a leader of his own family. His relationship with his son and wife are already broken and it counter attacks with Abnegation value. This contradiction is a sign that the relationship between 'how to properly governing a family' and the morality fails to be achieved in this novel.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter aims to present the conclusion of the analysis as well as the suggestion for others who wish to conduct the same research pertaining to the same topic. This chapter is organized into two sections. Section one discusses the conclusion of this study in regard to the use of . Section two discusses the suggestion for those who want to carry out a relevant research.

5.1 Conclusion

Dystopian literature is a popular contemporary literature that frequently describes about the social relationship between men and their government. By Implementing Foucault's governmental rationality theory, the writer found a pattern on how these governmentality elements work specifically in a dystopian society.

Diving the elements into three parts, Foucault proposed a theory on the ideal state. This theory is applied into the novel to see how are these elements represented in the novel and how they work into building one ideal society and state. The analysis found that although most of these elements are represented in the novel, some of the result failed to prove the ideality of the society in the novel to be called a perfect state.

There are some problems and contradiction found in the society in the novel that backlash the idea of perfect state as it stated in the governmentality elements. The first governmentality element is the art of self-governing, and this relates with morality. The society in the novel are divided into faction and at first they are depicted as a perfect society who conformed their government in any way. Later the novel develops its story and it is found that some parties in the society are not like what they are supposed to be. This contradicts with the idea of 'to build a good state, a good individual must be built first'. The second element relates with economy. Economy means the way the society carry on their jobs and fulfill each other's needs. The study found that the society in the novel failed to stick into their position and there are some social gap happening in the society where later they can not fulfill each other's needs. The third element is the political condition in the state. Politics relates with power and position. the idea to building a perfect society and state is to have a good power-sharing condition where everyone knows their place and the relationship between the ones in power and the ones being governed run well. The research found that there are high tension between the government and the society that is being governed.

5.2 Suggestion

Fellow English literature students who wish to conduct a relevant research are suggested to read more dystopian literature and explore more element in postmodern studies. Meanwhile, the lecturer needs to add dystopian and similar

themes into the curriculum. Although the study program may focus on linguistics, such themes need discussion in the courses.

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APPENDICES