

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

The examination of Claire G. Coleman's novel *Terra Nullius* has been completed. In this case, I would like to present a summary of all the data findings connected with my intrinsic and extrinsic study. During the first phase, I created a short summary of the background information that included all the research I would be conducting. In the second phase, I discussed Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony and Damono's theory of literary sociology. I prepared a detailed essay regarding the qualitative research process in the third stage. To reach the following conclusion, I had to conduct accurate and thorough analysis in accordance with the theory I employed when I started the fourth stage of my research.

Finally, I would like to conclude about the findings of the discussion related to the title, namely the analysis of hegemony in the novel *Terra Nullius*, it has been found that there are eight character and characterization through dialogue of the identity of speaker and what is being said. The eight distinct characterizations from the analysis that were done through the elaboration between intrinsic and extrinsic; three of these characterizations are antagonistic, which means that they have a negative characterization since they are primary focus of the hegemony that is dominating. Three of them represent the objective of the hegemony itself, the protagonist with a compelling description. The one is initially both the subject and target of hegemony, which makes one characterization especially unique. The last characterization is the focus of intellectual moral hegemony.

Of the three antagonists, the main character is Sister Bagra from European who is a sadistic nun and cruel to Native children. In hegemony, Sister Bagra is an intellectual who is flawed in her social functioning as she often inflicts punishments that children do not deserve. The punishments were administered based on disciplining the Native children who had to accept a new religion and education. As a leader of the nuns, Sister Bagra is supposed to provide protection to her students but this does not seem to be done by Sister Bagra. It was important for Sister Bagra to be punished and responsible for the cruelty that Native children had suffered in the future. After being freed as a nun, Sister Bagra was sent back to her homeland.

The two antagonist characters are Devil and Sergeant Rohan from European. They are also called socially malformed intellectuals because their duty as the chief protector of the Natives is not performed, Sergeant Rohan in his role is military but only the title is earned because as a sergeant, Rohan never did well. In hegemony, Devil and Rohan fall into political society because of their roles as sergeant and head of protection, which are state officials. His name and position as a leader have an impact on his character. Subsequently, an intelligence officer who served as the governor's and bishop's representative informed the central leadership about the horrors that Devil and his men had performed. However, Devil was able to prevent the report from getting sent and murdered the intelligence officer. For Sergeant Rohan, he was able to kill Jacky on the final day after finding the person he had been searching for.

Grandfather, Esperance, and Jacky are the trio of characters who portray the protagonist. They are the Natives of Australia. Grandfather was the elder and knew precisely when the Europeans invaded and slaughtered the Natives. Esperance is the grandfather's left family member. The main character, Jacky is a young Native who was raised in a boarding home by Europeans after being taken from his parents when he was a youngster. Like Europeans, Jacky spends his days studying education and religion. However, Jacky quickly found that living under Sister Bagra's rule was unpleasant, and the punishment he endured forced him to leave and return to Jerramungup, his previous village. Leaders in Europe intervened after he escaped, which led to a conflict between the Natives and the Settlers. Jacky gave himself up and was executed by Sergeant Rohan because he refused to sacrifice his friends, including Grandfather and Esperance.

Father Grark and Johnny Star are two European characters. Johnny is a prisoner who was sent to Australia from his own country. Johnny is accustomed to treating people cruelly, including killing Natives. Johnny's personality changed because of receiving help from a tribe of Natives after he went through extreme adversity. Johnny tried to protect the Natives from his group and grew to love them. In the middle of the conflict between Settlers and Natives, Johnny kept Esperance safe on his last day from his group. Father Grark was a priest, a man of intelligence, and an intellectual. His role was huge for the Australian Natives.

Father Grark investigated the slavery, massacres, and oppression of the Natives. Father Grark almost succeeded in freeing the leaders involved in the atrocities in Australia, but he was killed by Devil when he was about to give a report to the Bishop and Governor. In hegemony, Father Grark was the only person who exercised intellectual and moral leadership.

Analysis of the Terra Nullius novel's the plot has focused on the following elements: exposition, complications, crisis, falling in action, and resolution that is enhanced by hegemony. Then, there is a setting function which includes the setting as an antagonist, the setting as creating an appropriate atmosphere, and the setting as revealing character. The setting and plot of Terra Nullius are highly interesting and intimately connected. The plot tells the story of the lives of the Native inhabitants of a still-natural continent. They are Aboriginal people who have lived on the Australian continent for hundreds of years. They are unique in their cultures, languages, customs, and beliefs. When the Europeans finally arrived on this rocky, crumbling continent and took it from the Aboriginals, everything was destroyed. Clearly, the setting in Terra Nullius novel is Australia.

For the impact of hegemony there are leadership practices by dominating a group in Australia, namely the Natives who are referred to as Aboriginal. This domineering leadership includes a revolution carried out by Europeans when they landed on the Australian continent for the purpose of making a change in the country in accordance with European rules which conceptualized as an expansion of the country or an integral state. After the revolution, they exercised supremacy based on power that eventually dominated the group by destroying or subjugating them with weapons, slavery, cruelty, oppression, so that death was undeniable. All the things that were done by the Europeans were only to realize 1 thing, namely power so that Australia became their country and under the command of European aristocrats which ultimately involved civil society and the state which was strengthened by violence in other words hegemony. From all that I have analyzed, I can conclude that the novel *Terra Nullius* is a fiction with a true story of the tragedy of hegemony carried out by Europeans to the aboriginal population in Australia.