



**COLONIALISM
TOWARDS CHINESE SOCIETY
IN W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S *THE PAINTED VEIL***

**A THESIS
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Sarjana Degree Majoring in Literature in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by herself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone's

paper except from references mentioned.

Semarang, July 2013

Endah Pramesti R.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*Do what you feel in your heart to be right, for you'll be criticized anyway.
You'll damned if you do, and damned if you don't.*

Eleanor Roosevelt

This paper is dedicated to
My beloved family and
to everyone who helped me accomplished this paper.

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I realize that this thesis is still far from perfect. I, therefore will be glad to receive any constructive criticisms and recommendations to make this thesis better.

Finally, I expect that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about colonialism.

Semarang, 19 August 2013

(Endah Pramesti R)

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ABSTRACT

In this thesis, the writer is interested to analyze colonialism in William Somerset Maugham's *The Painted Veil*. The purposes of the thesis are to analyze how the British colonization works during the cholera epidemic in China, to analyze how the response of China society about British colonization, and to analyze the perspective of the Western toward the Eastern which is implied in *The Painted Veil*.

In doing this research, the writer uses method of library research. The object of the thesis is William Somerset Maugham's *The Painted Veil* and the supporting data are any information related to the analysis of the object which are taken from the library or internet. The writer also uses postcolonial approach to help explain the issues in *The Painted Veil*. To investigate the issues, the writer uses colonialism theory by Ania Loomba.

The results of the thesis is that British colonialism in China has three purposes. Those are: *gold* which is related to the economy domination, *gospel* or christianization, and *glory* which is related to domination of a nation. The colonialism results in positive and negative response from the Chinese. There is also the view from the Western toward the Eastern. The negative views from the West are stereotypes on how the West looks at the East. The Western thinks that their culture, appearance, manner, belief, and education are better than the Eastern. There is a line boundary between the West and the East. The line boundary makes a nation is different from the other.

Keywords: Colonialism, Western, Eastern

ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini, penulis tertarik untuk menganalisis kolonialisme pada narasi sebuah novel. Penulis memilih *The Painted Veil* karya William Somerset Maugham sebagai bahan penelitian. Hal yang menjadi fokus dalam skripsi ini adalah bagaimana kolonialisme terjadi di Cina dan pandangan-pandangan bangsa Barat terhadap Timur yang terdapat dalam novel. Untuk menganalisis hal tersebut, penulis menggunakan teori postkolonialisme. Penulis membatasi persoalan hanya pada analisa terhadap kolonialisme dalam novel *The Painted Veil*.

Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana kolonialisme terjadi di Cina, bagaimana respon masyarakat Cina terhadap kolonialisme tersebut, dan apa saja pandangan bangsa Barat terhadap Timur yang terdapat dalam novel *The Painted Veil* tersebut.

Metode yang digunakan penulis adalah metode pengumpulan data yang bersumber dari data pustaka dan internet. Untuk menganalisis masalah dalam *The Painted Veil*, penulis

menggunakan pendekatan postkolonialisme dengan menggunakan teori kolonialisme dari Ania Loomba.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kolonialisme di Cina dalam *The Painted Veil* terjadi dengan tiga tujuan pokok yaitu penguasaan secara materi atau *gold*, penyebaran agama nasrani atau *glory*, dan perluasan kekuasaan atau *glory*. Kolonialisme yang terjadi menimbulkan respon positif dan negatif dari masyarakat Cina. Disamping itu terdapat juga pandangan-pandangan dari masyarakat Barat terhadap masyarakat Timur. Pandangan-pandangan tersebut merupakan pandangan negatif Barat terhadap Timur. Pendapat bangsa Barat terhadap Timur ditunjukkan dalam perbandingan bahwa bangsa Barat lebih baik dalam hal pendidikan, tata krama, kepercayaan, penampilan, dan budaya daripada bangsa Timur.

Kata Kunci: Kolonialisme, Barat, Timur

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the Research

As seen throughout the long history, The West became colonizer and many Africans and Asian countries became the colonized. In the nineteenth century, Great Britain became the largest colonizer. The Great Britain quickly gained control of almost a quarter of earthland. Many English people believed that Great Britain was predestined to rule the world. Those beliefs affected on how Great Britain treated the colonized. The Great Britain dominated the colony. The colonizer took the natural and human resources, oppressed the colonized with policies, and invoked the European religious belief to the colonized.

In early twentieth century, England's political, ideological, social, and economic domination started to disappear. The colonized countries started to gain their independence. Although the colonization disappears, the colonization in other form arises. The colonization in narration stands still. The object of the narration is the colonized countries. The author of colonizer country uses the narration to write the assumptions and the doctrins, while the object has no space to speak up.

Such phenomena can be seen in the literary work that will be discussed in this thesis, that is William Somerset Maugham's *The Painted Veil*. It is about a love story of British couple,

Walter Fane and Kitty Fane, in China during Cholera epidemic. Living in China as a newlywed couple is not easy. The couple must also deal with the problems involved in China society. The problems are so complex. The British couple finds difficulties to adapt with China society since the China residents consider them as a part of British colony. As British persons, the couple also has their own assumptions about China and its residents.

William Somerset Maugham as a British author who has life experiences in China writes *The Painted Veil* based on his experiences. The author as a British man uses the narration in the novel to create the assumptions and the doctrines that China is like what the author describes. This leads to the interesting discussion of postcolonial study.

Colonialism, as one of the object of postcolonial study, can be defined as the conquest and control of other people's land and goods involves practices such as trade, plunder, negotiation, genocide, enslavement, and rebellion. The phenomenon of colonialism analyzes on how the colonization happens, how the response of the colonized nation towards the colonizer, and how the perspectives, assumptions, and opinions from the West towards the East implied in the literary works.

Considering the background explained above, the writer is interested in researching the novel as the object of the thesis entitled "Colonialism towards Chinese Society in William Somerset Maugham's *The Painted Veil*".

2. Research Problems

1. How does the British colonization work during the Cholera epidemic in China in *The Painted Veil*?
2. How is the perspective of the Western against the Eastern implied in *The Painted Veil*?
3. How does the response of China society on the British colonization in *The Painted Veil*?

3. Scope of the Study

In order to make the study clear and focused, the writer needs to limit the discussion of the thesis. In this thesis, the writer focuses on analyzing colonialism towards Chinese society in William Somerset Maugham's *The Painted Veil*.

4. Purposes of the Study

1. To analyze how the British colonization works during the Cholera epidemic in China in

The Painted Veil

2. To analyze the perspective of the Western against the Eastern in *The Painted Veil*
3. To analyze how the response of China society about British colonization in *The Painted Veil*

5. Method of the Research

1. Research Approach

Based on the background of the research, the writer uses postcolonial approach to help explain the issues in *The Painted Veil*. Postcolonialism can be defined an approach to literary analysis that particularly concerns itself with literature written in English in formerly colonized countries (Bressler, 2003: 199). Postcolonial approach and its theory investigate the culture clash with the ideological, economical, political, and social power as the accesories between two nations. Postcolonial approach is a suitable approach to be used in this thesis. Using this approach the writer will be able to analyze the problems in *The Painted Veil*.

2. Method of Data Collection

In doing this study the writer uses library research. Library research is a research using the source that is accepted and provided in a library. Library research involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal/ expert opinion on a research question; necessary component of every other research (George, 2008:7). The research is based on the main and the supporting data. The main data can be books, articles, journals, etc related to the object of the research. The object is William Somerset Maugham's *The Painted Veil*. The supporting data are any information related to the analysis of the object which are taken from the library or internet.

6. Organization of The Writing

Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter contains the background of the research, research problems, purposes of the study, scope of the study, method of the research, and organization of the writing.

Chapter II: Author and His Works

This second chapter of this paper contains the biography of William Somerset Maugham and his work *The Painted Veil* used as the object of the discussion of this thesis.

Chapter III: Theoretical Framework

The writer reviews the study from intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements are character, setting, and conflict. The extrinsic elements are postcolonialism and colonialism theory.

Chapter IV: Analysis

This chapter discusses the intrinsic elements of the novel and the result analyzed with postcolonialism theory.

Chapter V: Conclusion

In the last chapter, the writer summarizes discussion and conclusion of the research.

CHAPTER II

AUTHOR AND HIS WORK

2.1. W. Somerset Maugham and His works

William Somerset Maugham was born in Paris, January 25th 1874. His father, Robert Maugham, was a wealthy solicitor who worked for embassy in France. When he was ten, both of his parents were died, and then he moved to live with his uncle the Rev. Henry Maugham in Kent.

He was well-educated in Germany as a medical student. He also worked as an obstetric clerk during his college life. He joined Red Cross in ambulance team during the First World War. Besides, he also devoted himself for his country as an agent for British Secret Intelligence Service in Russia in 1916. Because of his poor health, he must quit from his job in this field. While educated in medical school, he used his experience as an obstetric clerk to write his first novel *Liza of Lambeth* in 1897. The book was sold well then he decided to quit from medical school and became a full time writer.

William Somerset Maugham was well known for his play *Lady Frederic* in 1907. The success of his play pushed him to stop his career in medical world and devoted himself to be a full writer. His other works, such as *Of Human Bondage* (1915) and *The Moon and Sixpence* (1919), were also known as a successful book. *Of Human Bondage* was a semi-autobiographical novel. It was considered as one of the classical novels of working class mistress. *Quartet*, *The Painted Veil*, and *Of Human Bondage* was some of Maugham's stories that have been filmed.

Maugham's relationship was interesting. He had sexual relationships with both woman and man. It was a complicated relationship that he lead. In 1915, he married Syrie Wellcome. She gave birth to Maugham's only daughter, Elizabeth Mary Maugham. They were divorced in 1928, and then Maugham continued his life with Gerald Haxton, an american he met while serving on Red Cross in France. Maugham and Haxton spent their life together for the next thirty years. Maugham believed that there was true harmony in the contradiction of mankind and that the normal was a reality of the abnormal. William Somerset Maugham died in Nice, France, on 16 December 1965 because of pneumonia (Simkin, "Somerset Maugham: Biography").

2.2. Summary of *The Painted Veil*

Kitty Garstin, a British woman, married Walter Fane, a bacteriologist, who worked as government doctor in Tching Yen, China. Actually, Kitty did not agree with the idea to marry Walter Fane, but she had no choice since Kitty wanted to live separately from his mother.

Soon after their marriage, the newlywed couple moved to Hong Kong. They moved to an area called Tching Yen. At the beginning, everything seemed to be happy and pleasant. Kitty waited for her husband after work, but Walter was too busy with his works. Kitty felt that their marriage was not happy as she wanted. She felt that their marriage was empty.

In a social gathering, Kitty met Charlie Townsend, an assistant of secretary government. Charlie Townsend was a nice man. He matched with Kitty very well. Finally, they had a love relationship secretly. For the next two years, they had their affair without no one knew including Walter. Walter Fane still devoted to his wife deeply although their marriage was in trouble and empty.

Later, Walter Fane knew what happened between Kitty and Charlie. Still, Charlie Townsend assured Kitty that he would stand by her. He also promised that he would not let Walter Fane to intervene again. Yet, Walter Fane gave Kitty an ultimatum. He was threatening Kitty that he would divorce her if she did not come with him to move to Mei Tan Fu, a place with Cholera epidemic in China. Walter also made a deal with Kitty. He would divorce Kitty if Dorothy Townsend, Charlie's wife, divorced Charlie and Charlie remarried Kitty.

Kitty went to Charlie immediately. She begged Charlie to divorce Dorothy, but Charlie refused. Now, Kitty knew Charlie's true-nature. As she went home, she found that Walter had packed her luggage. Kitty realized that she had no other choices. She had to accompany Walter to Mei Tan Fu. The journey they took was unpleasant. Kitty felt heartbroken. Walter did not speak at all to her.

In Mei Tan Fu, Kitty met Mr. Waddington, a deputy commissioner. Mr. Waddington accompanied Kitty to adapt the China society. It was a difficult time for Kitty. She met new people. Some were friendly and some were unfriendly. With the guidance from Mr. Waddington, Kitty started to adapt with the society. She came to a chapel where she acknowledged some French nuns. She also met Mr. Waddington's wife who was a Manchu.

In that chapel, she helped to take care babies and taught the Chinese children. Soon, she learned about love. She realized about what love was and she could understand his husband more and more. In Mei Tan Fu, Kitty was pregnant, but she was not sure who the father was.

The cholera epidemic was not cured yet. It was getting more and more dangerous every day. Walter was busy in his laboratory finding the cure for Cholera Epidemic. One day, Kitty was told by Mr. Waddington that Walter was dying because of Cholera. He was infected by Cholera while doing his research. Kitty felt sorry for Walter because she could not give him a lot of love. On the next day, Walter died.

After taking care the things in Mei Tan Fu, Kitty moved back to Hong Kong. She met once again with The Townsends. Dorothy asked her to stay with them longer, but Kitty refused it. Kitty moved to England. She found that her mother had died. Her father was appointed as Chief of Justice in British Colony in Carribean. She ensured her father to bring her to Carribean. Kitty, finally, dedicated all her life to take care of her father and his son, who was named after Walter.

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Intrinsic Theory

The intrinsic theories that will be discussed in this thesis are character, setting, and conflict.

1. Character

The important part of the story is character. The character refers to a person in a fictional story. According to Holman, the character in a story is not described as an individualized personality, but as an example of some vice or virtue or type, such as a busybody, a superstitious fellow, a fob, a country bumpkin, etc (1980: 74). The character in a story is struggling with conflicts and helping to build the conflicts in a story. Perrine states the central character in the conflict, whether it is sympathetic or unsympathetic refers to protagonist character while the force against him is antagonist character (1988: 42). The two types of character in a story are protagonist and antagonist. Both protagonist and antagonist help to build the plot of the story.

2. Setting

Setting is one of the important elements of fiction. According to Kenney setting refers to the time and space at which the event of the plot occurs (1966: 39). Not only the time and the space where a story occurs, but setting also includes the atmosphere, the situation involves, and the character's emotions. Kenney also states that the elements of setting are "the actual geographic location, the occupation and modes of the day to day existence of the character, and the time in which the action takes place, and the religious, moral, intellectual, social, and emotional environment of the characters" (1966: 40). Analysis of setting can help reveal the background and the social problem in the novel.

3. Conflict

Every story has its plot. The plot has conflicts that will build the story. Laurence Perrine describes conflict as "a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills" (1988: 42). Conflicts provides the element of interest in a story. The conflict can emerge between a person against the other persons or groups (man against man). The conflict is also between the person against some external force, such as physical nature, society, or fate (man against environment) or between the person against the element in his own nature (man against himself). The conflict in the story can be physical, mental, emotional, or moral (1988: 42). The term of conflict is not only the matter of protagonist against antagonist but also the motivation and the goal of the conflict itself.

1. Extrinsic Theory

The extrinsic theories that will be discussed in this thesis are postcolonialism and colonialism theory, also a preview of the history of British colonialism in China.

3.2.1 Postcolonialism Theory

Postcolonialism can be defined as an approach to literary analysis that particularly

concerns itself with literature in English in formerly colonized country (Bressler, 199: 2003). Postcolonialism and its theory investigate what happens when two cultures clash and what happens if one of them with its ideology, empowers and deems itself superior to other. The postcolonialism theoretical and social concerns began in 1950s. In this decade, France ended its long involvement in Indochina and Alfred Savuy coined the term third world to represents those countries that philosophically, politically, and culturally were not defined by Western. In 1960s, Frantz Fanon, Albert Memmi, George Lemming, and other authors began publishing texts which would become the beginning of postcolonial writings (200: 2003). Postcolonialism also concerns with diverse and numerous issues and its subjects include universality, difference, nationalism, postmodernism, representation and resistance, ethnicity, feminism, language, education, history, place, and production. Although postcolonialism has various topics, the major concern is highlighting the struggle that comes when one culture is dominated by another. After the colonization occurs and the colonized has enough time to think, and then to write the oppression and the loss of cultural identity, the postcolonialism comes into existence.

3.2.2 Colonialism

Colonialism comes from Roman 'colonia', which means farm or settlement and refers to Romans who settle in other lands, but they still retain citizenship. Colonialism according to Oxford English Dictionary is described as follows:

a settlement in a new country... a body of people who settle in a new locality, forming a community subject to or connected with their parent state; the community so formed, consisting of the original settlers and their descendants and successors, as long as the connection with the parent state is kept up.

This definition has implication in the word 'colonialism'. It is an interaction between people or a conquest and domination. Colonialism itself is not an identical process in different parts of the world, but it locks the original inhabitants and the newcomers into the most complex and traumatic relationship in human history. The formation of a new community means unforming or reforming the community that exists and involves a wide range of practices including trade, plunder, negotiation, warfare, genocide, enslavement, and rebellion (Rivkin and Ryan, 2004: 1100-1101). So, colonialism can be defined as the conquest and control of other people's land and goods.

3.2.3 British Colonialism in China

The idea of British imperialism and colonialism was firstly established by the Victorian's Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli. The idea of imperialism by Disraeli was approved by Queen Victoria and British Empire started the desire to make Britain as the most powerful nation in the world. The first Asia nation that Queen Victoria agreed to conquer was India. In conquering the other nation, Britain was inspired by the slogan of the old imperialism; Gold, Gospel, and Glory. Gold was related to economic domination, Gospel was related to ideological domination or christianization, and Glory was related to political domination. Throughout the struggles of the Europe country competition to dominate the world, Britain was acquired as one of the world's greatest imperial power (Luscombe, "The British Empire").

As gaining power, British colony enlarged their power into China. The primary motive of British colonialism in China during 19th century was economic. There was a high demand of

Chinese tea, porcelain, and silk in British market. Yet, Britain did not possess the silver to trade with those things. So that, the barter system of opium was created to bridge the problem of payment. Unfortunately, the opium brought harm to social stability of Chinese Society.

Because of the social instability in China, China government banned the opium trading. This situation raised the temperature of Britain-China relationship. The conflict between China and Britain was in climax when a Chinese guy was killed by a drunked Western soldier. The anger of Chinese resulted in war called Opium War. In Opium War, Britain became the winner. Then, the Nanking Treaty was created. The Nanking Treaty brought the benefit to British side since the south-east coast of China, known as Hong Kong, which was one of the greatest harbour of China became British acquisition (Tao He, "British Imperialism in China").

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS

4.1 Intrinsic Aspects

4.1.1 Characters

The characters in this novel are Kitty Garstin or Kitty Fane, Dr. Walter Fane, Mr. Waddington, and Charlie Townsend. The protagonist character in this novel is Kitty Fane. Kitty is considered as a protagonist character since Kitty is the central and main character of the story.

Kitty Fane is a twenty-five years old woman. Her family lives in South Kensington. She is raised in a middle class family. Her father is a King's Council while her mother is a housewife who rules over the whole family.

Kitty has beautiful appearance. She has large and dark eyes, brown curly hair, and a lovely skin, as described, *but Kitty was a beauty..., for she had large, dark eyes, liquid, and vivacious, brown, curling hair in which there was a reddish tint, exquisite teeth and lovely skin* (Maugham, 1934: 20). She is a strong woman. Kitty Fane is also a cool person. She has an affair with Charlie Townsend. She can adapt in a new rural society in China, although there are some conditions that makes her upset and uneasy. Kitty hates the Chinese city and she also hates the Chinese who stares and smiles at her. She thinks that China is dreadfully sordid. Later, she struggles to raise her only son without knowing who the father is.

The other character is Walter Fane. The character of Walter Fane is considered as a protagonist character. He is Kitty's husband and a bacteriologist. In *Mei Tan Fu*, Walter Fane helps the people who struggle with cholera. He is a helpful and warm person. Besides that, he is a tough man. He never complains about the conditions in *Mei Tan Fu*. The next character is Mr. Waddington. He is a British man who marries a Manchu girl. He is nice and wise. He has a different opinion about China. He helps Kitty to adapt with China society and also teaches Kitty about spiritualism.

The antagonist character is Charlie Townsend. Charlie Townsend is an antagonist character since he builds conflicts against the main character and the protagonist, Kitty Fane.

He has affair with Kitty, but he has no courage to save Kitty. He is only thinking about his

benefits. He throws Kitty away because he is afraid that his wife will divorce him.

The minor character who represent the East is Mr. Waddington's wife, a Manchu girl. She is a member of royal family but she chooses to follow Mr. Waddington after losing her family in a massacre. As a Chinese woman, she cannot speak English. She is gentle and full of grace. She also has mysterious side that makes the other people feel curious about her.

4.1.2 Setting

The setting of *The Painted Veil* is in England and in China under the British rule in 1920s during the Cholera epidemic.

4.1.2.1 Tching Yen, China

The first setting is in Tching Yen, China. It is a Chinese city where the British people live during their time in China. Tching Yen is the center of British government in China. It is led by a British governor. In this city, there is a hotel where the British people usually hold a meeting or party. In this town, there is only a small street and alley. The transportation used in this town is a rickshaw held by Chinese servants. This setting has a function as the building start of conflict in the story because the affair between Kitty and Charlie Townsend that causes a lot of problems starts here.

4.1.2.2 Mei Tan Fu

The second setting is in Mei Tan Fu. It is a rural area where the Cholera epidemic happens. Mei Tan Fu is up in the Western river. In Mei Tan Fu, there is a chapel where Kitty helps the nurse there to take care the children. Mei Tan Fu is an area surrounded by river, mountain, forest, and rice-fields. It takes days to reach Mei Tan Fu from Tching Yen. The area of Mei Tan Fu is isolated. The majority of residents are peasants and coolies. In Mei Tan Fu, there is an orphanage which is turned into hospital by French nuns to take care the sick people. In Mei Tan Fu, there is bungalow where Kitty and Walter lives in. The bungalow in Mei Tan Fu is placed by a missionary who dies because of cholera. The bungalow is not a big building, the interior is quite simple, and it is garnished with the nature scenery as described below:

The bungalow stood half away down a steep hill and from her window she saw narrow river below her and opposite, the city. The dawn had just broken and from the river rose a white mist shrouding the junks that lay moored close to another like peas in the pod... Through the river it was light so that you could discern palely the lines of the crowded junks and the thick forest (Maugham, 1934:108).

The atmosphere in Mei Tan Fu is gloomy because there are hundreds of people die because of cholera.

4.1.2.3 England

The third setting is in England. It is the place where the relationship between Kitty and Walter starts and the place where Kitty raises her son. The setting of England is also the representation of the west side while Tching Yen and Mei Tan Fu is the representative of the east side. It also has a function as comparison between the east and the west.

4.1.3 Conflicts

4.1.3.1 Kitty against herself

Conflict of Kitty and herself is related to the opinions in her mind about her problems. Kitty struggles from her relationship with Walter Fane, but she also loves another man. Kitty is also suffering because she has to move to Mei Tan Fu where the Cholera epidemic occurs. She thinks that Walter has punished her by bringing her to Mei Tan Fu. In China, Kitty struggles a lot to adapt with society. She sometimes has nightmares since she is actually afraid to move to Mei Tan Fu, but she never tells Walter as quoted below:

Her night was tortured with strange dreams... she entered the cities, vast and dim, where the multitude thronged about her with curious eyes. The streets were narrow and tortuous and in the open shops, with their strange wares, all traffic stopped as she went by... (Maugham, 1934: 107).

The plague also makes Kitty frightened. She is so panic. She thinks that it is a suicide to move to Mei Tan Fu. It is just the time until they will die. She wants to escape and get back to Tching Yen at least, but it is impossible.

4.1.3.2 Kitty against Charlie Townsend

The conflict between Kitty and Charlie Townsend emerges because Charlie refuses to divorce his wife. At the beginning, Charlie and Kitty build a relationship until Kitty's husband dr. Walter Fane finds out. Kitty asks Charlie to divorce his wife since Kitty does not want to move with Walter to Mei Tan Fu. The reason of why Charlie does not want to divorce Kitty is Charlie does not want to make scandal that will destroy his career as a Secretary Assistant of British Colony, like described in the following quotation,

"He agrees to my divorcing him if your wife will give him the assurance that she will divorce you."

...

For a moment he was silent. ...

"You know, darling," he said, "whatever happens we must keep Dorothy out of this." She looked at him blankly. "But I don't understand. How can we?"

"Well, we can't only think ourselves in the world. ... Of course that would ruin my career, ..." (Maugham, 1934: 82-83)

Charlie tells Kitty that reason, and at that time Kitty can see Charlie's true face. Charlie only wants to have fun with her but he is a coward who has no responsible at all.

4.1.3.3 Mr. Waddington against the Nuns

The conflict between Mr. Waddington and the nuns emerges because the nuns do not agree with Mr. Waddington's opinion about China. Mr. Waddington marries a Manchu girl. For the nuns, this behavior is unacceptable. The nuns say that Mr. Waddington has something wrong with his morals. The nuns also say that Mr. Waddington's stomach is ruined by Manchu cooking, like what the nuns says to Kitty, "*...did you not hear, when you first came to the convent and he would not eat the madeleines that I had made expressly, that notre bonne mere said his stomach was deranged by Manchu cooking?...*" (Maugham, 1934: 167). The nuns tell Kitty that the reason from what the mother superior says is that Mr. Waddington marries a Manchu. Mr. Waddington saves that Manchu girl from a massacre. Then, the Manchu girl follows him and violently falls in love with him. The nuns underestimate the Manchu girl who lives with Mr. Waddington. They could not understand the reason why Mr. Waddington wants to live together with a Manchu girl.

4.1.3.4 Kitty against the Chinese Society

It is a conflict between man against society. The conflict here is about the unacceptable feeling of Kitty as a western girl who lives in East society. Kitty hates the Chinese city and the Chinese who stares at her unpleasantly. She also thinks that China is dreadfully sordid. Kitty also feels uneasy with the situation in Chinese society in Mei Tan Fu. The area is unpleasant. Although Mei Tan Fu is surrounded by river and hills, Kitty has no interest at all. Most of the people suffer from cholera. It makes Mei Tan Fu like the dead city. The corpses in the street make Kitty feel sick. It is disgusting and terrifying as follows:

At the foot of the wall that surrounded the compound a man lay on his back with his legs stretched out and his arms thrown over his head. He wore the patched blue rags and the wild mop of hair of the Chinese beggar.

"He looks as if he were dead," Kitty gasped

"He is dead. Come along; you'd better look the other way..."

But Kitty was trembling so violently that she could not stir.

(Maugham, 1934: 120)

The uneasy feeling also comes whenever Kitty interacts with Chinese children in the convent, but in the end she can manage that feeling. Kitty thinks that the children in the convent look inhuman. They always cling and smile at her, but it makes her shuddered.

4.2 Extrinsic Aspect

4.2.1 British Colonialism in China in *The Painted Veil*

British colonialism in China is related to domination of British towards China in some aspects. There are three aspects in British colonialism in China. These three aspects are the motivation and the reason why the British government conquers China.

4.2.1.1 Material Domination

One of the aspects of colonialism in China is *gold*. It is the aspect of domination which is related to economy. The domination in economy shows the flow of complex relationship between British and Chinese people. This flow forms a relation between the masters and the subordinates. The relation of masters and subordinates are shown in the using of '*amah*'. *Amah* is Chinese servant. The British calls the Chinese who helps them in their house and serves them with *amah*. They cook the dishes, clean the house, and help their masters. Every British household in China has *amah*, such as the one that the main character, Kitty, has. Kitty has *amah* in Tching Yen and in Mei Tan Fu. The *amah* helps her according to the masters' orders. For example when Kitty moves to Mei Tan Fu, the *amah* helps her to pack the things and when she arrives in Mei Tan Fu the *amah* also helps her to settle as the following quotation, "*I'll go and take off my hat,*" said Kitty. *Her room was next door to that in which they sat. It was barely furnished. An amah was kneeling on the floor, the lamp beside her, unpacking Kitty's things* (Maugham, 1934: 104). Based on that quotation, it can be seen that the relation between Kitty and *amah* is the master and her subordinates. The British colonialist pays some money to the Chinese people to become their servant. The high position of British colonialist in Chinese society makes this relation occur.

The British colonialist dominates the Chinese by using them as their subordinates, and then by paying some money, the British colonialist can own and use the Chinese as their helper.

The Gold aspect is not only related to the gold or money that is produced from the trading activity, but also related to the masters and subordinates. Based on the relation, it can be seen that there is money flowing from British to Chinese. The money flows from the masters to their subordinates to support the condition of the masters and the subordinates as well.

4.2.1.2 Ideological Domination

The second aspect of colonialism in China is *gospel* or the Christianization. *Gospel* is one of the purposes of colonizer to conquer the other nations. The British colonialist comes to China with a mission to spread Christian. The British colonialist spreads either protestant or catholic to the residents of the colonized country. This mission is brought by the West missionaries. They build chapels and place missionaries in China. In a chapel, there are some nuns. Those nuns are led by a leader called *The Mother Superior*. In the chapel, there are also orphanage and hospital. In orphanage, they take care of the Chinese children. The Chinese children who are brought to orphanage is mostly the children whose parents die because of cholera or the children who is bought by the nuns because their parents abandon them, as what *Mother Superior* explains to Kitty below:

“You know of course,” she said, ... , “that they only orphans in the sense that their parents have wished to be rid of them. We give them a few cash for every child that is brought in, otherwise they will not take trouble, but do away with them.” (Maugham, 1934: 136)

To bring the children into the orphanage, the nuns pay some money to parents. The children in the orphanage learn making embroideries, sewing, and hemming. The Chinese children that live in the orphanage are baptized soon as they arrive. The same thing also happens to the people who suffer in hospital as follows:

The Mother Superior look at them with an amused smile. “They seem very lively. Sometimes they are brought in only to die. Of course we baptized them the moment they come” (Maugham, 1934: 139).

They baptize the children since it is the way they make the children become a Christian. They also teach the children with the Christian doctrines since they are young so when they grow up, they can spread the doctrines to the society.

4.2.1.3 Political Domination

The third aspect of British colonialism in China is *Glory*. The *glory* is related to domination to a nation. By dominating other nations, the British can claim that land where another nation belongs is also theirs. Tching Yen and Mei Tan Fu is the China’s land that they claim. In Tching Yen, Britain has its own government. It forms their colony. The government also has the positions that support the colony such as governor, colony secretary, and deputy commissioner. They become the first class society in Tching Yen, while the China residents stay as the second class society in their own country. The same thing also occurs in Mei Tan Fu. The highest position in this area is deputy commissioner. Mr. Waddington is the deputy commissioner in Mei Tan Fu. The positions that the Britain has in China’s government make sure that the domination of Britain works. The British colony has power to build facilities in Tching Yen such as the club, tennis court, and luxurious houses, as described in the quotation: *He talked a good deal about China... ,but indeed the life in Tching Yen sounded quite jolly; there were clubs and tennis and racing and polo and golf* (Maugham, 1934: 26). When a nation has a privilege to have its own government in the other’s land, it means that nation has totally control that land. By controlling

the other's land and building its own government, British government totally declares that they have a larger area than the other.

4.2.2 The Perspective of the Western against the Eastern in *The Painted Veil*

4.2.2.1 The Perspective of the Better Western Religion against the Worse Eastern Religion

In *The Painted Veil*, there are some views of the British people or *the occident* toward Chinese or *the orient* in religion aspect. European people believe that their religion ideology is better than Eastern people. European people, in this case, British people, believe that while conquering China, they have to spread the ideology. Since what Chinese belief is out of logic, they have to spread their religion whether it is protestant or catholic. In *The Painted Veil*, there are some pictures of how the western and the eastern beliefs are compared subjectively.

The Western belief is shown as a logic one. They believe in God. They pray in the chapel and have holy bible. The Western religion, either protestant or catholic, can be proven through history. Their religion has a long history. It does not mean that the Eastern religion only has a short history, but the Western religion has knowledge and logic. That the Western people believe the religion either protestant or catholic are also a proof that the Western people have reached higher step of life. The meaning of higher step of life is that Western people believe the logical knowledge and they can manage that knowledge. Then, the Western people also believe that there is God who can be sensed from the heart and pull aside the logic. The Western people believe in god who is the highest power in the life.

On the other side, the Eastern or Chinese people believe is shown as a traditional belief. The traditional belief of Chinese people in beating the gong when there is someone who is dying as shown in the following quotation, *now and then they went by a house they heard the beating of gongs and the shrill, sustained lament of unknown instruments. Behind those closed door one was lying dead* (Maugham, 1934: 129). From Western's point of view, what the Chinese people do is difficult to understand. It is out of logic, how some people can beat the gong when someone is dying. Moreover, in Western's perspective there is no correlation between the gong and dying people. The Western people think that the Eastern people lack knowledge, so they cling to the traditional belief. The gong is beaten in order to make the evil spirits go. The Chinese people do that ritual in the river. The purpose is to send the dying people peacefully because the flows of water will lead the spirit to the heaven. Those cultures cannot be understood by the Western people. This reason is also used by the Western people to teach Chinese people their ideology.

Besides the traditional belief, the Chinese people also have faith in Buddhism and Taoism. The Western people think that those religions, Buddhism and Taoism, are not enough to adopt as someone's religion. In *The Painted Veil*, the Taoism and Buddha are called as abstract which is difficult to understand.

The concept of Taoism is different from what the Western people think about a religion. The Taoism, according to the novel's explanation, cannot be read or learnt as following quotation, *"Tao. Some of us look for the Way in opium and some in God, some of us in whisky and some in love. It is all the same Way and it leads nowhither* (Maugham, 1934: 199). Some Chinese people believe in Taoism. Taoism as one of Chinese people beliefs is their way of life. It is different from the religion that the Western believes. For the Chinese people who believe in Taoism, Taoism is everything and also nothing. It is like the eternal road along which walk all being, but no being make it, for itself is being.

For the Western people who believe in protestant or catholic, Taoism is difficult to understand. The Western people think that it is out of logic. The Western people think that it is unusual and strange to believe something that cannot be learnt. Even though it is something strange from Western's perspective, some Chinese people believe that it is their way of life and

they can find soul peacefulness from it.

4.2.2.2 The Perspective of the Better Western Chapel against the Worse Eastern Monastery

The other pictures of how the Western people look at the Eastern people in *The Painted Veil* is shown in the description of Western's chapel and Eastern's monastery. The chapel is described as a peaceful place and is located in the midst of populous city, as shown in following quotation; *the parlor was very quiet, so that you could hardly believe that you were in the midst of city. Peace dwelt there* (Maugham, 1934: 132). Although it is not the new building, it has many functions. There are an altar and rooms to educate Chinese children. The orphanage for the abandoned Chinese children is also located in this chapel, besides there is also a hospital to take care the Chinese people who are infected Cholera. In the Altar, there is a statue of Blessed virgin. The nuns adore it and they are sure that the statue of Blessed Virgin which is brought from Paris is a miracle.

The description of how the chapel is very useful for the Chinese is different from the Chinese's monastery. The monastery is described as a place which is located in the remote area. If the Western chapel is located in the midst of city, the Chinese monastery is located about ten miles from the city. It needs efforts to go there. It has to pass the narrow causeway between the rice fields and a grove of bamboos. The building is crumbling and neglected. The Buddha is abstracted, remote, sad, and wistful. Kitty thinks that in the monastery it is no longer god who dwells in, but the evil spirits of darkness.

Based on those descriptions, the Western people emphasizes that their religion ideology is more civilized than the Eastern people. In *The Painted Veil*, it is described that the chapel is more useful than the monastery. The chapel can be functioned as the place to study, to pray, and to take care the sick. It is always lively in the chapel since there are many people living in and coming there. While the monastery is like an abandoned building, the Chinese people never seem visiting the monastery. It is caused the location of the monastery which is located in remote area and the Chinese people who is busy to deal with Cholera plague. It is only the monks who live there. The statue of Blessed Virgin is a miracle, while the Buddha is wistful, remote, and sad.

4.2.2.3 The Perspective of the Better Western Nuns against the Worse Eastern Monks

The other description is about *the mother superior*, the nuns, and the monks. *The mother superior* and the nuns are French. They manage and control the chapel. They are all women. They come to China to help people and also to spread their ideology. *The mother superior* and the nuns are described as a saint. They have manner and they are also inspiring. The main character, Kitty, adores *the mother superior* and the nuns because they are brave to push aside their business and family, and then they come to China to help people. *The mother superior* and the nuns come to China to spread the western religion. It is their duty as missionaries. *The mother superior* and the nuns use their love to spread the ideology as *The mother superior* says, "*There is only one way to win hearts and that is to make oneself like unto those of whom one would be loved*" (Maugham, 1934: 208).

The Chinese children and the sick people are in a great misfortune. The Chinese children are left in the orphanage by their parents. The sick people feel dying every day. In order to spread their ideology, *the mother superior* and the nuns give them their love and make them concentrate their heart to the love of Jesus Christ. The British colony that comes to China already uses the oppression method, in order to spread the ideology; the nuns cannot use the same method since it

may make the Chinese people become defensive. The only way to use is by giving the Chinese people their love instead of oppression.

On the other hand, the monks in the monastery are described as people who suffer for long time. Kitty sees that the resignation of the monks from the world and their life is only an irony, as described in the following quotation, *the monks seemed to stay on sufferance, as though they awaited a notice to quit; and in the smile of the abbot, with his beautiful politeness, was the irony of resignation* (Maugham, 1934: 171). That quotation explains the Chinese people abandon the monks in the monastery. From the Western point of view, the monks look pathetic.

Based on those descriptions, it can be seen that the Western side is picturing their ideology as the mannered and civilized one, while the Eastern belief is absurd. The Western ideology is civilized and logical and the Eastern is out of logic and absurd. The Western sees that the Eastern belief which is absurd and out of logic is very strongly attached to Chinese's life. The monks who are live in the abandoned monastery is the proof of how the Eastern people are not ready yet for the more civilized belief. Chinese people prefer to choose their traditional belief. Beating gong seems out of logic, yet the Chinese people do that custom with the excuse that they think it is right and no one can judge that what the Eastern people do is not acceptable.

Based on that explanation, there is a culture boundary between the monks and the nuns. The monks in the monastery and the nuns in the convent are having different mission for their ideology. The nuns in the convent abandon their family in France then coming to China to spread the ideology while the monks in the monastery do their resignation from the world and sacrifice their life for Buddha, although their resignation is pathetic because the Chinese people prefer to cling on their traditional belief. Although it seems uncivilized and illogic, the culture boundary between the west and the east that draws line cannot be interrupt.

4.2.2.4 The Perspective of the Better Western Environment against the Worse Chinese Environment

The view that shows the west is better than the east is also captured in how the environment in both sides is described. The environment in the west, in this case England, is described as a sophisticated modern society. The street is clean, there is City Park, and everything is well-organized. In England, there are some parks where people can relax and stroll, and there is Harrod's where people spend their time for shopping. England and Tching Yen, where the most British colony lives in China, are also described as a luxurious place. There, the British people can enjoy the party and do sports like polo, golf, and tennis. The British people dwell in Tching-Yen, for instance, the Townsend's dwell is located in the highland with a wide view of oversea. The dwell is full with flowers and luxurious things.

On the other hand, the east society especially in Mei Tan Fu is captured as a dirty environment. There is Cholera plague which infects the people. The street is full with garbage and untidy as viewed from the quotation below:

She had grown used on the journey up to the untidiness of a Chinese street, but here was the litter of weeks, garbage and refuse; and the stench was so horrible that she had to put her handkerchief to her face. (Maugham, 1934: 129)

The cholera plague that infects the Chinese people in Mei Tan Fu is emphasizing the West stereotypes that The East is uncivilized and lack knowledge of sanitation. The cholera epidemic happens because of poor sanitation. The cholera can spread through drinking water or uncooked food.

The bungalow where Kitty lives in Mei Tan Fu is described as empty and there is no

luxurious thing inside. There is only the rattan chair, the curtain with dusty look, and empty parlor. The situation in Mei Tan Fu is also not conducive. The plague makes the residents live in fear. The city is empty like a dead city as described in the quotation below:

At that hour the streets of the city were very empty so that more than ever it seemed a city of dead. The passers-by had an abstracted the air so that you might almost thought them ghosts. ... that the city lay gasping, like a man whose life is being throttled out of him by a maniac's hands, in the dark clutch pestilence. (Maugham, 1934: 152)

As can be seen from that quotation, living in China is totally different from living in London. Kitty thinks that living in China is dreadfully sordid. Living in China is like committing suicide since there is a Cholera plague which infects the people and the situation between Western colony and Chinese people which is uncondusive. It is very different from London. In London, Kitty can stroll in the park, shop in Harrod's, or enjoy the movie, but when she moves to Tching Yen and Mei Tan Fu, she can do nothing except reading the book. The only entertaining activity is only going to the party at the hotel. The environment where the British people and the Chinese people live is totally different. The British colony lives in comfortable place, while the Chinese people live in dirty area.

4.2.2.5 The Perspective of the Better Western People Occupation against the Worse Chinese People Occupation

The Western people and the Eastern people in the society is also described in different way. In *The Painted Veil*, the Western people are represented by the character of a doctor, the nuns, and the middle-class woman. A doctor, the nuns, and a middle-class woman are the representation of civilized people. They are educated and well-mannered. On the other side, the Eastern people in this novel is represented by coolies, *amah*, and peasant, also the one of the orphans in the orphanage is captured as an idiot child. They represent the Chinese people as the uncivilized people, uneducated, and unmannered.

The Western people in this novel are explained that they bring their own duty. Dr. Walter Fane is doctoring the sick, cleaning the city, and trying to get the drinking water pure, while the nuns is educating the children and taking care the sick. Dr. Walter Fane is also described as a clever man. He loves reading books and spends most of his time in laboratory where he conducts experiments to find the medicine for Cholera. It is an ideal picture of an educated person. Then, the nuns are also described as warm-hearted women. They come to China to spread the ideology and they are full of love, so that they take care of the orphans in the convent.

The Eastern people in this novel are represented by the coolies, peasants and *amah*. In *The Painted Veil*, the coolies and *amah* are ordered by the Western people. The coolies help to pull the rickshaw and to bring the heavy things. The Chinese people are also pictured as they are ignorant and stupid since they can do nothing to cure Cholera plague. The Chinese people are pictured as a group of dependent people. They need helps from Western people. The Chinese people only receive the Western people order. It is the Western people that help the Chinese society. The difference of the society where the British people live and where the Chinese people live is emphasizing the stereotype of the West that the Western society is more pleasant and comfortable. The British people stereotypes that the Chinese society is dirty and untidy.

4.2.2.6 The Pespective of the Better Western People Appearance against the Worse Chinese

People Appearance

The descriptions of how the British people appearance and Chinese people appearance are different. The Western people, in this case Kitty as a British, is captured as a beauty and charming person, as viewed in the following quotation, *But Kitty was a beauty; ...for she had large, dark eyes, liquid and vivacious, brown, curling hair in which there was a reddish tint, exquisite teeth and a lovely skin.* (Maugham, 1934: 20). Kitty is also described as a sophisticated and educated woman. She always looks like a lady.

On the other side, the description of Chinese people is totally different as describes in the quotation below:

... there were only tiny children under the charge of a Chinese convert. ...they crowded round her, mites of two or three, with their black Chinese eyes and their black hair, ...she shuddered a little, for in their uniform dress, sallow-skinned, stunted, with their flat noses, they looked to her hardly human. (Maugham, 1934: 135)

Besides, there is also a Chinese beggar who dies in the street; it is described like a dead animal. The Chinese beggar lies on his back with his leg stretched out and his arm thrown over his head. It makes Kitty tremble badly.

The Chinese children are captured as an idiot girl in the orphanage. The idiot girl represents a low-class society. To describe the idiot girl, it uses the word 'creature' which means that it is really different from human. The 'creature' also makes Kitty feel horrible. Beside the idiot girl, the other pictures of Chinese children in the orphanage are that they are wearing an ugly uniform and look like the unknown species.

Those facts explain that the West, in this case, British people, and the East, Chinese people, are in the different class. The picture here is the British is the middle-high class society and the Chinese is the low class society. The East is low-class society, so The West is needed to educate them and teach them their ideology.

4.2.2.7 The Perspective of the Better Western's View against the Worse China's View

The next point of orientalism in *The Painted Veil* is the view of western and the Eastern people. In the narration of this novel, there is a part emphasizing the British colonization in the world. It can be seen from the quotation, *We English have no very strong attachment to the soil, we can make ourselves at home in any part of the world* (Maugham, 1934: 128). That quotation makes sure the British position in colonialism. The quotation means that the Britain can conquer other nations' land and make them its land.

On the other hand, the Chinese view is the Europeans are Barbarian. It can be seen from following quotation, *he had adopted the Chinese view that Europeans were barbarians and their life a folly...* (Maugham, 1934: 117). From the Chinese's point of view, the Europeans are only the nation who takes everything that the Chinese has and they live in China like it is their own land.

Those opposite view is explained how the oppressed nation feel toward the oppressor nation. The oppressor nation in this case is Britain; they feel it is acceptable to make other lands become theirs. For some excuses, gold, gospel, and glory, they can oppress the other nations. The British think that the colonization is acceptable since the Chinese people lack of knowledge. China has no power to fight since there are many China resources that are already taken by British colony. By oppressed the other nations, the Britain can have some benefits. After they get the benefits, they leave the oppressed nation. That is why the Chinese think that the Europeans are barbarians.

Besides those opinions, British people, in this case, Kitty also has her own opinion about China. As a stranger in China, Kitty feels like she lives in different plane and different life as

described in the following quotation;

“... Now she seemed on a sudden to have an inkling of something remote and mysterious. Here was the East, immemorial, dark and inscrutable. The beliefs and the ideals of the West seemed crude beside ideals and beliefs of which in this exquisite creature she seemed to catch a fugitive glimpse. Here was a different life, lived on a different plane.” (Maugham, 1934: 197)

Based on that quotation, Kitty as a British thinks that the East is a mysterious and remote land. The East is captured as mysterious and remote land since the area is hidden. It is alienated area where people rarely come to this area. The beliefs and the ideals between The East and The West are totally different. The Western people think that because the beliefs and ideals in China is different, The Western people should make it the same as The Western. Since the Eastern beliefs and ideals are different and it seems mysterious and unexplainable, The Western people think that they have right to make their beliefs and ideals become explainable like The Western people have.

4.2.2.7.1 The Perspective of the Better Western Manner against the Worse Chinese Manner

In *The Painted Veil*, there is also a view of Western people as *the occident* toward Chinese people as *the orient*. Western people believe that they are polite. They have manner toward each other. The Western people think that their manner has attached to their life and they have their own definition about the good manner. On the other hand, Western people have opinion that Chinese people's manner is impolite as described in the quotation below:

... in the same stealthy, noiseless and horrifying manner, they saw the white china knob of the handle at the other window turn also. It was so frightening that Kitty, her nerves failing her, ...

“... How can it possibly your husband? If he'd come in and seen a strange tope in the hall and come upstairs and found your room locked, surely he would have made some sort of row. It must have been one of the servants. Only a Chinese would turn a handle in that way.” (Maugham, 1934: 2-4)

Based on those descriptions, it can be explained that Western people emphasize Chinese people's manner is impolite. According to Western view, it is impolite to open a door or window without knocking. In that narration, it is Kitty who feels terrified because the knob turns, but Charlie Townsend assures her that the one who turns the knob is the Chinese servant. In fact, the person who turns the knob is actually Kitty's husband, dr. Walter Fane.

The Western people misunderstand Chinese people's manner. The Western people generalize that all the Chinese people is unmannered. It is described that most of the Chinese people's character in the novel is low class society. They are uneducated so Western people generalize that every Chinese people are unmannered since they never teach about manner.

4.2.2.7.2 The Perspective of the Better Western Culture against the Worse Chinese Culture

The Western people also underestimate the Chinese dish. There is incident in the convent where *the mother superior* tells Kitty that Mr. Waddington's taste is ruined by Manchu dish, as described in the following quotation, “*Monsieur's palate is ruined by Manchu cooking,*” (Maugham, 1934: 134). The incident happens when the nuns offer Mr. Waddington to

eat a French cake but *the mother superior* answer with that statement.

The mother superior's statement is based on the fact that Mr. Waddington is married to a Manchu girl. The marriage between Mr. Waddington and Manchu girl is a controversy. It is unacceptable according to *mother superior's* view. The Manchu girl is considered as the low class in the China society since Manchu dynasty is plotted a revolution against China government. When the Manchu dynasty falls, the China society does not want to accept a Manchu as a Chinese. According to *mother superior's* point of view, Mr. Waddington who is a British people marry to a Manchu girl who is a low class of China society can be concluded as a revolt to China society and also a betrayal to British colony who comes to China for conquering the nation.

Western people also believe that Chinese people are different. In China, everything is different as described from the following quotation, "*I know you English like tea,*" said *the mother superior*, "*and I have ordered some. But I must make my excuses if it is served in the Chinese fashion.*" (Maugham, 1934: 130).

Based on that quotation, Western people think that China and all of its culture details are different from them. The Western people, especially British people, have a tea time tradition. Even if in China, British people also do the tradition, but they have to do the tradition using China style. It bothers them. In the narration, it is explained that to serve the tea, the nuns have to use Chinese fashion. It means China style. The different is that they have to serve the tea in Chinese cups. Western people believe that Western and China is different, it is included even in the small parts. Chinese cups and British cups, according to Western view, are totally different. Western people believe that Chinese tradition and Western tradition cannot be united.

The other narration about how Western people see that Chinese people are different is captured when Dr. Walter Fane dies because of Cholera. They have to bury him in China. Kitty feels horrible since she must put Dr. Walter Fane in Chinese coffin as described in following quotation; *they buried him three hours later. It seemed horrible to Kitty that he must be put into a Chinese coffin, as though in so strange a bed he must rest uneasily, but there was no help for it* (Maugham, 1934: 224). Kitty feels that it looks pathetic for Dr. Walter Fane that he must die in China and put in Chinese coffin. Although he is buried using Christian burial, she still insists that it is pathetic.

There is no rule in the world saying that the 'Chinese coffin' and 'British coffin' are different. According to the measurements, the color, and the style, there is no exact rule that mentions the difference between 'British coffin' and 'Chinese coffin'. The Western people, in this case Kitty, stereotypes that the West is better than the East. Everything that attaches to the East is worse.

4.2.2.7.3 The Perspective of the Better Western Language against the Worse Chinese Language

The other comparison is about the language. Kitty thinks that the China language is decadent, dirty, and unspeakable as viewed in following quotation, *...Kitty had never heard the Chinese spoken of as anything but decadent, dirty, and unspeakable* (Maugham, 1934: 118). The Western stereotypes that the Chinese language is worse than English. The Western people are very proud of their language either the British people like Kitty or the French people like the nuns. They interact with Chinese people by also using the English. Only the nuns who sometimes use Chinese language to the children in the orphanage, but they also teach English to the children. The Eastern language is captured as decadent, dirty, and unspeakable. The Chinese language is unable

to speak by Western people. Western people think that the Chinese language is difficult and it is easier for them to use English.

The difference of The West and The East is very crucial. The beliefs, ideals and even cultures of The East have existed for a long time, it is unfair if the West comes and takes over the East land. The East ideals, beliefs, and culture belong to The East and it is the basic boundary that differentiates a nation to another.

4.2.3 The Response of Chinese towards British Colonialism in *The Painted Veil*

4.2.3.1 Pro-Colonial Response

Colonel Yu as a Chinese has pro-response to the British colonization. It cannot be said that the Colonel Yu totally agrees with what the British does in China land, but Colonel Yu is one of the Chinese residents that assists Dr. Walter Fane to take control the cholera epidemic in Mei Tan Fu. Colonel Yu accompanies Dr. Walter Fane to guard the Mei Tan Fu's border in order to forbid people to come to Mei Tan Fu. It is to prevent the cholera epidemic to extend.

While Dr. Walter Fane is dying because of Cholera, Colonel Yu assists him and also sends the chairs to pick Kitty up. Colonel Yu also sends some soldiers to guard Kitty so she arrives in Yamen safely. As Mr. Waddington says to Kitty as follows:

"You musn't be upset. I don't exactly know what's the matter. Colonel Yu sent this officer to me and asked me to bring you to the Yamen at once"

...

The soldiers followed immediately behind them.

"Colonel Yu has sent chairs. They're waiting on the other side of the river."

...

"Colonel Yu wanted to, but he wouldn't let him. Colonel Yu has been with him all the time." (Maugham, 1934: 212-214)

Based on some Chinese points of view, what Colonel Yu does cannot be understood, but for Colonel Yu, it is his job. For him, it is also the way he saves his people. The British that comes to Mei Tan Fu is a doctor and his wife. The doctor has a mission to cure Cholera and cannot help him, except assisting the doctor, to make sure the doctor and his wife safe in Mei Tan Fu.

4.2.3.2 Anti-Colonial Response

Another response from the Chinese resident is anti-colonial response. In *The Painted Veil*, the anti one is represented by the Chinese who stares at Kitty unpleasantly, as described below:

It was a curio dealer's; and the Chinese who were sitting about stared at her unpleasantly; she hated the ingratiating smile of the old man who took her to the back of the shop and then up a dark flight of stairs. (Maugham, 1934: 8)

For the Chinese society, most of them dislike towards the British colonialist. The Chinese people dislike because the British colonizers come to their land, and they take over all of the resources. They take all the goods from their own land, and then they leave nothing to them. It is unfair.

The British is called barbarian by Chinese, as follows: "...perhaps unconsciously, he had adopted the Chinese view that the Europeans were barbarians and their life a folly ..." (Maugham, 1934: 117). That Chinese people describe British colonizers as a barbarian is reasonable. British people take everything that they can find in China. They get benefits not only from financial matter, but also from humans.

The anti response also comes from Mr. Waddington whose nationality is British. Although he is a British, his point of view is different. He is amazed with the Chinese life style. He is no

longer thinking that he is a British and it is his job to conquer China, but he starts to think about Chinese's way of life. He has been lived in China for twenty years and it is an enough time for him to think that it is better to learn about China. He is quite open minded about what happens between Britain and China as described in the following quotation, *he seemed to look upon life in a spirit of banter, his ridicule of the Colony at Tching Yen was acid;...* (Maugham, 1934: 117).

When the British thinks that China language is decadent, dirty, and unspeakable, Mr. Waddington learns the language and China history. He also reads Chinese novel. Kitty's opinion is that Mr. Waddington unconsciously adopts Chinese view as described in the quotation,

...he often told Kitty stories from the Chinese novels and Chinese history... It seemed to her that, perhaps unconsciously, he had adopted the Chinese view that the Europeans were barbarians and their life a folly... (Maugham, 1934: 117)

Mr. Waddington who marries a Manchu girl also decides to spend his rest of life in China. It is not like the other British people who have opinion that China is an oppressed nation and they can take everything then leave, but Mr. Waddington feels China like home.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

The Painted Veil novel tells a British young woman who marries a doctor. She and her husband move to Mei Tan Fu, a rural area in China, where she finds some conflicts with the Chinese people and its society, she also has to survive from Cholera epidemic that spreads in Mei Tan Fu. *The Painted Veil* novel also pictures the colonialism of British colony in China and some views of British people toward Chinese society.

Colonialism of the British colony in China happens with three main purposes. The three main purposes of British colonialism in China are *Gold*, *Gospel*, and *Glory*. *Gold* represents colonialism which is related to economic domination. *Gospel* is related to religion domination or christianization, then, *Glory* is related to domination to a nation. The colonialism of British colony in China produces some responses from Chinese. There are two responses; pro-colonial response and anti-colonial response. The pro-colonial response comes from Colonel Yu, while the anti-colonial response comes from Chinese people generally and from a British man who marries a Manchu girl, Mr. Waddington.

In *The Painted Veil*, there are also some negative views of the British people toward Chinese. The Western looks themselves as a sophisticated and mannered nations, while The Eastern is defined as uncivilized, indolent, and unmannered. The perspective of the Western that

is captured in this novel is about the perspective of better Western religion against worse Eastern religion. It describes how the religion ideology of the Western people is better than the religion ideology and belief of the Eastern people. It is also pictured how the chapel and the nuns of the West is better than the monastery and the monks of the East. Besides that, in *The Painted Veil* also describes how the Western environment and people is better than The Eastern environment. The Western people also have some views that the Western manner, language, and culture are better than the Eastern. The Western people think that Eastern manner is impolite. The Western people also think that the Chinese language is dirty, decadent, and unspeakable.

Based on those views, it can be explained that there is a culture boundary between the West and the East. The two nations have their own culture, ideology, and belief. The difference between the West and the East is very crucial. It draws line between the two nations. The line boundary between those two nations cannot be interrupted and the boundary make a nation is different from another.

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