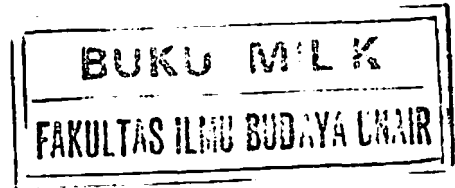


CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION

Eva Johnson's *Murras* is a highly Aboriginal political play that depicts the Aborigines domination in all of its parts. The domination that appears in the forms of characters, story, conflicts, and language of the play is used by the author to reveal the Aborigines' survival themes in Australian society. The Aborigines, the colonized that have to face the Whites' repression since their land was subjugated in the eighteenth century, are given a great chance to express their feeling. Particularly, Johnson accommodates the Aborigines' anger toward the Whites by exploring the implementation of Australian government's policy of assimilation throughout her play.

It is performed in the play that the Aborigines reject the assimilation policy spontaneously. They do not want to be moved to towns or cities in order to obey the government's order, which are viewed by the Aborigines as the Whites' repression. Although three Aboriginal generations represented by the Aboriginal characters perceived the information of assimilation policy differently, basically they do not agree to leave their homeland. The fact that there are many changes in their life since the Whites came becomes a consideration for the Aborigines to reject the policy. The stereotypes, discrimination, and humiliation experienced because of their Aboriginal identity make them predict that there will not be any change in their lives, even though they have already moved to a new place. The fear of losing their land, a sacred site that is very significant in their lives, also

influences the Aborigines to reject the assimilation policy. Unfortunately, they do not have any authority to oppose the government's command. They can not do anything except following that command.

The Aborigines' previous prediction seems to become true since their lives do not improve significantly in the new place prepared by the government. They have to encounter some assimilation policy's effects upon their lives instead. Their depression of being colonized under the implementation of assimilation policy and their factual condition in the new place psychologically lead to the Aborigines' desperation, which is described by the emergence of unhomeliness feeling in characters' mind. This feeling comes to be difficulties for the Aborigines since they have to face in-between reality. They have to assert their indigenous cultural traditions by maintaining The Dreaming and their cultural heritage under the repression of modernization as the demand to be accepted in Australian society. It is not easy for the Aborigines because their different life concept from the Whites' causes several confrontations. Moreover, the Aborigines also find some difficulties in retrieving their repressed history. The author portrays distinctly that there is no opportunity left for the Aborigines to maintain their hereditary activities. In addition, they still have to face the problem dealing with unimproved standard of living that make them can not be accepted as the member of Australian community. Eventually, the unhomeliness feeling brings some effects to the Aborigines' lives. It leads to the Aborigines' identity crisis, influences the Aborigines to struggle, and causes the Aborigines' anxiety toward their future.

Considering the Aborigines' factual condition in the town, from the Aborigines' point of view, it can be assumed that the implementation of Australian government's policy of assimilation toward the Aborigines has not reached its goals yet. Its purpose, which is said by the government to improve the Aborigines' standard of living so that they can have a better life as the member of a single Australian community, is still far away from a reality. Although the Aborigines have already used electricity in their daily life, they still live under the poverty line. Not only facing the problems dealing with unhomeliness feeling, but the Aborigines also still experience the discrimination that makes their prejudice toward the Whites worse. It can be seen in the play that the Aborigines' depression in facing those facts provokes them to fight against the Whites. Through the Aborigines' fighting, which is represented in the play by demonstration to defend their land, the wider gap between the Aborigines and the Whites can not be avoided. Consequently, the assimilation policy' goal in making a single Australian community can not also be attained yet. Furthermore, the Aborigines seem to be the 'sacrificed' object of the assimilation policy since this policy has not gained the integration naturally. Instead, it is politically applied to reach the government's own interests and practice the activity of 'othering' the Aborigines in Australian community.

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