



**ZHUGE LIANG'S POLITICAL STRATEGY AS  
REPRESENTED IN LUO GUANZHONG'S  
*SAM KOK*.**

**A FINAL PROJECT**

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*  
in English

**by**

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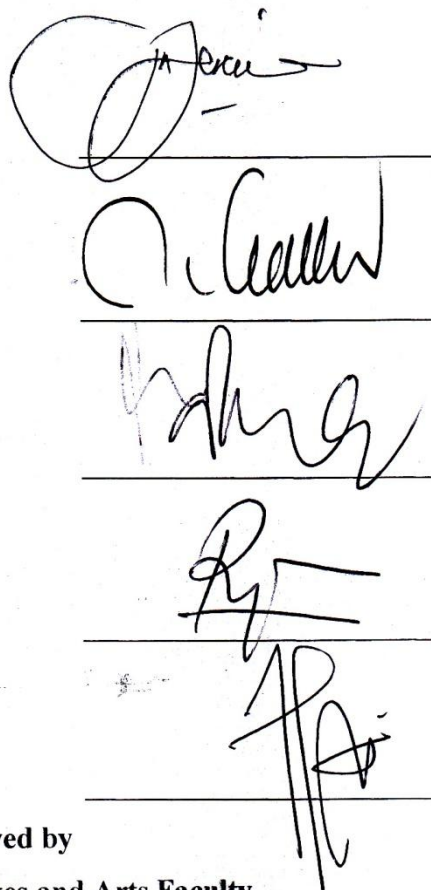
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## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*A leader isn't afraid when his people doesn't know him  
but afraid when he doesn't know his people  
( Liu Bei)*

*This final project is dedicated to  
my my worry-wart and caring family.*

*Well, its finally done right?  
So they can stop worry about it.*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Foremost, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to God the almighty for the blessing and ease given to me in completing this final project.

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I realize that a lot of shortcomings may be found in this final project. Therefore, suggestions and criticisms are always needed for betterment. I hope this final project will be useful for the readers. May God bless us and I hope everything we have passed through will us to reach everything we wish.

Writer

## ABSTRACT

Febriyanto, Y. 2017. *ZHUGE LIANG, THE POLITICAL STRATEGY AS REPRESENTED IN GUANZHONG SAM KOK* . Final Project. English Literature. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Semarang State University. First Advisor: BAMBANG PURWANTO, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords : Political Strategy, Luo Guanzhong, Sam Kok (Romance of The Three Kingdoms).

Sam Kok or later would be known as Romance of The Three Kingdoms was a famous novel created by Luo Guanzhong based on turmoil era in China. I wanted to focus on the character of Zhuge Liang ( Kong Ming), one of the famous strategist and military leader of Shu.

This paper was directed to answer two basic questions about the problems. They were first, How Zhuge Liang's political strategy is represented in Luo Guanzhong's Sam Kok; second, How Zhuge Liang' s finding for support environment in creating political strategy is represented in Luo Guanzhong's Sam Kok.

The theory used in this paper was taken from the book entitled *Teori Kesusastaan* by Wellek and Warren (2001). His theory about the literature was used to analyze the data source. I also applied the other theories that are considered relevant to the topic of discussion in this paper.

There were some steps done in collecting data after mastering the theories. The method that I used in collecting the data was library research. When the data were collected and identified, the data were rewritten and they were classified according to their types. Finally, the data were analyzed descriptively using the theory of literature.

Zhuce Liang's political strategy was represented in his battle of Red Cliff and his 5 military campaigns to the north. He persuaded Wu to clash against Wei so that he could led Shu taking West China.

Zhuge Liang's forefathers were prominent servants of the state, but he was orphaned early in his youth. As a child, he was forced to flee his home (province of Shantung) during the slaughter of 400,000 civilians by Cao Cao, the powerful warlord of the Wei state. The origin of his knowledgebase in "science, statecraft, and art" is unknown to many. It has been said that much of his learning was through his own process of researching and self-teaching. Other stories have Zhuge Liang learning from Pang De Gong (a famous educator-thinker of that era). Zhuge Liang advises Liu Bei to ally with Wu and retake the west China from Liu Zhang. The West China is a hard to tranverse area so it makes that place easely defended places. By taking it. It gives Liu Bei enough land and man power to oppose the two other kingdoms and creating the three kingdoms formation. Zhuge

Liang always use environment to his benefit. In battle of Chibi for example, When newly trained naval army of Cao Cao in total of one million strong is defeated by tens of thousands strong army of Wu and Shu. Zhuge Liang advise Pang Tong to spy Cao Cao and advise him to tie the ships with chains so that the armies can walk on the board easily and not getting sea-sick. Then Zhuge Liang calls wind and use fire tactic to obliterate Cao Cao armies.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 contained introduction of the study that consisted of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the research report. The further explanation was presented in the subchapters below.

### 1.1. Background of The Study

*Language* is a system that people use to communicate, or share information. *Language* includes speaking, writing, and making gestures, or body movements (Britannica.com). It enables us to speak and convey our intent and meaning to other people. Imagine living into a world without language to use. It will be a hard, boring and confusing life. Now, Language is developed into many work. Plays, poem, movie or even books are ones of many popular and unseparatable part of life.

Novel is also one famous development of language. Novel portrayed the real life and recreate it into words. We know many famous western novel and novelist like *Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare. But do you know many of good Eastern novel? There are some famous eastern novel. Many people knows about *The Journey to The West*. But, Now i want to talk about Epic Historical Novel entitled *The Romance of The Three Kingdoms* by Luo Guanzhong.

Sam Kok ( Romance of The Three Kingdoms) is one of the four greatest classical novel of Chinese literature. It has 800.000 words in total divided into 120 chapters and it contains nearly a thousand of characters. It is the most popular literary work in East Asia. It is adapted into various things like games and plays. Its literary influence in the area is comparable to Shakespeare on English literature.

The story of Three Kingdoms is a classic tale of China states that taken up from the great history of the Han Dynasty. It has been passed down orally for more than five centuries. It tells the story of the collapse of the Han Dynasty which the Three Kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wu were competing for the unification of the whole China. It is a time of chaos, the collapse of order, wars sweeping across the country. The emperor holds no power and serves as a ruling-puppet. Warlords, nobles, official and figures are clashing their ability, philosophy, ideas, and strategies. It is an amazing novel to study where honor and virtue clashes against greed, power and condition. Therefore, I interested in analyzing this novel to fulfill my curiosity.

## **1.2.REASON FOR CHOOSING TOPIC**

In life, people usually do some political strategy in communication without being aware of it. We often see this practice in television about government or political parties. Actually, it had happened a long time ago in China. Romance of Three Kingdoms (Sam Kok) like the name implies. It contains many romance between

empires, general and ordinary people. It contains wits, emotion, souls and morals to be explored and feel.

### **1.3.STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS**

Based on the background of the study, the statements of the problem are as the following:

1. How is Zhuge Liang`s political strategy represented in Luo Guanzhong`s Sam Kok?”
2. How is the support of condition in the creation of Zhuge Liang`s political strategy represented in Luo Guanzhong`s Sam Kok?

### **1.4.PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

In line with the statements of the problem the objective of the study are as the following:

1. To describe how Zhuge Liang`s political strategy is represented in Luo Guanzhong`s Sam Kok.
2. To describe how Zhuge Liang's finding for support environment in creating Political Strategy is represented in Luo Guanzhong`s Sam Kok.

### **1.5.SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The objectives of the study in this research are as follows:

- a. For I

The process of making the study can be taken as an opportunity for the writer to enhance his knowledge and his insight about sociological approach.

b. For The Reader

- 1) This analysis might provide some details for other researchers conducting work on the same topic.
- 2) The result of the study would give an example to the readers on how to analyze a literary work on its relation to sociology in literature.

## **1.6.OUTLINE OF THE RESEARCH REPORT**

This report will be presented into five chapters and subchapters. Chapter one is the introduction, which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of final project.

Chapter two is review of related literature, which consists of three subchapters. First, it consists of reviews of the previous studies. Second, it consists of theoretical review that discussed Analytical Extrinsic Elements, Sociology of Literature, Political Strategy, Leadership, and environment Determined Political Leadership Model. Third, it consists of theoretical framework. It describes how the theories are applied in analyzing and answering the research problems.

Chapter three is research methodology. This chapter consists of three subchapters. First, it gives information about the research design. Second, it gives

information about role of the researcher. Third, it gives information about object of the study. Fourth, it gives information about procedure in data collection. Fifth, it gives information about procedure in data analysis.

Chapter four is the analysis. The procedure in conducting the data will be presented in descriptive. It consists of the analysis to answer the research problems of this research with some facts or proofs found in the novel and to apply the theories used to support the analysis.

In chapter five, there are two sub chapters. First, the researcher presents conclusion from the analysis of the study. Second consists of some suggestion dealing with the subject matter of the final project.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES**

This chapter contains review of previous studies; theoretical review, such as extrinsic elements of the novel and the sociology of literature; political strategy and leadership.

#### **2.1. Previous Studies**

The Use of Illocutionary Acts in Luo Guanzhong's *Sam Kok* by Marjorie Hall Haley (2011). In his analysis he found that there are 219 utterances containing the illocutionary acts. The writer found 95 utterances or 43.38% from the total data for representative speech act with the speech act verbs used are: state, deny, assert, agree, inform, assure, conclude, report, predict, tell, guess, describe, claim, and remind. Then followed by directive speech act with 49 utterances or 20.37% data and the speech act verbs used are: suggest, question, ask, beg, and order. Commissure speech act used in 25 utterances or about 18.71% with the common verbs used like: offer, commit, promise, and reject. Meanwhile expressive speech act used in 41 utterances or 11.42% with speech act verbs used are: greet, surprise, like, fear, apology, thank, regret, and praise. The last is declarative speech act with only 9 utterances found or only 4.11% from the total data. The common speech act verbs used are: curse, announce, declare, and define.



Moody Jr (2013: 87) states that recent year, scholars have been increasingly applying “behavioral” approaches to the study of Chinese politics. One interesting strain of this is the work of Lucian Pye and Richard Solomon, who stress the study of Chinese “political culture” analyzed mainly in terms of an “authority crisis.” Solomon's explication is the more detailed and elaborate. Part of his thesis is that harmony and peace are “basic and enduring political values in the Confucian tradition,” and therefore “questions of the handling of social conflict constitute a major area of tension in the Chinese political culture.” The Chinese hopes for order and believes that this comes about only through strong authority; without such authority there is luan, “chaos.” But the means required to exercise authority create resentment, and resentment becomes the basis for more luan.

The difference of the two studies reviewed is on the focus of the study. First, the study focused on the content, the organization. Second, the study focused on the generic structure and language features. Third, the study focused on the problems faced by the the common speech act verbs used are: curse, announce, declare, and define. The previous studies are different from this study in that this study focuses on the problems in organization that the above mentioned research did not touch upon.

## **2.2. Review of The Theoretical Study**

### **2.2.1. Extrinsic Elements**

The extrinsic elements tell about something outside the story but it is still related with the story, the social condition and the author. The extrinsic element consists

of the tradition and the values, the structure of social life, view of line and political situation, religion and so on. The intrinsic element of fiction is more interesting and easier to be analyzed. It has rich explanation because it can be taken from the novel itself than extrinsic element. It also consists of the structure of fiction like plot, theme, setting, character that builds the story.

### **2.2.2. Sociology of Literature**

Sociology is the objective study of human being in society. It tries to find out how a society goes on and how it could be still exist. Like sociology does, Literature also concerned with human being in society. In this case, sociology and literature share the same problem. The difference between sociology and literature: sociology analyzes a phenomenon objectively, while a novel, which includes in one kind of literary works show how human comprehend society and show their feelings.

Sociology is the science of associations of minds. It tries to explain the origin of growth and structure of society. Sociology helps in understanding society, its various institutions of human relationship and its manifestation of man's social interactions and socialization. From the definitions above, it can be concluded that there are three views of what sociology is i.e. sociology is the science of society, a study of social relationships and a study of the form of social relationships.

Some authors have tried to make the classification of sociology of literature problem briefly. Wellek and Warren (2001:84) suggest the classification as follows; first, the author's sociology that questions the social status, social

ideology, and others concerns the literary work itself; which is the subject of the review that is implied in a literary author as producer. Second, sociology of literature questions the literary work and what its purpose. Third, the sociology of literature questions the readers and social influence of literary works.

Literature is the reflection of social phenomena from social behavior that happen to the society in their social relation. Wellek and Warren (2001:94) state that, “literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation”.

The previous statement means that sociology of literature is a method to analyze the literary work based on sociological perspective to understand social aspect and social phenomenon where a literary work appears. Sociology of literature is the theory which analyzes the relation between authors and their social class, social status and ideology, condition of economics in their profession and the readers. Sociology and literature have close relationship. The sociology of literature is a study of literature based on the sociological perspectives. It comprehends in social phenomena in a certain period that is described by the author in his or her literary work.

## **2.3. Political Strategy**

### **2.3.1. The Concept of Political**

Two intersecting paradigms exist to explain the role of political factors in civil war. Weak state literature focuses on the legitimacy and sovereignty of the state as contributing to the outbreak of war (Herbst, 2000 and Holsti, 1996).

Forms of governance (autocracies, democracies, and anocracies) theory looks for associations between political structure and rebellion (Hegre et al., 2001). Weak state literature is theoretically well-informed while work on forms of governance is empirically sound. Yet, control is the underlying assumption in both of these literatures. If states and governments have a complex of control, either through the validation of the government as the voice of the state or, as in an autocracy, a well-structured infrastructure of fear and domination, the probability of civil war is assumed to be low.

Within the civil war literature, stable, open democracies are found to have less conflict when controlling for income. Few studies deviate from the finding that increased democratization produces less civil wars, or alternatively that the underlying causes of civil war (and war in general) are mitigated by the very structure and intent of a democratic system ( see Hegre et al., 2001; Huntington, 1999; Holsti, 1996; Collier 1998-2000). Both on a national and local level, democracies are assumed to be relatively conflict free due to the space for competing parties to voice diverse interests and the need for coalitions and compromise.

Democratization is a product of changes in attitudes and cultures and the role of the citizen in reinforcing a government. It supports prospects for peace, human rights, geopolitical stability, and increased trade and economic development (O'Loughlin et al., 1998). As noted in Lipset's 'social requisites of democracy' theory, a growing GDP suggests a growing middle class that votes, higher education, and a healthy, diversifying economy. Democracies are also

internationally supported through foreign aid and increased foreign investment from the west. Yet, democratization is susceptible to reversals (O'Loughlin et al., 1998, 569). Hence, democratic stability, or 'staying power', is particularly salient. Democracies are considerably more stable than both autocracies and 'inconsistent regimes'-- 3 to 5.5 times longer respectively (Hegre et al., 2001). Autocracies are often conflict free for quite opposite reasons than democracies. Autocratic governments engage in repressive political acts, which minimize the chance of a successful movement to challenge the power structure. In addition, punishments for revolutionary movements are likely to be quite severe. However, autocracies have a shorter 'lifespan' than democracies.

Inconsistent regimes or 'Anocracies' create an environment where conflict flourishes. Anocracies are situated in the middle of the political spectrum, between autocracies and democracies. Anocracies are characterized by "governing authority weakened by confused, contradictory, inconsistent, and conflicting norms, roles, and institutional procedures. These incoherent regimes have difficulty responding consistently and decisively to petitions and provocations and, thus, much less effective in establishing normative expectations, managing societal conflicts, and averting ... force by challengers" (Marshall, 2001, 6). These regimes represent the worst of both worlds. Partially open, yet repressive, institutional structure invites protest, rebellion, and other forms of civil violence. Anocracies are four times more likely to experience a civil war than a democracy (Hegre et al., 2001, 34).

## **2.4 Leadership**

To make it easier to understand the topic, the second sub chapter of the second chapter focuses on the description of leadership.

### **2.4.1 Definition of Leadership**

Leadership is the process of influencing team members to work hard towards, and be committed to, team goals. Leaders can either be task-oriented or person-oriented. Task-oriented leaders are most interested in training, instructing behaviour, performance and winning. Person-oriented leaders are more interested in the interpersonal relationships on the team. Great leaders in sports are both task- and people-oriented, but lean more towards being task-oriented.

Leaders must possess the qualities they are trying to incorporate into their team. For example, if you want members to be confident, have self-control, be disciplined, etc., then you must first possess all these traits. One of the most powerful things you can do is lead by example. You serve as an influential role model for your players and everything you do will be watched. Vince Lombardi says, "Leaders are made, they are not born; and they are made just like anything else has been made in this country - by hard work"

Strogdill was quoted by Badawi (2011:192) states that there are two definition of leadership. First, leadership is depicted as the process by which the leader seeks the voluntary participation of follower in an effort to reach organizational objective. Second, Leadership is the ability to persuade others to seek defined objectives enthusiastically. It is the human factor which binds a group together and motivates it toward goals. Management activities such as

planning, organizing, and decision making are dormant cocoons until the leader triggers the power of motivation in people and guides them toward their goals.

The first definition suggests that leadership is essentially a social exchange process. There can be no leader without followers, and no followers without a leader. The leader, as the organization's visionary, must communicate the vision with clarity and conviction. He must articulate it in terms that they can understand and relate to. The followers must share the vision and be willing to climb aboard. During this whole process, a leader will be a catalyst and a coach, a mentor and a role model. At all times, however, a leader must remember that he cannot force others to change. They must want to change.

The second definition of leadership stresses that a leader is more than just a manager. Leading and managing is not the same thing. Warren Bennis, a leadership expert, summarizes the distinction between leadership and management as follows: "The difference between managers and leaders is fundamental. The manager administers, the leader innovates. The manager maintains the leader develops. The manager relies on systems, the leader relies on people. The manager counts on control, the leader counts on trust. The manager does things right, the leader does the right thing. An organization with good management, but poor leadership will preserve the status quo, but may not be able to advance to a higher level of performance. An organization that has an excellent leader, but nobody with good management skills may aspire to great heights, but crash precipitously because there is no one to follow through.

Leadership is a process by which a person influences others to accomplish an objective and directs the organization in a way that makes it more cohesive and coherent. The leaders carry out this process by applying their leadership attributes, such as beliefs, values, ethics, character, knowledge, and skills. Although your position is a manager or supervisor, this position gives you the authority to accomplish certain tasks and an objective in the organization, this power does not make you a leader. It simply makes you the boss.

## **2.5 The Theoretical Framework**

To explain what framing is, I begin with the variable of ultimate interest: an individual's preference. A preference, in essence, consists of a rank ordering of a set of objects or alternative actions.

Three Kingdoms has been immensely influential in Chinese (and Japanese) literature and popular culture, and has been adapted in a variety of different media up to the present day, including films, comic books, video games, and television miniseries. Almost all Chinese know the basic story. Zhuge Liang is indeed a brilliant strategist, but his genius makes him recognize the limitations of Liu Bei, Guan Yu, and Zhang Fei that will ultimately lead to their failure.

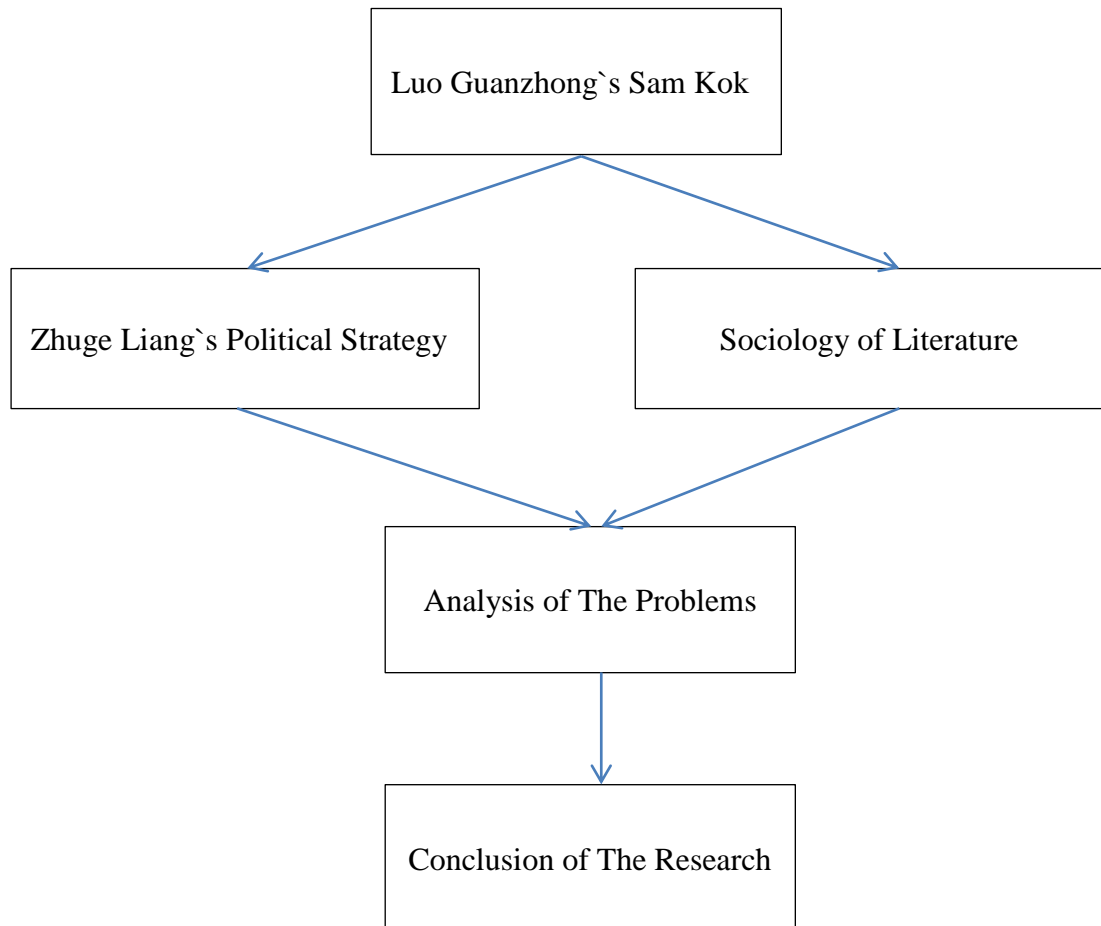
Within the civil war literature, stable, open democracies are found to have less conflict when controlling for income. Few studies deviate from the finding that increased democratization produces less civil wars, or alternatively that the underlying causes of civil war (and war in general) are mitigated by the very structure and intent of a democratic system



Sociological criticism starts with a conviction that art's relations to society are vitally important, and that the investigation of these relationships may organize and deepen one's aesthetic response to a work of art. Taine called literature the consequence of the moment, the race and the milieu. Sociological critics "place the work of art in the social atmosphere and define that relationship." in this approach, the critic examines literature in the cultural, economic, and political context in which it is written or received. It examines the writer's background as well as the role the audience has in shaping the literature. The most influential type of sociological criticism has been Marxist criticism, which focuses on the economic and the political elements of art. These critics believe that content determines form, and that, therefore, all art is political. Even if a work of art ignores political issues, it makes a political statement, Marxist critics believe, because it endorses the economic and political status quo.

So, when doing this analysis, first i need to read and understand the story of Romance of The Three Kingdoms. Then, i focus on the character Zhuge Liang and the events that includes him. I analyze if the political strategy happens and write it down for the analysis in Chapter 4. I use Sociology of Literature as method to analyze the events .I also check and write the background of writer's life including politic, economic, social and culture that exist in the era of the writer. The last, i make my analysis from the finding and write my conclusion in Chapter 5.

Diagram of The analysis 2.6



## **CHAPTER III**

# **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The method that the writer used in this study is contextual method; according to Hull, contextual learning “occurs only when students process new information or knowledge in such a way that it makes sense to them in their frame of reference (their own inner world of memory, experience, and response)” (Hull, 1993: 41).

In using analyzing, the writer needs to analyze both intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel. According to the book entitled *Doing English: A Guide for Literature Students*,

The writer uses the formula of science fiction to analyze the intrinsic elements and the concept of political strategy to explain the extrinsic elements. The importance of including formula of science fiction in analyzing the intrinsic elements is to make the reader understand about what is happening in the story such as the explanation about “anomaly” and “linear-retrospective” that will be explained more in chapter three

### **3.1. Research Design**

For this study the writer uses some opinions about the intrinsic element and extrinsic element (sociological literature approach). In this analysis, the writer uses both of two elements in literary work in analyzing the novel, that are intrinsic element and extrinsic element. The writer chooses a character in the intrinsic element and chooses the sociological approach in the extrinsic element.

Qualitative research is used by collecting data and source of the study.

Dezin and Lincoln in Joubish et. al. (2011:2083) defines qualitative research as the following:

Multi-method in focus, involving an interpretative, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of variety of empirical material case study, personal experience, introspective, life story interview, observational, historical, interactional and visual text that describe routine and problematic moments and meaning in individual's lives.

Qualitative research describes / discovers the problem of the research.

### **3.2. Research Instrument**

In doing the research, I used observation sheet as the instrument to facilitate in arranging that data. In this part, I made a record of the findings in an observation sheet. In the observation sheet, I wrote down the words, sentences, or dialogues that were related to the topic which were used as data of this study. This observation sheet is attached in the appendices

### **3.3. Data Collection**

On getting the data, the writer needs materials to build up his research because of that the writer do a library research, a method of collecting data by reading books and other references, which are related to the topic. This method was used to complete the data needed for this research. The writer searches and collects all the

necessary and important references, information and ideas from significant sources related to the subject matter to support the ideas in writing the thesis.

Data collection according to Hox and Boeije (2005) consists of two types of data:

1. Primary Data

Hox and Boeije (2005:593) say that, “primary data are data that are collected for the specific research problem at hand, using procedures that fit the research problem best.” It means the data which directly relate to the problem to be solved.

2. Secondary Data

According to Hox and Boeije (2005), “secondary data is originally collected for different purpose and reused for another research question.”

In other words, the data is not to answer the main research question. The secondary data has the function of solving how the main research question can be answered. The secondary data is similar to additional data, such as references related to the topic of analysis.

### **3.4. Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, I use several steps. The first step is by analyzing Zhuge Liang as the main character. The second is using sociological approach in describing how the character is represented and how the environment influence in development of the character. The last is conclusion.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter provides a detailed explanation of the result of the study. The research questions are answered elaborately in two subheadings.

#### **4.1. Zhuge Liang`s political strategy represented in Luo Guanzhong`s Sam Kok**

Zhuge Liang was a Taoist scholar also known as Wo Long, or Sleeping Dragon. In his younger days, Zhuge Liang lived as a hermit after escaping his original home with his younger brother, Zhuge Jin. Upon leaving Liu Bei's service, the hermit Xu Shu recommended Zhuge Liang to Liu Bei. When Liu Bei was stationed in Xin Ye, he paid three visits to Zhuge Liang to invite him into becoming his key advisor. Moved by Liu Bei's sincerity, virtue and morality, Kongming (Zhuge Liang) then assented to serve Liu Bei. When Liu Bei was being pursued by Cao Cao, Zhuge Kongming devised a plan to withstand Cao Cao. He personally traveled to Wu and formed an alliance with Sun Quan, through mediation of Lu Su, and fought together with them against Cao Cao.

During this period, Zhuge Liang advised Liu Bei to conquer as much territory in the southland as possible. In this way, Liu Bei had a shelter from which he could build up further campaigns. In the nineteenth year of Rebuilt

Tranquility, (AD 214) Zhuge Kongming took up the post as Master of the Forces (Commander General) and assisted Liu Xuande in taking Yi Zhou, along with its Capital, Cheng Du. In Liu Bei's absence, Zhuge Liang would always assume the position of absolute authority and personally commanded Liu Bei's army and generals. In the year AD 219, the twenty-fourth year of Rebuilt Tranquility, Zhuge Liang persuaded his master Liu Xuande to assume the position of King of Hanzhong, after recently defeating Cao Cao in the battle for this strategic city. And two years later, in AD 221, Kongming feigned illness and recommended the position of Emperor of Shu to Liu Bei. With Liu Xuande's significant rise in rank, Zhuge Liang was also promoted to Prime Minister as well as Commander-in-Chief. After the assassination of Zhang Fei, Kongming also took up the post of Commander of the Capital Districts.

In the year AD 223, when Liu Bei's son Liu Shan, succeeded the throne, Zhuge Liang retained his position as Prime Minister and was additionally made Protector of Yi Zhou, and Lord of Wuxiang. As Prime Minister of Shu under the new Emperor, Zhuge Kongming took charge of all government affairs. Between the years AD 225 and 230, Zhuge Liang led the armies of Shu to pacify the Nanman tribe in the south of Yi Zhou. This rich new land became as a lifeline to Shu's later campaigns. As Great Commander-in-Chief Who Pacifies the North, Zhuge Kongming marched north and launched five long campaign against Wei. However, due to problems with food supplies and conspiracies against Zhuge Liang in the Imperial court, none of the campaigns was successful. Wei's Prime Minister Sima Yi took full advantage of the corrupt palace situation in Shu by

organizing a strong defense against Kongming. In the year AD 234, Zhuge Liang passed away at Wu Zhang. From the beginning to the end of his career, Zhuge Kongming proved to be a master of politics, strategy and astronomy. He was buried at Mount Dingjun and titled Loyal and Martial Lord posthumously.

Zhuge Liang writes, “The proper course of military action is to establish strategy first, and then carry it out.” He expounds in this passage, “Military Action,” on the myriad preparations necessary for warfare. Liu Ji adds, quoting Wu Qi, “The bold will readily clash, readily clash without knowing what is to their advantage.”<sup>15</sup> Liu quotes this passage in the chapter “Fighting Too Readily,” which offers a story of a commander attacking impulsively and being routed. Thorough planning must presage the employment of force.

After Liu Bei's death, Cao Pi induced several forces, including Sun Quan, a turncoat Shu general Meng Da, the Nanman and Qiang tribes, to attack Shu, in coordination with a Wei army. However, Zhuge Liang manages to send the five armies retreating without any bloodshed. He also sends Deng Zhi to secure a peace treaty with Sun Quan and renew the former alliance between Shu and Wu. Zhuge Liang then personally leads a southern campaign against the Nanman, defeats them seven times, and wins the allegiance of the Nanman king Meng Huo.

After pacifying the south, Zhuge Liang leads the Shu army on five military expeditions to attack Wei in the name of restoring the Han dynasty. However, his days were numbered because he had been suffering from chronic illness and his condition worsens under stress. He eventually dies of illness at the Battle of Wuzhang Plains while leading a stalemate battle against the Wei general Sima Yi.



Below is the examples of Zhuge Liang`s political strategy in the story.

Lu Su departed on his mission and found Zhuge Liang seated in his little craft.

"There has been so much to do that I have not been able to come to listen to your instructions," said Lu Su.

"That is truly so," said Zhuge Liang, "and I have not yet congratulated the Commander-in-Chief."

"What have you wished to congratulate him upon?"

"Why Sir, the matter upon which he sent you to find out whether I knew about it or not. Indeed I can congratulate him on that."

Lu Su turned pale and gasped, saying, "But how did you know, Master?"

"The ruse succeeded well thus played off on Jiang Gan. Cao Cao has been taken in this once, but he will soon rise to it. Only he will not confess his mistake. However, the two men are gone, and the South Land is freed from a grave anxiety. Do you not think that is a matter for congratulation? I hear Mao Jie and Yu Jin are the new admirals, and in their hands lie both good and evil for the fate of the northern fleet."

Lu Su was quite dumbfounded. He stayed a little time longer passing the time in making empty remarks, and then took his leave.

As he was going away, Zhuge Liang cautioned him, saying,

"Do not let Zhou Yu know that I know his ruse. If you let him know, he will seek some chance to do me harm."

Lu Su promised. Nevertheless he went straight to his chief and related the whole thing just as it happened.

"Really he must be got rid of," said Zhou Yu. "I have quite decided to put the man out of the way."

"If you slay him, will not Cao Cao laugh at you?"

"Oh, no! I will find a legitimate way of getting rid of him so that he shall go to his death without resentment."

"But how can you find a legitimate way of assassinating him?"

"Do not ask too much. You will see presently." Soon after all the officers were summoned to the main tent, and Zhuge Liang's presence was desired. He went contentedly enough.

When all were seated, Zhou Yu suddenly addressed Zhuge Liang, saying, "I am going to fight a battle with the enemy soon on the water. What weapons are the best?"

"On a great river arrows are the best," said Zhuge Liang.

"Your opinion and mine agree. But at the moment we are short of them. I wish you would undertake to supply about a hundred thousand arrows for the naval fight."

As it is for the public service, you will not decline, I hope."

"Whatever task the Commander-in-Chief lays upon me, I must certainly try to perform," replied Zhuge Liang. "May I inquire by what date you require the hundred thousand arrows?"

"Could you have them ready in ten days?"

"The enemy will be here very soon. Ten days will be too late," said Zhuge Liang.

"In how many days do you estimate the arrows can be ready?"

"Let me have three days. Then you may send for your hundred thousand."

"No joking, remember!" said Zhou Yu. "There is no joking in war time."

"Dare I joke with the Commander-in-Chief? Give me a formal military order. If

I have not completed the task in three days, I will take my punishment."

Zhou Yu, secretly delighted, sent for the secretaries and prepared the commission then and there.

Then he drank to the success of the undertaking and said, "I shall have to congratulate you most heartily when this is accomplished."

"This day is too late to count," said Zhuge Liang. "On the third from tomorrow morning send five hundred soldiers to the river side to convey the arrows."

They drank a few more cups together, and then Zhuge Liang took his leave. After he had gone, Lu Su said, "Do you not think there is some deceit about this?"

"Clearly it is not I! It is he who has signed his own death warrant," said Zhou Yu. "Without being pressed in the least, he asked for a formal order in the face of the whole assembly. Even if he grew a pair of wings, he could not escape. Only I will just order the workers to delay him as much as they can, and not supply him with materials, so that he is sure to fail. And then, when the certain penalty is incurred, who can criticize? You can go and inquire about it all and keep me informed."

So off went Lu Su to seek Zhuge Liang, who at once reproached him with having blabbed about the former business.

Zhuce Liang said, "He wants to hurt me, as you know, and I did not think you could not keep my secret. And now there is what you saw today, and how do you think I can get a hundred thousand arrows made in three days? You will simply have to rescue me."

"You brought the misfortune on yourself, and how can I rescue you?" said Lu Su.

"I look to you for the loan of twenty vessels, manned each by thirty people. I want blue cotton screens and bundles of straw lashed to the sides of the boats. I have good use for them. On the third day, I shall undertake to deliver the fixed number of arrows. But on no account must you let Zhou Yu know, or my scheme will be wrecked."

Lu Su consented, and this time he kept his word. He went to report to his chief as usual, but he said nothing about the boats.

He only said, "Zhuge Liang is not using bamboo or feathers or glue or varnish, but has some other way of getting arrows."

"Let us await the three days' limit," said Zhou Yu, puzzled though confident. On his side Lu Su quietly prepared a score of light swift boats, each with its crew and the blue screens and bundles of grass complete and, when these were ready, he placed them at Zhuge Liang's disposal.

Zhug Liang did nothing on the first day, or on the second. On the third day at the middle of the fourth watch, Zhuge Liang sent a private message asking Lu Su to come to his boat.

"Why have you sent for me, Sir?" asked Lu Su.

"I want you to go with me to get those arrows."

"Whither are you going?"

"Do not ask. You will see."

Then the twenty boats were fastened together by long ropes and moved over to the north bank. The night proved very foggy and the mist was very dense along the river, so that one person could scarcely see another. In spite of the fog, Zhuge Liang urged the boats forward as if into the vast fairy kingdom.

The little fleet reached Cao Cao's naval camp about the fifth watch, and Zhuge Liang gave orders to form line lying prows west, and then to beat the drums and shout.

"But what shall we do if they attack us?" exclaimed Lu Su. Zhuge Liang replied with a smile, "I think their fleet will not venture out in this fog. Go on with your wine, and let us be happy. We will go back when the fog lifts."

As soon as the shouting from the river was heard by those in the camp, the two admirals, Mao Jie and Yu Jin, ran off to report to Cao Cao, who said, "Coming up in a fog like this means that they have prepared an ambush for us. Do not go out, but get all the force together and shoot at them."

He also sent orders to the ground camps to dispatch six thousands of archers and crossbowmen to aid the marines.

The naval forces were then lined up shooting on the bank to prevent a landing. Presently the soldiers arrived, and ten thousand and more soldiers were shooting down into the river, where the arrows fell like rain. By and bye Zhuge Liang ordered the boats to turn round so that their prows pointed east and to go closer in so that many arrows might hit them.

Zhug Liang ordered the drums to be kept beating till the sun was high and the fog began to disperse, when the boats got under way and sailed down streams. The whole twenty boats were bristling with arrows on both sides.

As they left, Zhuge Liang asked all the crews to shout derisively, "We thank you, Sir Prime Minister, for the arrows!"

They told Cao Cao, but by the time he came, the light boats helped by the swift current were seven miles long down the river and pursuit was impossible. Cao Cao saw that he had been duped and was very sorry, but there was no help for it.

On the way down Zhuge Liang said to his companion, "Every boat must have five or six thousand arrows and so, without the expenditure of an ounce of energy, we must have more than ten myriad arrows, which tomorrow can be shot back again at Cao Cao's army to his great inconvenience."

"You are really superhuman," said Lu Su. "But how did you know there would be a thick fog today?"

"One cannot be a leader without knowing the workings of heaven and the ways of earth. One must understand the secret gates and the interdependence of the elements, the mysteries of tactics and the value of forces. It is but an ordinary talent. I calculated three days ago that there would be a fog today, and so I set the limit at three days. Zhou Yu would give me ten days, but neither artificers nor materials, so that he might find occasion to put me to death as I knew. But my fate lies with the Supreme, and how could Zhou Yu harm me?"

Lu Su could not but agree. When the boats arrived, five hundred soldiers were in readiness on the bank to carry away the arrows. Zhuge Liang bade them go on board the boats, collect them and bear them to the tent of the Commander-in-Chief. Lu Su went to report that the arrows had been obtained and told Zhou Yu by what means.

Lu Su went to see the suffering officer and then called on Zhuge Liang in his boat.

Lu Su related the story of the beating and said, "Though the other officers have been cowed into silence, I think thought you, Sir, might have interceded. You are a guest and not under Zhou Yu's orders. Why did you stand by with your hands up your sleeves and say never a word?"

"You insult me," said Zhuge Liang smiling.

"Why do you say that? I have never insulted you: Never since the day we came here together."

"Do you not know that terrible beating was but a ruse? How could I try to dissuade Zhou Yu?"

Then Lu Su began to perceive, and Zhuge Liang continued, saying, "Cao Cao would not be taken in unless there was some real bodily suffering. Zhou Yu is going to send Huang Gai over as a deserter, and Zhou Yu will see to it that the two Cao Cao's spies duly tell the tale. But when you see the General, you must not tell him that I saw through the ruse. You say that I am very angry like the others."

Lu Su went to see Zhou Yu and asked, "Why have you so cruelly beaten a proved and trusty officer?"

"Do the officers resent it?" asked Zhou Yu.

"They are all upset about it."

"And what does your friend think?"

"Zhuge Liang also resents it in his heart, and he thinks you have made a mistake."

"Then I have deceived him for once," said Zhou Yu gleefully.

"What mean you?" cried Lu Su.

Just then Liu Bei noticed that the Master moved. He turned over as though about to rise, but, instead, he faced the wall and again fell asleep. The serving lad made as if he would rouse his master, but Liu Bei forbade him to be disturbed,

and Liu Bei waited yet another weary hour. Then Zhuge Liang woke up repeating to himself the lines:

"Can any know what fate is his?  
Yet have I felt throughout my life,  
The day would come at last to quit  
The calm retreats for toil and strife."

"That beating that Huang Gai got is part of my ruse. I am sending him to Cao Cao as a deserter, and so I have supplied a reason for desertion. Then I am going to use fire against the enemy."

Lu Su kept silence, but he recognized that Zhuge Liang was again right. Meanwhile Huang Gai lay in his tent, whither all his colleague officers went to condole with him and inquire after his health. But Huang Gai would say never a word. He only lay sighing deeply from time to time.

But when the Strategist Kan Ze came, Huang Gai told them to bring him to the room where he lay. Then he bade the servants go away.

Kan Ze said, "Surely you must have some serious quarrel with the General."

"I have none," said Huang Gai.

"Then this beating is just part of a ruse?"

"How did you guess?" said Huang Gai.

"Because I watched the General, and I guessed about nine tenths of the truth."

Zhugue Liang replied,

"One bold person after another has arisen in various parts of the empire ever since the days of the rebel Dong Zhuo. Cao Cao was not as powerful as Yuan Shao, but he overcame Yuan Shao by seizing the favourable moment and using his soldiers properly. Now he is all-powerful: He rules an immense army and, through his control of the court, the various feudal lords as well. You cannot think of opposing him. Then the Suns have held their territory in the South Land for three generations. Their position in that old state of Wu may not appear too secure, but they have popularity to appeal to. You can gain support but win no success there."

## **4.2 The Environment Supports The Creation of Political Strategy as Represented in Luo Guanzhong's Sam Kok**

Zhugue Liang was born in 181 AD (the last years of East Han Dynasty), in the Yang-tu, Shantung province, China. Historically, he was known as a great statesman, an engineer, and a military strategist in the Three Kingdoms period (220-280 AD). As mentioned earlier, he was also the hero of the novel San Guo

Yan Yi (Popular Accounts of the Three Kingdoms, also commonly known as The Romance of the Three Kingdoms).

Stories say that Zhuge Liang's forefathers were prominent servants of the state, but he was orphaned early in his youth. As a child, he was forced to flee his home province of Shantung during the slaughter of 400,000 civilians by Cao Cao, the powerful warlord of the Wei state.

The origin of his knowledgebase in "science, statecraft, and art" is unknown to many. It has been said that much of his learning was through his own process of researching and self-teaching. Other stories have Zhuge Liang learning from Pang De Gong (a famous educator-thinker of that era).

For a while, he dwelled in a thatched cottage in Longzhong (a district in the Wo Long Gung ridge near a town called Xiang Yang), quietly choosing to farm his land in obscurity and making friends extensively with celebrities, while preparing for the time for displaying his strategic knowledge. Legend states that Liu Bei, then a distant descendent of a royal Han house of minor military distinction, heard of Zhuge Liang's great wisdom and came three times to his home, requesting that he become his military advisor.

After a long discussion, Zhuge Liang was touched by Liu Bei's sincerity as well as Liu Bei's adoption of his plan for setting up a kingdom in the west and allying with the state of East Wu at the same time. He immediately pledged his service to Liu Bei and left his home to join Liu Bei's army. This became a major turning point for Liu Bei. At that time, Zhuge Liang was 26 and Liu Bei was 47

years old. Together they later established the Shu Han kingdom in the province of Sichuan.

Throughout his life, Zhuge Liang vowed to resist the Wei (the kingdom founded by his antagonist Cao Cao) and maintain the independence of the Shu, though the state of Wei had several times more land and people than that of the Shu. He later served as prime minister of Shu Han for Emperor Liu Bei (161-230 AD) and his son Liu Chan (207-271 AD). Zhuge Liang (also known as Kong Ming) wearing his trademark "Taoist Priest" outfit and carrying his trademark "White Fan" (He was also known as a renaissance man who enjoyed the playing of the lute and the building of various mechanical devices).

After Liu Bei's death, Zhuge Liang assisted his successor in governing the country for the next four years. He roused himself for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous and was strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishments. Under Zhuge Liang, the Shu Kingdom became more prosperous and militarily stronger. This was due to Zhuge Liang's defeat of the attacks of the seven armies that were initiated by Cao Pi. He also subdued the southern barbarian king Meng Huo and then led six expeditions against the state of Wei in an attempt to fulfil Liu Bei's wish of restoring the Han Dynasty. At the age of 54, Zhuge Liang passed away on the plains of Wuzhang during a military campaign (234 AD), while attempting to re-conquer the land that was occupied by the kingdom of Wei. Before he even began this northern expedition, Zhuge Liang was sick and exhausted from the stress and the overwork created by his rival, General Sima Yi, and the ineffective leadership of Liu Chan. By the time Zhuge Liang reached the

battlefield he was dead. His death immediately marked the downfall of the Shu Kingdom.

It has been rumoured that Zhuge Liang created Eight Dispositions (Ba Xing), battle tactics for military strategic and tactical deployment. The Eight Dispositions battle tactics are army formations that are said to be based on his reading of the I-Ching (Book of Changes). The technical attribute of the Ba Gua (eight trigrams) is supposed to be the essence behind Zhuge Liang's Eight Dispositions (Ba Xing) Battle Tactics. Other stories described him as a mechanical engineering genius, credited with the invention of a multi-firing crossbow and a mechanical wooden ox (a four-legged wheel barrow with a shell of an ox) for transporting grain.

Much of his exploits can be found in the San Kuo Chih Yen-i (Romance of the Three Kingdoms), the great 14th century historical novel, where Zhuge Liang is one of the principal characters. As mentioned earlier, some of those events can be found in popular Chinese operas and plays where he is usually described as a favoured character that fought against evil. Those same plays also portrayed him as a Daoist magician who possessed many supernatural powers, from controlling the wind to foretelling the future. Much of his ability was based on his vast but confidential knowledge of military strategy, mechanical engineering, mathematics, geology, meteorology, and behaviour psychology. He understood the key to connecting the non-obvious dots of information into one Big Tangible Picture.



After Zhuge Liang passed on, stories about his wisdom (for example, Review in Longzhong, Borrowing the Eastern Wind, and Strategy of the Vacant City) were played out as Chinese opera stories. These have also been used as a learning guide for budding professional strategists. To many past and present scholars of China's history, he is considered to be the quintessence of embodied wisdom and intelligence. Zhuge Liang Non-military Achievements Besides his military and engineering achievements, as the Prime Minister of the Shu Han kingdom Zhuge Liang rigorously pushed for law enforcement, adopted strict disciplinary measures, and meted out impartial rewards and punishments. This effected new development of its agriculture and handicraft industries, thus increasing the strength of the kingdom.

Before a battle was fought, Zhuge Liang would visit the proposed area of combat years before any battle had even transpired. During the visit, he would investigate the physical features and the natural timing for that terrain and the disposition and the power of both sides at that terrain. If a battle was fought, understanding the way to advance and withdraw from that terrain, determining what are the resources of both sides at that time. When leading a field army to the battle site, he would always ride in a four-wheeled carriage. Stories tell of Zhuge Liang viewing a battle and calling out the tactical movements of his army from the top plateau of a very high mountain. Zhuge Liang was said to always dress as a Daoist hermit, carrying a white feathered fan. It has been said that there were old Chinese benevolent associations that would honour the memory of Zhuge Liang by nicknaming their advisor the "White Fan"

The area where Zhuge Liang trained his army can still be found in the Chongqing region of Fengjie County. In the Strategy of the Vacant City story, Zhuge Liang, dressed in his Taoist outfit, played the lute and burned incense while waiting for the army of General Sima Yi to attack them from the open gates

In the end Sima Yi backed out from the attack, thinking that Zhuge Liang concealed an army somewhere in the Vacant City and was waiting for him to make the mistake of attacking them through the open gates. Realistically, Zhuge Liang did not have an army large enough to defend against Sima Yi. This deception won the respect of Zhuge Liang's men and his peers, but embarrassed his rival General Sima Yi

The tale of “Zhuge Liang Thrice Enraged Zhou Yu” is a well-known story in China. After the quelling of the Yellow Turbans uprising in the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 AD), local warlords sprang up everywhere in a struggle for control over the country. Cao Cao who defeated his arch-rival Yuan Shao and gained full control of the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River stood out as the strongest. But to the south of the Yangtze River, Sun Quan and Liu Bei occupied the eastern and western areas, respectively, and were much weaker initially. After Cao Cao unified the region north of the Yellow River, he pushed his army across the river and launched an assault on southern regimes. Acting under the suggestion of Zhuge Liang, Liu Bei's advisor, the forces of Liu Bei and Sun Quan formed a united front against Cao Cao. Zhou Yu was the chief military commander of Sun Quan, a position he had held since the age of 24. He was handsome and talented. His wife was considered a great beauty. He excelled in

both the civil and military arenas. At the age of 34, he commanded the joint forces of Liu Bei and Sun Quan and won an overwhelming victory against Cao Cao in Chibi Battle (near present Puyin in Hubei Province), even though Cao Cao's army outnumbered their army by nearly 10 to 1.

Unfortunately Zhou Yu had tragic character flaws: he was prone to frequent temper tantrums. He was also overly competitive, narrow-minded, conceited, and frivolous. He became intensely jealous of the talents and wisdom of Zhuge Liang (Liu Bei's advisor) and considered him his number 1 enemy. Instead of trying to learn from Zhuge Liang, Zhou Yu was always looking for a chance to eliminate him. Zhuge Liang was a much better person. He was generous, forgiving, modest, prudent, diligent in learning, and farsighted. He was content to work behind the scene and let Zhou Yu enjoy the limelight during the battle of Chibi. But Zhou Yu kept backing him into the corner, and kept trying to kill him. Zhuge Liang was left with no choice but to defend himself.

After the great win at the Battle of Chibi, Sun Quan and Liu Bei both had their eyes on Jingzhou, a crucial military base occupied by Cao Cao's army. Zhou Yu was conceited and believed that he could take Jingzhou with ease. But he was seriously wounded by a poisonous arrow in the ensuing battle. It took several ferocious battles before he finally managed to score a victory against Cao Ren, the military commander of Jingzhou. In the meantime, Zhuge Liang forged a military order in Cao Cao's name. His general, Zhang Fei, was able to use it to waltz his way into Jingzhou and took Jingzhou effortlessly. Zhou Yu was so furious that he

screamed very loudly, which caused the arrow wound that had just healed to burst open. This was the first enragement of Zhou Yu.

The second enragement of Zhou Yu happened when Zhou Yu had Sun Quan ask Liu Bei to marry Sun Quan's baby sister. Zhou Yu never intended the marriage to take place. It was just a ruse to bring Liu Bei to the kingdom of Wu so Zhou Yu could assassinate him. But Zhuge Liang saw through Zhou Yu's ploy easily. Under his direction, Liu Bei quickly married Sun Quan's baby sister and then the two of them fled back to Su (today's Sichuan province), Liu Bei's power base. Zhou Yu tried to catch Liu Bei before Liu Bei arrived in Shu, but he was defeated by Liu Bei's army that Zhuge Liang had stationed there ahead of the time. Zhou Yu ended up watching Liu Bei's boat sailing away. He was enraged. Meanwhile, Zhuge Liang arranged for the soldiers on the boat to shout in unison: "The brilliant scheme of General Zhou Yu to conquer China ends up in the loss of both the Lady of Sun and the lives of Sun's troops!" This made Zhou Yu even madder. He screamed loudly and collapsed on his boat. This was the second enragement of Zhou Yu.

The third one happened when Zhou Yu planned to conquer Jingzhou by pretending to invade Western Su. But Zhuge Liang saw through the scheme, and exposed the ruse. Zhou Yu could not bear the humiliation. He roared desperately and died soon afterwards. Just before he died, he lamented: "O God, since you have created Zhou Yu, why did you also create Zhuge Liang?" His last words revealed his absolute jealousy of Zhuge Liang even at the end of his life. He

would only be satisfied with being the very best and would never be happy with being second best!"

### **4.3 The Background of The Society**

Luo Guanzhong lived in late of Yuan Dynasty until early of Ming Dynasty. There are many speculation of the time and the place when he was born. We can say that he was born around 1315-1318 AD in the area around Taiyuan or Hangzhou or Jiangnan. He was famous of his Romance of The Three Kingdoms and Water Margin ( Editing and Completing the work of Shi Nai`nan) in Yuan dynasty era.

Yuan Dynasty was the biggest of the China ever had. It consisted of Russia and Asia. Yuan Dynasty was first China foreign-led dynasty. It was founded by Kublai Khan, the leader of vast Mongol Empire and the grandson of Genghis Khan. Yuan Dynasty is reaching its peak when Kublai Khan introduced paper money instead of hard and heavy gold and silver.

Although its glory and power in military, The Yuan lost its glory overtime. There are some reasons of it. First, The Mongol is a nomadic warlord clan. The leader of the clan will be called as Khan. The internal conflict between the Mongols led it into another war between Kublai Khan and another candidate of Khan. Second, Kublai Khan chose Dadu ( Beijing) as the capital of Yuan. It made a crack in Mongol unity. The Mongols feeled that Kublai Khan lost his ways and wasn`t loyal to Mongols. The mongols tribes in Russia and west of big mongol region denied him as the leader. Third, the foreigners became rulers and administrators. Kublai Khan created 4 class structure with Genghis Khan's clan at

the top, Mongols next, other foreigners who were installed in official positions next, and the Chinese at the bottom. This created a lot of resentment among many of the people. They exacted a lot of wealth from many tributary states, which they used to fund their wars and to live extravagantly. Forth, The Mongols didn't like the old Chinese literature, philosophy, or culture. They preferred theatrical entertainment with a lot of action and Mongol-style music, big feasts, and parties. Fifth, During his reign, the value of the paper currency was devalued by about 80 percent (Since the Mongol rulers could print as much paper currency as they wanted, they printed too much and the value of the money kept dropping). This procedure enriched the court and the Mongols relative to the rest of the population but impoverished the population in general, especially the rich Chinese merchants and officials. Sixth, natural disasters, such as epidemics, droughts, and floods, brought suffering and death to the peasants. Seventh, a rebellion, people felted that the Yuan didnt have the mandate of heaven to rule, more over with poverty and disaster it trigger massive rebellion. The Red Turban Rebellion attacked the Yuan empire capital of Dadu (Beijing) and gained control of it. The Yuan court fled northwards. Mongolia became the final home of the Yuan Dynasty clans. Mongolians kept trying to recapture the empire but they failed.

Luo Guanzhong is a native Chinese. At that time Kublai Khan is an invader from the north. The Yuan policy by Kublai Khan oppressed the native Chinese people. Luo Guanzhong's work of Romance of The Three Kingdoms triggered the patriotism that slept inside the people. Later he edited and completed The Water Margin which stories is about 108 outlaws in Song Dynasty, It gives

another pushed to rebellion of Chinese people. The Rebellion is called Red Turban Rebellion inspired of the rebellion in Romance of The Three Kingdoms, The Yellow Turban Rebellion. Later the remnants of Yuan dynasty forced to flee to the north back to the Mongolia after the capital of The Yuan, Dadu ( Beijing) taken by the Rebels. The Yuan failed in their attempts to retake the empire and stayed at the north. After Yuan dynasty collapsed, it was replaced by Ming dynasty. It was marked by re-establishment of rule by Han ruling house ( native people of China).

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This last chapter mainly presents the conclusion and the suggestion of this thesis. The analysis in the previous chapter are concluded and finally the researcher will attempt to suggest some important matter concerning to the discussion of this thesis.

#### **5.1. Conclusions**

1. After Zhuge Liang accepted Liu Bei's offer to be the advisor, he advise Liu Bei to ally with Wu against Cao Cao. Cao Cao is sovereign of north and central China while Wu is strong hereditary warlord clan of South. Cao Cao is unchallenge in North so Zhuge Liang use Wu to hinder Cao Cao until Liu Bei can stand against him in equal strength. When Wu is battling against Wei in Chibi. Zhuge Liang commands some Liu Bei's troops to attack Cao Cao force secretly without Wu or Wei know Then when Wu defeated Wei and pushed Wei to north, Wu find that Liu Bei take Cao Cao former cities that should be Wu's. Zhuge Liang reasons that Liu Bei borrows it from Wu for a while. Zhuge Liang take west China from Liu Zhang's although Liu Zhang has a same surname with his lord, Liu Bei. Zhuge Liang insists that to stand on equal strength against Wu



and Wei, Liu Bei needs to have his own land, more over Hanzhong (in west China) is where the founder of west Han, Liu Bang ruled. (Liu Bei is descendant of Liu Bang. By taking Han Zhong and declare himself King of Hanzhong, People will support him in the prestige of Liu Bang's name. (at that time Cao Cao used Emperor name to kill Liu Bei and called him the traitor of Han. So as the countermeasure Zhuge Liang crowns Liu Bei as The King of Hanzhong and to remind people of China of Liu Bang's figure.) after Liu Bei died, Zhuge Liang knows that he has little time to unite China because the chaos is dragging too long. So he declares the campaign to the north but utterly failed and died in the middle of battle caused of overworking himself)

2. Zhuge Liang's forefathers were prominent servants of the state, but he was orphaned early in his youth. As a child, he was forced to flee his home province of Shantung during the slaughter of 400,000 civilians by Cao Cao, the powerful warlord of the Wei state. The origin of his knowledgebase in "science, statecraft, and art" is unknown to many. It has been said that much of his learning was through his own process of researching and self-teaching. Other stories have Zhuge Liang learning from Pang De Gong (a famous educator-thinker of that era). He always used his wit in battle. In disadvantage battle against Cao Cao's one million strong, he used fire attack to obliterate Cao Cao force by using wind to his advantage. He take West China for Liu Bei because he know that area is hard to tranverse without a guide so it is a easy to defense place.

3. Society creates Literature and The Literature implies The Society. This can be found in Luo Guanzhong`s The Romance of The Three Kingdoms. The writer who was a native chinese used the work to protest toward goverment and to remind the people of China who they were and How they lived. The people was oppressed by The “ foreign-dynasty” and lost their right and honor. They were reminded of the pride and honor of the past. It triggered their anger and patriotism to stand against the oppression.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

1. Even the most conservative historians can't announce that they know the whole truth. Some extreme opinion regards history study as an academic word game in schools. Writing history is just writing novels. Apparently, more persuasive thinking requires us not only to admit that we don't know the whole truth, but also to try our best to discover the true history and write is down.
2. Romance of The Three Kingdoms is much more popular than History of Three Kingdom because few people like to read the novel, let alone the orthodox history book. But what makes it popular because the story is adapted into movie and games platform. Nowadays the masses like to watch movie and play games. The generation of last decades can be called a generation growing up with computer. So, by adapting the history into movie or games is the best way to popularize it.

3. Sociology of Literature is a good way to know the society or the history implies in the story. It helps you know why the writer writes or How they writer lives at that time. It gives a different perspective and feels so we can dive deeper into the story and feels the emotion of the writer. It means we know the intent of the writer so that we can grasp the value and message without misunderstanding the content.

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# APPENDIX

## SUMMARY

Romance of The Three Kingdoms is an epic historical novel by Luo Guanzhong. It tells about the fall of the Han dynasty ( 206 BC – 221 AC ), the rise of the three kingdoms ( Shu, Wei and Wu ) and the rise of the Qin dynasty. The Han is desctructed by corruption and greed of the official and the nobles. Its emperor has no true power while peasants live in a poor and oppressed living. These cause many rebellion by both peasants and nobility. The peasants want a better living condition and the nobles want more land and riches.

In amid of these chaos, people with noble-cause rise to change the situation. The first is Liu Bei. He is the decendant of the Han founder, Liu Bang. He starts his journey from being a small army captain that drafted to suppress the Yellow Turban rebellion. He meet Guan Yu ( Kuan Kong) and Zhang Fei who are in journey. They are touched by Liu Bei`s concern and love of the people decided to follow him. Later they make an oath of fraternity that later is known as Oath of The Peach Garden. In this story Liu Bei is portrayed as kind hearted person. He is loved by people whenever he goes. Although he has no land, people are following him everywhere. It makes Cao Cao regards him as dangerous person because he can get the heart of the people. Later Liu Bei will be the emperor of Shu. Shu is situated in the west of China where the area is hard to navigate.

The second is Cao Cao. Cao Cao ( Meng De) is an noble birth person. His father is high position official of the emperor of Han. Cao Cao is depicted as an intelligent, cunning, ruthless and poetic. He excels in both the sword and the pen. He is famous of his quote “ i would rather betray the world than have the world betrays me”. His military campaign is started in the central area near capital. He later control the emperor like a puppet when he becomes a prime minister. The he decrees to war against other warlord in the name of the emperor (including Liu Bei although Liu Bei is called imperial uncle by the emperor). He later proclaims

himself as the emperor of Wei. Wei is situated in the center of China where the population is abundant.

The third is Sun Quan. Sun Quan is the second son of The Sun Jian, the famous Tiger of Jiangdong. The Sun Family is the descendant of the famous strategist Sun Tzu. Sun Quan is shadow by the reputation of his father and brother. Later because the death of both, he is crown ad the head of the Sun Family. He fight against Cao Cao together with Liu Bei in a famous battle, the battle of Red Cliff where he and Liu Bei must fight agains Cao Cao`s one million army. He later marry her sister to Liu Bei in a plot to assassinate him but fail. He is depicted as weak but respected leader. He doesnt have the charisma nor the brave of his father and brother. He is later crown as the emperor of Wu. Wu situated in the east of China where the area divided by many rivers that makes Wu has the strongest navy of all.