

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literary works have a close relationship with the life of human being, and the problems of life actually become an initial source of any work of art. It has generally been thought that literatures reflecting author's feeling or idea is often recognized as being lived to life. As one of literary works, novel also deals with the closeness to life. Realities, as a source to create a literary work, can be learned from social life or some events in her circumstances. Everything in this life can be taken by an author as the backgrounds or the reason to write ideas about the problem of life itself. Hard problem can cause a traumatic experience, but must be fight to solve its problem.

In analysis of psychoanalytic, the definition of trauma is "an event in the subject's life defined by its intensity, by the subject's incapacity to respond adequately to it, and by the upheaval and long-lasting effects that it brings about in the psychical organization" (La Planche and Pontalis, 1973: 465). The differences between notions of trauma according to Freud (1958) and according to Lacan (1973), and the theoretical direction contemporary scholars take can be largely influenced by which version resonates with them. According to Freud (1958) "trauma is retroactively induced when excess psychic excitations penetrate the ego defenses and it can be worked through in the analytic setting by binding the excess forces together". Then according to

Lacan (1973) “psychological trauma is a type of damage to the psyche that occurs as a result of a severely distressing event”.

According to Friedman (2003: 106) “someone’s attitudes can also change as the result of traumatic experiences over which she had no control. These changes may occasion deep rifts in her relationships with close others”.

Lacan notes, “there’s an anxiety-provoking apparition of an image which summarizes what we can call the revelation of that which is least penetrable in the real, of the real lacking any possible mediation, of the ultimate real, of the essential object which isn’t an object any longer, but this something faced with which all words cease and all categories fail, the object of anxiety par excellence” (Lacan, 1973: 164). Temporary Lacan compose reference to the encounter with Real as traumatic. His theory advice that this encounter just acts as a place-holder and the true trauma only happen belatedly and through repetition. This repetition of such events can enable symbolic meaning where the “scene was traumatized, elevated into a traumatic Real, only retroactively, in order to help (the patient) to cope with the impasse of his symbolic universe” (Zizek, 2006: 4-73).

Certain forms of trauma, such as deliberate abuse and/or witnessing violence, continuing discrimination, poverty, and subsequent chaotic living condition are directly related to chronic fear and anxiety, with serious long-term effects on health and other life outcomes. There are many factor that can make someone got ttrauma such as by man-made or natural disasters likes war, abuse, violence, earthquakes, mechanized accidents such as: train, car, or

plane or ship, etc) or medical emergencies. There are some common behavioral responses to stressors including the proactive, reactive, and passive responses. Proactive responses include attempts to address and rectify the stressor before it has a real effect on the lifestyle. Then different with proactive, reactive responses occur after the stress and trauma may occur, and more aimed at correcting or minimizing damage from stressful event. The last is passive response, it is often characterized by an emotional numbness or ignorance of a stressor.

They are capable of being proactive can often cope with stressor and more likely to be able well with unexpected situations. On the other perspective, the more reactive they will often have more visible effect of unexpected stressor. In the case of people who are passive victims of stressful events are more likely to suffer long-term traumatic effects and often impose overcome intentional activity. These observations may suggest that the level of trauma associated with a victim is related to such independent coping abilities. The experience and results of psychological trauma can be assessed in several ways.

In times of war, the psychological trauma has been known as shell shock or combat stress reaction. Psychological trauma can cause an acute stress reaction that can lead to posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The main symptoms of PTSD consist of four types, such as: trauma: i.e. intense fear, reliving: i.e. flashbacks, avoidance behavior: i.e. emotional numbing, and

hyper vigilance: i.e. irritability. Psychological trauma is treated with therapy and psychotropic medications.

Previous issues are being the major concerns, an Indonesian author and journalist Okky Puspa Madasari or many people known as Okky Madasari. Okky was born on October 30th 1984 in Magetan, East Java Indonesia. She was graduated from Gadjah Mada University in International Relations Department in the 2005. Then got Bachelor Degree in Political Science. She has chosen to be a journalist and writer since, she was graduation. She took sociology for her Master's degree from the University of Indonesia in 2012.

Abdul Khalik is Okky's husband. He is a journalist with English-language newspapers in Indonesia such as: The Jakarta Post in 2003-2012, and Jakarta Globe in 2012-present. They met 2008 in Bali, when both of them covered the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) then they married in December 2008. In each of her novel, Okky always acknowledges her husband as the first reader and partner in discussion for ideas for her novels. She taught her husband is the best partner for her in everything.

Okky Puspa Madasari reflected traumatic experiences in her novel *The Outcast* which received Khatulistiwa Literary Award in 2012. First *The Outcast* as written in Bahasa Indonesia entitled *Maryam* and being published by Gramedia in 2008. It's then being translated into English by Makna Sinatria in 2013. She is the youngest ever to win this prestigious award at the age of 28. Selected novel three consecutive years by same award. Her first novel is

Entrok, tells about life under totalitarian and militarism during the Indonesia's New Order era, then has been translated into English and was published in July 2013 under the title of *The Years of the Voiceless*.

Novels which has been done by Okky consistently voice human rights and freedom, and always against any form of repression. Okky is a realist, with all of her novels attempting to portray the face of Indonesia. As long as she tells mostly about Indonesia and its people. The issues she carries in her novels showcase basic and universal humankind's problems. In various interviews, Okky has clearly positioned herself on many ways. Not only appealing to the masses or attract a wide readership but also she believes that writing is a way of fighting for the progress of humanity. In her novels, she also consistently tried to voice the problems in society likes discrimination, oppression and unfairt treatment by the state or the ruling elites.

In her interviews and speeches, Okky told that she reads Karl Marx and it was influenced by the spirit of his human liberation ideas, but above all she believes in individual freedom and human creativity. For her, ultimate freedom could only be achieved through freeing in individual creativity. At the same time her views have been very clear in her novels, speeches and interviews. She actively voices the need for generation to take sides with the minority are not protected and weakest part of the community and joined street demonstrations to condemn the use of violence by the state, the police and mass organizations. She was strongly against religious-based organizations which take the law into their hands and use their power to oppress the weak

minority groups in Indonesia. Her novel has won nation-wide praises with Apsanti Djokosujatno. He is one of Indonesia's prominent literary critic from the University of Indonesia, claiming that they had categorized as canon and will become classic. She goes further to dub her as the next Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

This novel narrated the story of Maryam. She was an Ahmadi. She lives in Transito West Nusa Tenggara. She has been accused of heresy since she was born. She has been considered deviant and should be excluded. In the name of faith and love, her marriage sacrificed. In the name of God, she and her family were expelled and their home was destroyed. It all had happened seven years ago. Now Maryam and hundreds of ahmadi's family live in a refugee camp at a small and cramped government owned building in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. The story of Maryam is a sad tragedy within a country full of beauty. So, there are so many traumatic experiences which faced by Maryam and her family and also other Ahmadi's family. What they need are justice and serenity.

Not only in West Nusa Tenggara, but in other island in Indonesia, Indonesian Ahmadi always getting unfair treatment from the government and the persecution of the community. They always assume that Ahmadi as heretical faith, so that they have to get rid of Ahmadi from Indonesia. For example quote by *the muslim times* "a total of five houses in Kampung Cisalada, Ciampea District, Bogor, West Java, were damaged. Foreign journalists' coverage of Ahmadiyah activities reportedly fuelled the

clashes....five Ahmadis homes were damaged by stone-throwing plate, glass windows and roof tiles smashed by Kampung Kebon Kopi villagers. Another case of Ahmadiyah that is killing of Ahmadiyah followers in Cikeusik, Banten province, the violence remains unresolved one year later. Human rights activists and Ahmadiyah followers marked Monday, a year after the brutal attack, with questions as to why the government had been so slow in processing the case. Three members of the minority Muslim sect died in the attack, five were badly injured and gruesome footage of the event. Aside from the 25 Ahmadis displaced from Cikeusik, hundreds more were forced to flee hometowns for fear of their safety (<http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/news/a-year-later-indonesias-ahmadis-still-wait-for-justice/496264>). There are many more cases of violence and injustice against of Ahmadi and what they need is about justice.

The writer has several reasons to analyzing this novel because this study is important to be done because the pedagogical element of empowerment in *The Outcast* novel. Give empowering to the students are vital factors that will build a better academic atmosphere, because this novel gives the new horizon about traumatic experiences in psychoanalytic. The second, as teacher to be, the writer find that this novel is valuable to be studied because this novel give big contribution to be carried out to enlarge, give more knowledge to her profession as a teacher. The third Indonesia is the house of democratic transition in which the life of minority, women, and disabled groups are often being reprimanded. The last, psychology aspect is very

interesting to create the literary works. They depict the psychic condition of human being through their literary works. Here, traumatic experiences as a part of psychological studies. That is why the writer is encouraged to entitle the research as the following: Traumatic Experiences in Okky Madasari's *The Outcast* (2012).

B. Limitation of the Study

The writer will focus on the analysis traumatic experiences in Okky Madasari's *The Outcast* (2012) by using psychoanalytic theory.

C. Problem Statement

Major problem statement is to unveil traumatic experiences by employing psychological approach.

1. How is traumatic experience described in Okky Madasari's *The Outcast* (2012)?
2. What are the effects of traumatic experiences reflected in Okky Madasari's *The Outcast* (2012)?

D. Objectives of the Study

Objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To unveil traumatic experience described in Okky Madasari's *The Outcast* (2012).
2. To explain the effect of traumatic experiences in Okky Madasari's *The Outcast* (2012).

E. Benefits of the Study

By presenting this thesis, the writer hopes that it will give some benefit as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The study is projected to give novel contribution and information to the large body of knowledge particularly in the literary studies.

2. Practical Benefit

This study is expected to enrich a knowledge and experience of the writer and other students at UMS and other Universities who have interested in research literature on the novel especially in issue traumatic experience or in psychoanalytic anaalysis.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer wants to organize this research and divided into five chapters. *Chapters I* consist of background of the study, object of the study, problem statement, limitation of study, objective of the study, benefits to the study and research paper organization. *Chapter II* is the previous studies and underlying theory that consists of notion of psychoanalytic theory and traumatic experiences theory. *Chapter III* deals with the research method. It consist of type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data. *Chapter IV* contains the analysis of traumatic experience based on psychological theory and discussion. *Chapter V* contains conclusion and suggestion.