

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the study

Everyone who has a relationship certainly wants to marry with her/his couple, to live together, to have children and new family. Marriage is the purpose for whoever wants to have better life than before, because they can live together with their soulmate in their life. Anthropologists have proposed several competing definitions of marriage in an attempt to encompass the wide variety of marital practices observed across cultures(Duran: 1997).

*Eva Illouz argues "that the 'love' (companionate) marriage emerged at the same time as the rise of capitalism in European and American society"." 'Love' is not the raw emotion that Western representations make it out to be, but a cultural construction shaped by the social and economic conditions of modern industrial society". "Industrialization weakened the ties between extended families, and made the nuclear family the norm" (Illuz: 1997).*

In some jurisdictions cohabitation may constitute a common-law marriage, and in some countries the laws recognize cohabitation in lieu of institutional marriage for taxation and social security benefits. This is the case, for example, in Australia. Common-law marriage is an option pursued by many as a form of resistance to traditional institutionalized marriage; however, in this context, states reserve the right to define the relationship as marital, based only on a history of co-habitation. Marriage laws refer to the legal requirements which determine the validity of a marriage, which vary considerably between countries (Nolo :2009).

Islam religion also commends to marriage, with the age of marriage being whenever the individuals feel ready, financially and emotionally. In Islam, polygyny is allowed while polyandry is not, with the specific limitation that a man can have no more than four legal wives at any one time and an unlimited number of female slaves as concubines, with the requirement that the man is able and willing to partition his time and wealth equally among the respective wives (Leiden : 1995).

There are a lot of novels that tell about marriage norm, for example Okky Madasari's novel with the title *The Outcast*. *The Outcast* novel is written by Okky Madasari. It is appeared in 2012. It is very interesting to be read because this novel reveals some important issues such as religion, politics, and also a muslim movement (Ahmadis). *The Outcast* novel by Okky's shows basic and universal humankind's problems, which describes how Ahmadis are violently thrown away from their own home and homeland without any protection from the government.

*The Outcast* novel by Okky Madasari won the 2012 Khatulistiwa Literary Award. It deals controversy with themes of ahmadis that are considered wrong cult in islamic religion. Okky Madasari also writes about the islamic religion in this novel. She has said that the stories portray some of her experience, such as her loss of religion which is reflected by the priest, *The Outcast*. Okky also includes passages reflecting the ahmadis movement (Munawar, 2012).

*The Outcast* has been translated into two languages and won several awards, including the 2012 Khatulistiwa Literary Award that caused a sensation and controversy among Indonesian intellectuals and artists. It was acclaimed by many reviews and was considered a new milestone in Indonesian literature (Munawar, 2012).

*The Outcast* novel was written by Okky Madasari, a young female of Indonesia. Okky Puspa Madasari or Okky Madasari was born in Magetan, East Java, 30 October 1984. She graduated from Gadjah Mada University's International Relations Department in 2005 with Bachelor Degree in Political Science. She has chosen to become a journalist and writer ever since her graduation. In 2012, she took sociology for her Master's degree from the University of Indonesia. Okky Madasari is an Indonesian author and journalist. Okky married to Abdul Khalik, a journalist with English-language newspapers in Indonesia (The Jakarta Post, 2003-2012, and Jakarta Globe, 2012-present). They met when both of them covered the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in Bali in January 2008 before they married in December 2008. In each of her novel, she acknowledges her husband as the first reader and partner in discussion for ideas for her novels (Munawar, 2012).

Her novels have won nation-wide praises, with Apsanti Djokosujatno, one of Indonesia's prominent literary critic from the University of Indonesia, claiming that they are already categorized as canon and will become classic.

She goes further to dub her as the next Pramoedya Ananta Toer (Munawar, 2012).

Okky's first novel, *Entrok* (2010), tells a story about how Indonesians live under the ruthless dictatorship of Suharto's regime and how they struggled to survive under oppression of the military's dominance. Her second novel *86* (2011) vividly describes the prevalent corruption within the country and especially among its civil servants. The novel was shortlisted as top five in the Khatulistiwa Literary Award in 2011. Her third novel *Maryam* (2012) which describes how Ahmadis are violently thrown away from their own home and homeland without any protection from the government won the 2012 Khatulistiwa Literary Award. *Pasung Jiwa* is her latest novel, released in May 2013. It addresses individual struggle to break free from his or her own individual limitation as well as the caging of norm, tradition, religion, state and economic dominance of the few riches. The novel was shortlisted by the Khatulistiwa Literary Award in 2013 (Munawar, 2012).

*The Outcast* novel tells about Maryam a young girl that grows up in muslim movement (Ahmadis), She falls in love with Alam, the man who married her. But she must choose between her religion or him. But finally she choose to leave her religion and married Alam. The major characters are Maryam. Then the minor characters are Alam, Mr and Mrs khairudin, Mr. and Mrs.Zull, Umar, Mr. And Mrs. Ali, and Fatimah.

The story begins with the return of Maryam to his hometown, Gerupuk, Gegerung, Mataram, West Lombok, which has failed to build a

household. Now her hometown has turned into a village filled with suspicion, discomfort, alienation and fear and no longer a romantic place to reminisce. Unhealthy fact is due to the endless conflict between the local Muslim community with the Ahmadiyah congregation society, where parents and Maryam themselves as followers.

Sadness and regret that even more prolonged Maryam whack because she hurt her parent's heart for the second time, especially her mother. Maryam returned to Lombok intended not to help her congregation, but to make up for the guilt and remorse she told her mother. With using multiple flashbacks, Maryam told the reason why she chose a different path with the doctrine. Feel fear that she is an Ahmadi, causing her parent to take action against Ahmadi's rules. Guilt to the heart of her mother cause her to quit her escape. Precisely with the return to the bosom of her mother. Maryam who also returned to the environment of Ahmadi, Maryam makes conflict more hurt, scared, uncomfortable and sad increasingly raging in feel.

The climax of Genesis begins in some settings, first, when Maryam met with Nuraini, playmates once, after the familiar feel suddenly Maryam and Umar faced stifling conditions, they were expelled from their village.

The second climax occurs when the contents of monthly recitals seven Maryam. Strain peaked and tense when the police came strongly urged residents to leave their house. The fear Ahmadi, sadness and anger are sticking in a narrative that is dramatized by the collapse of an old lady and the weeping mothers Ahmadi and children.

The third climax occurs at the funeral Mr. Khairuddin. The strain peaking though the funeral seconds in Gerupuk, which should have forgiven people, but instead told people remain vehemently rejected the Ahmadiyah. This is work patterns of collective truth, that the Ahmadiis are considered heretical when it the stamp misguided, perverted yes forever, regardless relatives, neighbors or close relatives.

The conflict in the cemetery became the most serious climax when have clash. Salvation religious community spirit causing the Tuan Guru aggressively suppress and terrorize citizens Ahmadi to force them back to the teaching that they think is right

There are some reasons why the writer is interested in analysing this novel. Firstly, *The Outcast* is a depiction of the realities of life with all kinds of problems. Secondly, *The Outcast* deals explicitly with themes of important issues such as religion, politics and also a muslim movement (Ahmadiis). *The Outcast* issues she carries in Okky's novels showcase basic and universal humankind's problems. Thirdly, *The Outcast* novel also reflects the religion which is reflected by the priest. Last, marriage norm of thought that becomes the main issue of this novel is reflected well.

The first reason is *The Outcast* novel is a depiction of the realities of life with all kinds of problems. So the reader can take some values in the novel, such as appreciating other people, sacrificies, condour, and firmness. Okky Madasari has said the stories reflect some of her imajination in the reality of life (*The Outcast* novel).

The second reason is *The Outcast* deals explicitly with themes of religion, politics, and also muslim movement (Ahmadis). So the rebellion of a woman trapped in the exclusivity of religious communities in Lombok West Gegerung. She rebelled against the values of family, community revolted and rebelled against the hegemony over the powerlessness of the state to create a sense of comfort of its citizens. Admittedly there are some facets that can be found in Marry, the study of Family Sociology, Sociology of Religion, Politics Religious Harmony, and the Anthropology of Religion. In this paper, The writer only researches the Sociology of Religion and Conflict Resolution.

The third reason is *The Outcast* novel also reflects the religion which is governed by the priest. So the Ahmadiyah is an Islamic religious movement founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1835-1908) in 1889 in a small town called Qadian in Punjab state, India. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad claimed to be the Mujaddid, al Masih and Al Mahdi. It is about a faith for worship their GOD with different ways than most of the muslims. According to Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, his mission is to revive Islam and enforce Islamic Sharia. The objective established by its founders Ahmadiyah is to rejuvenate Islamic moral and spiritual values.

The fourth reason is Marriage norm that becomes the main issue of this novel. Marriage norm is reflected in some situations by the writer such as when the couple people love each other and have relationship, they will do anything for each other. So in the *The Outcast* novel Maryam must loss her religion for her love and marriage.

The last reason why the researcher chose the title is because the *The Outcast* novel, tells about Maryam life, love, and ahmadiyah society. Then the abstract from the research is about the marriage norm of Maryam lives that connect to ahmadiyah society, who is not normally marriage norm because there are some requirement for having marriage at ahmadiyah society and that become a conflict in Maryam life, so that become the conflict climacs in this story that the researcher want to research using psychoanalytic approach.

Sigmund Freud is known as the first man who introduces the theory of psychoanalytic theory in 1856. The theories and practice of Sigmund Freud provide the fondation for psychoanalytic criticism. While working with patients whom he diagnosed as hysterics, Freud theorized that the root of their problems was psychological, not psysical (Bressler, 1942:149).

When analysing literary texts, the psychoanalytic theory could be utilized to decipher or interpret the concealed meaning within a text, or to better understand the author's intentions. Through the analysis of motives, Freud's theory can be used to help clarify the meaning of the writing as well as the actions of the characters within the text.

Based on the data above, the writer analyzes *The Outcast* novel by using psychoanalytic approach to dig up about marriage norm of thought entitled **MARRIAGE NORM REFLECTED AT OKKY MADASARI'S *THEOUTCAST* NOVEL 2014 PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**. To achieve the purpose of the study, the writer analyzes the novel on its nature of literary, nature of author and nature of society.



## **B. Literature Review**

*The Outcast* novel is interesting novel to be read. As far as the writer concerns, the research on *The Outcast* novel has been conducted by some people. The researcher who researched about *The Outcast* novel is conducted by Dr. Munawar Ahmad, Religion sociology lecturer at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. He concludes that Okky Madasari *The Outcast* is considered as an Indonesian ideology writer.

This novel's type is fiction or imagination of the author self, borrowing the notion of fiction, as Product of Imagination - Fiction Imagination pure forms in the reader, partially Because this novel is fabricated from pure creativity and is not truth; When the reader reads a passage from a novel he or she connects the words to image and visualize the event or situation being read in their imagination, hence the word.

Although the novel is marriage fiction, but the settings above corresponding phenomenon of real - life suffering of the Ahmadiyyah community in Gegerung, Mataram, West Lombok, so that the readers feels that fiction is real existence. The characteristic of this novel is realistic fiction. Realistic fiction strives to make the readers feel as if they are reading something that is actually happening - something that though is not real, is described in a believable way that helps the reader make a picture as if it were an actual event. This can also confuse the reader, making the reader into thinking it is non - fiction.

Based on the description, the researchers above are different with the writer because the writer here wants to conduct a study on Okky Madasari *The Outcast* novel on psychoanalytic prespective. The writer focuses on the reflection on the marriage norm of *The Outcast* novel. The similarities of these researchers are the use of *The Outcast* novel (2014) as the data source.

### **C. Problem Statement**

The problem statement of this paper is “How is marriage norm influence the first marriage of Maryam reflected at Okky Madasari’s *The Outcast* novel 2014 psychoanalytic approach?”

### **D. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study are mentioned as follows:

1. To analyze Okky Madasari’s *The Outcast* novel based on psychoanalytic elements of the novel.
2. To reveal marriage norm by means of psychoanalytic perspective particulary Psychoanalitic Approach.

### **E. Limitation of the Study**

The writer focuses this research in analyzing marriage norm reflected at Okky Madasari’s the *The Outcast* novel 2014 psychoanalytic approach.

## **F. Benefit of the Study**

The study is expected to give benefits as follows:

### **1. Theoretical Benefit.**

The writer wishes that this study can impart a new contribution and information to the larger body of knowledge, especially the literary study on *The Outcast* novel (2014).

### **2. Practical Benefit.**

The study wished to give deeper understanding and enrich both knowledge and experience especially for the writer, generally for other students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta and also can be used as reference by other university students who are interested in literary study on *The Outcast* novel (2014) based on psychoanalytical approach, particularly psychoanalytic approach.

## **G. Research Method**

In this research, the writer analyzes Okky Madasari's *The Outcast* novel 2014. There are five elements that should be taken into account in this research, they are:

### **1. Type of Research**

In writing this study, the writer employs the descriptive qualitative research. Moleong (1983:3) affirms that qualitative research is research which result in the descriptive data in the form observed people or

behaviors. Then the steps of concluding this qualitative study are (1) determining the object of the study, (2) determining the source of the data, (3) determining the method of data collection, and (4) determining the technique of data analysis.

## **2. Object of the Study**

object of the study is *The Outcast* novel by Okky Madasri which is published in 2014. It is analyzed by using psychoanalytic approach.

## **3. Type of the Data and Data Source**

There are two types of data namely primary data and secondary data that are needed to do this research.

### **a. Primary Data**

The primary data are the main data obtained from all the words, dialogues, phrases and sentences in the novel. The primary data source of the study is *The Outcast* novel by Okky Madasri.

### **b. Secondary Data**

Secondary data are the supporting data taken from literary books, criticism, and some articles related to the novel. The secondary data of the study are taken from any information related to the novel.

#### **4. Technique of the Data Collection**

In conducting the study, the writer uses the technique in collecting the data as follows:

- a. Reading the novel repeatedly.
- b. Taking notes of important part in both primary and secondary data.
- c. Underlying the important word, phrases and sentences which are related to the study.
- d. Arranging the data into several part based on its classification.
- e. Selecting the data by rejecting the irrelevant information which does not support the topic of the study.
- f. Drawing conclusion of the analysis that has been already done in the former chapter and formulating its pedagogical suggestion.

#### **5. Technique of the Data Analysis**

In analyzing data, the writer employs descriptive qualitative analysis of content. The steps of technique of the data analysis are compiled as follows:

1. Analyzing the structural elements of the novel. Focus will be paid on the structural analysis of the novel.
2. Trying to decide the psychoanalytic analysis of the literary work. Focus will be paid on the meaning of patriarchy.
3. Making discussion of the finding.
4. Making conclusion.

## H. Paper Organization

The organization of the study is explained in order the reader can understand the content of the paper easier. The organizations are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction, which contains background of the study, literary review, problem statements, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, the benefit of the study, research method, and paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory, it describes the notion of psychoanalytic approach, notion of marriage norm, structural elements of the novel and theoretical application.

Chapter III is structural analysis, it covers (1) The structural elements of *The Outcast* novel, it consists of narrative elements of the novel such as characteristics and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style and theme, (2) Discussion.

Chapter IV is Psychoanalytic analysis of *The Outcast* novel. The writer will present genetic structuralist which relates human facts, collective, subject, world view, structure of work, dialectical conception between comprehension and explanation, and discussion.

Chapter V is the last chapter of this research paper that consists of conclusion and suggestion.