

**ANXIETY OF MARYAM IN OKKY MADASARI *THE OUTCAST* NOVEL
(2012): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**



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**ANXIETY OF MARYAM IN OKKY MADASARI *THE OUTCAST* NOVEL
(2012): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH. RESEARCH PAPER.
MUHAMMDIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA. 2015**

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ABSTRACT

**AGUSTIN CAHYANINGSIH. A320110073. ANXIETY OF MARYAM IN
OKKY MADASARI *THE OUTCAST* NOVEL (2012): A PSYCHOANALYTIC
APPROACH.**

*This research paper aims to know the anxiety of Maryam in Okky Madasari's *The Outcast* novel related with psychoanalytic approach. The objective of the research is to analyze anxiety of Maryam in *The Outcast* novel by using Psychoanalytic approach. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The primary data of the research is *The Outcast* novel by Okky Madasari. The secondary data of the research are taken from any information related to the novel from other books, and internet. The techniques of collecting data are reading the novel, taking notes of important part in both primary and secondary data, underlying the important words, phrases, sentences, arranging the data into several part based on its classification, selecting the data by rejecting the irrelevant information which does not support the topic of the study, and drawing the conclusion. The method to analyze this data is descriptive analysis. Anxiety of Maryam appears in three forms, realistic anxiety related with her worries and her character, Maryam becomes a quite person. Neurotic anxiety where Maryam tries to make a perfect decision in her life and moral anxiety where Maryam feels guilty and worries about what just she makes.*

Keywords: Outcast Novel, Psychoanalytic, Anxiety.

A. Introduction

Literary works consist of many forms such as poem, novel, drama, songs etc. There are literary reviews within, and there can be analyzed by using the researcher using psychoanalytic analysis that is *The Outcast* by Okky Madasari. The novel tells about the inner struggle of Maryam, a woman that is get rid of their own land because of the faith differences. The background of religion and faith is not the reason that makes her feel sad, but the eviction comes from their old neighbor who has been live together in the same village name. She has been accused of heresy since she was born. She has been considered deviant and must be excommunicated. On behalf of faith and love, her marriage is sacrificed. On behalf of God, she and her family were expelled, and their home was destroyed. It has been seven years now that Maryam and hundreds of others live in a refugee camp at a small and cramped government-owned building in Lombok, NTB. The story of Maryam is a sad tragedy within a country full of beauty. What they need is justice (<https://satyaarya.wordpress.com/2014/05/04/maryam-the-story-of-the-outcast/>).

The researcher wants to use Psychoanalytic approach as the literary approach. Psychoanalytic is the psychology method that analyzes about human psychology. This psychoanalysis is the theory from Sigmund Freud, where the focus is on *id*, *ego* and *superego* of human related with conscious and unconscious mind. Below is the reason of the researcher that uses psychoanalytic approach and *the outcast* novel as the focus of analysis.

The first reason is that, *the Outcast* novel is one of the Okky's Novels that was translated in English beside those two novels *The Years of the Voiceless* and *Bound*. The second reason is that this novel tells about the about Indonesia and its people, the issues of universal humankind's problems. The third reason is that, the major character Maryam is the icon of Indonesian mask that is really Indonesia that is never far from the eastern identity, human with no purpose after involving in social problem, race, ethnic, and religion. The fourth is that the psychoanalytic

theory is one of the suitable theories to analyze the impact of the eviction in the major character's psychology. The fifth reason is that, *id*, *ego* and *superego* are the major focus of this analysis, and there are a lot of psychological issues related those three components in the novel, especially major character's psychology.

Based on the data above, the researcher tries to analyze *The Outcast* novel by using a psychoanalytic approach to dig up the major characters' anxiety after the eviction reflected in *The Outcast* novel, the title is **ANXIETY OF MARYAM IN OKKY MADASARI *THE OUTCAST* NOVEL (2012): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH.**

The problem statement of this research focused on the anxiety of Maryam in a problem "How is the anxiety of Maryam in Okky Madasari's *The Outcast* novel related with psychoanalytic approach?"

The objectives of the study are mentioned as follows: first to analyze Okky Madasari's *The Outcast* novel based on the structural elements of the novel, second to reveal the anxiety of Maryam in Okky Madasari's *The Outcast* novel by using Psychoanalytic approach.

There are some researches that are used by the researcher as a guidance of this study, The first literature review is by Novi Diah Haryanti (2012) entitled *Kajian Feminisme pada Novel Maryam Karya Okky Madasari*. Her research is qualitative research and the result is that Maryam when she was young was able to live alone, she never relies her life into others and she proves her self that she can do that and success.

The second analysis has been conducted by Susi Lailatul Musarrofah (PGRI Adi Buana University of Surabaya, 2013) entitled *Konflik Sosial Dalam Novel Maryam karya Okky Madasari*. Her research is qualitative research and the result of her research is that, on Maryam Novel by Okky Madasari could be concluded that the difference in religious beliefs in society could trigger the conflict.

The difference between those researches with this research is that the focus of the approach, the researcher uses psychoanalytic approach. The object is also

different, the researcher uses the English Version of Maryam novel entitled *The Outcast*. While the similarity of these researches is the data source which is the English version of Maryam novel, *The Outcast*.

Freud constructed a model of personality with three interlocking parts; the *Id*, the *Ego* and the *Superego*.

1. *Id*

The term *id* (inner desire) is a Latinised derivation from Groddeck's *das Es*, and translates into English as "it". It stands in direct opposition to the *super-ego*. It stands in direct opposition to the *superego*. It's dominated by the pleasure principle. The *Id* is home base for the instincts. It constantly strives to satisfy the wish impulses of the instinct by reducing tensions. The *Id* serves the pleasure principle, since its sole function is to seek satisfaction of pleasurable drives (Feist & Feist, 2006: 25).

2. *Ego*

The *Ego* comes into existence because the needs of the organism require appropriate transactions with the objective world of reality. The hungry person has to seek, find, and eat food before the tension of hunger can be eliminated (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 33). The *Ego* is said to obey the reality principle and to operate by means of secondary process. The aim of the reality principle is to prevent the discharge of tension until an object which is appropriate for the satisfaction of the need has been discovered (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 34).

3. *Superego*

The *Superego* is the moral arm of personality; it represents the ideal rather than the real and it strives for perfection rather than pleasure. Its main concern is to decide whether something is right or wrong so that it can act in accordance with the moral standards authorized by the agents of society (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 34).

Anxiety is concern and fear especially about what might happen (Hornby, 1995: 16). Anxiety is an ego function which alerts the person to sources of impending danger that must be counteracted or *avoided*. As such, anxiety enables the person to react to threatening situation in an adaptive way (Freud, in Hjelle and Ziegler 1992: 102).

1. Realistic Anxiety

Reality anxiety is a feeling experience as the result of the detection of the danger from other world (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 103). The danger is the situation that makes someone uncomfortable or unpleasant feeling. Feist (1985) explains that realistic anxiety is an experience of fear or real danger in the external world. It is also known as objective anxiety and bears a close resemblance to fear. It is unpleasant feeling about a known danger. For example, a person may experience realistic anxiety while driving in heavy, fast moving traffic. The dangerous situation is real and originates in the external world (Feist, 1985: 31).

2. Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety deals with someone's personal feeling those who fear they actually fear of the *id* system of personality (Hall, 1988: 46). Neurotic anxiety is "defined as apprehension about an unknown danger. The feeling itself exists in the ego, but it originates from *id* impulses."

For example, a person may feel anxious in the presence of teacher, employer, or some other authority figure (Feist, 1985: 31).

3. Moral Anxiety

Moral anxiety has its origin in the conflict between the ego and superego. The ego is threatened by punishment from the superego, the ensuing emotional response. Moral anxiety derives from an objective fear of parental punishment for doing or thinking something that violates the perfectionist dictates of the superego (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 103).

B. Research Method

The writer employs the descriptive qualitative research where Moleong (1983: 3) affirms that qualitative research is research which results in the descriptive data in the form observed people or behaviors. The object of the study is *The Outcast* novel by Okky Madasari which is published in 2014. It is analyzed by using sociological analysis Approach. Type of the Data and Data Source are the primary data the *Outcast* novel by Okky Madasari. The secondary data of the research taken from any information related to the novel such as books, other source and website that related to the study. The technique of collecting data are reading novel, taking important note from primary and secondary data, arranging the data into several part based on its classification, selecting the data by rejecting the irrelevant information which does not support the topic of the study, and drawing the conclusion. The method to analyze of this data is descriptive analysis.

C. Finding and Discussion

1. Finding

a. Realistic Anxiety

The realistic anxiety of Maryam appears in the novel related with her worries with the people in the village who will attack her family. Maryam makes decision to leaves the place and find other place to bury her beloved father. Then she makes decision top bury her father in Mataram, where nobody knows who they are. Her anxiety here is accepting the attack from outside, from the people who hate her family.

“We bury Father in another place,” Maryam said. Her voice weakened. She complied, hiding her anger.
No one answered. No one moved. It was pretty long until Zulkhair moved. “We bury him in Mataram. Come everybody, before it gets dark.” He said, (*Outcast/Madasari/p.239*).

b. Neurotic Anxiety

The neurotic anxiety of Maryam appears when she feels that something happened with Gamal. The strong feeling of Maryam finally appears after Gamal came back from Banten. He acts differently and becomes quitter. Maryam feels anxious about this condition. Something wrong happened when Gamal was in Banten, she feels that Gamal no longer with her and with her family even he is there with them.

She couldn't wait to hear what Gamal's mother would say. Where was the man that she missed so badly? He was alright wasn't he? He was probably just busy in front of his computer finishing off his paper. (Outcast/Madasari/p.22).
Maryam sensed there was something different about Ghamal. He had change since coming back from Banten, where he had visited a steel mill to gather data for his paper. (Outcast/Madasari/p.21)

c. Moral Anxiety

The moral anxiety of Maryam, where she feels guilty about what she has done. She leaves her family to work in Jakarta when the incident happened in Gerupuk. She feels sorry with that, so she wants to fix it, by trying to find her family in Gegerung in the middle of the Ahmadi's conflict. The guilty feeling of Maryam appears because she no longer believes with her family and Ahmadi, but she knows that she loves her family and tries to find them.

The conversation she had with Jamil and Zulkhair had removed all of her feelings, except the urge to meet her family. Maryam knew that what she had done, and what she had been through, meant nothing compared to what had happened to her family. (Outcast/Madasari/p.73).

2. Discussion

The *id* of Maryam appears related with her angry. The *ego* of Maryam appears in the novel related with her decision to separate with her husband

and the rebellion of her with her husband's family. The *superego* of Maryam appears where she tries to protect her ex husband from a bad reputation from her mother.

The anxiety of Maryam appears in three forms, realistic anxiety, neurotic anxiety and moral anxiety. The realistic anxiety of Maryam appears in the novel related with her worries with the people in the village who will attack their family. Maryam makes decision to leave the place and find other place to bury her beloved father. Then she makes decision to bury her father in Mataram, where nobody knows who they are.

The neurotic anxiety of Maryam appears when she feels that something happened with Gamal. Gamal is the man that Maryam loved. So, sometimes she feels that something happened with Gamal she will know it. She feels that something bad happened with Gamal because she knows that at Gamal's home, she acts differently. This feeling is one of neurotic anxiety because Maryam worries about him even if she does not know about what is happening for real.

The moral anxiety of Maryam appears where she feels guilty about what she has done. She leaves her family to work in Jakarta when the incident happens in Gerupuk. She feels sorry with that, so she wants to fix it, by trying to find her family in Gegerung in the middle of the Ahmadi's conflict. In the middle of her moral anxiety, she knows that has to fix it and tries to defend her family in the name of human right.

D. Conclusion

Maryam as a major character and the minor character are Alam the ex husband of Maryam, Mr. and Mrs Khoirudin (Maryam's parent), Umar the last husband of Maryam from Ahmadiyah, Mr. Zul and Mrs. Zul are the new parents of Maryam in Surabaya. The setting of time is *January 2005, the early of, the end of 2000, and July 2005*. The setting of place consists of four cities and provinces

which are dominant in the novel, such as Java, Bali, Jakarta and Surabaya. The plot of the story consists of the beginning where the writer starts the story by telling about the journey of Maryam after she worked in Jakarta. The conflict is the inner conflict of Maryam when she finally finds out that Gamal is changes become a quitter person. The climax of the story appears after the incident that happened related with the eviction of Ahmadiyah. Resolution is ended by the death of Maryam's father. The point of view is coming from the writer, where Okky wants to tell about the strong and patient a woman in the middle of Ahmadi's conflict. The theme of the story that is 'The discrimination can be caused by the deeper faith of something without obeying other faith'.

The anxiety of Maryam appears in three forms, realistic anxiety, neurotic anxiety and moral anxiety. The realistic anxiety of Maryam appears in the novel related with her worries with the people in the village who will attack their family. The neurotic anxiety of Maryam appears when she feels that something happened with Gamal. Gamal is the man that Maryam loved. So, sometimes she feels that something happened with Gamal she will knows it. The moral anxiety of Maryam appears where she feels guilty about what she has done. She feels sorry with that, so she wants to fix it, by trying to find her family in Gegerung in the middle of the Ahmadi's conflict.

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