CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature is the imaginative work that pictures the human life in society which can be enjoyed, understandable, and used by the society also. The author will write the result of this imagination in a form of literary works. The form of those literary work such as drama, poem, short story and also novel. The literary work has its own definition taken from each different literature expert. According to Pradopo (1994: 26) the literary work is as the picture of the world and human life, the main criteria that is putted on the literary work is ‘truth’, or everything that wants to be pictured by the author. Through that process, the reader of their literary work will be able to catch the characteristic of the author related with the world around him/her.

People who work in literature usually represent their work in such kind of literary works. Like the term of literature itself, where literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. Broadly speaking, "literature" is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. Literature represents a language or a people: culture and tradition. But, literature is more important than just a historical or cultural artifact (Pradopo, 1994: 26-27).

Literature introduces us to new worlds of experience means that the literary work is an immediate part of the literary environment, the aggregate of all the socially active literary works of a given epoch and social group. From a strictly historical point of view the individual literary work is a dependent and therefore actually inseparable element of the literary environment (Morris, 2005: 81).

The relationships between literary work and social life, such as the author uses social background in their literary work, such novel, they sometimes tell about the phenomenon around them. The phenomenon can be the social problem related...
with the politic issue, culture issue, crimes, etc. The form of the novel – style, structure, narrative techniques expresses its value system. The work of fiction imitates a world that precedes the text, and critics should recapture that world primarily by formal analysis of the text, although knowledge of the historical context and author are often important (Schwarz, 1986: 4). Based on the above explanation related with the relation between literary work and social life, people can critic everything in literary work. People can critic using many of approach in a form of study analysis, such as sociological analysis and psychological analysis.

Literary works consist of many forms such as poem, novel, drama, songs etc. In this study, the researcher tries to focus on psychology analysis to analyse one of literary works that is novel. The researcher uses psychoanalytic analysis to analyse *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 living 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/).

Okky Puspa Madasari known as Okky Madasari is an Indonesian author. She won an Indonesian major and most celebrated literary prize, Khatulistiwa Literary Award, in 2012 for her third novel, Maryam (Madasari, 2013: 276). At the age of 28, she is the youngest ever to win this prestigious award. Her novels were shortlisted three years in a row by the same award. Okky’s novels consistently voice human rights and freedom, and are always against any form of repression. Okky is a realist,
with all of her novels attempting to portray the face of Indonesia. While 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 issues. More than just appealing to the masses or attracting wide readership, she believes that writing is a way of fighting for the advancement of humanity. In her novels, she also consistently tries to voice problems within the society, including discrimination, oppression and unjust treatment by the state or the ruling elites (https://satyaarya.wordpress.com/2014/05/04/maryam-the-story-of-the-outcast/).

While in a certain ways Okky created the 3 novels that are translated in English. Those three novels such as *The Years of the Voiceless, The Outcast and Bound*. These three novels highlight Indonesia and how Indonesians cope with authoritarian regime, modernism and capitalism as well as nation building, including when they have to deal with differences in religions, ideologies, ethnicities and even races since after the independence from the colonial powers until today. The first novel, *The Years of the Voiceless* tells a story of a difficult relation between a mother and her daughter during a time under Suharto’s totalitarian regime. The second novel, *The Outcast*, highlights the plight of the banned Islamic sect, Ahmadiyah, in Indonesia through the eyes of an Ahmadiyah woman. The third novel, *Bound*, describes how a transgender fights for her freedom, and in general how Indonesians deal with transgender issues, minority groups and religious extremism (https://satyaarya.wordpress.com/2014/05/04/maryam-the-story-of-the-outcast/).

But, on this study, the researcher wants to explore the analysis in one novel of hers entitled *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 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.**

**B. Literature Review**

This researcher uses certain literature review related with the novel. 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 herself that she can do that and success. She does not want if other people belittle against her especially men. She also becomes assertive when she makes a close relationship with Alam. She becomes assertive when she is no longer able to live together with Alam and she divorces him.

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. If viewed from the events on the Maryam Novel by Okky Madasari, it seems clear that the difference of followers on understanding of religious which trigger of conflict on Maryam Novel by Okky Madasari happened.

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.

C. Problem Statement

The problem statement of this research is “How is anxiety of Maryam in Okky Madasari’s The Outcast novel related with 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 the structural elements of the novel.
2. To reveal anxiety of Maryam in Okky Madasari’s The Outcast novel by using Psychoanalytic approach.

E. Limitation of the Study

The writer focuses this research by analyzing the major character’s (Maryam) anxiety related with psychoanalytic approach in Okky Madasari’s The Outcast novel.
F. Benefit of the Study

The study is expected to give benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The researcher hopes that this research can give a new contribution and information to larger body of knowledge, especially the literary study on Okky Madasari’s *The Outcast* novel.

2. Practical Benefit

This study is hoped to give deeper understanding and enrich both knowledge and experience especially for the researcher and generally for other literary students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta and also can be used as reference by other universities student who learned about literature and psychology approach.

G. Research Method

In this research, the researcher analyzes *The Outcast* novel by Okky Madasary. There are five elements that should be taken into account in this research, they are:

1. Type of Research

The researcher employs the descriptive qualitative research on this research. Kirk and Miller (1986) in (Moleong 2007: 2-3) said that the qualitative research is taken from the qualitative observation which is the opposite of quantitative observation, where the quantitative observation, people usually used the numeric or quantity. In brief, descriptive qualitative research is the research employing the method of collecting, describing, classifying and analyzing the data and then drawing conclusion.

2. Object of the data study

The object of this study is *The Outcast* novel by Okky Madasary English version of Maryam novel which 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. The primary data are the main data obtained from all the words, dialogues, phrases and sentences in the novel. The primary data sources of the study are *The Outcast* novel by Okky Madasary.

b. The secondary data are the supporting data taken from literary books, criticism, internet and some articles related to the novel. The secondary data of the research are taken from any information related to the novel from other books, and internet.

4. **Technique of the Data Collection**

In conducting the study, the researcher uses the techniques in collecting the data as follows:

a. Reading the novel repeatedly (more than once).

b. Taking notes of important part in both primary and secondary data (it can be written note or on type on computer)

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 the conclusion of the analysis that has already done in the former chapter and formulating its pedagogical suggestion

5. **Technique of the Data Analysis**

The data then is analyzed based on descriptive qualitative, the analysis without using numeric or number, but it is one by explaining the entire sentences that are formulated systematically. The steps of technique of the data analysis are compiled as follows:
a. Classifying and verifying the data. It means collect and chose the data from the *The Outcast* novel by Okky Madasary based on the psychoanalytic theory.

b. Noting the data that has relationship with the topic on the note book or computer.

c. Interpreting the data based on psychoanalytic the anxiety of the major character in *The Outcast* novel.

d. Drawing conclusion.

**H. Paper Organization**

The organization of this 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 statement, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, the benefit of the study, research method, and paper organizations.

Chapter II is underlying theory; it describes the notion of Psychoanalytical in Literary, notions of anxiety, 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 character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, and theme; (2) Discussion.

Chapter IV is Psychoanalytic analysis of *The Outcast* novel. The researcher will present the anxiety of the major character analyzed with psychoanalytic analysis, and discussion.

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