

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of the Study**

Discussing literary works with all the complexity of the problems of human life and relationships of the literature with human cannot be separated. Literature is a reflection of aspects of human life in which explicit attitudes, behaviors, thinking, knowledge, responses, feelings, imagination, and speculation about the human himself. Literature has become a part of the human experience, from human aspects of his life experiences, although from the aspect of its creator, expressing his inner experience into literature. Reviewed of its creators (authors in literary writing and the handler or the solace of oral literature), a literary work is the inner experience of its creator concerning lives of people within a period and situations a certain cultures. In the literature described the situation and the social life of a society, events, ideas and concepts, and values mandated by the creator through the characters of the story. Literary is the problems of human beings in various lives. Literary work is useful to know the people, culture and its era (Zulfahnur et al 1996: 254). Abrams said (in Pradopo 1995: 254) that the literature reflects society and unavoidably be prepared by society conditions and the forces of his day.

Research a literary works deep-dyed needful knowledge assistive from other sciences. One of them is the sciences of psychology. It is remembered a belles-lettres form a psychological activity, i.e., when the author describes the character and personal character displayed or describes the presentation of figures. Literatures form an imaginative work that is considered a broader sense than fiction works. (Wellek and Warren, 1955: 3-11). As a result of imaginative, literary work as entertainment is also useful to add more experience to the readers. Talking about possessing imaginative literature, there are three types (genres) of literature. There are prose, poetry, and drama. One type of prose is novel. A novel tells the outstanding form of the lives of

people. Exceptionally because this incident was born of conflict, a conflict, which flows majored their fate (Jassin, 1985: 78).

Indonesian literature at this time is brighten up with amend literary works appeared by the Indonesian women writers that nuance different and works of their new. One of the characteristics is courage against the taboo, especially in exploring something's related to sexuality. Novel in Indonesian literature is processing of the social problems of Indonesia since 1920 - late and very popular poet (Hardjana in Imron, 1995: 1). A literary work has a definite theme and mandate that will be delivered to the reader. The theme of sexuality is still considered taboo in society. Controversy concerning of sex or image about erotic things in literature has started long ago. From the point of reception of literature, the word of "taboo" and "moral damage" is forms of negative reception of the readers about the values or norms of represent the literary society at that time the literary works on the theme of sex.

According to Hudson (in Imron, 1995: 1) novel is a masterpiece literature that describes the style, ideals, inspiration and existence, and behavior in public life. This is evidenced by the nature and existence of which is the interpretation of literary works. Every human is an individual different from other individuals. He has the character, temperament, experience, views and feelings that differ from others. However, human life cannot be separated from other humans. The meeting between people that one with another human being always make the conflict, from conflicts between individuals, groups and group members, between group members with the other group members. Because of the very complex, people also often experience conflict in him or inner conflict as a reaction to social situations in their environment.

This study will assess psychological conditions figuring the sexual behavior. The study also reveals the psychological condition in the confront problems encompass life figures, so that make a reaction in an attempt to escape from shackles of their environment. To get clarity on major figures,

science will be used to help assess psychological problems, namely psychology. According Hardjana (1985: 66), "one can observe the behavior of characters in a novel or play with the help of psychology". Besides that, the literature also has structural, aesthetic purposes, interconnectedness or coherence, making specific impacts and most importantly is literature creating three-dimensional or the world, namely the author, literature, and readers.

Literary works produced the writer always show that figures has a character that literature also describes the human psyche, although the author is only to show the character in fiction. With this reality, literary work is always involved in all aspects of life, no exception psychiatry or psychology. It is not independent of the views of dualism that states that human beings are basically made up of body and soul. Event or events that occur in the novel to be lived by figures shown here, the author describes human life with problems or conflicts with the other peoples or conflict with itself. Author plays an important role in the creation of character figures depicted in works of literature. In the novel "*Saman*", Ayu Utami as author tries to give an overview of the realities of life with the various problems that occur in modern human life.

Ayu Utami is one author who is members of Utan Kayu community. She displays considerable heroine number in a novel he wrote. Likewise, the character portrayal carried by the character, so that it reflects the character and resemblance to actual human life compared to the other novels. Thus, the woman figures represent lives of the women in now days so it is interesting to study in-depth. Ayu Utami's novel *Saman's* work is a depiction of the life of society when the novel was created. *Saman* novel is a reflection of the lives of the people of Indonesia under the New Order regime, which occurred in the 1990s, government at that time under the rule of Suharto. During the New Order emerged a new conflict that manifests in the form of student demonstrations protesting some government policies of the New Order, including the lawsuit of land, labor, security approaches, and human rights.

Besides that, Ayu Utami as author wins women contests council roman art Jakarta 1998. Her work entitled *Saman* started by a fragment with a title *Laila Tak Mampir di New York*. *Saman* novel got award *Prince Clause Award*, from the Netherlands. In many eastern societies, novel “*Saman*” invites responses, particularly the sexuality controversy revealed in the novel. Novel “*Saman*” talked about most intimate female organs and talk about sexual issues, particularly on the part of female figures. In *Saman* novel figure of Saman develops sexual relationships with several women. These four female characters in the novel *Saman* include Shakuntala, Laila, Cok, and Yasmin. They are young, educated and career. As like friends, they exchanged stories about the experiences of love, anxiety and their questions in defining women's sexuality.

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The emergence of novel *Saman* moments before the fall of Soeharto regime in 1998, Indonesia had horrendous world literature because it is considered controversial, breaking the taboo in Indonesia, right about the political repression, religious intolerance, and female sexuality. There are those who criticize the novel because reputed too bold and hot in discussing sexual matters. Many also praised her for his portrayal of the novel for what it is, plain, without pretense. In “*Saman*”, Ayu Utami showed courage in storytelling about the existence of the female sex, and pack on the story and sex which is completely different. Likewise wanderings about the world lesbian that really cannot be accepted by culture of Indonesia, Ayu Utami wrote the story with

beautiful metaphor. It could be argued that this novel is brave in fighting taboo in society laden with cultural conversions.

*Saman* novel is a novel that is interesting to study because this novel is about the sexual behavior of figures. The figures are Cok, Yasmin, Saman, Shakuntala, Upi, and Laila. Choke behaves immorality. Yasmin behaves immorality and adultery. Laila has adulterous behavior. Shakuntala has bisexual behavior and immorality. Upi has masturbatory behavior, zoophilia and experiential rape behavior. Deviant behaviors are experienced by Cok, Yasmin, Shakuntala, Upi, and Laila in the world psychology is often referred to sexual behavior.

Sexual psychology has to do with sexual behavior. On essence, the concept of normality and sexuality was very vaguely limited. Therefore, the habits and attitudes perceived as normal by a group of people can be considered as sexual by other cultural groups. What counts as sexual abuse by a few generations before us, e.g. considered normal at this time. Throughout human history, people behave sexually treated by the people of his era in different ways, there were isolated, treated, shackled, tortured terrific, even much anyway that burned and killed. Their behavior is not only considered as pathological behavior, but also regarded as immoral so it should be destroyed (Kartono, 1989: 11).

*Saman* novel is interesting to be studied because it presents the relationship of man and God, a loving relationship among a man and a woman, among parents and children, among men, sex among men and women. The story inside the novel *Saman* closed with psychological elements and Ayu Utami clarifying about sexual behaviors. This study is important, because it reveals the sexual behaviors of the characters. This study is actuality because the problems are about sexual behavior in these days. It is make sexual behavior, from the cases that are mild to serious cases.

Based on the description above, it can be explained in detail the reason for the study as follows:

1. Problem of novel “*Saman*” told about sexual behavior: immorality / promiscuity, bisexuality, fornication, zoophilia, masturbation and rape.
2. Novel “*Saman*” reveals the sexual behavior is complicated.
3. Analysis of novel “*Saman*” is needed to determine the contribution of thought in understanding aspects of life and life basically consists of soul and body.
4. Ayu Utami features controversial issues with eastern culture.

Based on the above explanation, the researcher wants to analyze novel *Saman* by Ayu Utami with the title “**Sexual Behavior Reflected in *Saman* Novel by Ayu Utami (1998): A Psychoanalytic Approach**”.

## **B. Literature Review**

To provide the originality of this research, the writer wants to present three previous researches having close relationship with the research. Literature review serves to provide exposure of the research and analysis that has been done previously. Review of results of previous research and analysis will be presented relating with Ayu Utami's novel *Saman*.

This section presented some of the research that has been published. MARCHING, SOE TJEN (Cambridge University Press: 2007) by title “*Descriptions of Female Sexuality in Ayu Utami's Saman*”. Ayu Utami's *Saman*, published in May 1998, describes female sexuality openly, a factor which has caused some controversy in Indonesia. Several critics have applauded the explicit descriptions of sexuality in this novel, claiming they are means of ‘talking back’ and/or challenging patriarchal authorities in Indonesia. In contrast, some senior and well-known Indonesian writers have alleged that the novel is an example of the increasing Westernisation of their culture. The contemporary debate regarding depictions of sexuality in *Saman*, however, has failed to appreciate the complex post-colonial situation of the novel.

LISTYOWULAN, WIDYASARI (Ohio University: 2010) has made a research entitled “*Narrating ideas of Religion, Power, and Sexuality in Ayu Utami's novels: Saman, Larung, and Bilangan Fu*”. This thesis shows how Utami as a modern female writer has been able to integrate into her works her rich thinking about religion, power, and gender. Towards this end, she has been able to include in her works her knowledge of Catholicism in Indonesia, her extensive observation of Javanese and Balinese local traditions, old legends, her understanding on Indonesian political incidents before 1998, and her personal spirituality. In conclusion, this thesis suggests that Utami offers her audience to re-think the need to separate religion from the state, the necessity to re-explore traditional religions, including their old legends and rituals, and the urgency to re-evaluate the 1965-1998 Indonesian history as a way of ameliorating the lives of contemporary Indonesians.

The second research has conducted by CAMPBELL, MICAELA (University of Victoria: 2005) entitled “*No woman is an island: Reconceptualizing feminine identity in the literary works of Ayu Utami*”. This thesis examines Ayu Utami's contribution to gender discourse in contemporary Indonesian literature. Structuring my analysis of *Saman* (1998) and *Larung* (2001) around the theoretical framework expounded upon by Fredric Jameson in *The Political Unconscious: Narrative as Socially Symbolic Act* (1981). The previous researcher argue that it is the inability of Ayu's novels to fulfill the utopian project of female emancipation from patriarchal structures of containment that succeeds in highlighting emergent as well as persistent ideologies at play within contemporary Indonesian society as it struggles towards a more democratic representation of women. The previous researcher integrate the socialist feminist discourse of Cora Kaplan as well as examine the ideological paradigm of Indonesian feminism as a means of de-centering Jameson's class-centric argument and highlighting changing constructs of feminine identity and sexuality in Indonesian literature. This thesis articulates

the dominant, persistent and emergent ideologies that emerge as textual contradiction in the literary works of Ayu Utami.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the background of the above problems, the problems in this study are as follows:

1. “How does the structure of the building of novel *Saman* by Ayu Utami?”
2. “How is sexual behavior reflected in novel *Saman*?”

### **D. Scope of the Study**

Through the description of the Shakuntala’s life, it is known that almost all his life Shakuntala show defensive aggression in the form of self-affirmation aggression, aggression with the aim to actualize herself. She tried to build a construction of himself as an individual. In this section will clarify how Shakuntala defensive aggression.

Shakuntala defensive aggression is basically more in response to the social and cultural conditions prevailing in the vicinity. Shakuntala culture to be restraint of course socialized through family. All families in a particular culture have beliefs, customs, and common values. During development, the child learns to perform the behavior expected by the culture. One of the expectations is related to sexual roles. Most cultures expect different behavior between men and women. Sexual roles may differ from one culture to another, but in every culture is considered normal if the boys and girls have different personalities just because of one male and the other female. It is said that human development is determined by continuous interaction between heredity (genetics) with the environment. One's experience depends on specific cultural, social groups, and family where he grew up. Every culture has different methods in terms of raising a child.



## **E. Objectives of the Study**

1. Describing the structure of the building of novel “*Saman*” by Ayu Utami.
2. Describing sexual behavior reflected in novel “*Saman*” by Ayu Utami by a Psychoanalytic Approach.

## **F. Benefits of the Study**

This study is expected to work well and can reach best research purposes. It is able to generate reports that systematic and useful in general.

### **1. Theoretical Benefits**

- a. This research is expected to increase knowledge about analysis of literary studies in Indonesia, especially in the research of Indonesian novel utilizing psychological theory of literature.
- b. This research is expected to contribute in applying literary theory and theories of psychology in revealing novel “*Saman*”.

### **2. Practical Benefits**

- a. Results of this study can add to the research literature reference in Indonesia and add insight to the reader about the sexual behavior.
- b. This study is expected to provide knowledge to us about sexual behavior.
- c. Through an understanding of sexual behavior can be expected to help the reader in expressing the meaning be contained in the novel “*Saman*”.

## **G. Research Method**

### **1. Types of the Study**

This research is a descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the people and observed behavior (Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong, 1990: 31).

According to Aminudin (1990: 16), the qualitative descriptive method meaning that analyzes shape description, not a number or coefficient of the relationship between variables. Qualitative research

involves ontological. Data collected as vocabulary, sentences, and pictures that have meant (Sutopo, 2002: 35).

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

Research object is the same element with the same target- data and research that form the context of the data (Sudaryanto, 1988: 30). The Objects in this study is sexual behavior reflected at *Saman* novel by Ayu Utami (1998): A Psychoanalytic Approach.

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

### a. Data

The data in this study is descriptive data as descriptions stories, expressions, statements, written word, and behavior observed (Suharsimi, 1993: 6). The data in qualitative research is descriptive data in the form of data. The data in this study is a word, phrase, and expression in each paragraph in novel *Saman* by Ayu Utami.

### b. Sources of the Data

Sources of research data using primary data and secondary data, the data sources is as follows:

#### 1) Primary Data Sources

The primary data source in this study is novel *Saman* by Ayu Utami, prints to 27<sup>th</sup> December 2008, 198 pages thick.

#### 2) Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data is data relating to research that has been done. Secondary data helps researchers in analyzing primary data in a form of analysis. The secondary data are taken from other sources, which are related to the primary data that support the analysis. They are books and virtual references as documentation.

## **4. Data Collection Techniques**

According to Subroto (1992: 34) the data is all the information or material provided by nature (in the broad sense) to be sought or collected and selected authors. This study uses data collection techniques such as

engineering library is a technique using written sources to get the data. Refer to the technique is a method of data acquisition is performed by listening to use of language (Sudaryanto in Mahsun, 2005: 90).

Refer to the technique and record engineering mean researchers as a key instrument do gather carefully, focused, and meticulous to the source Researchers targeted the primary data as text in the *Saman* novel obtain the desired data. Results gather then recorded as a data source. In the recorded data included the source code to double-check the data against the data sources when necessary in order to analyze the data (Subroto, 1992: 42).

## **5. Data Analysis Techniques**

The technique used in this study is a qualitative technique. According Satoto (1991: 15), qualitative analysis can be classified into the application of descriptive methods are explained, explained, provide, analyze and interpret.

The analysis used in this study using techniques heuristic and hermeneutic readings. According to Riffaterre (in Sangidu, 2004:19), reading is a way of heuristic work done by reader to interpret the referential literary texts through linguistic signs. Hermeneutic readings or a retroactive heuristics is the continuation reading for meaning (meaning of meaning or significance) linguistically. The next two steps a hermeneutic reading of the work done by the way reader to work continuously through the reading of literary texts back and forth from start to finish. With alternating readings therefore, readers may recall events or occurrences are from each other until they can find meaning of the literary work of the highest literary system, i.e. the meaning literary text as a whole system of signs (Rifarette and Culler in Sangidu, 2004:19).

Readings heuristic or hermeneutic can run together simultaneously, but theoretically in accordance with scientific methods to simplify the understanding of the process of understanding can be gradually and

systematically analyzed, e.g. mainly time's hermeneutic reading did (Sangidu, 2004:19-20).

In addition to the above is also used as a data analysis by the inductive method. Hadi (1984: 42) states, inductive method is a method with examine measures to specific facts, per the specific, concrete event later than the specific facts that behind, generalizable who have common properties is that the read the first novel *Saman* to find events or behaviors of experienced figures novel *Saman*, then associated with events in real life.

#### **H. Research Paper Organization**

The research paper organization of “*Sexual Behavior Reflected in Saman Novel by Ayu Utami (1998) : A Psychoanalytic Approach*” is as follows: Chapter I is Introduction; it consists of Background of the Study, Literature Review, Problem Statement, Limitation of the Study, Objectives of the Study, Benefits of the Study, Research Method, and Paper Organization. Chapter II is Underlying Theory; it consists of Psychoanalytic of Literature, Notion of Psychoanalytic, and Behavior sexual: immorality / promiscuity, bisexuality, fornication, zoophilia, masturbation and rape, Structural Elements of the Novel, and Theoretical Application. Chapter III is structural analysis of *Saman* novel; The Structural Elements of *Saman* novel; it consist of Character and Characterization, Setting, Style, Plot and Theme. Chapter IV is Psychoanalytic Analysis of *Saman* novel. Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion.