CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Rebellion is a refusal of obedience or order. It may, therefore, be seen as encompassing a range of behaviors aimed at destroying or taking over the position of an established authority such as a government, governor, president, political leader, financial institution, or person in charge. On the one hand the forms of behaviour can include non-violent methods such as the (overlapping but not quite identical) phenomena of civil disobedience, civil resistance and nonviolent resistance. On the other hand it may encompass violent campaigns. Those who participate in rebellions, especially if they are armed rebellions, are known as "rebels" (Lalor, 1884: 632).

In a larger conflict the rebels may be recognised as belligerents without their government being recognised by the established government, in which case the conflict becomes a civil war (Kermit, 2001).

The Outcast novel is written by Okky Madasari. It 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 issues she carries in Okky’s novels showcase 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 won the 2012
Khatulistiwa Literary Award. It deals controversy with themes of ahmadis that is considered wrong cult in islamic religius. 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).

As stated by Thomas in 2008, 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).

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 story of The Outcast novel is about a sacrifice of a woman who leaves her beliefs to marry someone who is not ahmadi. She has many problems because of their beliefs. She gets bad trait in society. The main character is Maryam, who grows up and raises in ahmadi family. Her relationship with her family is exactly harmonious. But her family gets bad trait in society because their beliefs. She realizes that they are minority in society. Her parents introduced her with someone who is Ahmadi. That is no problem with her, because she has relationship with
Gamal who is ahmadi. Until one day she is broken with Gamal (Madasari, 2014).

Conflict happens when she goes to Jakarta to get job. She meets with Alam who is not Ahmadi. She really loves him. Although her family never approve her relationship with alam, but she decides to leave her family and her beliefs and marry Alam. It is requirement of Alam’s family, if she wants to marry alam, she leaves her beliefs and automatically she leaves their family (Madasari, 2014). Alam’s family is willing Maryam marry their son if she leaves her beliefs. Then she leaves her family and her beliefs to marry alam. Until one day she gets bad judgement from alam’s family because she gives no child yet. Alam’s family judges that Maryam gets punishment because of her beliefs before. She does not hold up with bad judgement by alam’s family. She decides to divorce from alam and back to her family in lombok (Madasari, 2014). When she arrives in Lombok, she does not meet her family. Because her family is thrown away by around society. Her family gets bad trait. They are judged by other people that Ahmadi is deviated beliefs. They move from their place. Maryam leaves her family and never knows about her family. Then she looks for information from the leader of Ahmadi. She gets information about the place where her family live now. She comes back home and never back to Jakarta, she leaves her job and anything about Jakarta. She decides to live with her family in Lombok. Then she married one of Ahmadis. They live happily and enjoy their new life. Until one day they are thrown away from their second place. The second incident makes Ahmadi mad. They struggle to get justice. They always
pray for the best and hope for their better future life normally and peacefully like others. They keep their beliefs strongly (Madasari, 2014).

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 (Ahmadis). Thirdly, *The Outcast* novel also reflects the religion which is reflected by the priest. Last, rebellion against 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, sacrifices, condour, and firmness. Okky Madasari has said the stories reflect some the reality of life.

The second reason is *The Outcast* deals explicitely with themes of religion, politics, and also muslim movement (Ahmadis). Maryam 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.

The third reason is *The Outcast* novel reflected the religion which reflected by the priest. 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 rebellion that becomes the main issue of is reflected well. Rebellion 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 they want. So in *The Outcast* novel Maryam want to loss her religion to married with Alam.

Based on the data above, the writer analyzes the *The Outcast* novel by using psychoanalytic approach to dig up about rebellion against the state that entitled **MARYAM’S REBELLION AGAINST THE STATE REFLECTED AT OKKY MADASARI’S THE OUTCAST NOVEL 2014 AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH.** To achieve the purpose of the study, the writer analyzes the novel on its nature of literary, nature of author and 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 first someone else. Dr. Munawar Ahmad, Lecture of Sociology Religion at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. He concludes that Okky Madasari novel (*The Outcast*) is considered as an Indonesia ideology writer. In his article about discussion all about *The Outcast* novel, because of its opened in depicting religion problem.
This novel type of fiction or imagination of the author alone. Borrowing the notion of fiction, as Product of Imagination – Fiction Imagination pure forms in the reader, partially because this novel are fabricated from pure creativity and is not truth. When the reader reads a passage from a novel he or she connects the words to images and visualizes the event or situation being read in their imagination, hence the word.

Although the novel is fiction of Maryam. This is characteristic of realistic fiction. Realistic fiction strives to make the reader feel as if they’re reading something that is actually happening- something that though 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’s non fiction.

The Outcast Novel (2014) by Okky Madasari is an interesting novel. As far as the researcher concerns, the research on The Outcast has been conducted by some researchers. The first research is Eka Ugi Sutikno (UNS, 2013) entitled “Pluralisme dalam Novel Maryam Karya Okky Madasari” the aim of this research reveals the characters identity, politic identity, pluralism, and factors of the identity conflicts and pluralism. The difference between these researches is the first research focuses on the pluralism and this research focuses on the individual sacrifice as minority society. The second research is conducted by Susi Lailatul Musarrofah (PGRI Adi Buana University of Surabaya, 2013) entitled “Konflik Sosial Dalam Novel Maryam karya Okky Madasari” the aim of this research is to know the kinds of conflicts reflected in this...
novel and the different religion become the factor of the conflict. The
difference between these researches is the second research focuses on the
social conflicts while this research focuses on the individual sacrifice as
minority society. The similarity of these researches is the data source
which is The Outcast Novel by Okky Madasari.

Based on the description, The researcher is research all about this
novel but the writer here wants to conduct a study sufferings of Maryam
on Okky Madasari The Outcast novel in Individual Psychological
Approach. The similarity of these researchers are the use of The Outcast
novel (2014) as the data source.

C. Problem Statement

The writer tries to formulate his research by arranging the problem
statements as follows:

1. How is Okky Madasari’s The Outcast novel based on Individual
   Psychological elements?
2. How is Maryam’s rebellion against the state reflected at Okky
   Madasari’s The Outcast novel 2014 an Individual Psychological
   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 individual
   psychological elements of the novel,
2. to reveal rebellion by means of psychological perspective particularly Individual Psychological Approach.

E. Limitation of the Study

The writer focuses this research in analyzing rebellion against reflected at Okky Madasari’s The Outcast novel 2014 Individual Psychological 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.

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 outcast novel based on individual psychological approach, particularly individual psychological 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 the Research

In writing this study, the writer employs the descriptive qualitative research. Moleong (1983:3) affirms that qualitative research is research which the 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 Madasari which is published in 2014. It is analyzed by using individual psychological approach.

3. Type of the Data and Data Sources

The 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, dialogs, phrases, and sentences in the novel. The primary data source of the study is *The Outcast* novel by Okky Madasari.

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 Data Collection

The method used for collecting data is library research by collecting and selecting both primary and secondary data. The researcher will involve some required steps:

a) Reading the novel repeatedly.

b) Taking notes of important part in both primary and secondary data sources.

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 Data Analysis

The researcher uses two kinds of technique in analyzing the novel. The first is descriptive by which the researcher interprets the text and content relating to individual psychological condition. Meanwhile the second is content analysis; the researcher reads some information within both primary and secondary data.

H. Research Paper Organization

The study consists of five chapters. The first chapter is introduction. It involves the background of the study, benefit of the study, objective of the study, research method and research paper organization. The second chapter deals with review of underlying theory. The writer explains the basic principle theory of personality. The third chapter is structural analysis. The writer explains the structural elements of the story and discussion. The fourth chapter is data analysis. It presents an individual psychological analysis of the novel. The last chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion.