

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The general term of a literature is the imitation of the original; it is asserted by Plato that literature is the result of imitation or depiction of reality. A literary work must be a model of the universe and a model of reality. Therefore, literary value is lower and far from the world of ideas, Aristotle gives the limits of literature as another activity through religion, science and philosophy. According to the Russian formalism, literature is as a language composition of words and derived from the author's imagination or emotion, according to Semi (1988: 8) "literature is a form and the work of creative art object is a human being and life using the language as a medium", and according to Esten (1979: 9) "literature is an expression of the fact artistic and imaginative as a manifestation of human life and society, through language as a medium and has a positive effect on human life". The term of literature is more focused and restricted to merely human's expression and a result of human being thought, which tells life that deals with feeling, ideas, experience, ambition, imagination and problem.

Literature can be classified in two forms, namely fiction and non-fiction, the types of literary works of fiction are prose, poetry and drama. And nonfiction literary works are biographies, autobiographies, essays, and literary criticisms, Nurgiyantoro (1995) states that the term of fiction is prose narrative that is imaginary; fiction also remains a sensible and contains a truth that can dramatize the relationships between people. Fiction can be expressed in a variety of formats, including writings, live performances, films, television programs, animations, video games, and role-playing games, though the term originally and most commonly refers to the narrative forms of literature, including novels, novellas, short stories, and plays. Fiction is occasionally used in its narrowest sense to

mean simply any "literary narrative", Abrams (1999:94). Whereas nonfiction is content whose creator in good faith, assumes responsibility for the truth or accuracy of the events, people, or information presented, Farner (2014). Works of nonfiction are meant to be factual whereas works of fiction are primarily invented or imaginary.

One part of work of literary fiction is novel; the novel is literary work that tells the story of human life. Lukacs (1920) states that the novel is a long prose essay containing a series of stories of one's life with those around him by highlighting the character and nature of each actor. In a novel, there is a topic of experience or imagination of the author. Taylor (1981: 46) states that "novel is normally a prose work of quite some length and complexity, which attempts to reflect and express something of the equality or value of human experience or conduct". Literary works, especially novel mostly tell about the social life of a character with its surrounding, and novel is experience or imagination from the social life of author, social life is important contained in a literary work.

Today, a lot of new authors with works increasingly bold uncover the phenomena and social reality clearly. The women authors also do not want to miss, a lot of women authors especially in Indonesia who exist with the works qualified as Djenar Maesa Ayu. N.H.Dini, Ayu Utami, Laela s Chudori, Okky Madasari and much more. The presence of women authors voiced thought provoking about the reality that happened as a result of differences that give rise to injustice. Many themes raised in their novels such as violence, inferiority, discrimination, oppression, and others.

One of the novel writers with the theme of injustice, humanity and discrimination among small groups or minorities in a country is Okky Puspa Madasari, who holds Okky Madasari pen name, was born in Magetan, October 30, 1984. Her works that are *Bound* (2013), *The Years of the Voiceless* (2010), *The Outcast* (2012), *86* (2011), *Terbangkan Mimpi* (2012). Madasari said that writing a novel make the voices of the

poor people more effectively heard and read than writing in a news article, the news often heard and read and then forgotten.

Madasari is one of the best writers in Indonesia, she tells many issues of problem in the society. She certainly makes the story not just for fun, not just for entertainment, or as a bedtime, Madasari unequivocally describes writing a novel is to build awareness of the social situations, awareness to change the conditions, gave birth to new souls and make a difference in perspective for the reader. The researcher takes issue of social discrimination against minorities depicted in the novel belongs to Okky Madasari. Discrimination is usually referred as the treatment begins with an assessment of a person based on perception or stereotypes. Discrimination according to Theodorson & Theodorson (1979:115) "is unequal treatment against individuals or groups, based on categorical, unique attributes, such as race, ethnicity, religion or membership of social classes". The meaning of discrimination is unequal treatment against groups of people, which is essentially the same as the perpetrators of discrimination. The object of discrimination actually has some of the same capacity and services.

The term of discrimination is usually to describe, an act of the majority of the more dominant than minority to act arbitrarily, According to Theodorson & Theodorson (1979:258) "minorities are the groups that are recognized based on race, religion or ethnicity, who suffered losses as a result of prejudice", In the novel *The Outcast*, Madasari writes how the majority has negative perception and how they perform various acts of discrimination against minorities, especially discrimination against the followers of a particular religion.

A minority group refers to a category of people differentiated from the social majority, those who hold the majority of positions of social power in a society, and it may be defined by law. Minorities can be categorized because of various causes, such as differences in religion, race, language, political understanding, regional origin, social class or differences in

opinion, schwingenschlogl (2007). Religion is one of cause minorities can be categorized, Ahmadiyya in *The Outcast* novel is a minority religion in Indonesia, so far Ahmadi are prohibited to grow anywhere, especially in Indonesia, because of their belief in their Prophet that is different from the actual religion of Islam, group of Ahmadiyya people whose presence is lately questionable. This flow has been present in Indonesia since 1925. In June 2008, the Indonesian government issued a decree that banned Ahmadiyya practically doing activities outside. The decree states that the Ahmadi are prohibited from spreading his doctrine, Havia(2008).

In *The Outcast* Novel, Madasari takes Maryam as the main character and as a minority in her country; Madasari writes how Maryam is always shunned by her friends, her teacher, and even some other unfair treatment. She was evicted from her own home, with her family, and the other Ahmadi, and placed where not feasible to be occupied. According to adjudicator on Khatulistiwa literary award 2012 he states that *The Outcast* novel is one of criticism against the oppression of the powerful against the weak in the name of religion, there are many advantages and disadvantages. According to Htnzil (Nov 30th, 2012 11:40) states that this novel tell about the humanitarian side of the oppressed, represented by Ahmadiyah and then NisaRahman (2012) states that novel of *the Outcast* gives the perception if Muslim people are anarchistic, but In *The Outcast* novel Madasari raised that forces the reader to dig a fact and truth to apply in interpreting her novel that is about Ahmadiyah, the minority of Indonesian. How the minorities fight for their rights, defend what they believe against the majority or a larger group of more powerful and think that they were the most correct. The main reason the researcher takes *The Outcast* novel is because this novel incident raised issues that exist in the world around us.

A lot of issues can be taken in this novel, which could make the readers see how a minority in Indonesian country and the conflicts that occur in the social. In this study, the researcher reveals a Marxist analysis

to examine social, economic and political contained in the novel *The Outcast*. According to Suseno (2001:5) “Marxist is a term of the ideology about relation between economy, social, and political”. The researcher is using Marxist as a theory to analyze this novel because Marxist theory is the most appropriate theory, which discusses social discrimination. The problem of this study is differences having religion and between the powerful and the weak, aspects of human life such as economic, social and political aspects. Starting from this point, it becomes the main reason of choosing this thesis as entitled: **SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MINORITY REFLECTED IN OKKY MADASARI’S NOVEL *THE OUTCAST* (2014): MARXIST ANALYSIS**

B. Problem Statement

Based on the previous background of the study, problem that can be formulated from this study are as follows:

1. What are the social discriminations against minority groups portrayed in *The Outcast* novel?
2. How are the major principles of human life depicted by minorities in *The Outcast* novel?
3. Why does the author address social discrimination in *The Outcast* novel?

C. Objectives of Study

The objectives of this research dealing with the problem statement that formulated as follows:

1. To describe the social discrimination against minority groups portrayed in *The Outcast* novel.
2. To find out the major principle of human life depicted by minorities in *The Outcast* novel
3. To reveal why the author address the societal discrimination in *The Outcast* novel.

D. Limitation of The Study

The limitation of this study is very important as the study can be focused and not deviate from the applied problem. The research focuses on analyzing the social discrimination against minority reflected in Madasary's novel *The Outcast* using Marxist theory.

E. Benefit of The Study

This research is expected to have benefit, there are two benefits as a theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically this research is expected to give a contribution to the body of knowledge, and contribution to the larger of knowledge particularly the aspect of the Marxist literary study, a Marxist criticism especially related social discrimination reflected in Madasari *The Outcast* novel.
2. practically this research is expected will give benefit to the researcher in understanding the approach, especially for literature students in English Department, it also references for students when they are interested to study with similar topic, it can provide information to increase their knowledge in analyzing the literary work especially *The Outcast* novel by Okky Madasari using Marxist analysis.

F. Paper of Organization

This paper of "*Social Discrimination Against Minority Reflected in Okky Madasari's Novel The Outcast (2014): Marxist Theory*" is divided into six chapters. The details of the paper organization are:

Chapter I is an introduction, in this chapter the author will discuss the background research, problem statement, objectives, benefit of this research and the research report of the organization.

Chapter II is a review of the literature, it presents about underlying theory and previous study.

Chapter III is research methodology; it is dealing with the type of the study, the object of study, type of data, method and collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is a historical background, it consists of the condition in Indonesia in 1996, and the condition consists of social condition, economic life, political life, and education in Indonesia.

Chapter V is an analysis of the research paper. In this chapter the researcher will analyze the social discrimination against minority reflected in Okky Madasary's novel *The Outcast*. The researcher used Marxist Criticism to analyze the social discrimination in this novel.

Chapter V is a conclusion, this chapter consists of conclusion, implication, and suggestion for the future researcher and the readers.