

**ABNORMAL BEHAVIORS IN OKKY MADASARI'S NOVEL  
*BOUND* IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL  
PROBLEMS**

**A THESIS**

**BY**

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**SUBMITTED TO  
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The Writer,

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## APPENDIXES

### APPENDIX A

#### Biography of Okky Madasari

Okky Puspa Madasari known as Okky Madasari is an Indonesian novelist and academic, currently PhD candidate with the National University of Singapore (NUS). Okky is well-known for her social criticism with works highlighting social issues, such as injustice and discrimination, and above all, about humanity. In academic field, her main interest is on literature, censorship and freedom of expression, and sociology of knowledge.

Since 2010 Okky has published 10 books, comprising of five novels, one short story collection, three children's novels and one non-fiction book. Her 10th book is titled "Genealogi Sastra Indonesia: Kapitalisme, Islam dan Sastra Perlawanan" (Genealogy of Indonesian Literature: Capitalism, Islam and Critical Literature) which was published online in December 2019, and can be freely downloaded and printed in this website. The book is attempting to track the origins, forces and ideologies that shape today's Indonesian novels. She also regularly writes for Indonesian and international media on issues in line with her interests and focuses reflected in her fiction and her academic works.

Her first novel *Entrok* (2010), an epic about life under totalitarian and militarism during the Indonesia's New Order era, has been translated into English and was published in July 2013 under the title of *The Years of the Voiceless*. Her three subsequent novels, *86* (highlighting tentacles of corruption within the heart of Indonesian society, published in 2011), *Maryam* (the life of banned minority Islamic sect in Indonesia in 2012) and *Pasung Jiwa* (about transgender within a society sliding towards fundamentalism in 2013), have also been translated into English under the title of *86*, *The Outcast* and *Bound* respectively.

Pasung Jiwa has also been translated into German under the title of *Gebunden* in 2015 and in 2019 into Arabic in Egypt. In 2016, she published *Kerumunan Terakhir* which describes about the influence of social media on Indonesian young Indonesians. It was translated into English and published under a title of *The Last Crowd*. She then published her first anthology of short stories titled *Yang Bertahan dan Binasaperlahan (Resisting and Fading Away)* in 2017.

Watching her daughter growing with not many good Indonesian children books available, Okky committed herself to write children novels, and in 2018 she published *Mata di Tanah Melus (Mata in the land of Melus)*, the first book of Mata series, which describe the adventure of 12-year-old Matara and her mother across Indonesian archipelago on the background of the country's rich cultural and historical rich. *Mata di Tanah Melus* itself tells Mata's experience in entering fantasy world of Melus people in East Nusa Tenggara. Several months after, she published the second of the series titled *Mata dan Rahasia Pulau Gapi* which tells how Mata and her friends are trying to save great legacies of North Maluku's Ternate islands, where great British naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace once lived and corresponded with Charles Darwin. In early 2019 the third book of the series, *Mata dan Manusia laut (Mata and the Sea People)* was published. This third book is about Mata's journey to Wakatobi in Southeast Sulawesi, where Matara meets with her friends from Bajo community, who has evolved themselves to be able to live long on the sea. The fourth and also the finale of the series called *Mata dan Nyala Api Purba (Mata in the Old World)* published in 2021.

Okky graduated from Gadjah Mada University's International Relations Department in 2005 with bachelor's degree in Political Science. She has chosen to become a journalist and writer ever since her graduation. In 2012, she pursued her Master's degree in sociology with the University of Indonesia, and graduated in July 2014 with a thesis titled "Genealogy

of Indonesian Novels: Capitalism, Islam and Critical Literature”. The thesis has been published as book in December 2019, and can be freely downloaded and printed in this website.

Okky receives NUS Research Scholarship, a full scholarship from the National University of Singapore, and the Dean’s Fellowship for PhD program in 2019 with the university’s Malay Studies Department, and currently she is doing her thesis on censorship and knowledge production.

She won an Indonesian major literary prize, the Khatulistiwa Literary Award, in 2012 for her third novel, *Maryam*. 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's judges.

Upon completing the International Writing Program at Iowa she received Honorary Fellow in Writing in 2017. In the same year, Indonesia’s largest news portal Detik.com included Okky as one of “Kartini Masa Kini” (Contemporary Kartini), referring to women who provide significant inspiration to their generation. In 2018, Okky was invited as a visiting fellow/resident writer to the NUS, where she taught Modern Indonesian literature at the Malay Studies department. In 2019, Okky was nominated for Southeast Asia’s Women of the Future Awards for her contribution in advancement of the region’s culture.

## **Appendix B**

### **The Summary of the Novel**

Sasana is the first son of an educated family. Sasana's father is a lawyer and his mother is a surgeon. Even though Sasana's father and mother have different jobs, they have the same hobby, namely classical music. Since childhood, Sasana has been accustomed to playing the piano and studying classical music. His parents believe that classical music is good for the growth of his intelligence. Every day after taking a bath Sasana sat down in front of the piano, he was taught how to press the piano keys.

When Sasana was 10 years old, he often appeared at various events, birthdays, school farewells and events at shopping centers. When he was in 4th grade, Sasana was skilled at playing classical music. He also won various school-level competitions representing his school. Sasana is classified as a smart and obedient child, but that changed when he was even 12 years old.

The night of Sasana's 12th birthday has completely changed Sasana's life. At that time it coincided with school graduation, which meant that he was no longer an elementary school child and he considered himself not a child who always obeyed his parents. That night, there was the sound of boisterous cheering accompanied by music that Sasana had never heard before. The sound came from the village next to the housing where he lived. Sasana was interested in coming to that place because in his 12 years of age, he had never heard of a singing voice like that. Arriving at the village, Sasana was amazed to see hundreds of spectators dancing happily together while singing a song sung by a singer. Sasana began to move his arms, body and legs imitating the singing of the singer, until someone dragged his hand away from the crowd.

That night was the most beautiful night as well as a painful night for Sasana. He was dragged home and scolded by his mother and father. Sasana's father said that associating with the village people was a bad thing, especially by dancing dangdut like that, he looked like a drunk. Sasana just realized and understood that in fact the music was called dangdut music. He realized where he had been all this time, he studied music, but music like that he did not know.

In the following days, Sasana is always under the supervision of Bi Minah, a housekeeper in the Sasana family. Sasana has a little sister named Melati, she is very impressed with Melati's beauty. When her parents weren't at home, she played with Melati, inviting her to dance and sing dangdut music. Once when she was rocking in the room, suddenly her mother came in, scolded Sasana and took the radio she got from Bi Minah's room. Ibu Sasana replaced it with a tape recorder and a stack of classical music cassettes. Only once did the Sasana play it and he felt he was no longer interested in classical music.

When Sasana graduated from junior high school, her feminine side became increasingly visible, she had a gentle heart. Realizing this, when he was in high school, Sasana's father sent him to an all-boys school. The school is owned by a foundation and the students come from the wealthy, some of whom are sons of generals. At the school Sasana did not feel comfortable, he was often asked for money by some students who were members of a gang. For almost a month, Sasana never had any snacks because his upperclassman asked for all of his pocket money. Sasana was also often beaten. When Sasana came home from school, Sasana's mother advised her not to fight at school. Sasana did not dare to speak frankly about the persecution against her.

The persecution experienced by Sasana continued until the second month he attended school. At that time he was dragged into the school bathroom and beaten to a pulp. The gang

member asked Sasana for more money, but Sasana's allowance had run out. Until at home he was slapped by his father, because his father considered Sasana a naughty child and liked to fight. Finally Sasana cried and told the truth that he was abused, after the incident Sasana's father reported the abuse to the police, hoping that the gang would be arrested by the police.

The gang members experienced different things. The school cannot expel or even punish the gang members because they are officials' children and one of them is a general's child. The next day Sasana was beaten again until he broke his leg and lost consciousness. Sasana's father again reported the incident to the police, but instead, it was Sasana's father who was threatened with having his office permit revoked. Sasana's father cried in disappointment, so did Sasana and his mother. In the end, for Sasana's sake, he was transferred to an ordinary school with lots of girls. At the new school, Sasana did not experience persecution or problems with his friends. Sasana hates men even more, for her men are rude, evil and want to be. He also hates himself who is part of a man.

Sasana had a bit of freedom when he started studying in Malang. There Sasana can escape from the rules of his parents. Somehow at first Sasana met Cak Jek, an unemployed man who loves to play guitar. In the end they became friends and became buskers, even Sasana forgot about his duties there for college. Sasana's life changed drastically, she ended up living with Cak Jek and became a woman named Sasa. Becoming Sasa is what Sasana really dreams of, because by becoming Sasa his soul feels free.

Sasa's life was not as smooth as imagined, he experienced sexual harassment when he was detained by security forces after a demonstration in front of a shoe factory that was suspected of being the mastermind behind Mursiwi's disappearance. Sasa was forced to serve the desires of the apparatus while in detention. After leaving detention, Sasa returned to Jakarta, to his parents' house and became a Sasana again. On the advice of his parents, Sasana

reorganized his life by entering college at a university in Jakarta which is not far from his home.

The first day of college, Sasana felt inferior. He felt himself strange in men's clothing, he felt he was different. Sasana felt that every eye that looked at her seemed to want to hurt her. Finally he was frightened, running here and there looking for a hiding place while screaming. Everyone laughed at him and made Sasana even more scared. Until finally he fell and was taken to a mental hospital.

The mental hospital is a place where Sasana finds his freedom. There he is free to become Sasa, by pretending to be crazy he is free from the restraints of his parents and society that cornered him. Sasana thinks that by going crazy, he doesn't need to obey the rules made for sane people. Sasana's days at the mental hospital went smoothly until he lost his friend, Banua. Banua killed himself with a knife to gain freedom. Sasana felt sad until someone named Masita came. Masita is the nurse who takes care of Sasana, because Masita finds her identity and frees her from the mental hospital.

After leaving the mental hospital, Sasana returned to being a busker. His life started from the beginning, until finally he took part in an action with students in Jakarta to demand the resignation of President Suharto's government. He felt himself starting to be appreciated then he returned home. Before entering the housing complex, Sasana's arrival as Sasa was rejected by the housing security guard who did not believe that he was a resident of the housing complex. Sasa becomes a spectacle for the residents, embarrassing his father and mother. After that incident, Sasana's father did not want to recognize him as a child anymore, so his mother decided to go and live with Sasana.

Sasana's career journey reached its peak when he, with the help of his mother, succeeded in becoming an artist in the capital, known as Goyang Gandrung. The long awaited

day has finally come, Sasa the compulsive rocker held a stage in Malang. Applause and cheers from the audience greeted Sasa on stage. Before the first song was sung, screams were heard accompanied by vandalism on the stage. A group of people wearing white robes came and destroyed the stage and stripped Sasana naked, then dragged her to the police station on charges of blasphemy and pornography.

The thing that hurt Sasana the most was Cak Jek, he was the one who led the group of people in robes. In court Sasana is always cornered, the judge who is in charge at the trial is unable to do much when Sasana wants to defend himself. Finally Sasana was sentenced to 3 years in prison and as a disappointment Sasana threw a chair at the group of people in robes until someone was injured. As a countermeasure, Sasana was beaten unconscious and had to be taken to the hospital. Some time in prison, Sasana was getting thinner and this stirred Cak Jek's conscience, so Cak Jek with regret met Sasana in prison and then helped him escape.