

**PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DJENAR MAESA AYU'S SHORT STORY ENTITLED
'JANGAN MAIN-MAIN (DENGAN KELAMINMU)'**

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ABSTRAK

Cerita pendek 'Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)', salah satu cerita pendek Djenar Maesa Ayu, seorang cerpenis yang terkenal setelah menerbitkan karya-karya kontroversi dengan menceritakan hal-hal yang tabu dibicarakan. Cerita pendek tersebut menampilkan karakter-karakter dengan karakterisasi yang kuat dan gaya bercerita yang lain daripada cerpen-cerpen sejenis sehingga perlu diketahui karakteristik psikologis dari semua tokoh yang terdapat dalam cerita pendek tersebut dengan menganalisisnya menggunakan pendekatan psikologi. Peneliti mengkaji cerita pendek tersebut untuk mengetahui karakteristik psikologi dari tokoh-tokoh yang terdapat dalam cerita pendek tersebut. Penelitian ini dengan menggunakan metode penelitian psikologi sastra. Data penelitian ini yaitu faktor psikologis tokoh-tokoh yang terdapat dalam cerpen tersebut. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan menganalisis unsur-unsur intrinsik dan ekstrinsik cerpen tersebut, kemudian merumuskan tema dan nalar perilaku tokoh. Kemudian peneliti mencari hubungan antara konflik dan plot. Data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis konten. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diperoleh hasil bahwa terdapat unsur-unsur psikologi pada tokoh-tokoh dalam cerita pendek 'Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)'. Unsur-unsur psikologi ini dipengaruhi oleh pengalaman pengarang serta pengaruh lingkungan pengarang yang kemudian diendapkan dalam batin dan memunculkan pengetahuan baru bagi pengarang. Dari sinilah muncul dorongan yang kuat sehingga seseorang dapat membuat suatu karya, khususnya karya sastra.

Kata Kunci : *Analisis Psikologi, Karya Sastra, Cerita Pendek, Cerpen, Djenar Maesa Ayu.*

ABSTRACT

The short story '*Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)*', by Djenar Maesa Ayu, feature characters with strong characterizations and different storytelling styles than similar short stories, so it is necessary to know the psychological characteristics of all the characters in the short stories by analyzing them using a psychological approach. This research uses literary psychology research methods. The data of this research are the psychological factors of the characters in the short story. The researcher collected data by analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the short story, then formulating the theme and reasoning of the character's behavior. Then the researcher looks for the relationship between conflict and plot. The collected data is then analyzed using content analysis. Based on the results of the study, it was found that there were psychological elements in the characters in the short story '*Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)*'. These psychological elements are influenced by the author's experience and the influence of the author's environment which is then deposited in the mind and gives rise to new knowledge for the author. From here comes a strong urge so that someone can create a work, especially literary works.

Keywords: *Psychological Analysis, Literature, Short Story, Djenar Maesa Ayu.*

A. PREFACE

Reading a literary work is very important for cultured and art appreciated people. Literature is the art of language which is expressed spoken or written. One of the literary works published in the society is short story. A good literary work is not only a popular one. A literary work like a short story – that sometime is not gazed by the literature researcher – proper to get attention as a literature work which is reasonable to analyse. The short story entitled '*Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)*' by Djenar Maesa Ayu is also interested to analyse. This short story is made with the characters differ from the other literary works. Because of that reason, this short story becomes very interesting to analyse.

A good literary work is not only a popular one. Popular here means a literary works which is enjoyed by many people because of its language is easy to understand or the conflict is almost happened in the society. A good literary work is able to show everything that 'missed' in the social life, so the people can see, listen, and understand those phenomena. Therefore, a good literary work is able to present the social phenomena which are rarely spoken almost by the society itself.

The short story entitled '*Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)*' by Djenar Maesa Ayu is a literary work which is only enjoyed by the special society. It is happened because the theme is about sex which is rarely spoken in the society. Therefore, the writer thinks that the theme presented by Djenar Maesa Ayu in this story can fill the missing theme that only talk about sentimental love and dishonest. In this story, she can see love and dishonest from the other side. Besides, the language and the technique of the writing process used by Djenar are quite unique. She expresses an event from the point of view of each character in the story, so the reader does not think that they are trapped on one point of view. In this reason, the writer is interested in analysing the characters in the story to analyse by the psychological analysis.

B. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**1. Definitions of psychological Analysis**

Psychological analysis is a new method of literary research in Indonesia. It is happened because extrinsic research is still rare to analyse. The research is always about intrinsic study, whereas the intrinsic analyses cannot answer the literature problems. Endraswara (2008) mentioned that based on the reality, actually it can be estimated that the psychological analysis appearance is after the intrinsic of literary research face 'the deadlock'. Because of that reason, psychological analysis theory appears as the alternative of literary research.

Psychological analysis is a fusion of two sciences, they are psychology and literature. Munn and Ferdinand as quoted by Effendi and Juhana (1985) stated that psychology is defined as the science of human behaviour, its investigations are not limited to human beings, and they sometimes extend beyond observable behaviour. While Wellek and Warren (1989) stated that literature is creative activity of an art work. From the definitions above, the writer concludes that psychological analysis is a psychological approach to understand a literary work.

Some authors have definitions of psychological analysis. Endraswara (2008) stated that psychological analysis is a study of literature which considers the literary work as an activity of soul. Meanwhile, Ratna (2009) stated that psychological analysis does not analyse a literary work based on the psychological theory, but it analyses psychological aspects on a literary work. Based on their theories, psychological analysis is a study of literature which considers the literary work as an activity of soul of its art work, authors and readers.

One of the psychological analysis' branches is about the analysis of characterization. The theory of psychological analysis of characterization is focused on the theory stated by Freud. Endraswara explained (2008) that a literature in psychological view is a reflection of human attitude and behaviour. From this opinion, the psychological analysis of the characterization becomes relevance to analyse.

2. Definitions of Short Story

One of the literary works is short story. Ellery Sedgwick as quoted by Tarigan (1984) stated that a short story tells about a single problem with its solution so that the readers can learn the characters' experience through the story.

3. The Intrinsic Factors of Short Story

There are some intrinsic factors in a short story. They are theme, plot and conflict, characterization, setting, and point of view.

4. The Extrinsic Factors of Short Story

a. The Desire of the Author

In a literary work, the author's emotion can influence on the literary work itself. Endraswara (2008) explained that those psychological symptoms that

can be got from the others processed in his/ her heart with his/ her psychological symptom and become a new knowledge and precipitate in his/ her mind. If the precipitate is strong enough to support his/ her mind to do the creative process, so the psychological symptom is transferred into symbols which are chosen by the authors.

b. Logical of the Characters' Acts

Every short story must have characters. These characters are main characters and supporting characters. Every character has his own capacity to be part of the story. Because of that reasons, the characters become very important in a short story. There are some kinds of characters. Jordan and Henley (1988) stated that there are some kinds of characters as follows.

- 1) Protagonists: major character at the centre of the story.
- 2) Antagonists: a character or force that opposes the protagonists.
- 3) Static characters: a character who remains the same.
- 4) Dynamic characters: a character who changes in some important way.

Therefore, in this research, every character is very important.

5. Descriptions of Short Story Entitled '*Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)*'

A short story entitled '*Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)*' is a short story written by Djenar Maesa Ayu composed in the end of 2002 in Jakarta. This short story has published in Literary Magazine *Basis* in April 2003 edition. The others Djenar Maesa Ayu's short stories have always published in some newspapers and national magazines, for example *Republika*, *Kompas*, *Cosmopolitan magazine*, *Lampung Post* dan *Djakarta!*. Although many of her works published in newspapers, her works are often insulted because the people think that her theme is too vulgar.

Djenar Maesa Ayu was born in Jakarta on 14th January 1973. The mother of two daughters, Banyu Bening and Btari Maharani learn to write from three authors whom she really appreciates. They are Seno Gumira Ajidarma, Budi Darma and Sutardji Calzoum Bachri. Because of their 'guidance', Djenar is able to make the phenomenal works.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

Method of research used by the researcher is Psychological Analysis stated by Sigmund Freud. His theory is stated by Endraswara (2008) said that all mental symptoms which is unconscious covered by the conscious. As we know that short story and other literary works have the mental symptoms, so the researcher analyses the short story entitled '*Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)*' based on the psychological theories. Therefore the researcher can do the research systematically.

D. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

1. Research Result

a) Intrinsic and Extrinsic Factors

1) Intrinsic Factors

(a) Title : '*Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)*' by Djenar Maesa Ayu.

(b) Plot and Conflict

The plots of this story are:

- (1) 'The husband' has an affair with another woman. Their relationship is not only sex but they do not think to get married.
- (2) The husband's friend feels confused with their relationship.
- (3) The husband's girlfriend feels that her relationship with 'the husband' is serious too, but she does not think to marry him.
- (4) 'The wife' has felt that her husband has an affair with the other woman. He feels that their relationship is not only about sex.
- (5) The first reasons why 'the husband' dishonest to his wife is sex. The wife's physical condition that is fat and fussy makes him uncomfortable to be at home.
- (6) The husband's friend who always listens to his problems gives sympathy to 'the wife'. He thinks that 'the husband' is too cruel to his wife.
- (7) The husband's girlfriend who also listens to what 'the husband' said about his wife does not believe in him. She thinks that all men always telling the bad side of his wife when he is falling in love. Because of that reason, she gives sympathy to 'the wife'.

(8) 'The wife' realizes her weakness. She becomes fat because she does not have much time to take care her body. Her face becomes wrinkled because she is fussy, if she does not fussy the servants will not work at home.

(9) 'The wife' is pregnant.

(10) 'The husband' thinks that her pregnancy will make her body worst.

(11) The husband's friend advices him to respect more to his wife and his children in order to safe his marriage.

(12) The husband's girlfriend feels betrayed. She does not believe in him anymore.

(13) 'The wife' is sure that her pregnancy will make her husband happy and back to her again.

(14) 'The husband' feels that he will not be happy if he is still 'trapped' with his wife although he knows that soon, he will have a baby.

(15) The husband's friend is confused with 'the husband' because he is not happy with his wife's pregnancy.

(16) The husband's girlfriend feels tired having a relationship like her and 'the husband' do. She decides to choose her happiness.

(17) 'The wife' knows that her pregnancy will not make her husband happy. It is enough to low her self-esteem. It is time to choose her happiness.

(18) Finally 'the husband' feels guilty with all he has done to his wife.

(19) The husband's friend knows that sooner or later 'the husband' will feel guilty.

(20) The husband's girlfriend leaves him.

(21) 'The wife' leaves him.

And the conflicts of this short story are as follow.

(1) Conflict between 'the husband' and 'the wife'

He wants to have a wife who is always young and can satisfy his sex fantasy.

(2) Conflict between 'the husband' and 'the girlfriend'

He only loves her body.

(3) Conflict between 'the husband' and 'the husband's friend'

He always needs a place to share his problems, and it is his friend.

(4) Conflict between 'the wife' and 'the husband'

She still loves her husband but she is really disappointed with her husband's attitude.

(5) Conflict between 'the girlfriend' and 'the husband'

She only loves his money.

(6) Conflict between 'the husband's friend' and 'the husband'

The friend is apprehensive with all of his/ her friend's problems.

(c) Characters and Characterization

There are only four characters in this short story. They are as follow.

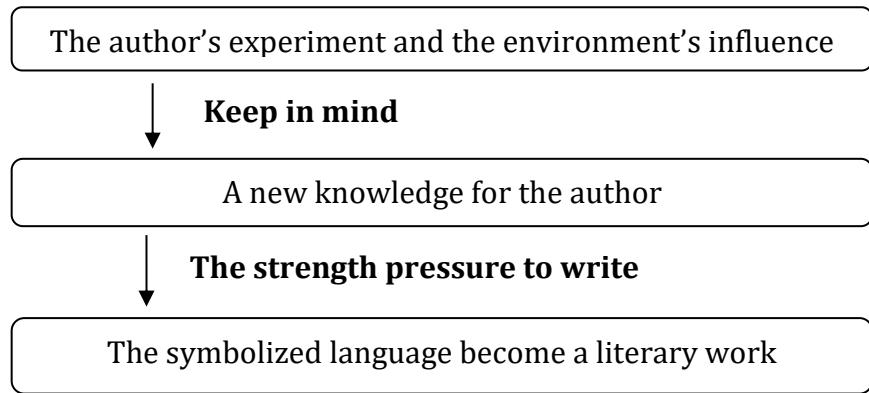
- Husband
- A friend of husband
- Husband's girlfriend
- Wife

(d) Setting : a metropolitan city with its free life and free sex.

(e) Point of View : a first person objective (*Saya*).

2) Extrinsic Factors**a) The Desire of the Author**

When the author writes a literary work, there will be desire that influence him/ her to write. It is an unconscious process but it can describe as follow.

**Graphic 4.1 The Process of writing a literary work**

Based on the graphic above the researcher finds that there are some experiences of the author which influence her to write the short story.

(a) Her father, Sjumandjaja, a famous director in Indonesia, was died when she was 12 years old. Then, her mother, Tutie Kirana, a talented actress, gets married for the second time.

(b) She and her husband were divorce in 2005. They were divorce in a good way, nothing fight for the children and the property. They said that their decision is the best way for all, for the children and themselves.

(c) For her activities, she must go three times a week started at 5 p.m until 12 a.m. Because of that reason, she knows about the night life in a metropolitan city intimately.

(d) She is influenced by the three authors who are known because of their unusual writing style, their wild thinking and their odd attitude. They are Budi Darma, Sutardji Calzoum Bachri and Seno Gumira.

Therefore, based on her experience, Djenar Maesa Ayu can write a literary work – a short story – entitled '*Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)*'.

2. Theme and the Logical Characters' Act

a. Theme

The theme of this short story is “love” and “dishonest” of its characters. It is proof in every character’s conflicts. The husband loves his girlfriend and dishonest to his wife. The husband’s friend loves his best friend. Meanwhile the wife really loves her husband.

b. The Logical Characters' Act

Table 4.1 Data of logical characters' act

Characters	Kinds of Characters	Reasons
The husband	Dynamic character	This character changes in the end of the story.
The Wife	Dynamic character	This character changes in the end of the story.
The husband's girlfriend	Antagonist	This character influences on the husband to life between to heart, swaying with the wind. (it gives bad influences on the main character)
The husband's friend	Protagonist	This character influences on the husband to safe his marriage. (It gives good influences on the main character)

3. The Connection between Conflict and Plot

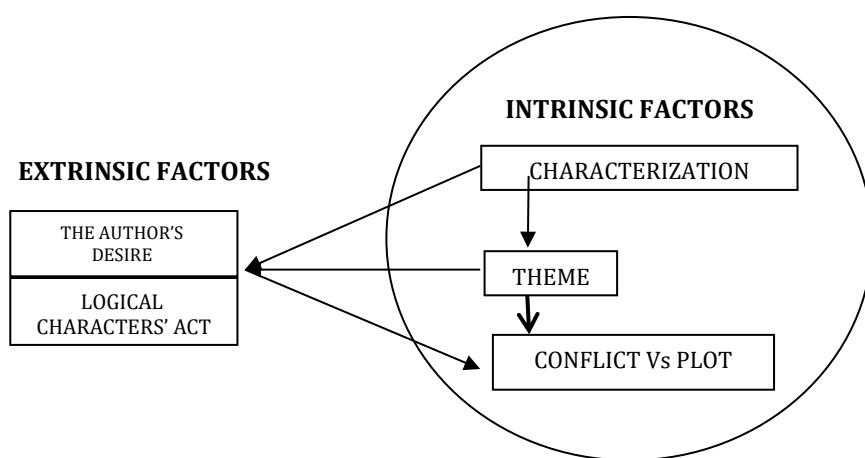
From the data above, the researcher find the connections between the conflict and the plot. They are as follow.

Table 4.2 The connection between conflict and plot

The Connection between Conflict and Plot	
Conflict	Plot
Conflict between 'the husband' and 'the wife' He wants to have a wife who is always young and can satisfy his sex fantasy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'The husband' has an affair with another woman. Their relationship is not only sex, but they do not think to get married. The first reasons why 'the husband' dishonest to his wife is sex. The wife's physical condition that is fat and fussy makes him uncomfortable to be at home. 'The husband' thinks that her pregnancy will make her body worst. 'The husband' feels that he will not be happy if he is still 'trapped' with his wife although he knows that soon, he will have a baby. Finally 'the husband' feels guilty with all he has done to his wife.
Conflict between 'the wife' and 'the husband' She still loves her husband but she is really disappointed with her husband's attitude.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'The wife' has felt that her husband has an affair with the other woman. He feels that their relationship is not only about sex. 'The wife' realizes her weakness. She becomes fat because she does not have much time to take care her body. Her face becomes wrinkled because she is fussy, if she does not fussy the servants will not work at home. 'The wife' is pregnant. 'The wife' is sure that her pregnancy will make her husband happy and back to her again. 'The wife' knows that her pregnancy will not make her husband happy. It is enough to low her self-esteem. It is time to choose her happiness. 'The wife' leaves him.
Conflict between 'the husband's girlfriend' and 'the husband' She only loves his money but she enjoys her relationship with the husband.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The husband's girlfriend feels that her relationship with 'the husband' is serious too, but she does not think to marry him. The husband's girlfriend who also listens to what 'the husband' said about his wife does not believe in him. She thinks that all men always telling the bad side of his wife when he is falling in love. Because of that reason, she gives sympathy to 'the wife'. The husband's girlfriend feels betrayed. She does not believe in him anymore. The husband's girlfriend feels tired having a relationship like her and 'the husband' does. She decides to choose her happiness. The husband's girlfriend leaves him.
Conflict between 'the husband's friend' and 'the husband' The friend is apprehensive with all of his/her friend's problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The husband's friend feels confused with their relationship. The husband's friend who always listens to his problems gives sympathy to 'the wife'. He thinks that 'the husband' is too cruel to her. The husband's friend advices him to respect more to his wife and his children in order to safe his marriage. The husband's friend is confused with 'the husband' because he is not happy with his wife's pregnancy. The husband's friend knows that sooner or later 'the husband' will feel guilty.

4. Discussion

In this part, the researcher tries to discuss the research result. The first is about the intrinsic factors of the short story entitled '*Jangan Main-Main (dengan Kelaminmu)*'. Endraswara (2008) said that the researcher must emphasize the research to the characterization of the short story. Therefore, the researcher will describe the characterization based on the theory that the researcher mentioned in the previous chapter.



Graphic 4.2 The steps and analyzed processes

There are four characters in this short story. They are the husband, the husband's friend, the husband's girlfriend and the wife. Meanwhile, the author does not give them names. It means that the author will make the readers realize that these problems can be in their environment. Besides, the author designs the short story with the same problems of the characters, but they have the different reaction for their problems. Atkinson, et al (1999) stated that two humans maybe have different reaction to the same situation: through asking them about what they think about that situation we will know why they do the reactions. Because of that explanation, the researcher should analyse all of the characters.

Every character has different characterization. They are as follows

1. The husband : Arrogant, Selfish, Psychological Frustration
(Displacement, Rationalization, Denial, Regression)
2. The husband's friend : Wise, Care, Good Listener
3. The husband's girlfriend : Selfish, Ambitious, Arrogant, Psychological

Frustration (Denial, Reaction formation)

4. The wife : Sensitive, Helpless, Underestimate, Faithful housewife, Fussy, Psychological Frustration (Projection)

The second, after the researcher discuss about the characterization, she will continue to discuss about the theme. Theme is the important thing in the story. Based on the characterization, the researcher finds that the theme of this short story is about love.

From the story, she finds that the husband loves his girlfriend. Then, she also finds that the husband's friend loves the husband as a best friend. He/ she does not want to make him sad in the end of his problems. The girlfriend, although at the beginning she said that she does not care with the problems of the husband and wife, is disappointed at the end of story because she is jealous when she heard that the wife is pregnant. And the last character, the wife loves his husband and she can do everything to safe her marriage. But at the end of the story, because of her pregnancy, she decides to leave the husband because she loves the baby. Because of those reasons, the researcher concludes that the theme of this story is love.

After the researcher finds the theme of this story, the research will analyse the logical characters' act which is influenced by the author's desire. They are:

1. The husband

It is a dynamic character because this character changes his mind in the end of the story. This changing is almost 180 degrees. In the beginning of the story, he hates his wife at all. But in the end of the story, he begs for his wife's love.

This character makes a fluctuate changing because he experiences the denial frustration. At the first, he denied his love for his wife because of her physic condition. Actually he loves his wife, but because he is an established man and having all that the ideal man has – except a beautiful wife, he dishonest to his wife and make an affair with other women who is more beautiful than his wife. So, at the end of the story, when his wife decides to leave him, he begs to his wife for not leaving him.

His motivation for having affair with the other women is because he wants to get satisfaction in his sexual life. Effendi and Juhaya (1985) stated that, in the

social life which has the high quality of culture in completing this sexual motivation is arranged by the norm. Meanwhile, this character that lives in the high cultural life has no border for arranging his sexual motivation. Because of his attitude opposes with the social life, he gets frustration.

In the reality, this characterization will not be accepted in the social life because this characterization will hurt some people. The social environment only accepts the good value from the individuals. If the individual does a mistake, his/ her social environment will punish him/ her with the social punishment, such as isolating from the social life.

The reason why the author gives this characterization to the character is because she has an experience from her environment. She lives in the metropolitan city, Jakarta. The men like this character are usual in her environment. So, she gives the characterization in order to make the men realize about his mistake when he dishonest to his wife.

2. The husband's friend

This character is not the main character but it is important in the story. This character is a protagonist one. It is because he gives some good advices to the main character – his friend. Because of that reason, this character include to the protagonist.

Actually, every person wants the best for his/ her friend. He/ she does not want his friend has a bad impact from his action. Same as this character, he does not want his friend divorce with his wife. Especially when his friend gets a baby, he gives advice to thank for this gift rather than to defend his relationship with the other women. Because of this character's action is always conscious, this character does not get frustration.

His motivation for advising his friend is because he needs to be need. He wants his friend realize that he cares about him. Effendi and Juhaya (1985) explained that need to be needs motivation can both make the safety feeling and sense of belonging ness among the members of social life. Therefore, the character cares about his friend.

The reason why the author gives this characterization to the character is because the world consists of two faces, good and bad. When there is a bad side,

we need the good side too. This character is like '*Semar*' in the *pewayangan* story. He gives the wise advices to the characters and the readers. So, because of that reasons, she makes this character.

3. The husband's girlfriend

This character is also important in this story. Unlike the husband's friend, the husband's girlfriend is an antagonist one. She gives a bad influence to the main character – the husband. She makes the husband swaying with the wind. Therefore, she includes to the antagonist character.

The husband's girlfriend defends her relationship due to her loves the husband. Although she does not ask the husband to leave his wife, she is sure that someday the husband will choose her because of her beauty. Meanwhile, when she heard about the wife's pregnancy, she decides for leaving because she is desperate cannot compete with the baby. She thinks that the relationship between husband and wife will be better after the birth of the baby.

The girlfriend defends her relationship in order to get the social status and get money. Effendi and Juhaya (1985) stated that social status can be got through studying, collecting money, hardworking, and so on. Because of her motivation to get much money, her motivation is to get the social status.

In the reality, this characterization will be not accepted by the social life that respects the social value. Meanwhile, this characterization may be accepted by the social life which respects material. But because of the characterization opposites of the normal value in the society, this characterization is not proper to be imitated.

The author makes this character in her work because of her observation in her society. In Jakarta, the people are materialistic. Some of their motivations to do something are sex and money to fulfil their satisfaction of life. Because of that reasons, the author creates this character to make the readers aware that this people are exist in this world.

4. The wife

This character is not less important in this story. She changes her thinking almost 180 degrees. In the beginning she defends her marriage although her husband is cheating with other woman. Meanwhile, in the end of the story, she

decides to leave her husband because she thinks that he is not a good father for her baby. Therefore, this character includes to the dynamic character.

The wife defends her marriage in the beginning of the story because she thinks that if she tries to reform her body the husband will be back to her. But although she has a baby, the husband still does not change. Ironically, the husband feels confused with her pregnancy. So, she decides to leave him.

In the beginning of the story, her motivation to defend her marriage is need to be need and to defend her social status. Meanwhile, in the end of the story, when she decides to leave her husband, is an escape motive. Effendi and Juhaya (1985) stated that escape motive is a motive to escape for the danger situation. The wife thinks that someday the husband will be bed influence for her child. However, this character is strong enough as a woman because she can make a decision which is brave.

In the real situation, this characterization will be protect by the society because they do not want to see a women suffer by her husband. Even the government makes some rules to protect a woman who has the experience like her. Therefore, this character will be accepted in the social life.

The reason why the author creates this character is because she wants to show to the men that a woman can be brave to safe their prestige and their children. She is influenced by her mother who is strong enough to grow her without her father. Besides, she is influenced by her experienced who divorced with her husband but she can take care of her two daughters herself. So, she always creates the women characters as strong, smart, and brave women.

And about the connection between conflict and the plot, the researcher finds, there is some unique technique in writing this short story. They are as follows.

1. The writing technique shows that every character has the different reaction in facing the same problems.
2. All of the words in this short story are the words from their deep heart. It is like they shared their feeling to another friend – the readers.
3. The author shows that although some people have the same and connected problems, it does not mean that they will have the same ending.

4. The connection among the conflict, the plot and the writing technique of the author make the readers can imagine if they are in that situation.
5. The conflict among the characters makes some characters get frustration. It is proved by the fact that the husband feels displacement, denial and regression frustration, the girlfriend feels denial and reaction formation frustration, and the wife feels helplessness and projection frustration. Their frustration feelings influence the plot of this story.

Therefore, there are some connection between the conflict and the plot of this short story.

E. CONCLUSION

After the researcher finds the result of her research, then she makes conclusions as follow.

1. Beside the intrinsic research, extrinsic research is also relevant. It contributes a new taste of literary research.
2. Although the research done by the researcher is an extrinsic research, the intrinsic factors must be analysed in order to make the research still in the corridor of literary research.
3. In the psychological analysis, the researcher finds that 'the characterization' is the most important.
4. In this research, the researcher finds that there are psychological elements in all characters in this short story. Besides, the author's psychology influences the process of making the characters and the story.

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