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**Proceeding**

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Literary Studies Conference

**THE 1965 COUP  
IN INDONESIA:  
QUESTIONS OF  
REPRESENTATION  
50 YEARS LATER**

21 – 22 October 2015

*Hosted by*  
English Letters Department,  
Graduate Program in English Language Studies,  
Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

*Co-hosted with*



Ateneo de Manila University,  
the Philippines

# **PROCEEDING**

## **The 3<sup>rd</sup> LITERARY STUDIES CONFERENCE**

### **“The 1965 Coup in Indonesia: Questions of Representation 50 Years Later”**

Department of English Letters and  
Graduate Program in English Language Studies  
Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

co-hosted with

Kritika Kultura  
RAFIL (Reading Asia, Forging Identities in Literature)  
Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines

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Faculty of Letters Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta  
21-22 October 2015

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### “The 1965 Coup in Indonesia: Questions of Representation 50 Years Later”

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## Psychological Disorder Experienced by Drum in the Film *Novel Tanpa Huruf R* (A Study of Psychoanalysis and Literature)

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### Abstract

Film as one literary works can be a tool to gain an understanding of human behavior. Moreover, the characters of a film reflect the attitudes of human being in a reality and daily life. In order to understand psychoanalysis and the attitudes of Indonesian, this paper discuss a psychological disorder experienced by the main character, namely Drum. Drum experienced some tragic tragedies in his life. He and his parents had been evicted from their village for unclear reason, when he was a child. At the same time, His mother fell into the sea and died. In his adolescent, he lost his father because of crashed by a car. Thereafter, when he reached adulthood, his girlfriend who is a Chinese was killed in a monastery. These experiences affected his psyche. By that, he suffers mentally ill or psychological disorder. This paper attempts to reveal the psychological disorder experienced by Drum. The data is in the form of audio visual. By discussing the scenes supported by dialogues shown in the film, it concludes that Drum experiences one of anxiety disorders classes, that is posttraumatic stress disorder.

**Keywords:** *psychoanalysis, psychological disorder, anxiety disorder, Novel Tanpa Huruf R.*

### Introduction

Study about psychoanalysis means study about human behavior. When study about psychoanalysis, we can see the key concepts offered by psychoanalysis about human experience. It means that psychoanalytic concepts have become part of daily lives. If psychoanalysis can help us better understand about human behavior, then it must certainly be able to help us understand literary works, which are about human behavior (Tyson, 2006: 11). One of the popular literary works in recent time is film. Film has become such an integral part of our culture that it seems to be the mirror in which we see ourselves reflected every day (Wedding, Boyd & Niemiec, 2010: 1). In a film we can see human behavior, as well as we can see how psychoanalytic concepts reflected in our daily lives. Films are especially important in influencing the public perception of mental illness because many people are relatively uninformed about the problems of people with mental disorders (Wedding, Boyd & Niemiec, 2010: 2).

Moreover, a film doesn't reflect all of psychoanalytic concepts. We won't find every psychoanalytic concept represented in every literary work (Tyson, 2006: 35). Our job is to see which concepts are operating in the film in such a way as to enrich our understanding of the film and yield a meaningful, coherent psychoanalytic interpretation. The discussion of this paper focuses on the psychoanalytic concepts on the film *Novel Tanpa Huruf R*, especially which are experienced by Drum.

Drum (Agastya Kandou) is the main character of the film *Novel Tanpa Huruf R* directed by Aria Kusumadewa in 2003. He is a fascinating character that suffers mental illness. The director does not provide any specific name of the illness Drum suffers from. He intentionally gave the character varying symptoms the mentally ill. In this paper, the author would like to closely examine those various symptoms and classify them into possible psychological disorders, especially anxiety disorder.

### Discussion

#### *Plot*

*Novel Tanpa Huruf R* tells the journey of Drum's life, a man with a dark past and tortuous. Various bitter experiences suffered by him. It started when he and his parents had been evicted from their village for unclear reason. They ran to the coast and rowed a boat without any destination. His mother fell into the sea and died. That happened when Drum was a child, thus making him unable to remember his mother's face. When Drum was growing up, his father died before his eyes because of being hit by a car. Several years later, he had a girlfriend. Drum love her very much. His girlfriend is a Chinese. Bad luck turned back to Drum. The lover died after being killed in a riot. Those some tragedies made Drum stressful. He often expresses his great sorrow by complaining to God.

When he reached adulthood, Drum worked as a criminal journalists and novelist. Drum's novels usually themed standard and pulp. This is exactly what makes Air Sunyi interested in interviewing Drum to



be used as material from her thesis. It turns interviewing Drum is not easy. However, through various efforts, Air finally could meet and interview Drum.

Unfortunately Air's hope to interview Drum turned into a nightmare. As it turns out in the middle of the interview, Drum confine Air with two hands tied in bed. Drum did it because he felt face-owned Air is similar to her mother's face disappeared in the sea. Air said that the writings produced by Drum nothing more than garbage. It turns out the drum using Air's face in order to find her mother's face which has lost at sea. Air wanted to free from the kidnapping. She bit Drum's finger. After a struggle, Air could escape from Drum. At the end of the story, Drum sent a novel to Air entitled "Novel Tanpa Huruf R".

### **Psychological disorder**

A psychological disorder is *an ongoing dysfunctional pattern of thought, emotion, and behavior that causes significant distress, and that is considered deviant in that person's culture or society* (Butcher, Mineka, & Hooley, 2007 in Carroll, 2011). People with psychological disorders are stigmatized by the people around them, resulting in shame and embarrassment, as well as prejudice and discrimination against them (Carroll, 2011: 358). Air Sunyi in this film is the symbol of the discrimination against Drum. Air Sunyi says that the Novel Drum wrote is a bad novel because it disregards human morals. Moreover, the characters in the novel have some bad characteristics, 'brainy animals' (a term that is used by Drum in his novel to characterize his characters who do not care about humans being rights).

*"Saya sudah baca beberapa buku kamu. Pikiran kamu cukup tajam. Tapi buat saya, sorry, kamu mengabaikan moral. Berapa juta orang Indonesia yang menyerap pikiran kamu, dan mereka terpengaruh. Akan lahir manusia Indonesia dengan pola pikir yang sama seperti tokoh-tokoh dalam novelmu. Binatang-binatang berakal."*

(I've read several of your books. Your ideas are sharp enough. But, for me, sorry, you're disregarding human morals. How many millions Indonesian people are absorbing your ideas? And they're being influenced by those ideas. There will be a generation with a same pattern of thinking like the characters in your novel. 'brainy animals'.) (Disc 2: 11.03)

Air Sunyi assumes that the content of Drum's novel can destroy the moral of Indonesian people. She also argues that Drum as the writer of the Novel should be beheaded.

*"Novelmu berpotensi besar merusak moral bangsa. Bahkan aku berpendapat, penulisnya harus dipancung. Apa kamu pikir moral bangsa ini sudah rusak semua?"*

(Your novel has a big potential to destroy this country morals. More than that, I really think, the writer has to be beheaded. Do you think all the morals in this country have all been destroyed?) (Disc 2: 12.40)

In the other hand, Drum couldn't accept Air Sunyi's judgement on his novel. He doesn't think that his novel disregards human morals. On the contrary, he argues that he write about moral.

*"Aku justru berpikir sebaliknya. Aku menulis tentang moral. Kita harus berdiri pada dimensi nilai yang mutlak. Bebas dari dunia empiris yang selalu berubah. Kamu akan memahami fenomena itu jika kamu memiliki pikiran yang utuh, dan tidak terkotak-kotak."*

(I'm thinking the other way around. I'm writing about morals. We have to stand in an exact dimension. Free from empirical world which tends to change everytime. You will understand the phenomena if you have an open mind, and not be put in a certain category.) (Disc 2: 11.39)

He opined that there is no more morals of Indonesian generation can be destroyed, because all of them have already broken.

*"Masih adakah moral bangsa ini yang bisa dirusak?"*

(Is there still any morals left that can be even more destroyed?) (Disc 2: 12.33)

However, Drum's thought about the broken of Indonesian's moral does not come in sudden, without any backgrounds. He thinks that way because of his experiences, seeing the attitude of people around him. The events and accidents he has experienced since he was a child and when he worked as a criminal journalist. The expulsion of him and his parents from his village (Disc 1: 05.37); his family's friend, Talang, who were killed in an interracial conflict (Disc 1: 09.08); his father's rebellion against the



government who grabbed people’s land (Disc 1: 14.00); a woman who threw a durian to another woman’s face (Disc 1: 28.40); the slaughter of a family (Disc 1: 25.25) and his girlfriend, Angel (Disc 1: 46.30). Those all experiences built Drum’s thought about ‘brainy animal’, people who do not care about other people and their human rights. That’s why Drum says,

*“Sejarah seharusnya berkembang. Tetapi kehidupan di sekelilingku hanya berulang. Konflik ideology, perang antar golongan, dan perebutan kekuasaan di antara binatang-binatang berakal. Dan mereka terus melahirkan korban.”*

(History should be in progress. But my life is repeated by. The same ideological conflicts, the war between different beliefs, and the power grabbings between those “brainy animals” that brings innocent victims) (Disc 1: 26.24)

*“Negara tempat saya hidup, mengenal lima agama. Tapi bangsa ini bangsa yang sakit. Keadaan tidak menjadi lebih baik. Tapi malah mengembangkan kekacauan yang terjadi.”*  
(The country that I live, have known a few religions. But this country is a sickness country. The situation is not getting better. But it’s developing the chaos.) (Disc 1: 46.35)

### ***The bio-psycho-social model of illness***

Identifying the cause of psychological disorder suffered by Drum is identifying the bio-psycho-social model of illness. This model shows that psychological disorder can be caused by three factors. This is a way of understanding disorder that assumes that disorder is caused by biological, psychological, and social factors (Carroll, 2011: 359).

The *biological component* of the bio-psycho-social model refers to the influences on disorder that come from the functioning of the individual’s body. Particularly important are genetic characteristics that make some people more vulnerable to a disorder than others and the influence of neurotransmitters. The *psychological component* of the bio-psycho-social model refers to the influences that come from the individual, such as patterns of negative thinking and stress responses. The *social component* of the bio-psycho-social model refers to the influences on disorder due to social and cultural factors such as socioeconomic status, homelessness, abuse, and discrimination. (Carroll, 2011: 359)

Drum’s psychological disorder is not caused by biological or social component. Drum, with his violent experiences reflect that his psychological disorder is caused by psychological component. Thus, refers to the influences that come from his negative thinking about people around him whom he called as ‘brainy animal’ and his stress responses to his fate that lost people he loved.

### ***Anxiety disorder***

There are at least twenty classes of psychological disorder which is formulated by American Psychiatric Association (2013). Carroll (2011: 361) states that another difficulty in diagnosing psychological disorders is that they frequently occur together. Some people suffer from one disorder also suffer at the same time from other disorders. Yet, this paper won’t discuss the whole classification of the psychological disorder, instead, it focuses on the discussion of anxiety disorder.

Anxiety disorders include disorders that share features of excessive fear and anxiety and related behavioral disturbances. *Fear* is the emotional response to real or perceived imminent threat, whereas *anxiety* is anticipation of future threat. Obviously, these two states overlap, but they also differ, with fear more often associated with surges of autonomic arousal necessary for fight or flight, thoughts of immediate danger, and escape behaviors, and anxiety more often associated with muscle tension and vigilance in preparation for future danger and cautious or avoidant behaviors.  
(American Psychiatric Association, 2013: 189)

Anxiety disorders commonly happen. We may feel anxiety when we’re facing an important event, such as an exam or job interview, or when we perceive some threat or danger, such as waking to strange sounds in the night. However, such everyday anxiety is generally occasional, mild and brief, while the anxiety felt by the person with an anxiety disorder occurs frequently, is more intense, and lasts longer—up to hours, or even days. (Rector, Bourdeau, Kitchen, & Massiah, 2008: 1).

A certain amount of anxiety is normal and necessary; it can lead someone to act on his/her concerns and protect him/her from harm. In some situations, anxiety can even be essential to the survival (Rector, Bourdeau, Kitchen, & Massiah, 2008: 4). If someone is walking in the street, then there is a car driven towards this person. He would immediately perceive danger, and coincidentally move. This normal anxiety response, called the “fight or flight” response, is what prompts you to either fight or flee from danger (Rector, Bourdeau, Kitchen, & Massiah, 2008: 4).

Whenever the fight or flight response is activated by danger, either real or imagined, it leads to changes in three “systems of functioning”: the way you think (cognitive), the way your body feels and works (physical), and the way you act (behavioural). How much these three systems change varies, depending on the person and the context. (Rector, Bourdeau, Kitchen, & Massiah, 2008: 4)

*Cognitive:* Attention shifts immediately and automatically to the potential threat. The effect on a person’s thinking can range from mild worry to extreme terror. *Physical:* Effects include heart palpitations or increased heart rate, shallow breathing, trembling or shaking, sweating, dizziness or lightheadedness, feeling “weak in the knees,” freezing, muscle tension, shortness of breath and nausea. *Behavioural:* People engage in certain behaviours and refrain from others as a way to protect themselves from anxiety (e.g., taking self-defence classes or avoiding certain streets after dark). (Rector, Bourdeau, Kitchen, & Massiah, 2008: 4-5)

The six main categories of anxiety disorders are *phobias*, *panic disorder* (with or without agoraphobia), *generalized anxiety disorder*, *obsessive-compulsive disorder*, *acute stress disorder* and *posttraumatic stress disorder* (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2000 in Rector, Bourdeau, Kitchen, & Massiah, 2008: 2). From those six categories, Drum is identified experiencing posttraumatic disorder.

### **Posttraumatic stress disorder**

Rector, Bourdeau, Kitchen, & Massiah, (2008: 11-12) based on American Psychiatric Association give a description of posttraumatic stress disorder. Posttraumatic stress disorder involves the development of characteristic symptoms following exposure to an extreme traumatic stressor. The person’s response to the event must involve intense fear, helplessness, or horror. Symptoms usually begin within three months of the trauma, although there may be a delay of months, or even years before the symptoms appear. The traumatic experience is repeatedly relived through intrusive memories, distressing dreams and flashbacks. Drum has some traumatic experiences. The expulsion of him and his parents from his village and the slaughter of a family are the most affects him. It was often shown flashback in this film. This traumatic affects when his father in a rebellion against the government. He feels fear. He hopes his father no longer oppose the government. He expresses the hope to his uncle.

*“Dari dulu, bapak berurusan dengan pemerintah, keras kepala!”*

(Dad has always been in conflict with the government. Stubborn!) (Disc 1: 17.15)

*“Semua orang di kampung ini sudah memberikan sertifikatnya ke pemerintah. Kenapa bapak belum?”*

(All of the people in this village have given their land certificates to the government. Why hasn’t my father?) (Disc 1: 17.38)

He also expresses his traumatic to his dog. He tied up his dog because he doesn’t want it killed by people. In the same time, he shares his feeling with his dog that the country is no longer give a space for him.

*“Aku tahu kamu juga butuh kebebasan. Sebelumnya aku tidak pernah mengikat Sahid-Sahidku. Aku gak rela. Sayang lingkungan disini tidak memungkinkan untuk makhluk seperti kamu hidup. Sama seperti Negara ini. Ruang kebebasan untuk hidup makin sempit. Semoga kamu Sahid yang terakhir.”*

(I know you need a freedom, too. Before, I never tied my Sahids. I don’t have the heart! Unfortunately, this environment doesn’t allow you to live freely. Like this country, the space to live freely is getting tight. I hope you will be my last Sahid.) (Disc 1: 29.48)

*“Semua anjingku bernama Sahid. Sahidku yang pertama mati dibantai untuk dimakan. Sahidku yang kedua mati karena dibantai suatu keyakinan tertentu. Sahidku yang ketiga ya kamu. yang aku bingung, kalau kamu mati, Sahid mati atau kamu mati Sahid.”*

(All my dogs are named Sahid. My first Sahid killed to be consumed by people. My second one was slaughtered because of a certain religious belief. And my third Sahid? That’s you. But what makes me confused, if you die, you are either be a ‘dead Sahid’ or ‘died as a martyr’.) (Disc 1: 42.01)

Drum express his disappointed to God because make him away from people he loved. This is shown when he lost his girlfriend, Angel, and in the end of the film.

“Sekarang giliran Angel yang kau ambil dariku, apa masih kurang yang lain? Aku bertanya kepadamu, tolong jawab!”

(This time you took Angel away from me. Don't you have enough already? I'm asking you. Please answer!) (Disc 1: 47.15)

“Ibu saya, Bapak saya, kekasih saya, bahkan anjing saya, semua yang saya miliki, semua yang saya kasih, itu semua diambil dari saya. Seringkali saya tidak terima, Papa. Seringkali hati ini berontak. Seumur hidup saya, saya tidak mengganggu orang lain. Saya tidak mau mengganggu orang lain. Tapi mengapa Tuhan mengambil kebahagiaan saya? Dan seandainya Tuhan saya gugat, apakah saya berdosa, Papa?”

(My mother, my father, my girlfriend, even my dogs, everything I own, everyone I loved, was all taken away from me. I often cannot accepted, Father. My heart is always rebellious. All my life, I never bothered people. I don't intend to bother other people. But why God takes away my happiness? Is it considered as a sin if I accuse God?) (Disc 2: 29.45)

## Conclusion

Psychoanalysis can be found in everyday life because it relates to human behavior. Studying psychoanalysis can be done through analysis characters in a film. *Novel Tanpa Huruf R* is a film reflects psychological disorder experienced by the main character, Drum. His sorrows about losing people he loved his mother, his father, his girlfriend, and his dog make him suffers mentally ill. One of them is posttraumatic stress disorder which is in the umbrella of anxiety disorder.

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# CERTIFICATE

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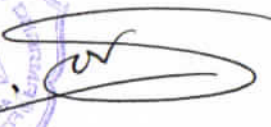
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