YAHYU’S MOTIVATION IN DOING SELF-MUTILATION AS SEEN IN SWEETING’S JAIPONG DANCER

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

By
Guida Paradita
Student Number: 101214047

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2015
A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

YAHYU’S MOTIVATION IN DOING SELF-MUTILATION AS SEEN IN SWEETING’S JAIPONG DANCER

By

Guida Paradita
Student Number: 101214047

Approved by

Advisor

Henny Herawati, S.Pd., M.Hum. July 14th, 2015
A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

YAHYU’S MOTIVATION IN DOING SELF-MUTILATION AS SEEN IN SWEETING’S JAIPONG DANCER

By
GUIDA PARADITA
Student Number: 101214047

Defended before the Board of Examiners
on July 29th, 2015
and Declared Acceptable

Board of Examiners
Chairperson: P. Kuswandono, Ph.D.
Secretary: Drs. Barli Bram, M.Ed., Ph.D.
Member: Henny Herawati, S.Pd., M.Hum.
Member: Carla Sih Prabandari, S.Pd., M.Hum.
Member: Caecilia Tutyantrini, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Yogyakarta, July 29th, 2015
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University
Dean

Rohandi, Ph.D.
“Most of the things worth doing in the world had been declared impossible before they were done”

-Louis D Brandeis-

“Let us never forget to pray. God lives. He is near. He is real. He is not only aware of us but cares for us. He is our Father. He is accessible to all who will seek Him”.

- Gordon B. Hinckley -

This Thesis is dedicated to

My beloved family
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this final paper, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of other people, except those cited in the quotations and references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, July 29th, 2015

The Writer,

Guida Paradita
101214047
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN

PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN KAMPUS

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma:

Nama : Guida Paradita
Nomor Mahasiswa : 101214047

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma karya ilmiah saya yang berjudul:

YAHYU’S MOTIVATION IN DOING SELF-MUTILATION AS SEEN IN PATRICK SWEETING’S JAIPONG DANCER

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan demikian saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma hak untuk menyimpan, mengalihkan dalam bentuk media lain, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data, mendistribusikan secara terbatas dan mempublikasikannya di internet atau media lain untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya maupun memberi royalti kepada saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Dibuat di Yogyakarta
Pada tanggal: 29 Juli 2015

Yang menyatakan,

Guida Paradita
ABSTRACT


This research analyses Patrick Sweeting’s novel entitled *Jaipong Dancer*. This novel tells about the woman, named Yahyu who faces many problems in her life after she has pregnancy out of wedlock. She experiences love, hate, and sexual slavery. This research focuses on analysis the main character’s motivation in doing self-mutilation.

In order to prove Yahyu’s motivation in doing self-mutilation, the research formulated two problems. The problems of this research are 1) How is Yahyu characterized in Patrick Sweeting’s *Jaipong Dancer*? 2) What motivates Yahyu in doing self-mutilation?

The research employed library research method. The primary source of this research is *Jaipong Dancer* novel by Patrick Sweeting and the secondary sources of this research are taken from some books and articles from the internet which are related with the discussion of this study such as psychoanalytical, character, characterization, motivation, and self-mutilation theories. This research uses psychological approach to identify Yahyu’s characteristics and also her motivation in doing self-mutilation.

The research finds two findings. The first finding describes Yahyu’s characteristic. Yahyu is described as a young woman who is loving, responsible, adventurous, attractive, and naive. The second finding is regarding Yahyu’s motivation. Her motivation in doing self-mutilation which is influenced by her past experiences and her anxiety of becoming a sex slave for a man named Hans. For Hans obsession to Yahyu, she has to be wrenched from her husband and her son. Besides, she has to see people whom she loves killed by Hans. These tragic experiences influence her to do self-mutilation. She is doing self-mutilation by slashing her cheek with a razor.

**Keywords:** Character, characterization, motivation, and self-mutilation
ABSTRAK


Untuk membuktikan motivasi Yahyu dalam melakukan mutilasi diri, studi ini merumuskan dua permasalahan. Rumusan permasalahan yang ada di studi ini adalah 1) Bagaimana karakter Yahyu menurut novel dari Patrick Sweeting? 2) Apa yang memotivasi Yahyu untuk memutilasi dirinya sendiri?


Kata kunci : Character, characterization, motivation, and self-mutilation
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to give my deepest gratitude to Jesus Christ, for His blessing in finishing this thesis.

I would also like to give my gratitude, Henny Herawati, S.Pd., M.Hum. as my thesis advisor, for her suggestions, kindness, patience, and time in guiding me to finish my thesis. I would be nothing without her kindness.

I would like to thank the lectures in English Language Education Study Program for giving me meaningful knowledge during my study. I thank all secretariat staff of English Education Study Program and the library staff of Sanata Dharma University who help me in processing and completing my administrative stuff.

My deepest gratitude goes to my beloved mother Carolina Handayani who always reminds me to finish my study. I thank her for her support and prayer. My special thanks go to my beloved sisters Mbak Anna, Mbak Hita, my grandparents, Simbok, and Mbah kakung for their support, love, and also prayer so that I can finish my thesis.

I thank my best friends, Ayu, Gita, Fanny, Siska for being my best friends during my study. I cannot forget every single moment that we have spent together. I thank for the love, laugh, and cry. I also give my other best gratitude to Mbak Putri, Sanny, and Febby who are willing to support me through their time in proofreading my thesis. I thank them all for their best support.
I also address my gratitude to “escape from the reality” friends, Lina, Riska, Siwi, Dino, Tya, April, Susi, Vina, Mona, Tika, Andri, Wisnu, Mas Dedek, Mas Wisnu, Mbak Yuyun, Mas Geri, Uti, Nicko, and Martin. I thank them for their support and companion in finishing my thesis.

Guida Paradita
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE PAGE</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL PAGE</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL PAGE (2)</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDICATION PAGE</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRAK</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDICATION PAGE</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF APPENDICES</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study                                             | 1 |
B. Problem Formulations                                                 | 3 |
C. Objectives of the Study                                              | 3 |
D. Benefit of the Study                                                 | 3 |
E. Definitions of the Terms                                              | 4 |

## CHAPTER II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Review                                                   | 6 |
1. Psychological Approach                                               | 6 |
2. Character                                                            | 7 |
3. Characterization                                                     | 8 |
4. Motivation                                                           | 9 |
   a. Hierarchy of Needs                                                | 10 |
   b. Defense Mechanism                                                 | 11 |
5. Self-Mutilation                                                      | 13 |
B. Theoretical Framework                                                | 15 |

## CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study                                                  | 17 |
B. Approach of the Study                                                | 18 |
C. Method of the Study                                                  | 18 |

## CHAPTER IV. ANALYSIS

A. The Description of Yahyu’s Character                                 | 20 |
1. Loving                                                               | 21 |
2. Emotional                                                            | 22 |
3. Adventurous                                                          | 24 |
4. Attractive                                                           | 26 |
5. Naive ............................................................................................................. 28
B. Yahyu’s Motivation in Doing Self-Mutilation .................................. 30
   1. Yahyu’s Safety Needs ........................................................................ 31
   2. Yahyu’s Defense Mechanism .............................................................. 32

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS
A. Conclusions ................................................................................................. 39
B. Implications .................................................................................................. 41
C. Suggestions .................................................................................................... 43

REFERENCES .................................................................................................... 44
APPENDICES ...................................................................................................... 45
LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix

APPENDIX 1: The Biography of the Author ........................................ 46
APPENDIX 2: The Summary of Jaipong Dancer ................................. 48
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five parts, namely background of the study, problem formulation, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and definition of terms. The background of the study explains a brief description about the novel and also the reason why the writer chooses the novel to be discussed and analyzed. The problem formulation provides the statements that will use to discuss and to analyze the novel further. The objectives of the study focus on the aims of the study. The next section of this study is the benefits of the study. In this section of this chapter will identify the benefit for the readers and also other researchers. The last part of this chapter is the definition of terms used to avoid misunderstanding about terms that are discussed in the study.

A. Background of the Study

Literature is an imaginative writing which is valuable for human life. Terry mentions that there are certain kinds of writing, namely poems, plays, and novels. The novel is one of the literary genres which are interesting to discuss. According to Henkle (1997), the novel does not only give pleasure and enjoyment for the readers throughout the story but also enrich readers’ appreciation of the novel (p.2). Beside giving pleasure for the readers, the novel also provides good and bad values which are reflected in the real life. By
understanding the values and the messages from a novel, readers can improve their knowledge and experience about life.

Human life always deals with problems. People have different ways to solve their problems. Some people can solve their problems wisely but some others cannot. When they cannot find the solution, they may feel depressed. They even will do an irrational action as the consequence of their depressed situation. This situation is also reflected in the *Jaipong Dancer* novel. The novel provides conflicts from its main character, Yahyu, who is described having perfect appearances and she decided to do self-mutilation by slashing her cheeks to make her beautiful face became ugly. Beauty is a great asset but it creates desire which is not always welcome. It is the price that Yahyu has to pay for being beautiful. Her beautiful face leads her to suffer her life. She experiences a lot of things such as getting pregnant outside of wedlock, being betrayed by her lover, being physical abused, and becoming a sexual slave. In addition, these tragic experiences lead her to be sent away from man forever by doing self-mutilation on her beautiful face.

In fact, some women struggle hard to make their appearances become more beautiful. Women are usually easily attracted to popular images of idealized physical beauty. (YWCA, 2001) states that women always judged of their basis appearance. Thus, they will feel chronically insecure, overweight, and inadequate. They may feel insecure with their current appearance and will try to follow the standard. For that reasons, they usually spend a lot of money to buy beauty products, do some treatment in beauty clinic, and even they take plastic surgery. It
is because attractiveness is very important for some women. Yet, that phenomenon cannot be found in Yahyu. Rather, she decided to mutilate herself. When others admire her Javanese beauty, she chooses to make her beautiful face become ugly. The decision made by Yahyu attracts the researcher to analyze Yahyu’s motivation in doing self-mutilation.

B. Problem Formulation

The researcher formulates the problem into two questions:

1. How is Yahyu characterized in Patrick Sweeting’s *Jaipong Dancer*?
2. What motivates Yahyu in doing self-mutilation?

C. Objectives of the Study

There are two objectives in this research. The first objective is to find out the character descriptions of Yahyu in *Jaipong Dancer* novel. The second objective is to find out what motive Yahyu in doing self mutilation.

D. Benefit of the Study

This research is expected to give benefits for the novel readers and future researchers. For the readers, this study can enrich their knowledge about human life through motivation and personalities. This research is also expected to give a better understanding about motivation that has negative result and the reasons that can lead human to do irrational behavior. For the future researchers, this research can inspire them to analyze *Jaipong Dancer* in other aspects such as socio-
historical approach. This research can also become references for other students in literary study.

E. Definition of Terms

In analyzing this research, there are several terms that will be explained in this section. To avoid misunderstanding of the used terms, the definition of each term will be clearly explained to assist the readers have better understanding about the research. The definitions of the terms are:

1. Motivation

Petri (1981) states “Motivation is the concept we use when we describe the forces acting on or within an organism to initiate and direct behavior” (p.3). Meanwhile, according to Jung (1978) “Motivation refers to such diverse states as desires, wishes, plans, goals, intents, impulses, and purposes” (p.4). In other words motivation is the reason that leads someone to do certain actions. Motivation in this study refers to Yahyu’s reason in doing self-mutilation.

2. Self-mutilation

Favazza and Rosenthal (1993) identify pathological self-mutilation as the deliberate alteration or destruction of body tissue without conscious suicidal intent. A common example of self-mutilating behavior is “cutting the skin with a knife or razor until pain is felt or blood has been drawn”. The term of self-mutilation in this research refers to Yahyu’s action in committing self-mutilation by slashing her cheeks. Simpson (2001) states that self-harm, self-injured, and self-mutilation have a similar meaning (p.2). He also categorizes self-injured as a
form of self-mutilation. Self-injured also has the same type of self-harm that is inflicting injury or pain on one’s own body. The examples of self-injury include: hair pulling, picking the skin, excessive or dangerous use of mind-altering substances such as alcohol, and eating disorders.

3. Character

Abrams (1985) states “Character is the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say-the dialogue- and by what he does-the action. There are a lot of characters in this novel (p.23). However, this research only focuses on one character, named Yahyu.

4. Characterization

According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971) “Characterization is the process by which an author creates a character” (p.20). Murphy (1972) divides nine methods to describe characters, namely: personal description, character as seen by others, speech, conversation of others, reaction, directs comment, thought, and mannerism (p.161). In addition, characterization refers to Yahyu’s personal description.
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains about the theories related to the topic. There are several topics that will be discussed. It consists of theoretical review, review of related studies, and theoretical framework. The first section is the theoretical review. The theoretical review is used to review the theories that related to the topic further. The second section is about the review of related studies. This section will reviews theories that relevant with the topic. The last is the theoretical framework that will explain how the theories and reviews answer the problem of the study. The last part is called theoretical framework. This part will elaborate how the theories will be employed to examine the object of this study.

A. Theoretical Review

1. Psychological Approach

Rohberger and Woods Jr. (1971) states that there are five approaches used in literature analysis (p.3). They are the formalist approach, the biographical approach, the sociocultural-historical approach, the myhtopoic approach, and the psychological approach. However, the research only uses psychological approach since it is closely related with the study.

Rohberger and Woods Jr. (1971) state that the psychological approach involves efforts to locate and demonstrate certain recurrent patterns (p.13). They also believe that literary works deals with human’s life which is always connected with
personalities, motivation, and behavior. Thus, those three elements are under the physiological approach. The approach will be used to analyze Yahyu’s characters and motivations in doing self-mutilation.

2. Character

Character is a part of literary work. Every character is different in a novel. Therefore, it is very important for novel readers to know about the characters. There are many definitions about the character from experts in literature field. They have their own definition to explain the character in a novel. The research will define character from several experts.

Rohrberger and Woods (1971) state “Characters are the persons who act in a story” (p.20). They explain that characters must be credible. It means that it is author’s responsibility to make the characters in the novel become alive.

Besides, Abrams and Harphan (2009) mention that “a character is an individual presented in the literary works” (p.42). The individual has particular ways to express themselves which are presented through their behaviors, thoughts, and emotions. In addition, Abrams and Harphan remark “Characters can be seen by means of their words of communication and action”. By observing individuals’ conversation and action, their behaviors, thoughts, and emotions can be analyzed.

In addition, Forster (1974) divides characters into two: flat and round. He explains that a flat character is constructed round a single idea or quality (p.49). A flat character can only be described in a single phrase or sentence. Therefore, this character is easily recognized. Different from a flat character, Forster explains that a round character is complex in temperament and motivation. This character is
difficult to describe, because a round character is unpredictable. The character can surprise the readers through their behaviors.

3. Characterization

Rohrberger and Wood (1971) state that characterization is the process when the author creates characters (p.20). Characterization in the novel has a purpose to distinguish particular personalities and physical attributes which appear in the novel. Rohberger and Wood (1971) divide two principal ways that an author uses to characterize characters; they are direct means and dramatic means (p.20). Direct means is used to describe physical appearance, while dramatic means is used to place the characters in the situation to show the characters by the way they behave and speak such as intellectual, moral attribute and degree of sensitivity.

Murphy (1972) divides nine methods to describe characters in which “an author attempts to make the characters understandable to, and come alive for, the readers” (p.161). The first method is personal description which describes the character through their physical appearances and clothes directly. The second method is character as seen by another that describes character through the eyes and opinions of another. The third method is character’s speech. The character’s speech describe the characters utter the speeches in conversation. The fourth method is character’s past life which can be known by direct comments from the author or person’s thought and also through the conversation. The fifth method is conversation of others which identifies the character through others’ opinion. The sixth method is character’s reaction that gives the readers clue by the character’s
reaction to various situation and event. The seventh method is direct comment. In
direct comment, the author is able to describe on a person’s character directly.
Eighth method is character’s thought which gives direct knowledge about the
character’s traits. The last method is mannerism. Through the manners, habits, or
idiosyncrasies, the author can describe about what the character is like.

4. Motivation

There are several definitions of motivation according to experts. According to Petri (1981), “Motivation is the concept to describe the forces acting on or within an organism to initiate and direct behavior” (p.3). Jung (1978) mentions that motivation is related to the terms of diverse conditions like desires, wishes, plans, goals, intense, impulses, and purposes (p.4). Beck (1978) also states, “Motivation is broadly concerned with the cotemporary determinants of choice (direction), persistence, and vigor of goal-directed behavior” (p.24). The condition shows that the motivation occurs because the persons are willing in certain ways in order to achieve their purpose. Woodworth believes “that all behavior (other than reflexes) is motivated” (as cited in Petri, 1981, p.121). He also states that without drive there is no power directed to the mechanism to perform behavior, it is because drive is the construct of motivation.

Beside, Scott (1963) states that hidden instincts, memories, ideas, and emotion that exist in the individual’s mind influence and affect the individuals’ behavior in all of us in the unconscious way. In other words, the individuals are motivated to reach their goals unconsciously. In some cases, hidden instinct,
memories, ideas, and emotion inside individual’s mind are used to protect themselves from their bad experience.

a. **Hierarchy of Needs**

Abraham Maslow states that motivation is related with human needs. Maslow states “if human’s needs are satisfied, his behavior will be influenced” (as cited in Petri, 1981, p.302). He states that human’s needs can be understood in terms of hierarchy of needs. Maslow (1985) concludes that they are 5-level hierarchy of needs (p.42). The first level of the hierarchy needs is physiological need. The physiological need is the need of food, water, and sex. The second level of the hierarchy need is safety need. Maslow says “the safety need represents a need for safety or security in our environment” (as cited in Petri, 1981, p.303). Same as the physiology need, safety needs also appears in emergency situation such as fear, anxiety, and disorder. The first need become unimportant when a person’s life is in a dangerous situation. The third need is love or belonging need. Maslow says “when the safety need is satisfied, love or belonging need appears” (as cited in Petri, 1981, p.303). Love or belonging need is different from sex need (which include to physiological needs). He explains that love need is about giving and receiving. The forth need is esteem need. The esteem need is a need for achievement, respect, and approval. According to Maslow “there are two subcategories of a need for self-esteem and a need for esteem from others” (as cited in Petri, 1981, p.303). Maslow said that the need for self-esteem motivates the individual to make efforts for the achievement, strength, confidence, and freedom. A need for esteem from others, then, involves a desire for reputation,
status, recognition, appreciation of one’s abilities. The satisfaction of esteem need will influence individuals to have self-confidence and self-worth. The last need is self-actualization (need for self-fulfillment, for realizing one’s potential, and for understanding insight). Maslow remarks “self-actualization can be reached when the four level of needs of individuals have been fulfilled” (as cited in Petri, 1981, p.304). He terms the being-needs which are motivated individual in self-actualization. They are honesty, beauty, and goodness.

b. Defense Mechanisms

Freud states “defense mechanism is related with ego and id” (as cited in Weiner, 1980, p.64). He mentions products of id which are: instinct, aggressive, sexual motivation and dreams become the basic biologically rooted motivations and processes. On the contrary, he defines that ego is formed to differentiate reality from unreality which aims to protect individual from the pain that might appear because of conflicts and problems in life”. The ego inhibits and redirects goal-oriented activities, acting in service of the id. Thus, defense mechanism is the mechanism used by the ego as a protective function; it protects an individual from anxiety or unpleasant experience to make the individual feels relieved. Weiner (1980) states that psychologists believe that the defenses are performed on an unconscious level (p.64). Tyson (2006) states that defenses include selective perception (hearing and seeing only what we feel we can handle), selective memory (modifying our memories so that we do not feel overwhelmed by them or forgetting painful events entirely), denial (believing that the problem does not exist or the unpleasant incident never happened), avoidance (staying away from
people or situations that are liable to make us anxious by stirring up some unconscious—i.e., repressed—experience or emotion), displacement (“taking it out” on someone or something less threatening than the person who caused our fear, hurt, frustration, or anger), regression (regression carries our thoughts away from some presents difficulty), and projection (ascribing our fear, problem, or guilty desire to someone else and then condemning him or her for it, in order to deny that we have it ourselves) (p.15). However this research only used denial since it is related with the discussion.

According to Weiner (1980), denial is “one the defense mechanism which refers to a refusal to accept consciously the existence of a threatening situation” (p.73). In addition, this defense mechanism is used to protect a person from a threatening situation or an unpleasant experience. The threatening situation will always remind him to avoid the same experience happens.

In addition, anxiety is the impact of the unpleasant experience. Freud (1933) as quoted in Weiner (1980) considers anxiety as “an unpleasant affect, as well as a cue or signal to the organism for the activation of defense mechanisms that prevent socially prohibited action” (p.105). Furthermore, anxiety reaction influences an individual’s behavior to escape from the situation that is potentially dangerous. Tyson (2006) states that anxiety can be an important experience because it can reveal our core issues (p.16). He mentions six core issues and its relationship to anxiety, they are fear of intimacy, fear of abandonment, fear of betrayal, low self-esteem, insecure or unstable sense of self, and oedipal fixation. However the writer only focuses on the low self-esteem which is related with the
discussion. Tyson (2006) explains that a low self-esteem person believes that he is less worthy than other people (p.16). A low self-esteem person also feels that he does not deserve to get attention, love, or any other reward of life. He often believes that he deserves to be punished by life in some ways.

5. Self–Mutilation

Self-mutilation is one of personality disorders. It happens to the main character, Yahyu. Self-mutilation is not a new phenomenon in our society. It commonly happens for those who are in a depressed situation. To give broad understanding of what self-mutilation is, several definitions are provided.

Suyemoto (1998) says “self-mutilation is a direct, socially unacceptable, repetitive behavior that causes minor to moderate physical injury” (p.532). Favazza and Rosenthal (1993) identify pathological self-mutilation as “the deliberate alteration or destruction of body tissue without conscious suicidal intent”. It means that a person who is mutilated himself consciously injures his parts of body without suicidal intention. Suyemoto (1998) adds that the anger, tension, or dissociation typically ends up in self-mutilating behavior (p.534). Simpson (2001) states that self-harm, self-injured, and self-mutilation have similar meaning (p.2). He also categorizes self–injured as a form of self-mutilation. Self-injured also have the same type of self-harm which is injured one’s own body. Simpson (2001) give examples of the action of self-mutilation (p.2). They are: hair pulling, picking the skin excessive use of alcohol, cutting the skin with the knife or razor, burning the skin, and many more.
There must be a reason that leads someone to do something including when someone decides to do self-mutilation. Simpson (2001) states that there are many factors that lead someone to do self-mutilation (p.3). An individual who is doing self-mutilation often suffers from sexual, emotional, or physical abuse done by people who have close connection with him; it might be from parents or siblings. This action is described as an attempt to escape painful feelings related to trauma of abuse. An individual who is mutilated themselves has difficulty in experiencing feelings of anxiety, anger, or sadness, and this is the way to calm down or escape from unbearable state of emotion.

Suyemoto (1995) divides seven characteristics of people who do self-mutilation (p.163). The first one is expression reason. Expression reason is the need to express overwhelming anger, anxiety, or pain that is seen as the unable to express. The second characteristic is control reason. Control reason helps actively control the effect by making it concrete. It also provides punishment for affect that is perceived as the control. The third one is boundary reason that attempts to have distinction, create boundaries and identity, and protect against feeling of being overwhelmed. The fourth one is behavioral reason. Behavioral reason is reinforced by attention, social status and relief from emotional tension. The fifth one is systemic reason which is the way to express the systemic dysfunction of family the family or environment. The sixth one is suicidal reason or suicidal replacement. The last is sexual reason which stems the conflict over sexuality.

Simpson (2001) mentions three different types of self-mutilation. The first one is superficial or moderate related with personal disorders. Stereotypic self-
mutilation which is associated by mentally delayed individual. Froeschle (2004) also states that stereotypic self-mutilation is often seen in the mentally retarded institutionalized individuals (p.3). The second is major self-mutilation which is involved in the amputation of the limbs or genitals. Froeschle (2004) states that major self-mutilation has characteristic which destroys a large portion of the body, like amputation (p.3).

B. Theoretical Framework

There are two problems discussed in this research. They are concerned to characterization of Yahyu and her motivation in doing self-mutilation as seen in Patrick Sweeting’s *Jaipong Dancer*.

The theory of character and characterization are applied to answer the first question in the first problem formulation. The research uses theory of character from Rohberger and Woods (1971), Abrams and Harphan (1981), Forster (1974), and the theory of characterization from Murphy (1972). Those theories will help the research to analyze Yahyu’s characteristic in the story. The theory of character is used to analyze Yahyu character whether she is included to a flat or a round character. To analyze Yahyu characteristic, there are nine methods that can be used in describing the personality of Yahyu.

In answering the second question in the problem formulation, the researcher uses hierarchy of needs from Maslow which is related with the motivation of the main character. The psychological approach is also used as the approach of this research to make the reader easier in understanding the novel.
Psychological approach also helps the researcher in analyzing the novel. In addition, the researcher uses the theory of defense mechanism to find the influence of Yahyu’s past experience toward her action in doing self-mutilation. Defense mechanism is also used to identify Yahyu’s anxiety which caused her to do self-mutilation.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of three parts, namely object of the study, approach of the study, method of the study. The object of the study tells about the physical description of the literary work used in this research. The approach of the study explains the approach that is used in the research. The last part is the method of the study that describes the procedure of the analysis.

A. Object of the Study

The research analyzes a novel entitled *Jaipong Dancer*, by Patrick Sweeting. This novel was published in Singapore, in 2012, by Monsoon Books. The novel consists of 389 pages which are divided into twelve chapters. The story has setting in 1950. *Jaipong Dancer* describes women’s position at the time.

The story begins with the love experience of a beautiful and talented dancer called Yahyu. Having high expectation to change her family economical statues, she leads herself in suffering life after of being pregnant out of wedlock with a man who she thought can change her life. To save her honor and also to return the money that her parents have spent to her in dancing school, her family decided to arrange her marriage with an old man who already had two wives. She does not want to marry that man and she decided to escape from her house and starts her journey in Curup. Her escape is taking place in the backdrop of
political and social unrest in the violent struggle of Sumatra from Jakarta. During her escape, Yahyu experienced love, rape, and sex slavery.

B. Approach of the Study

In analyzing Yahyu’s motivation and her characteristic the researcher applies psychological approach. The psychological approach emphasizes human psychology aspect such as personality, motivation, and behavior. Therefore, in analyzing the research the researcher applies psychological approach in order to find Yahyu’s motivation in doing self-mutilation.

C. Method of the Study

The method of this research was library research. The library research method applied in the research in order to find out the reliable theories from books and articles as the references of this research. There were two kinds of sources in this research; they are primary and secondary sources. The primary source of this research was Jaipong Dancer, a novel which is written by Patrick Sweeting. The secondary sources of this research were books and journals from the internet which were used as the references for this research.

The research used some steps in conducting this research. First the researcher read the novel as the primary data. The researcher read the novel for several times to get better understanding of the novel. After finishing read the novel the researcher tried to find the problems. The researcher was interested to
analyze the characteristic and the motivation of the main character in the novel. Then, the researcher formulated the problem formulation which were related with the main character’s motivation and also characteristic.

The next step was searching and collecting the references from the books and journal from internet. After searched and collected the data, the researcher analyzed the problem formulations using the theories. The last step was the researcher drew the conclusion and explains the result of the analysis.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter is divided into two parts, and it is used to answer the problem formulations of this study. The first part discusses the character and characterization of Yahyu as the main character of the novel. The second part discusses Yahyu’s motivation in doing self-mutilation.

A. The Description of Yahyu’s Character

A character becomes an important part of a literary work. Abrams and Harphan (2009) state that a character is an individual presented in a story that has moral, intellectual, and emotions through the dialogues and actions (p.42). There are several characteristics that appear from one character.

Yahyu is the main character of the story because she is the most significant character in the novel. Forster (1974) divides characters into two; they are flat and round character (p.46). In the story, Yahyu is classified to a round character. A round character has complex temperament and motivation. This character is difficult to be described, because it is unpredictable. The round character can change in different ways when they face conflicts as it is reflected in Yahyu’s characteristic. Her characteristic changes after problems appear in her life.

Furthermore, to analyze Yahyu’s characteristics, this research applies theory proposed by Murphy. Murphy (1972) divides nine methods to
describe characters (p.161). They are personal description, character as seen by others, speech, past life, conversation by others, reaction, direct comment, thought, and mannerism. Those nine ways can help the researcher analyzes Yahyu’s characteristics in *Jaipong Dancer*. Below is the analysis of Yahyu’s characteristics.

1. **Loving**

   Murphy (1972) offers nine ways of characterization. However, to prove a loving characteristic of Yahyu, there are only two ways appear, they are speech and reaction (p.161). This characteristic is implied mostly through her speech and reaction.

   This is one example that shows her loving characteristic through her speech. As a talented dancer, Yahyu is often selected by her dancing school to perform her dancing. By having an opportunity to perform her dancing, she can earn money from the tips which she hides from her teachers. She uses the money to buy presents for her younger sisters. She only wants to make her sisters happy through the presents she gives to them.

   Before I graduated from my dancing school, I was already performing in towns around Sumatra. People asked specifically for me to perform and my dance school released me to go touring with dance groups and I earned money. I was very proud. Several times important government officials requested I dance for them at their garden parties. They sometimes gave me tips which I hid from my teachers and bought presents for my younger sisters. I loved dancing, and my sisters loved me because of the presents I brought them (pp.119-120).

   Through Yahyu’s speech, it can be proven that she loves her sisters. She will try her best to make her sisters happy even though she does not obey the rule of her dancing school for not accepting any tips when she is dancing.
This is another proof of her loving characteristic through her reaction. After several years of leaving her family, Yahyu finally finds a man who accepts her son and also her past experience. Problems always appear in Yahyu’s life. There is a conflict which is caused by a man named Hans, who ruins Yahyu’s happy life with Jim and Peter. Jim is abducted by Hans for his personal purpose. He threatens Yahyu to kill and send Peter away from her if she does not want to be his lover. For those reasons, Yahyu chooses to save them, and she decides to be a sexual slave for Hans.

“I have made a deal with him,” Yahyu continued. “He will let you and Peter go but I must stay. You must go Jim, and take Peter with you”. “Leave me behind and forget me. Look after Peter and tell him his mother died in Sumatra…” “Whatever is going to happen,” she said, “Remember that I am doing it for you and Peter. It’s not what I ever wanted.” (pp.221-222).

Based on Murphy (1972) the characters and characterization can also be seen through the character’s reaction in various situations (p.168). Sacrificing for the persons that are precious for her life proves that Yahyu is a loving person. She chooses to be a sexual slave for Hans to save Jim and Peter’s life. She lets her husband and her son continue their lives without being threatened by Hans.

2. Emotional

Personally, Yahyu is a nice person but in some parts of the novel she also described as an emotional person. It is shown in several situations which appear in some parts of the novel. Two of nine ways of characterization proposed by Murphy (1972) are used to show another characteristic of Yahyu (p.161). They
are speech and reaction. Those ways which appear in various situations of the novel can describe the character’s characteristics.

The first action that proves Yahyu as an emotional person is in her reaction and also her speech to refuse the marriage that her parents have arranged to save their honor.

“No, I can’t,” Yahyu cried. “I don’t want to end up like that. I’d rather kill myself.”... “I will get money for you but I will not marry this old man. I refuse.” With a tearful glance at the stern face of her mother, Yahyu ran out of the room and into the muddy pathway but she was not dressed for flight. She wanted to run towards the obscurity of the surrounding swamps but her long, tight-fitting sarong and ornate blouse did not allow her speed” (pp.19-20).

Yahyu cannot control her emotion. Thus, she decides to escape from the forces marriage and leave her family to the goldfield after knowing that her parents have arranged her marriage with an old-rich-man who already had two wives. That action proves that she is an emotional person.

Another action that show Yahyu as an emotional person also appears in the conversation between her and the woman in the boat.

“But you got a strange look about your face. I know what’s wrong with you but I’m not going to make any fuss, don’t worry. What happened to him, the man that done that to you?” Yahyu looked shock. There was no way the old woman could know about her pregnancy. Her stomach did not show at all. But these boat people were renowned for their skills in magic and the black arts, and it scared her. “It’s nothing. Please don’t ask” (p.29).

Yahyu will feel uncomfortable if someone else asks about her personal business. She will response it angrily.

The woman also suggests Yahyu to abort her baby in her womb and find another man. Yahyu rejects to do what the woman suggests. The suggestion is
contradictory to what her village and her dancing school has reacted to the fact of her pregnancy.

Suit yourself, but we got ways of solving the problems. I can get some roots that will solve your problem once and for all, if you want it done that way. It’s a bit painful but after a couple of hours it’s all done. Then you can look for a new man……” No, Ibu,” Yahyu said angrily. “That’s a sin. Please don’t ever say that to me again” (p.31).

Having pregnancy out of wedlock does not make Yahyu thinks about aborting her baby inside her womb. When the woman asks her to abort her baby, she answers her question angrily. Her angry expression shows her emotional action in responding furious situations which is related to her personal problem.

3. Adventurous

Based on Murphy (1972), reaction and character as seen by another can describe the characteristics of a character (p.162). The analysis of Yahyu’s reaction and her character as seen by others shows that she is an adventurous person.

The first evidence is when she escapes from the forced marriage and starts her journey to the goldfield in Curup. Yahyu has been in the boat for a week, she has to continue her journey to the gold lands. She gets off in the Komrin Ulu country. She hears about a terrifying tales who is told in her village of what the forest-dwelling Komrin does to Javanese migrants when they catch them. Most of them are bandits and they do not like if there are strangers in their territory. The woman on the boat warns her to keep staying with them because it is too dangerous especially for a girl like Yahyu to travel alone in Komrin.

Not many Javanese girls as pretty as you would ever dare come near these places. Come to think of it, no girl, pretty or not. Would ever travel this
area alone. They don’t understand you and, to be honest, we don’t understand you either. They probably think you are a witch. You certainly bewitched that Batak commander (p.48).

The old woman wonders about Yahyu’s bravery to enter Komrin Ulu country because it is too dangerous for her. The woman warns Yahyu in order to make Yahyu thinks twice about continuing her journey. The woman is scared if something bad happens to a beautiful girl like Yahyu. However, Yahyu keeps choosing to continue her journey.

In another situation, still on the boat, Yahyu meets a man, named Jon. Jon tries to remind Yahyu about adventuring alone to Curup. He assumes there is not an instant way to earn money there, unless she prostitutes herself. He doubts about Yahyu’s journey to Curup.

“Enough of me,” he said. “You have problems of your own, I only can see that. What are you going to do? You can’t go to the goldfields alone. There is no quick way to make money there unless you are a thief or a prostitute, and you are neither. Those goldfields are dangerous for lone woman. I go there often; the gold funds our cause” (p.39).

During her journey, she also experiences how difficult it is to survive in the forest. She is willing to challenge her life through difficult and dangerous journey as long as she finds a way to the goldfield Curup. She experiences difficult things such as getting lost and surviving alone in the forest without food. It can be seen when she describes her being alone situation in the forest.

The noises of the forest, quite during the heat of the afternoon, came alive at night with screeches, slithering, croaks, and grunts…..the next morning she moved on. She didn’t know the right direction but she could not stay still and wait for hunger to slowly kill her and her ever-growing baby….she walked slowly, like a robot programmed to keep going until the batteries finally run out (pp.77-79).
As a girl who does not have any experience in traveling alone, Yahyu is categorized as a brave girl. She always accepts the consequences of her journey bravely. There is no fear even if she is in a dangerous situation.

4. Attractive

One of Yahyu’s characteristics seen in the novel is that she is an attractive person. Yahyu is a dancer who possesses Javanese beauty; she adopts a calm pose and better trained in Javanese culture (p.64). Even during her journey, when she is like a tramp which is dressed bad and looks bad, she can attract many people whom she meets through the natural Javanese beauty that she possesses. It can be seen from the opinions from the village headman’s wife, the policemen, and Jim Robinson in describing Yahyu’s attractiveness. Yahyu meets those people in her journey to Curup.

Although Yahyu is attractive, not every person likes her. That is why she decides to leave the boat and continues her journey to the goldfields. She arrives in Komrin Ulu country and takes a rest while eating her meal quietly. The local people are curious about Yahyu. Two women try to approach and interrogate her; one of them is the village headman’s wife. It is very strange for them to see a beautiful young girl but dresses like a beggar entering their village. They do not like a strange thing to happen in their village; that is why they try to interrogate her.

“You’re strange, you look young and pretty and you walk like a princess. We all saw that when you came into our village, but you’re dressed like a beggar. We don’t like strange things happening in this village and you’re strange. Are you looking for a husband?” (p.51)
Yahyu’s attractive appearance also makes her become a suspect of an agent in disguise. The two policemen interrogate her after being taunted by worshippers outside the mosque. Her appearance which looks like a beggar is different from her manners. Her attractiveness cannot be hidden from her appearance which looks like a beggar. For that reasons, the two policemen suspect her as an agent in disguise which is related to the violent struggle for Sumatra’s independence from Jakarta.

Something funny about this girl, Pak. Don’t know about what it is. She’s dressed bad, looks bad, smells bad, but she talks good. Thought it best I keep them for you to look at pak…..her torn clothes and dirty face did not match the politeness of her voice or the elegance of her movements. (pp.63-64)

Besides, Jim Robinson, a manager of a tea plantation in South Sumatra, adores Yahyu at the first sight. One day, his Jeep is broken down in Linggau and he decides to get a bus in order to go back to the tea plantation. While he is waiting for the bus, he sees Yahyu for the first time. The elegance of Yahyu’s movement when she passes the way around the bus station really attracts Jim’s attention.

I saw a young girl, probably Javanese, judging from her fine features, approaching the bus for Curup. I was immediately struck by the contrast between the elegance of her movements as she tiptoed through the mud and rubbish that littered the station and her tattered clothes and bare, bleeding feet….. I was definitely struck by her beauty and elegance, even though it was well hidden under her emaciated and weary face…. I was attracted by romance of a beautiful tramp (pp.82-83).

He is definitely attracted by her beauty and elegance which are covered by her exhausted face and her dresses which is like a tramp. He cannot deny the natural beauty that she possesses. In Jim’s opinion, there is a mystery inside her
appearance. It is an unusual phenomenon of a dangerous situation in Sumatra at that time, where other families will protect their daughters and never let their daughters travel alone. For those reasons, Jim really wants to approach her.

5. Naive

Based on Murphy (1972), reaction and character as seen by another can describe the characteristics of a character (p.162). In the novel, Yahyu is described as a naïve girl who is naïve. She is described as a young girl who lacks of experiences. It is easy for her to trust others, even when they lie to her, she will not realize that. Besides, she always thinks that everything is simple and fair. It is shown in her reaction when she faces some situations. In addition, other’s opinion about Yahyu also proves that she is a naïve girl.

When Jim meets Yahyu for the first time in the bus station, Jim offers help to Yahyu. Yahyu accepts Jim’s offer and asks him to lend her some money. She promises that she will pay it back twice when she finds her uncle in Curup. From the conversation, Jim is surprised with Yahyu’s statement which is very naïve. She can be very open to share her personal plan with Jim who is a stranger. Besides, she is really serious about her statement that she will be rich after she finds her uncle in the goldfield, a dangerous place where she can meet gangsters, smugglers, and bandits. In Jim’s opinion, Yahyu never thinks about the impossibility that will happen, she only thinks that everything will be fine.

“I am going to look for my uncle in the goldfields; he went there some years ago. If you lend me the bus fare, I will pay you back twice as much when I am rich”.............. the laughter died on my lips. She meant what she said although she could not have understood the impossibility of carrying out her plans” (p.85).
When Jim asks about what Yahyu plans, she keeps talking about her destiny to the goldfield in Curup. She describes as if it is a simple journey. Jim is very surprised with her naivety about the journey to the goldfield, while in fact it is very dangerous.

“What were your plans?”

“I was told that when I reach Curup I must turn north towards Lake Tes and then go west, high into the mountains to Lebong Tandai and ask about my uncle”. She spoke without embarrassment, as if describing a simple journey. I had reminded myself that despite her apparent maturity in some matters, she was still a complete baby in others” (p.101).

Yahyu’s past experience also describes her as a naive person. It is easy for her to believe in others’ persuasion. All that she knows at the time is she will be happy and it will change her family economical status if she has a relationship with a Dutch man. However, it is totally wrong after she is pregnant and the belando man leaves her.

Another proof of Yahyu’s naivety can be found in her reaction of her friends’ persuasion to accompany the Dutch men. Yahyu comes from a poor family. Her family pays a lot for her dancing school with an expectation that one day she will be rich and marry a rich man too. Her dancing school often asks her to perform her dancing, until one day she has an opportunity to dance in front of the Dutch manager of the rubber plantation near Perabumilih. After Yahyu performs the dancing, one of the Dutch is attracted with Yahyu. Her friend tells Yahyu if she wants to sleep with that Dutch man, she will have a lot of money. Yahyu is persuaded by the offering of her friend because her friend tells her that many of dancers do it. All that she knows at the time is the Dutch man will pay
for all of her schooling and also support her family’s life. She never thinks that the Dutch man will lie to her.

My dance group was asked to dance in front of the belando managers of a rubber plantation near Perabumilih...... When we got back to Perabumilih, one of the older women dancers asked me to see her in her room. She told me that the young man who talked to me, Wilhelm his name was, wanted me and that if I went with him, he would pay for all my schooling and also help my family. I could imagine the joy on my sisters’ faces when I went home carrying presents for them all, and I could hold feast where my father would be seen as a great man in the village. The lady said that many of the dancers did it and they offers ended up marrying the man (pp.121-122).

From Yahyu’s past experience, it can be proven that she is a naive person. If she marries the man, her family status will change. Her family, especially her father, will be proud of her success by marrying a rich Dutch man. She never thinks that the Dutch man only takes advantage of her body and her beauty for his own desire. Her naivety also causes her in big problems which are different from her expectation.

B. Yahyu’s Motivation in Doing Self-Mutilation

According to Beck (1978), “Motivation is broadly concerned with the contemporary determinants of choice (direction), persistence, and vigor of goal-directed behavior” (p.24). In the novel, Yahyu chooses to mutilate her face by slashing her cheeks in order to achieve her own goal. She wishes that she can relieve herself from unhappy life that she experiences.
1. Yahyu’s Safety Needs

Maslow as quoted in Petri (1970) states that there are five hierarchy of needs. They are physiological needs, safety needs, love needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs (p.302). There is a false impression about the theory of human needs. The reader might assume that the upmost level of human will never able to be achieved when someone cannot achieve the lower level in the theory of human needs. Maslow (1987) states that such statement gives the false impression that a need must be satisfied 100 percent before the next needs emerges (p.27). Furthermore there some exception to skip and omit a particular level in human needs. Thus, this research only focuses on the safety need. Maslow (1970) as quoted in Petri (1981) explains that safety needs are the need for the safety protection from pain fear, anxiety, and disorder (p.303). Yahyu has to strive for fulfilling her safety needs to protect herself from the pain, anxiety, and fear caused by Hans.

She didn’t want any more involvement in sex and, in her current situation, she presumed that any man automatically meant sex. She was not ready to handle this yet. She wanted freedom for her body and her mind (p.256).

Yahyu is motivated to get secured in her life without being disturbed by Hans. She does not want to experience sex abuse anymore. She wants the freedom of her life without any disturbance from Hans who always ruins her life.

Besides, her decision to mutilate herself is purposed to protect herself from pain the fear, anxiety, and disorder that she experiences. She lives in her dream of freedom. She hopes that there will be no men who can take advantages from her.

“You stupid bitch. You’ve ruined yourself. You’re no bloody good to me looking like that. No one’s going want to look at you now, not with that
bloody great scar down your face.”... Hans looked at the angry women and then at Yahyu with her bloodied cheek. His face showed his frustration and anger. His plans had been shattered and now he was left with a badly scarred woman who was no use to anyone (pp.354-355).

Hans is angry when he knows that Yahyu has mutilated herself. It means that he cannot use Yahyu anymore to achieve his personal purposes. Yahyu’s scarred face has ruined his desire and also his plan. Maslow (1970) as quoted in Petri (1981) explains that safety needs are the need for the safety protection from pain, fear, anxiety, and disorder (p.303). In this case Yahyu has fulfilled his safety needs after she protects herself by doing self-mutilation. Therefore, Hans does not want to use her anymore. She feels relieved after she escapes herself from the anxiety and pain by doing self-mutilation.

2. Yahyu’s Defense Mechanisms

According to Weiner (1980) defense mechanisms are the mechanisms used by the ego as a protective function; it protects an individual from anxiety or unpleasant experience to make the individual feel relieved (p.64). Doing self-mutilation is also used as the protective function from the anxiety or unpleasant experiences which are experienced by Yahyu in the past. Some characters influence her anxiety. The characters are Wilhelm, her parents, Udin, and Hans.

Yahyu’s unpleasant experience with a Dutchman becomes the beginning of her anxiety. She makes mistake when she has a relationship with a Dutchman named Wilhem. She meets him when her dance group is requested to dance in front of the Dutch managers of rubber plantation near Perabumulih. The Dutchman promises to pay for all school expenses and help her family. She believes him because she expects that the man will change her family’s
economical status. However the Dutchman leaves her after knowing that she is pregnant.

“After two weeks had passed,” she continued, “there was still no word from Wilhem, so I went to his rubber plantation to ask after him. When I got there, no one would talk to me and the office guard told me to leave. One of the domestic staff said that Wilhem had been moved to another plantation in Kalimantan but she would not tell me where it was. I asked her what I should do and she just shrugged her shoulders and said there was nothing to do. Wilhem had gone and would not be back ……..”He had left me with nothing. Nothing.” Yahyu almost yelled the last word whilst glaring at the gathering clouds, obviously to my presence. I had never seen Yahyu angry before (p.124).

Yahyu feels furious and anxious. She realizes that it is the end of her dreams to marry with a rich man and give her family the great status. Even her dream to be a famous dancer is ended up at the time because she is pregnant. Her dreams are replaced by the reality that will make her family disappointed.

The second unpleasant experience is when she enters a forced marriage. Her parents arrange her marriage with a Chinaman who already has two wives. The Chinaman promises that he will give her family gold if he can marry her. Her parents accept the proposal in order to save their honor after knowing Yahyu is having pregnancy out of wedlock.

“After my father had calmed down, he told me I must marry immediately, before anyone in the village knew I was pregnant. He sent one of his brothers to my dancing school to see if they knew anyone who wanted me. Within a few days an old Chinaman came to the house. He said he had seen me dancing in Palembang and had sent his agents to my dancing school to find me. He would give gold to my father if he could marry me. He already had two wives. What could I do? I said not but my father went ahead with the arrangement. I run away when they were still negotiating the marriage arrangement. I couldn’t marry that horrible old man. It was the end of everything (pp.125-126).
Yahyu really feels disappointed of her parents. She wonders how her parents put the family honor ahead of her happiness. Besides, getting married with that man means that she makes the same mistake to sell herself once again. It can be proven from Yahyu’s speech. “I refuse to sell myself again to any man as I had done to Wilhelm” (p.126).

The third unpleasant experience is when Yahyu experiences the physical abuse from her cousin named Udin. On her escape she meets her cousin; she thinks that he will help her. However he rapes Yahyu after taunting her with bad words about her pregnancy and her relationship with a Dutchman. It really hurts Yahyu but she cannot do anything and lets him do anything with her body. She does not care about what Udin does to her. She does not against him, because she wants to protect her baby in her womb.

Udin dragged her to the edge of the swamp, the sharp grasses cutting her bare legs. She stopped struggling; she wanted to protect her stomach. She didn’t care much what happened to her but she must protect her baby from Udin and from everyone. She hoped that if she lay still he would be quick and would just go away when he was finished. But he was neither quick nor gentle (p.25).

The fourth traumatic experience is caused by Hans. Freud (1933) as quoted in Weiner (1980) considers anxiety as “an unpleasant affect, as well as a cue or signal to the organism for the activation of defense mechanisms that prevent socially prohibited action” (p.105). Yahyu’s unpleasant experiences with Hans influence her to do the self mutilation. She must be wrenched from her happy family. Hans threatens to kill Jim and send Peter to be prostitute if Yahyu rejects to be his wife. She chooses to let Jim and Peter go. As the price, she sacrifices herself to be Hans’ partner I order to be Hans’ sexual partner and as a stuff to
achieve his goal. In addition, the strong motivation that leads her to do self-mutilation is when Hans kills her best friend, Jon. It becomes the main reason of Yahyu’s self-mutilation.

She experiences bad situations after Hans enters her life. Her dream to have a happy family is stolen by Hans after he threatens Yahyu that he will send her son into prostitution and kill her husband. It leads her in a dilemmatic situation. Thus, she decides to save her family by accepting the agreement from Hans.

“I have made a deal with him,” Yahyu continued. “he will let you and Peter go but I must stay…. “Whatever is going to happen,” she said, “remember that I am doing it for you and Peter. It’s not what I ever wanted.” Tears rolled down her cheeks once more as we both finally succumbed to the realization of what she was about to do” (p.221).

Hans also uses Yahyu as his sexual slave. He visits Yahyu once or twice in a week and forces Yahyu to make love with him. She really hates herself when she realizes that she has the same desire to Hans. She prefers to see him as pure sexual power, not as an ordinary person. But as he chats casually to her, she sees his reality. He is an ugly, corrupted man going to seed while desperately trying to maintain the vestiges of power and youth (p. 245).

Yahyu cried to herself and swore never to touch him again. But the next time he visited her it would start all over again. She was beginning to hate herself (p.244).

Beside Hans’ obsession to use Yahyu as his sexual slave, he also has personal goal to use Yahyu beautiful Javanese as his access into the new government and to help him to keep staying at the top with the new Javanese-dominated government.
“Revenge is an important part of love. It’s my way to convince our dear friends that I’m truly besotted with you. They already recognize you as the most beautiful women in these parts, so they are beginning to trust me. But I need their complete trust and that involves the shooting of Jon, at my insistence. And…” Hans stopped briefly as if uncertain whether to go on. “believe me, Yahyu, his death by shooting will save him from a far worse fate later on” (p.341).

Weiner, Miller, and Mowrer state that anxiety causes an individual feels shocked and fearful. These shock and fear also appear to Yahyu. She realizes that her worst fears have come true after she knows that she is pregnant and it only can be Hans who is the father of the baby (p.273).

Yahyu carried on before, trying to pretend to herself that she was not pregnant, that it was just a trick of her body to deceive her and to punish her. She refused to believe that God could allow her to bear the child of that murderous animal who had so completely destroyed her life and then seduced her into a state of slavery to her own desires. But when her second period was due and when her second period was due and nothing happened, she had to admit to herself that it was true (p.274).

Weiner (1980) defines denial as “one the defense mechanism which refers to a refusal to accept consciously the existence of a threatening situation” (p.73). Yahyu also refuses to accept the reality that she is having pregnancy from a man whom she hates so much. At the beginning, she tries to deny the reality by refusing her pregnancy and trying to pretend to herself that she is not pregnant.

Yahyu’s anxiety is increased after Hans kills Jon, her best friend. Weiner, Miller, and Mowrer describe that anxiety which happened in the past makes the individual feel shocked and fearful. Shocked and fearful feelings happen to Yahyu when she sees Jon’s execution directly. It really breaks Yahyu’s heart at the time and increases her anxiety.
Hans despite his bulk, was nimble on his feet and quick to grasp the danger of the situation. He deftly ducked under the ring of chanting soldiers and walked up to the officer and whispered something in his ear. Hans then turned to Jon who was slumped on the ground, drew his revolver and shot him in the stomach at point-blank range. Jon jerked violently but the bullet didn’t kill him instantly. He lay writhing on the wet ground, looking up at the ring of faces above him (pp. 351-352).

After Jon’s execution, Yahyu sits silently for several days. Yahyu has been in love with Jon and Hans has killed him. It increases Yahyu anxiety because Hans always ruins her life by separating persons whom she loves so much. Thus, to express her anxiety Yahyu decides to do self-mutilation.

Her left cheek was slashed from eye to mouth and bleeding profusely, but she did nothing to staunch the flow. In her right hand she held an open razor, one of the fighting tools of the rebels. It was covered in her blood (p.354)

Freud (1933) as quoted in Weiner (1980) states that defense mechanism is the mechanism used by the ego as a protective function; it protects an individual from the anxiety or unpleasant experience to make the individual feel relieved (p.64). In this case, self-mutilation is chosen by Yahyu to relieve herself from the anxiety and her unpleasant experiences.

Besides, Yahyu uses self-mutilation because she has low-self esteem. Tyson (2006) explains that a low self-esteem person believes that he is less worthy than other people (p.16). A low self-esteem person also feels that he does not deserve to get attention, love, or any other reward of life. He or she often believes that he or she deserves to be punished by life in some ways. By using this theory, this research has found a part which contains Yahyu’s thought about her decision to do self-mutilation. “I don’t want to be beautiful anymore. No one will
want me now and I don’t want anyone. I want men to leave me alone (p.354)”. Yahyu feels that her beauty only become the downfall for her and that is why she decides to do self-mutilation. She is trying to be sent away from men forever.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of three sections. They are the conclusion, implication, and suggestions. The first section is the conclusion of the study. The second section is the implication. The last section is the suggestion for future researchers and teaching implementation.

A. Conclusions

There are two points that can be concluded as the result of this research. The first conclusion is the character of Yahyu. The second is Yahyu’s motivation in doing self-mutilation.

The first conclusion of this analysis is about the description of Yahyu’s characteristics. To analyze Yahyu’s characteristics, this research applies theory of characters and characterization. Based on the theory of characters from Henkle and Foster, Yahyu is classified as a major and round character. Yahyu has complex temperament and motivation. Her characteristic is difficult to be described, because she is an unpredictable person.

Besides, based on the theory of characterization from Murphy, it can be concluded that Yahyu is a loving, attractive, responsible, adventurous, and naive person. As a loving person, she shows her love in various situations. She will sacrifice herself as long as she can make people whom she loves happy. In some parts of the novel, Yahyu is described as an attractive person. People will adore Yahyu’s natural
Javanese beauty in the first time they meet her. Yahyu is also described as a responsible person. After she makes her parents disappointed of her pregnancy, she tries to solve her problems on her own efforts.

In addition, problems force Yahyu to be an adventurous person. She takes the dangerous journey to the goldfield in Curup to repay everything that her parents have spent for her. Besides, Yahyu is described as a naive person which is easy to believe to others and her perspective in seeing everything is simple.

The second finding of the analysis is Yahyu’s motivation in doing self-mutilation. In analyzing Yahyu’s motivation, the researcher reveals that Yahyu’s motivation in doing self-mutilation is to get security in her life without being disturbed by Hans. Maslow (1970) as quoted in Petri (1981:303) explains that safety need is the need for the safety protection from pain, fear, anxiety, and disorder. Yahyu is motivated to get secured in her life. She does not want to experience the sex abuse anymore. She wants the freedom of her life without any disturbance from Hans who always ruined her life.

Yahyu’s tragic experiences in the past also strengthen her motivation to do the self-mutilation. Yahyu’s first tragic experience is when she has the pregnancy out of wedlock and is being betrayed by her first love, Wilhem. The second experience is when she is forced to marry a man who already has two wives. The third experience is when she experiences the sexual abuse from her cousin, Udin. The last is when she must be wrenched from her son and husband and become a sexual slave for Hans. Yahyu’s anxiety which is caused by her tragic experiences in the past strengthens her motivation to do self-mutilation.
B. Implications

Besides giving pleasure to the readers, a novel also provides good and bad values which are reflected in the real life. *Jaipong Dancer* by Patrick Sweeting is an interesting novel which contains so many moral values which are useful for the readers.

Patrick Sweeting’s *Jaipong Dancer* tells the readers that it is important for being respectful to others who are facing problems. Each person comes from the different background. Each person has different ways to overcome their problems. Some of them can solve their problems wisely and some of the others will do an irrational way to solve their problems such as self mutilation. The phenomenon of self-mutilation can also be found in school environment, especially in students’ life. As a future teacher, the researcher cannot deny that this phenomenon can appear in teachers’ teaching experiences. Self-mutilation is a new phenomenon that appears among adolescences. High school and middle school teachers will likely encounter this behavior in some points in their professional career. Interacting with students who self-mutilate can be frightening and confusing. Finding students who have problems will be the teachers challenge. Thus, having best solution for such situations is badly needed.

Self mutilation has the same meaning as self-harm. A person who mutilates herself or himself usually cuts themselves followed by self burning, pin-sticking, scratching, and self-hitting. The intention behind self-mutilation is not to stop living; they only make only superficial cuts or marks through their skin.
Persons who mutilate themselves will continue and repeat the behavior over a long period.

There are some causes that lead individuals to do self mutilation. Reasons of self-mutilation are different from each individual. The reasons are to escape from emotional pain such as anger or anxiety and to release tension. Individuals who mutilate themselves usually have bad past experiences such as: sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and invalidating abuse. Those who mutilate themselves state that they feel lonely, sad, alone, and have difficulty in solving their problems.

Interacting with a student who mutilates their self is might be a frightening and confusing experience for the teachers who never find such problem. Actually, teachers are not responsible for treating the student in the school. The teachers only have to observe the behavior and react appropriately. The teachers do not need to isolate the students further. Actually, it is difficult for the teachers to differentiate the students who have psychological disorder such as self-mutilation. Self-mutilators tend to find private place to cut themselves. The best way to detect that behavior is to identify the physical scars left by the self-mutilation behavior.

When we find students wear long sleeves in the warm weather and scars in the same side, the teachers have to approach the students and open conversation with the students. It is important to stop the behavior. Having willingness to listen and talk heart to heart with the students are the best responses when we dealing with the students who do self mutilation. Furthermore, teachers’ job is just to assist and report this behavior to their parents. As the teacher we have to suggest the parents to find a mental health provider who treats self-mutilation behavior.
This mental health provider will give best solution for the students in healing their behavior in appropriate ways. They will provide the necessary support and guide to communicate the emotions in adaptive ways.

C. Suggestions

There are several possibilities of researching Patrick Sweeting’s *Jaipong Dancer*. The future researchers can analyze this novel from the cultural historical perspectives. This novel serves Indonesian history in 1950. The future researchers can analyzes Indonesian condition when this country was colonized by Dutch. In addition, the future researchers can also analyze this novel from the symbol perspective. The future researchers can analyze the symbol of *Jaipong Dancer* which is revealed in the ending of novel. Those various perspectives of research can enrich the studies of Patrick Sweeting’s *Jaipong Dancer* in certain scope and English novel about Indonesia culture in a broader scope.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1

Summary of Patrick Sweeting’s Jaipong Dancer

Patrick Sweeting was born in Somerset, United Kingdom. He worked for the UN’s Development Programme as well as Oxfam. Before that, he ever worked in Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or HSBC. Even though he had a great life for his working in HSBC, he decided to study again in social anthropology and follow his passion in learning history. He has been living and working in Asia for over 30 years. He has spent many years in Indonesia, originally to conduct research into indigenous methods for dispute settlements for my PhD in Social Anthropology. He has been involved in different activities such as some teaching in Palembang, OXFM, UNDP’s Crises Prevention and Recovery Unit and currently with an AusAID programme for poverty reduction. He interested in how the individuals react to events outside of their control and the consequences, good or bad, of the decisions that they have made. He concerned in the issue of social exclusion which can result from many different causes, but for which the general development is probably not an answer.
Patrick Sweeting has worked in Indonesia for a long time. He spent two years living in a highland village in Bengkulu Province in Sumatra, in an area called Rejang Lebong. He is familiar with all of the Sumatran languages, and he can speak one of the Sumatran languages very well. Patrick Sweeting married with an Indonesian woman from Lembata Island, near Flores. They have three daughters; two of them were born in Indonesia.

His new novel is set around the number of individuals who for a variety reasons, have become outcast from their local society. He said that “the inspire of the book was a desire to share an understanding of how social exclusion shapes perception and behavior and confounds conventional moral judgments”.

Adapted from http://jakartaexpat.biz/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Patrick-Sweeting.jpg
APPENDIX 2

The Summary of *Jaipong Dancer*

Set in Sumatra in the 1950s, it tells about the journey of a young Javanese dancer named Yahyu. Yahyu follows her dreams to be a classical Javanese dancer. Her peerless beauty and ability in dancing make her becoming a famous dancer in her school. Thus, her school often asks her to perform her dancing in front of the Dutch managers of a rubber plantation. But it is not long after misfortune covers her dreams. She meets a handsome Dutch rubber planter and starts a romance with him. Thinking that marrying a foreigner could bring her in great opportunity and help her family out from poverty.

Her big dreams are broken into pieces, when she gets pregnant and the handsome Dutch rubber abandons her. To save her honor and to repay her school dancing, her family arranges a marriage with an old Chinamen who already has two wives. She refuses to marry the old men and escapes from her house. She starts her journey to save her baby and find goldfield in Curup in order to find her uncle and repay everything that her parents has spent to her in the dancing school.
Yahyu unwittingly involved in the violent struggle for Sumatra’s independence from Jakarta. Indonesia’s early years of independence after the second war is a little known period in Indonesian history. At the time Sumatra’s economy was stagnating and political turmoil and social unrest were rampant throughout the land. Demobilized soldier formed anti-republican actions; night rang with the gunfire of communal clashes between the army, gangsters, separatists, communists, and gunrunners. In order to survive, people had to sometimes change their politics daily.

Much of the actions take place in the dark folds of valleys, along rivers, slogging through swamps, on the sides of muddy paths and roads. Tramping through vast plantation. Rain drums on roofs, shadow lurk, insect wine, soldier crouch in the darkness. On Yahyu’s travels through the Bengkulu/Curup/Kepayang and Muara Amana rest of Sumatra the encounters a half-idiot, sadistic mercenary, a fervent nationalist who invites her to join insurgency.

During Yahyu’s short life she has been a mother, a wife, a murderer, and finally a jaipong dancer and a prostitute. Jaipong was developed in Indonesia based on the traditional Ketuk tilu (three gong dance), a popular west Javanese traditional dance considered erotic for its suggestive movements. The dance form is an appropriate symbol both for setting the theme of the book and for the terms’s exotic Orientalist flavor.

Adapted from http://www.baliadvertiser.biz/articles/tokobuku/2012/jaipong.html