

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Adolescence is a period when teenagers get a development transition from childhood to adulthood. In this period, teenagers will begin forming their identities and they have already known which one is good or bad for themselves (Darajad, 1995). They usually start choosing their own life, including their future life. Adolescence can also change teenager's attitude depending on the place where they live and how they interact with their surroundings and their peers.

According to Lukmantoro (2010), male social relationship is different from female is. In male social relationship, male hate being called an effeminate person, they only want to be called a 'real man', but unfortunately they often get the wrong impression about how to be a 'real man'. They only think that they have to do something different from others so they can be called as 'real man' as they want to be. This wrong perception is created in their adolescence phase when they are making the wrong social relationship with the wrong person.

This kind of juvenile delinquency can cause someone to fall into the wrong way. Usually, juvenile delinquency is not formed by an individual person; instead, they make groups to piece together their same habit and make it easier for them to do the bad habit. From the surroundings, peers and environment are a strong influence for teenagers to get a bad habit. Sometimes,

many teenagers do not know with whom they have to make a friend. This is the reason why a wrong social relationship usually happened during adolescence. Making friends with wrong people is the main cause of juvenile delinquency, which is usually related to crime. There are a lot of kinds of juvenile delinquency, and almost of them are connected with criminal issue. One of the examples of juvenile delinquency is the use of drugs or narcotics.

Nowadays, there are many factors that influence someone to be a drugs addict; they are family factor, social factor, foreign culture, economic factor, and subversive factor (Hermawan, 1988). The main factor comes from their family. Family is the most important factor in the process of growing up for children, since children usually imitate the parents' attitude and behaviour. This circumstance might happen in children who have parents who do not care about them and who have physical and moral weakness, it is also happened in children who comes from a broken home family, and children who is under their over discipline parents. The second is social factor. There is no distribution of talent and adolescent's skill for useful job, a decreasing of adult society, a moral and mental decreasing of an adult, an adolescent's group, no responsibility of the seller, and the weakness of the government to control distribution of narcotics abuse. The third factor comes from the foreign culture, because there is no adolescents' satisfaction with the situation of their country, even there are a lot of them who adopt foreign culture into their life. The fourth factor is economic factor. In metropolitans city, we can find a lot of people who live in a low economic status. That situation makes some people do the wrong way to get

some money. One of the wrong ways is to sell narcotics for the society since they will get a lot of profits from selling them. The last factor is subversive factor. Actually, all of the usage and the distribution of narcotics are legally arranged in narcotics distribution policy, but many people use and consume this drug without getting a legal permission from the government.

According to Humas Polda Metro Jaya in *www.blogspot.com*, there are some significant differences between people who are drug addicts and people who are not drug addict. The characteristics of drug addict is easy to recognize, for example they do not have spirit to do any activities in their daily life, they are also often daydreaming, their eyes can be seen like a sleepy eyes, they always speak unclearly, their common sense cannot work normally, and they always inhale and sniff just like people who get influenza.

According to Berman (*www.worldpress.org*) drug addiction increasingly becomes a significant problem for contemporary Indonesia society. Usually, *putauw* is a kind of drug that is mostly consumed by drug addict. This problem increases very fast, not only adults know *putauw*, but also children and adolescents. This kind of drug is easy to buy by everyone, because *putauw* is sold everywhere even in public area. In Indonesia, drug addiction has already brought a lot of bad effects for our daily life, for example, young lives cut short, the breakdown of traditional values, children robbing parents, and 11-year-olds attracted to addiction and prostitution.

According to Juniartha, in Indonesia, teenagers are the main target of narcotic abuse (Juniartha, 1996). She also made a study about the number of

drug addicts in Indonesia and today's number of drug addicts is about 1,3 millions people, mostly adolescents. It shows that the number of drug addict increase year by year. Based on detikNews.com, from 2003 to 2006 drug users in Indonesia increase up to 205%.

The increasing number of drug addicts in Indonesia according to this report is mostly caused by peer pressure as it can make someone want to try it more and more. Kusnadi states that mostly, people consume narcotics because of their friends' influence in combination with curiosity for something new.

From the phenomenon of drug addiction that is increasing in Indonesia, *www.kolumnis.com* wrote in the article that many efforts have been done by our government to eradicate the increasing number of drug addict in Indonesia; one of them is to build places of rehabilitation for drug addicts. The main purpose of this attempt is that the drug addicts can rebuild their soul in order to be a healthy person and have better future in their life. This place can help healing them from addiction so they can regain their lost common sense when they were consuming narcotics.

The paper aims to study the narrative of life story of a twenty nine years old male who is a father of one daughter. He comes from middle class family, not too rich and also not too poor. Almost all of his needs can be fulfilled by his parents. His anxiety to become a drug addict appeared when he was in senior high school as he was influenced by his friends and the environment in the school. It was not particularly because of his family or his parents, but he fell into a wrong social intercourse and it got him into drug problem. This participant was chosen

because of his experiences that he got when he was adolescent, he has a lot of experiences that can be told to the researcher about his juvenile delinquency such as consuming an alcohol, smoking, consuming narcotic, and following a racing motorcycle, especially in consuming narcotics. The participant's story can show how drug users see themselves especially through what kind of theme apparent in his life and how he sees himself as part of the bigger discourse on drug addiction in Indonesia.

Narrative is an analysis that analyzes the event that happened in the past time of the participant. Narrative focuses our attention onto a story, a sequence of events, through the direct mediation of a 'telling' which we both stare at and through, which is at once central and peripheral to the experience of the story, both absent and present in the consciousness of those being told the story (Hawthorn : 1985). On the other hand, narrative is a story of a person that is telling about the experience in a whole life, it can be called as a reporting of the past experience of the interviewee's life story. By telling a story, it will help the interviewee to deliver his or her past life story easily because he or she can tell about the past event that he or she got as much as he or she wants.

Berman also stated that in culture contain narrative models that they make available for describing of course of a life, through which culture itself can be characterized (Berman, 1998 : 63). It means that culture has an important role in narrative theory and narrative has a close relationship with culture. A personality's cultural background influences the personality narrative itself. In other words, when someone narrates his story life, it will not influence his

personality's cultural background but a personality's cultural background will influence the narrative itself when he narrates his story life. By using narrative, the interviewee wants to try to tell a story by the culture which is through by their identity.

Narrative is also called as social and cultural bound because it includes the chronological events and time that tells about a selection process that happened in speaker's story that reflect the speaker's needs, purposes, and social responsibilities which is based on an organized system for social knowledge and beliefs of the speaker. This is a system that is organized and accounted for any actions and choices (Harre & Langenhove, 1991; Brockmeier & Harre, 1997). Narrative itself must represent a life story of the interviewee with the phenomenon social or an action occurred. The story of the interviewee must be clear to represent the phenomenon.

According to Labov and Waletzky (1968) a narrative is characterized linguistically as one method of recapitulating past experiences by matching a verbal sequence of clauses to the sequence of events which actually occurred. In Labov narrative structure there are six elements fundamental to narrative – depending on their informational function - abstract, orientation, complicating action, evaluation and coda. Here, Labov theory only analyzes about the past experience of the interviewee and it will be categorized into those six elements by Labov. So that, it will be easy to be understood by structuring the story into each elements.

From those six elements of Labov's theory, the writer will analyze what happened in a male ex-drugs addict's life by using the structure of narratives. The aim of this analysis is how to make a connection between narrative as cultural and social bound in a drugs addict life story. In this research, a drug addict who will be analyzed can represent the social phenomenon of drugs abuse in Indonesia. According to Berman, narrative can reflect "the individual" who decides to tell a story and his or her needs, choices, and social responsibility, and the most significantly, they reveal a speaker's view of self with regard to the interlocutor.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

From the background of the study above, it is explained that there are many victims of narcotics abuse in Indonesia, especially male. The writer wants to add the story of male ex-drug addict based on the six elements of Labov narrative structure above. From this problem, the writer wants to formulate the research as follows:

1. How is narrative in the male ex-drugs addict's life story structured?
2. What is the theme of male ex-drugs addict's life story?
3. How does the person position himself in relation to the discourse on drug abuse in Indonesia?

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objective of this study is to analyze the narrative structure of male ex-drugs addict by using Labov's Narrative theory. The writer focuses to analysis on

how the stories are structured in male ex-drugs addict life. Male ex-drugs addict story can be taken from the narrative he built. Thus, the writer made up the objectives of the study as follows:

- To know how male ex-drugs addict's life story is structured based on Labov's Narrative Structure.
- To know what the theme of male ex-drugs addict life story is.
- To know how the positioned of the person in the story.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This research is expected to be able to help student's understanding about the narrative structure by using Labov's theory. The writer hopes this research can enrich Discourse Analysis study. This research also gives understanding and information about the factors that influence the male became ex-drugs addict in Indonesia.

1.5 DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Narrative : Narrative focuses our attention onto a story, a sequence of events, through the direct mediation of a 'telling' which we both stare at and through, which is at once central and peripheral to the experience of the story, both absent and present in the consciousness of those being told the story (Hawthorn : 1985)..

- Addiction : Addiction is a habitual repetition of excessive behavior that a person is unable or unwilling to stop, despite its harmful consequences. People can be physically addicted to a drug, meaning they may suffer ill physical effects if they stop taking the drug. They also can be psychologically addicted to drugs, gambling, or other behaviors, meaning they feel overwhelmingly deprived if they attempt to stop (www.ezinearticles.com).
- Drug addiction : Drug addiction is a complex brain disease. It is characterized by compulsive, at times uncontrollable, drug craving, seeking, and use that persist even in the face of extremely negative consequences (www.alcoholism.about.com).
- Narrative analysis : Analysis to a narrative text. Narrative analysis in the human sciences refers to a family of approaches to diverse kinds of texts, which have a storied form in common. (Riessman, 1993)