

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background.

Literature is a form of written word that is intended to convey meaning, often in the form of stories, poems, or plays. It is a way for authors to express their thoughts, ideas, and emotions, and to share them with others. By creating stories, poems, or plays, authors can convey their perspectives, experiences, and feelings to readers, allowing them to connect with the author's thoughts and emotions (Endraswara in Ade Irma, 2017).

Literary works usually reflect human life. Therefore, literary works generally contain issues related to human life. Literature serves as a reflection of society, both in terms of the values it presents and the challenges it explores.

In everyday life, the role of literature is very important, one of the literary works that has enlivened the world of literature is novel. According to Stanton in Valen and Widyashanti (2022), a novel can present the development of a character, the complex social situation, the relationship that involves many or few characters, and various complicated events that happened years ago in more detail. A novel usually tells about human life in interacting with the environment and their fellow humans. The author tries to depict the reality that happens in society through the novel to the

readers. The writer tries to make the reader see the real world through the stories in the novel. In a novel, people can see characters and actions that are like real life, and that deal with what people want, feel, think, and do. A novel can also teach people valuable lessons. Novel usually shows how people live and relate to their surroundings and each other. A novel has two kinds of elements which is intrinsic and extrinsic.

Literature is also a psychological phenomenon that shows the parts of the human soul through the characters in a story. This means that literature and psychology are related because they both study the soul. Psychology comes from the word psyche, which means soul, and logos, which means science or knowledge. Psychology focuses on humans as the object of study, especially on their behavior (behavior or action) and soul (psyche). According to Siswantoro in Dantia (2022), psychology is the science of the soul that emphasizes its study on humans, especially on human behavior (human behavior or action). The discussion about human behavior in literature can be seen through literary psychology, which is a combination of psychology and literature. And according to Ratna in Titis (2022), literary psychology is a kind of writing that uses and thinks about the related psychology knowledge. It means that people can use psychology knowledge to study the writing of the psychological aspects of the writer, the readers, and the characters. We can say that literature and psychology have a connection with each other. Minderop in Dantia (2022) said that studying literary psychology is the same as

studying humans from the inside. Through the development of characters and conflict in the story, the novel *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest* is a psychological novel because it highlights the parts of the soul or the unique traits of the main character.

One of the psychological theories that helps literary psychology is Psychosocial. According to Triandis in Susanti and Aramudin (2023), social psychology discusses the social factors that influence human behavior, such as social norms, attitudes, and perceptions. In the context of literary research, the social psychology approach has been used to analyze the social aspects in the characters and plot of literary works. Ahmadi in Lusi (2020), explains that various social psychology issues present in society can be revealed through a literary work which contains stories of community life, characters, and others that will eventually be read, enjoyed, and experienced from the various aspects of its social psychology.

One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest is a novel by Ken Kesey published in 1962. The novel tells the story of life in a mental hospital in Oregon, which is ruled by a tyrannical nurse named Nurse Ratched. The main character of the novel is Randle Patrick McMurphy, a convict who pretends to be insane to avoid hard labor punishment. McMurphy becomes a rebel and a leader for the other patients, who suffer various forms of oppression and abuse in the mental hospital. The novel explores the dehumanizing effects of institutionalization and the struggle for

individuality. *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* also offers a critique of the mental hospital institution and the psychiatric practices at that time, which were often considered inhumane, repressive, and ineffective. The story is narrated by Chief Bromden, a patient in the mental hospital, who observes the routine and the oppressive power dynamics within the institution. One of the main characters of the novel is Nurse Ratched, who is the head nurse in the mental hospital. Nurse Ratched is a symbol of the institutional power, who tries to maintain order, discipline, and uniformity in.

This research is about how the novel *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* depicts the influence of the power of the mental hospital institution on the personality of the patients. The novel shows how the mental hospital institution creates and maintains a power system that oppresses, controls, and transforms the patients into obedient, passive, and powerless people. The novel also shows how the patients react to the power system, either by adapting, rebelling, or escaping. The researcher will analyze how the novel portrays the power dynamics between Nurse Ratched and McMurphy, as well as between Nurse Ratched and the other patients. The researcher will see how the novel depicts the impact of the mental hospital institution on the personality of the patients. The researcher also wants to see how the novel reflects the social and cultural conditions that existed when the novel was written and published, that is, the novel reflects the influence of the counter culture, which is a

movement that rejects the values and lifestyles that are considered conventional, materialistic, and repressive by the young generation at that time. The novel features Randle McMurphy as a symbol of the counter culture, who has a rebellious, anti authoritarian, and hedonistic spirit.

By using the psychosocial theory, the researcher will analyze how the patients in this novel experience social and psychological pressure from the mental hospital and how they react to it. The researcher will also evaluate how the main character of the novel, Randle McMurphy, acts as an agent of change who challenges the authority and rules of the mental hospital and inspires the other patients to rediscover their identity and freedom.

1.2 Statements of Problems.

- 1.What kind of psychological effects of the oppressive system on the patients portrayed in the novel “One Flew Over The Cuckoo’s Nest”?
2. How the novel “One Flew Over The Cuckoo’s Nest” portrays McMurphy's character react to conformity and oppressive system that inspire the other patients to assert their own individuality?

1.3 Scope of Research.

In this research, the researcher will focus on the analysis of the novel as a literary text, and not as a film adaptation. This research will use a literary psychological approach and theories of social psychology to analyze what are the psychological effects by the harsh rules of institution on the characters and McMurphy’s character in the novel. This research

will use a qualitative method of data analysis, and will not involve any quantitative or experimental procedures.

1.4 Objective of the Research.

Based on both statement of the problem and the scope of the research above, objective of research is:

- 1.To analyze how does the psychological effects of the oppressive system on the patients portrayed in the novel "One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest".
- 2.To examine how the novel "One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest" portrays McMurphy's character react to conformity and oppressive system that helping the patients to rediscover their self confidence, freedom, and individuality.

1.5 Significance of Research.

The researcher hope that this research will provide a deeper understanding of the literary psychology and social psychology depicted in the novel. By delving into the characters' experiences within the institutional setting in the novel 'One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest', the researcher aim to explain the effects of institutionalization and the influence of the institution on characters in the novel which can be divided into theoritical and practical significance:

1.5.1 Theoretical significance.

1. The study will explore how psychological theories and concepts can help to understand the characters' motivations, emotions, and personalities, and how they affect their actions and interactions with others. And also examine how psychological theories and concepts can help to reveal the psychological insights and implications of the literary themes, messages, and symbols, and how they relate to the historical and social contexts of the novel.

2. By examining the power dynamics within the institutional setting, this study adds to the theoretical understanding of power relations and social influence. It explores how institutions try to influence over individuals' thoughts, feelings, and behaviors, deepening our understanding of the dynamics of power in social systems.

1.5.2 Practical significance.

1. The study will analyze how the novel portrays the power of institution in a mental hospital, which is a social system that aims to treat or cure mental disorders, and discuss how the novel reflects and criticizes the power of institution in a society.

2. By examining the portrayal of institutions in 'One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest' within the historical and social contexts of the author, the researcher hope that this research will provide a view for real world institutions and their impact on individual autonomy.

Understanding the psychological effects of institutionalization as depicted in the novel, can provide input for policy making and organizational practices.

1.6 Review of Related Study.

In this part, the researcher looks for other previous studies that have something to do with this research topic or question, whether it is the same object or the same focus as this research. The researcher collects books and articles published in academic journal about the topic. This is called a literature review. The literature review helps the researcher gathering ideas and information related to this research topic to keep up with current major findings in the field of study.

Some of the previous studies are as follows, first the research entitled *"Alienation In Randle Mcmurphy's Search of Identity In Ken Kesey's One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest"* by Nur Rialita Malik. This study analyzing the novel 'One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest'. This journal talks about how the main character, Randle McMurphy, feels alienated or separated from society and himself in Ken Kesey's novel One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest. This journal aims to describe the alienation experienced by Randle McMurphy and its impact on his search for identity. This journal also examines how alienation appears in different ways. This journal uses descriptive analysis method and alienation theory by Jacques Lacan.

The second is "*The Effects Of Oppression To Personality In The Novel Thirteen Reasons Why By Jay Asher*", this research by Ike Rahayu analyzes the effects of oppression on the personality of the main character, Hannah Baker, in Jay Asher's novel "Thirteen Reasons Why." It explores themes such as violence, bullying, depression, and sexual assault experienced by Hannah. This research examines how different forms of oppression contribute to Hannah's psychological state and ultimate decision to commit suicide. This research used a qualitative methods and literary psychological approach to analyze the novel.

And the third is "*The Influence of Family Environment Perceptions and Attitudes on Yoshio's Personality in Yoshimoto's Amurita Novel*" by Sekar Ayu Saraswati. This research analyze This thesis examines how the perception and positive attitude of Yoshio's family, the main character in the novel Amurita, influence the development of Yoshio's personality who has a special ability. This thesis uses social psychology and developmental theories to analyze the novel Amurita by Yoshimoto Banana. This research uses a descriptive analytical method with techniques of data collection through interview, and literature review.

And the last one is "*The Rebellion Against Conformity Reflected On Lowry's The Giver*" By Ibnu Aziz. This research explores talks about a rebellion against societal conformity in the novel. It employs a descriptive qualitative method using Jacques Derrida's theory. The research analyzes binary oppositions within the text, revealing how conformity

leads to a dangerous "Sameness" in the community, ultimately arguing that rebellion is essential for uncovering truths hidden by conformity. The thesis concludes that memory sharing is crucial for recognizing the community's lies and the implications of conformity.

From these studies above, the researcher sees that they all have different research focuses and novels, this research focuses on analyzing the institutional power and its influence and effects on the characters in the novel "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" using social psychology theory which is conformity by David G Myers. Whereas Nur Rialita Malik focuses on the alienation in "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," with emphasis the alienation experienced by the main character and the impact of that. Ike Rahayu analyzes high school bullying and its psychological effects while the researcher analyzes the oppressive nature of institutional psychiatry and its effects on the patients. Rahayu's focuses on Hannah Baker's experiences with bullying and its impact on her mental health while the researcher analyzes the experiences of patients in a psychiatric hospital, and how they conform or resist with the oppressive system. The third one performs a psychological literary analysis of the perception and positive attitude in the novel "Amurita" using a developmental and social psychology theory and not only use a descriptive method but also interview which is different with the researches who use the social psychological theory to analyze the impact of the oppressive system to the patients personality using a qualitative

method. And the last one Ibnu Aziz show a rebellion against societal conformity using Jacques Derrida's theory while the researcher shows a non conformity react and rebellion of some patients against the oppressive system of institution that caused conformity.

However, some of these studies use a psychological literary approach and same focuses with descriptive analysis method to analyze characters and social and psychological elements in novels that are studied as objects of research although with different theories and novels. This shows similarity in research focus, which is understanding characters through a psychological and social literary lens. The novels that are raised for research are also different, but apply the same method which is qualitative descriptive. This shows that research focus is to understand and explain phenomena observed deeply.

1.7 Theoretical Base.

1.7.1 Literary Psychology.

Literary Psychology is a discipline that examines a literary work that contains events of human life performed by characters who are imaginative or may be performed by factual characters. This stimulates to know more about the diversity of human nature (Sangidu in Nina & Edi 2022).

According to Ratna in Muhammad Nur Ihsan (2021), there are three types that can be done to understand the relationship between psychology and literature, namely understanding the mental processes

of the author, understanding the mental state of fictional characters in literary works, and understanding the mental condition of readers. Understanding how authors think means looking at the mental and emotional factors that affect their writing. By exploring how writers think and feel, the researcher can learn more about their creative process. This often involves studying personal stories from authors, conducting interviews, and even using neuroscience to see how creativity works in the brain. While understanding the mental state of fictional characters means looking at their emotions and actions in literary works. Literary critics use different methods, like analyzing characters' backgrounds and study how the story is told, to figure out what these characters are really thinking and feeling. They might look at themes like what drives a character's actions, how they solve problems, and how they grow emotionally. By doing this, readers can better understand the complicated nature of human psychology as shown in literary works. And also understanding the mental condition of readers is done by looks at how they emotionally and mentally respond to stories. The researcher might study how engaged readers are, how much they empathize with characters, and how their emotions connect to what they read. They may use surveys, group discussions, brain scans, or experiments to see how readers' bodies react while reading different parts of a text. In this research, the focus is on understanding the mental state of fictional characters in Ken Kesey's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's*

Nest. This research looks at how the harsh rules of the institution affect the characters' identities and mental health, showing how powerful authority can deeply influence individuals.

Based on the above definition, it can be known the difference between psychology and literary psychology. Psychology is a knowledge that emphasizes behavior or activities as manifestations of life spirit, while literary psychology emphasizes attention to the mental processes of fictional characters contained in literary works.

One of the psychological theories that contributes to the study of literary psychology is social psychology. The researcher will analyze the mental processes of the characters in 'One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest' by applying theories of literary psychology which is social psychology.

1.7.2 Social Psychology.

Social psychology is a discipline that examines the conduct and actions of individuals in association with social stimuli situations (Ahmadi in Lusi 2015). This mean essentially social psychology studies how the behavior and actions of individuals are influenced by social situations. Social psychology examines how people think, feel, and act in social contexts.

Krech in Theory and Problems of Social Psychology (1948:2) stated that "social psychology is the study of various aspects of

interaction between individuals and social groups, and between individuals and social systems". He also defined social psychology as "the science of human behavior in relation to other persons and to the social environment". From this theory, it can be concluded that social psychology is a science that studies the behavior and thoughts of people when they interact with others, either individually or in social groups. Social psychology also studies how people are influenced by the things around them, such as habits, beliefs, rules, and power that exist in society.

In the novel the patients are affected by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of other human beings, such as Nurse Ratched, the doctors, the staff, the other patients, and the society outside. These social factors shape their self-concepts, attitudes, emotions, motivations, and actions. Krech's theory also acknowledges that social psychology is not only influenced by the actual presence of others, but also by the imagined or implied presence of others. This means that people can be affected by their expectations, beliefs, norms, values, and stereotypes about others, even if they are not physically present. In the novel, the patients are influenced by the imagined or implied presence of the Big Nurse, the Combine, the fog machine, and the society that labels them as insane. These mental representations affect their perception, cognition, and behavior.

Foucault has noted that institutions are one of ways in freezing particular relations of power so that a certain number of people get some benefit and others will be harmed (Foucault in Khadijah 2016). From that quotation, this can show how the mental hospital is one of the examples of institutions that have great power and knowledge over individuals. The mental hospital uses various techniques to control the behavior of its patients, such as threats, punishments, surveillance, therapy, and drugs that caused conformity. According to Jupille and Caporaso in their book *Theories of Institution: Institution and Power* (2022:108), power is the ability to achieve one's goals or to influence others to do what one wants them to do. So, it say power means having control, authority or influence over others. The characters in the novel suffer from different kinds of domination from the mental hospital, especially from Nurse Ratched, who represents the social system that tries to control and silence people who are different from what the society expects. This connects with social psychology's interest in how things around us, like power and authority, affect how people behave and how people see themselves. It shows how a person's personal choices interact with the larger social systems we live in.

➤ *Conformity.*

According to Krech in his book *Individual in Society* (1962:423), "individuals have a need to feel valued and accepted by their social groups, so they tend to conform to the expectations and standards of those groups."

Conformity is a change in a person's behavior or opinions. Baron and Byrne in Meilida (2020) stated that conformity is a type of social influence where individuals change their attitudes and behavior to conform to existing social norms. This means that a person acts or thinks differently from how they would normally act or think to fit in a group. Conformity is caused by real or imagined pressure from a person or group of people. This means that a person feels influenced or pressured by others, either directly or indirectly, to change their behavior or opinions.

According to Myers in Bayu and Fenny (2021), conformity is a change in behavior or belief that occurs due to group pressure. There are three aspects of conformity that is compliance, obedience and acceptance. Compliance happens when a person do something they don't actually want to do, simply because of social pressure. While obedience occurs when a person change their behavior or beliefs because of direct commands. And acceptance happens when a person change their behavior or beliefs because they believe something are right based on the group's perception. While Shepard in Lilik (2016) stated that "Behavior that deviates

from or does not align with societal norms and values is referred to as non-conformist behavior or commonly known as deviant behavior”, this means that actions that do not conform to the expectations and standards of society are considered non conformist or deviant. This term is used to describe behavior that is outside the norm, often associated with rebellion or resistance against societal norms and values.

In this novel, one aspect of conformity that is present is obedience. It happens because of social pressure, which makes people do certain things even if they don't really want to. This idea is connected to persuasive information and the idea of get a reward or punishment. When the pressure increases, people tend to follow the rules more. For example, if there's a chance of getting punished or receiving a reward, it affects how obedient someone is. Over time, this can change how people behave as they try to avoid punishment or earn reward.

In the novel, the power of institution is manifested by the mental hospital, which tries to impose its norms and values on the patients, and to make them conform to its standards of sanity, order, and obedience. The patients, however, have different degrees of identification with the institution and with each other, and thus different levels of conformity. The patients conforming to the rules and norms set by big nurse may experience a loss of their

personality, including aspects such as self esteem, self expression, autonomy, and othe mental health issues.

1. Oppressive System.

An oppressive system is a social structure that unfairly benefits some individuals or groups at the expense of others. It is characterized by a combination of prejudice and institutional power that creates a system that regularly and severely disadvantages certain groups. Oppressive systems often rely on social norms and expectations to maintain their power. Individuals within these systems may conform to the norms and expectations of their society, even if they are harmful or oppressive, to avoid social disapproval or exclusion. This conformity can help perpetuate the oppressive system, as individuals may not challenge the status quo even if it is unjust or harmful.

2. Loss of autonomy.

A loss of autonomy and personal freedom refers to a person's ability to make decisions on their own, choose freely, and follow their own values and goals becomes weaker. This can happen because of different reasons like being forced, influenced by external factors, or restricted by societal norms or laws. When individuals feel pressured to conform to social norms or expectations, they may suppress their own desires and beliefs in

order to fit in with the group. This can lead to a loss of personal autonomy, as individuals are no longer making decisions based on their own values and goals. And also conformity can lead to a lack of creativity and innovation, as individuals may be discouraged from expressing unique ideas or challenging the status quo. This can limit personal freedom, as individuals may feel they cannot fully express themselves or explore new possibilities.

3. Loss of self esteem.

When someone follows group norms even though they actually disagree, it can damage their self confidence. They might feel not powerful enough or feel like they have no say in their own choices and lose control over their life. Being too conformist can also make people afraid to speak up. As a result, they might feel less important and lose confidence in themselves.

4. Hopeless.

Conformity can make someone become hopeless when they feel they cannot live up to the expectations of others or when they are unable to express their individuality. This can lead to feelings of inadequacy, low self esteem, and a sense of being trapped in a life that is not truly their own. Conformity can also lead to a lack of personal growth and development, as individuals may be less likely to challenge themselves or take risks if they are afraid of

being judged or rejected by others. It also can lead to the development of unhealthy behaviors and a weakened ability to stand up against immoral or unjust circumstances.

5. Feeling anxious.

Too much conformity also can cause anxiety because it involves changing one's behavior to align with the behavior of others or perceived others in a social context. This can be particularly challenging for individuals with social anxiety, who are excessively preoccupied with seeking approval and avoiding disapproval. The fear of negative evaluation and the desire to conform to group norms can lead to feelings of anxiety, self doubt, and a lack of self confidence. In some cases, conformity can even lead to depression and unhappiness, as it may require individuals to suppress their true selves and limit their potential for personal growth and exploration of new ideas and experiences.

6. Resistance as acts of non conformity.

Different from conformity, which is the behavior of adjusting oneself to society by following the norms and values in place, non conformity is the opposite of conformity. It refers to behavior that doesn't align with societal norms and values. When someone goes against expectations or behaves differently from what their group or environment expects, it's considered non conformity. Non conformity can lead to resistance, which involves actions

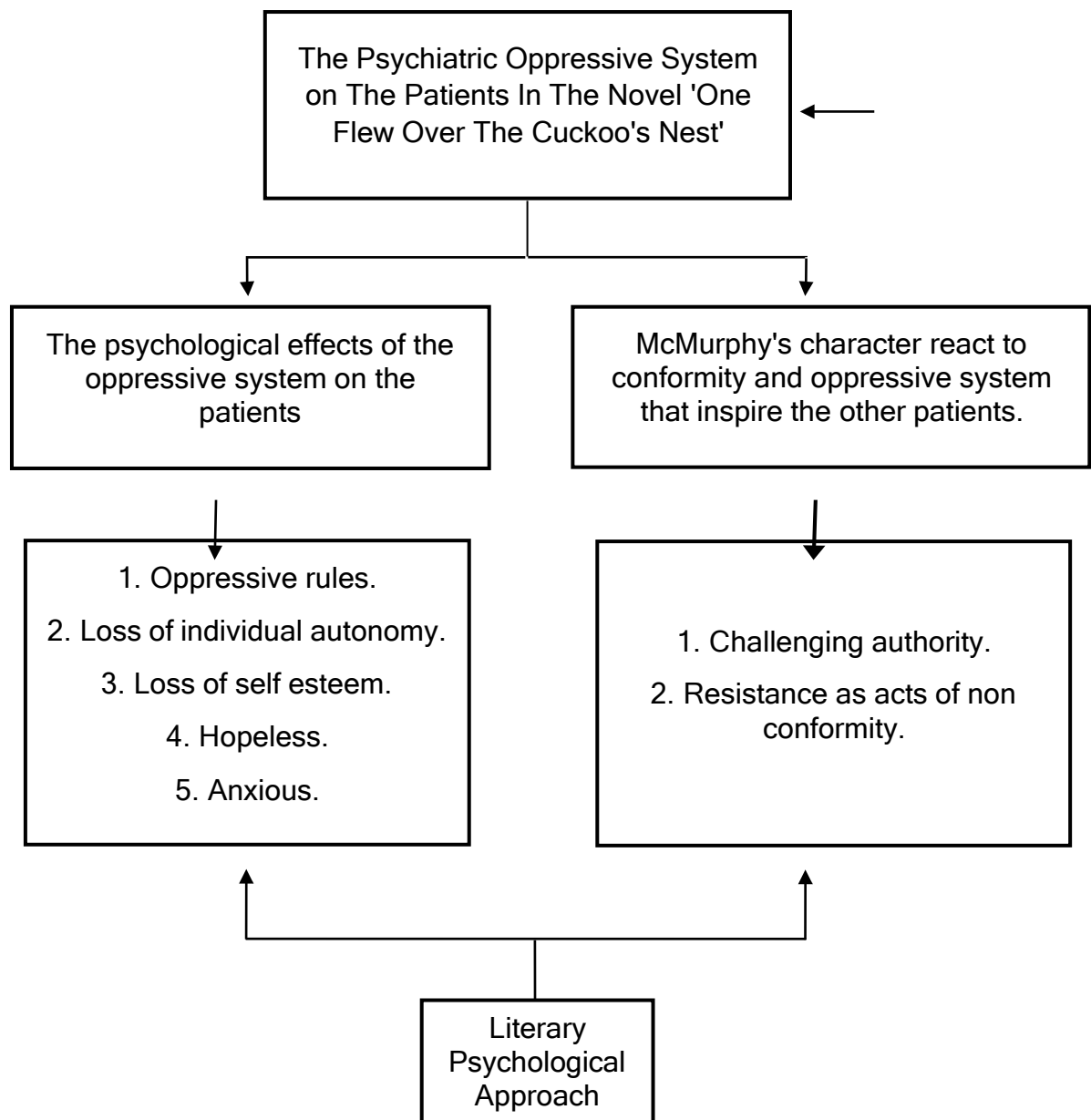
against authority or existing norms. Some individuals who feel restricted by conformity may choose to engage in deviant behavior as a reaction to social pressure. Resistance often takes the form of challenging authority.

Individuals might feel angry or dissatisfied with a specific system or institution and decide to engage in deviant actions as a form of protest. Those who engage in resistance and non-conformist behavior believe that these norms are unfair, limiting their freedom, or not aligned with their personal values. They feel the need to express themselves uniquely.

7. Challenging authority.

Challenging authority means questioning or resisting the people or systems in charge. It's like standing up against rules or norms that seem unfair or limiting. Challenging authority is often associated with non-conformity, which is the refusal to follow to conventional beliefs or behaviors. In simple terms, challenging authority is closely connected to non conformity. It empowers people to question rules, norms, push for change, and stand up for justice and freedom.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme.



1.9 Method of Research.

To analyze this research, the researcher is using qualitative descriptive analysis method because this method is able to describe the phenomenon that occurs in the novel.

1.9.1 Qualitative Descriptive Method.

Qualitative methods are concerned with the interpretation, understanding, and representation of things rather than its quantification or measurement. According to Creswell in Indah (2020), "qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. Qualitative methods will help the researcher to uncover how the characters in the novel 'One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest' are influenced by the power of institutions, such as mental hospitals and society, and how they react, adapt, or resist them.

In the process of the research, the researcher also uses descriptive analysis method. Etimologically, description means elaboration. However, analysis is from Greek, *analyein*, "ana" means above, "lyein" means release or apart. According to Ratna in Nurdiana (2018) this method is done by describing the facts which are then followed by analysis. This method does not merely outline but also provides insights and explanations. This method will enable the researcher to analyze the psychological impact of institutions on the characters in the novel 'One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest.'

1.9.2 Data Sources.

In this research, the researcher uses two types of data sources, which are primary data and secondary data.

1.9.2.1 Primary data.

Primary data or main data is the novel 'One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest' by Ken Kesey. There are other works of Ken Kesey that portray the power of institution, but the researcher choose this novel.

1.9.2.2 Secondary Data.

The literature method, which is commonly used in literature studies, is employed by the researcher in this study. This method involves collecting data from various sources, such as books, articles, journals, and theses. The researcher obtains these sources from libraries, and internet media that related to the topic of the study.

1.9.3 Techniques of Collecting Data.

The researcher first read the novel 'One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest' by Ken Kesey to comprehend the plot and then look for the data that are relevant to the topic. Then the researcher collect supporting data from the novel itself, as well as from the Internet sources. Then filter the data according to its relation to the analysis, because not all data are pertinent to the topic. Finally, select the data that are specifically related to the power of institution and social psychology as depicted in the novel 'One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest'.

1.9.3.1 Library Research.

The researcher conducts library research to obtain information and data that are related to the specific subject of this research, which is the power of institution and social psychology in the novel. The researcher spends time in the library to collect books that support the analysis of this research.

1.9.3.2 Reading comprehension.

The researcher tries to understand all the content of the novel by reading, understanding, and interpreting the text in depth. The researcher pays attention to aspects such as themes, motifs, symbols, characters, conflicts that are related to the research problem. The researcher also notes things that are interesting, important, or meaningful from the novel 'One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest'.

According to Wainwright in Nurdiana (2018), reading comprehension is process in which the reader has to decide linguistic symbol and reconstruct them up to meaningful whole intended by the writer, it is only a term referring to reading skill through the important thing is not on the pronouncing or load reading, but it is the understanding taken into consideration.

1.9.3.3 Internet Research.

The researcher obtains the data from the internet as a source of reference for this research and uses that data to further

analyze this research. The internet source is selected to collect data about the theory and approach in this research.

1.9.4 Techniques of Analyzing Data.

1.9.4.1 Classification.

The researcher sorts the data that include the main data according to the problem statements, which are the power of institution and the psychological effects of institutionalization on the characters in the novel 'One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest' by Ken Kesey.

1.9.4.2 Interpretation.

In this part, the researcher interprets every statements in the novel 'One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest' by Ken Kesey with several concept from the experts and the concept of social psychology.

1.9.4.3 Explanation.

The researcher sorts the data to provide a clear and selected analysis explanation. The researcher uses methods and techniques and the method is the descriptive analysis method to analyze this research.

1.9.4.4 Conclusion.

The researcher make conclusion after all the classification process and analyzing the data to understanding the power of institution and its impact to the characters in the novel 'One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest' by Ken Kesey.

1.10 Systematic Writing.

First, on chapter one, the researcher introduce the Background, Statement of the Problems, Scope of the reserach, Objective of the research, Significances of the Study, Review of the related literature, Theoretical basis, Conceptual Scheme, Method of the Research, Data source, Technique of collecting data, Technique of analyzing data, and the last systematic of writing.

Then, on chapter two is the background of the Author. The researcher describe about the author of the novel *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest*, based on his experience on being a volunteer and experimental subject, literary carreer and about the novel "*One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest*" to support the information of analysis this novel.

Third, on chapter three is about data and analysis. In this chapter the researcher discusses the research with the title *The Power Influence of Psychiatric Hospital* that the researcher has found this problems. This research has two statement, therefore, the researcher only consist of two parts. First how the novel potray psychological effects of institutionalization on the characters and how McMurphy's character embodies the struggle against conformity and oppressive system.

Fourth, on chapter four, contains conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter, the reseacrher gives conclusion and suggestion according to the final result of the research.

In the last section, the researcher put the data and the references that help the researcher to complete this script in Bibliography and a Synopsis of the novel "One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest".