

Becoming Normal: An Analysis of Normalcy in Ken Kesey's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*

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ABSTRACT

This research paper aims to make meaning of normalcy in Ken Kesey's novel *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*. The meaning of normalcy is constructed from characters who are considered as not normal. Therefore, being not normal will be analyzed by Foucault's idea of madness (1964) as the framework. In particular, the research analyzes textual evidences which indicate the aspects of madness. By employing a narrative approach in a qualitative method which emphasizes on the analysis of the characters in the novel, the finding reveals two main points. First, that normalcy means obedience. In this case, being obedient means being submissive toward the ward's rules. Second, the idea of normalcy is determined by those who have power. From the analysis, it can be concluded that normalcy is not a fixed construction, it depends on those who hold the authority.

Keywords: *Madness, Normalcy*

INTRODUCTION

In this globalized world, where information can be obtained easily from media, people question many things. They re-think values in society and make meanings for them. One of the important values that is still being questioned is the meaning of normalcy. Normalcy seems to take different definitions for one person to another.

Normalcy is something we are very familiar with. Thus, even though the term “normal” sounds usual, it is hard to define what normalcy is, because people have their own different opinions in defining normalcy. First, looking at the historical background of normalcy, the word normalcy appeared in 1849 and 1857 which means ‘ideal’ (Davis, 1995). The term ‘ideal’ here can be considered as a way of behaving in a standard.

According to Goffman (as cited in Misztal, 2000), normalcy or normality is the collective representation of what people picture they ought to be or to do, because there is an orderliness in the social activities, which is in fact predicated

as ‘a large base of shared cognitive presumptions. It means that, normalcy is a standard in a society, which limits people’s way of behaving. To be accepted by others, someone has to act in the normative way.

As stated in the previous part, there is no clear definition regarding the idea of normalcy. The easiest way to know the meaning of normalcy is to juxtapose it with madness, as the opposite of normalcy. In line with the previous statements, madness then can be used as a tool to know the differences between normalcy and madness.

Madness can be found in literary works. A literary work which contains the idea of madness can give a depiction about normalcy. One of the novels which takes up the view of normalcy is a young adult novel written by Ken Kesey entitled *One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest* in 1962. Through his writing, Kesey creates an image of the construction of normalcy in the perspective of the patients at the mental institution. This novel uses a mental institution as the setting that portrays the life of people there. In

which, it has a potency to show how ideas or concepts about normal and not normal are being juxtaposed. Therefore, this novel can be used as the material in this research.

This novel is very challenging for researcher since it contains several potencies to be observed. In this research, the writer try to find out the idea of normalcy on how madness is made in the text. Madness is used as a criterion of normalcy by applying Foucault's theory (1964) of aspects of madness: mania, melancholia, hysteria, and hypochondria. Therefore, the purpose of the study is to make meaning of normalcy in the novel. The goal is achieved by analyzing the life of patients in the ward as depicted in the novel.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

People live in the world with norms. There is always a calculation toward an average value of something. The concept of normal becomes a standard which copes people's life in society. People's normalcy can be measured from the way they behave, the way they talk, the way they live in society. Universally, the concept of normalcy

means ideal, and it is always exist in the world.

The word normal or ideal can be a limitation which allows someone to be accepted in a community. As Goffman (in Misztal, 2000) states that normalcy is an awareness in the individual's obligation to maintain spontaneous involvement in interaction. It means that becoming normal is obliged to permit someone to live in particular society.

Furthermore, Goffman (in Misztal, 2000) says that normalcy is the product of interaction which enables individuals to live up to their group expectation. The expectation here means the acceptable standard of normalcy which vary from one group to another. Therefore, defining the meaning of normalcy is complex because people might have different standards of normalcy, so there is no exact standard of normalcy. Consequently, in learning about normalcy, it is easier to examine it through its opposite construct which is madness.

It is society who decide whether someone is considered as normal or not normal. Therefore, one

of the ways to define the meaning of normalcy is by observing the aspects of madness as suggested by Foucault (1964): mania, melancholia, hysteria, and hypochondria. By identifying the four aspects, people can then define others as normal or not.

Madness

Historically, from Foucault's (1964) point of view, the term madness has appeared in the Middle Ages in Europe. Nowadays, madness is also perceived as mental illness. Foucault further defines the meaning of madness as a state of 'unreason' or the opposite of being reasonable, and also being minded-less. Simply saying, madness is a condition where a person has no ability to think properly because his brain cannot function as it is.

Moreover, Szasz (in Porter, 2002) states that the idea of madness or mental illness is a total myth: mental illness is not a disease, it is fabricated by psychiatrists for reason of professional advancement and recognized by society because it sanctions easy solution for problem people. It means that, madness is

identified by the society in which it exists. The word madness appears to name a problem which cannot be defined by society.

Aspects of Madness

Mania

Generally speaking, the term 'mania' is used to describe the state of an extreme euphoria and over-activity. Mania is a type of behavioral disorders which begins with a sense of heightened energy, continuous elevated mood involving exaggerated sense of self-esteem and an irritable mood (Foucault, 1964). People in manic tend to be more physically active, talkative and distractible. In line with that, Foucault (1964), also suggests that a manic person has a sense of audacity and fury. There is no exact explanation about what cause(s) this behavioral syndrome. It can be because of drug abuse, family relationship, or a genetic issue. People who have a syndrome of mania usually experiencing manic episodes in their life.

Melancholia

When it comes to the idea of melancholia, Denis Diderot (in Treichler, 2008) gives a good explanation about what melancholia is:

Melancholia is the constant feeling of being inadequate. It is the opposite of cheerfulness, which arises from being satisfied from ourselves. It mostly results from a weakness in the soul and of the organs; at the same time it is the consequence of specific ideas of perfection which we do not find in ourselves or others, neither in things and pleasures, nor in nature. (p.2)

In some cases, the condition of melancholia is equated with mourning. The same aspect between these conditions is the feeling of losing somebody. But, in contradistinction with melancholia, mourning people still have a sense of consciousness when he losses somebody he loved (Freud, 1917). Thus, melancholia itself has a strong relation with human ego, remembering that someone with melancholia pushes himself out of the fact that he losses somebody, or losses

something valuable in his life, it is the same condition with a denial toward the truth.

Hysteria

Hysteria is one of the aspects of madness which is suggested by Foucault (1964). According to Foucault there are two groups of hysteria. The first group are those cases in which the patients have not responded to a physical trauma excluded a reaction, as same as the case of the apparently irreversible loss of a loved person or because of social circumstance made a reaction impossible, or because it was a question of things which the patients wished to erase from their minds, and therefore intentionally repressed from his conscious thought and inhibited and suppressed, those are the basis of hysterical phenomena (Smith, 2010). In fact that it is very difficult things of this kind that, under hypnosis, those are the basis of hysterical phenomena.

The second group of conditions are determined, this type is not by the content of the memories kept in the patients' minds, but by the psychical states in which the patient

received the experiences in question. Under hypnosis, among the causes of hysterical symptoms ideas which are not in themselves specific, but whose persistence is due to the fact that they originated during the prevalence of a number of paralyzing affects, such as fright, or through positively abnormal physical states, such as semi-hypnotic twilight states of day dreaming, auto-hypnoses and so on (Smith, 2010). Both kinds of conditions may be simultaneously occur in the patient's daily life. Specifically when the trauma is depth. The conditions of physical trauma can be a cause of abnormal states because people with that condition cannot forget the bad memory in the past life. In fact, it takes a big part of their present life.

Hypochondria

The last aspect of madness is hypochondria. Hypochondria or hypochondriasis is a state that somebody has a constant fear and it specifically connected with a serious health problem. Sometimes, someone with this illness finds it so hard to do a normal activity because he has a big sense of fear. Everybody worries

about their health or their condition sometimes, but a person with hypochondria thinks that it is so hard to control this kind of feeling, it can lead to problems such as depression, anxiety, stressfulness, and substance abuse.

According to Martin and Jacobi (2006), hypochondria disease is a highly disabling condition, and people who have this condition discover that their health are worst, they think that normal sensation of their body are sign of an illness. Means that people with hypochondria worry about disease and illness in their body, even nothing is wrong.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is a qualitative case study that explores the meaning if normalcy. The writer examines normalcy as presented in the novel. Normalcy is determined with reference to the accepted opposition of normalcy that is madness. Madness is identified among characters who live in a mental institution. Characters with madness are analyzed with reference to Foucault's (1964) aspects of madness. The aspects are (1) Mania

(2) melancholia (3) hysteria and (4) hypochondria. After identifying the characters, the characters' aspects of madness are classified and defined by Foucault's theory.

The data are collected based on the identification of characters' aspects of madness. There are eight characters with respective madness: Ruckly, Ellis, Pete Bancini, Cheswick, Mr. Taber, Mr. Sefelt, Bromden and Billy Bibbit. Besides the characters, the narrator's opinions are also used as an important part of the data. This novel was chosen by the writer as the main data source because it is one of the outstanding novels which takes the issue of normalcy and madness. The data are presented in two different sections based on the aspects of madness contain in the data. Then, the data that have been categorized before they were discussed by using some conception on the idea of madness proposed by Foucault (1964).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Normalcy as obedience

Based on the data analysis, the idea of normalcy is found as any behavior

which shows obedience toward the regulation of the mental institution. Broadly speaking, the idea of normalcy is portrayed whenever the patients follow the rules which are arranged by the authority at the ward. The authority here are people who have legal power to control the patients, because they are certified by the government, those are: doctors, nurses, and aides. A control which gives them allowances to do or not to do something because they have license. At that point, the mental institution will consider the patients as normal if they do common things safely and stay under control.

Normalcy is every process which leads to obedience. While, there are also standards of becoming obedient. Obedience in this study is majored by comparison to aspects of madness as suggested by Foucault (1964). The aspects of madness are: mania, melancholia, hysteria, and hypochondria. When a patient disobeys the rules he will be classified as one or several of those (aspects). Therefore, in this report, the tendencies toward obedience are discussed from the process of

becoming less mad. That is the reason why the findings show that, to be more normal is to be less maniac, less melancholic, less hysteric and also less hypochondriac.

Normalcy as becoming less maniac

a. Ruckly Case

In Ruckly's case, normalcy is viewed in relation to mania. The behavioral disorder and a sense of heightened energy can be seen from the way Ruckly disturbs the others in the ward. It is clear that the way Ruckly expresses his feeling toward people around him without any consideration. It is an instance of a maniac or a person who suffers from a mania, as suggested by Foucault (1964).

To make him normal in the mental institution's standard, the aides have to tie him and have him electrocuted. So he is considered normal according to their standard. He returns after two weeks in a very different condition. His condition indicates that he was given an electrocution.

In this case, after being brought by the staff, some physical

things have been done to him which make him have to receive the bruise and stitches in her face. After that, Ruckly returns as a cured patient. This means, he is again considered normal. Thus, by becoming normal, he is not totally obedient yet.

The staff, now, they consider Ruckly one of their failures,

...A success, they say, but I say he's just another robot for the Combine and might be better off as a failure. (Chapter 1, p. 17)

The narrator says that he is only another robot. Ruckly is the victim of the staff's carelessness. This means that, there are other patients who are considered as robots by the narrator. Those are basically related to the staff's carelessness. As the result of the treatment, Ruckly becomes someone who is afraid of his memory, he has a kind of trauma in his mind which cannot be fixed after that.

Being a robot here is also considered as a failure by the staff. An electrocution treatment as depicted in the excerpt above is no need to be given for a case like Ruckly's. The way the staff treat him and trigger his

emotion through his bad memory show an incorrect treatment of the ward. Therefore, Ruckly's normalcy is determined by the fact that he becomes less maniacal. He becomes passive and silent. It is the nurses who decide when the treatment should be given in order to normalize him according to their standard.

b. Ellis Case

In Ellis' case, there are two kinds of patients that should be explained. They are the Chronics and Acutes. The Acutes are patients who the staff believe that they can still be cured. Then, the Chronics are patients who the staff believe that they cannot be healed anymore because they have no ability to think. Ellis is also a patient which is not considered as normal because he also has a maniacal symptom.

From the narrator's point of view, it is stated that the Acutes are patients who still have potencies to be cured by using some methods from the mental institution. Thus, the Chronics are those who cannot be healed anymore. The staff think that there is no possibility of The Chronic

to get a better condition because their brains cannot function anymore.

This indicates that normalcy is questioned: which one is normal, the Acutes or the Chronics? Because after having a treatment from the ward, Ellis becomes worse. He changes from the Acutes into the Chronics.

Actually, there isn't much need for them to say anything, because, other than me, the Chronics don't move around much.

(Chapter 1, p. 18)

Since becoming normal means obeying the rules of the mental institution and also being submissive toward the regulation, the Chronics can be suggested as more normal according to the staff's perspective. Because, by keeping silent, the Chronics receive the treatment rarely. Their obedience and silence indicate that they are normal.

Normalcy as becoming less melancholic

a. Pete Bancini Case

In Bancini's case, normalcy is juxtaposed with melancholia. A person with the syndrome of melancholia has a very sensitive

heart, and easily feeling sad. But, different with the previous syndrome, a melancholic person does not show his emotions toward violence, only through his sorrow. Here, Bancini feels the symptom of a melancholic.

... Old Pete Bancini sways to his feet and starts in wagging his knee and wheezing. "I'm tired. Whew. O Lord. Oh, I'm awful tired..." the way he always does whenever there's a new man on the ward who might listen to him. (Chapter 1, p. 43)

The line above shows that Bancini is a patient who is considered as not normal. Bancini's behaviour shows that he wants to tell about his miserable life by stating "I'm tired" over again. Bancini's condition is a sign of a person with melancholia. He remembers things, and he always feels sad because of the bad memories he had in the past. By stating "tired" continually, it means that he needs somebody to pay attention on him. So, it will loosen out his feeling. This is the indication of someone who suffers from the melancholia syndrome, or a melancholic (Foucault, 1964).

Soon after Bancini receives the treatment from the doctor, he changes into someone new. He makes no sound about 'tired' thing anymore, he becomes a cured patient. It means that the staff and the doctor can make him becomes less melancholic. Now, he stands up steady, and he can see clearly. It indicates that Bancini becomes normal according to the staff's standard.

b. Cheswick Case

In this case, Cheswick is considered as not normal because he feels sad constantly. It indicates that he has the symptom of melancholia. According to Foucault (1964), that "melancholia, finally, is always accompanied by sadness" (p.138). It is clear that, Cheswick cannot filter his gloom and easily expresses it through crying.

"I ain't no little kid to have cigarettes kept from me like cookie! We want something done about it, ain't that right, Mack?" (Chapter 2, p. 172)

Cheswick's sadness is shown in this part. He is sad because The Big Nurse hides his cigarettes and he

wants those to be back again, but The Big Nurse does not agree. He is not brave enough to tell The Big Nurse about it, he asks McMurphy to help him supporting his statement. The request of giving back the cigarette is considered as an action of rebellion in the Big Nurse's eyes. Because it makes the condition of the meeting becomes unstable. Consequently The Big Nurse sends Cheswick to the Disturbed Ward.

After receiving the treatment from the Disturbed Ward, Cheswick returns to be a cured patient. He is changed already, he becomes a more understanding person after that. He does not insist The Big nurse to give him the cigarette anymore. To be exact, the condition when Cheswick being a considerate person, thinking about his behaviour before indicates that he is less melancholic. After having the treatment from the Disturbed Ward Cheswick becomes normal. Also, the idea of sending him to the Disturbed Ward is The Big Nurse's strategy to make the other patients do not do the same behaviour as Cheswick does before. It is to make

the others obey The Big Nurse's rule at the ward.

Normalcy as becoming less hysteric

a. Mr. Taber Case

In this case, the idea of normalcy is juxtaposed to hysteria. Mr. Taber is one of the patient at the ward who has a symptom of hysteric. Sometimes he becomes very anxious about his medical treatment. He asks about the pills that the aides gave to him, and The Big Nurse considered it as a distraction. It is an indication of someone who has a hysterical symptom.

“Miss I don't like to create trouble. But, I don't like to swallow something without knowing what it is, neither.”

“Just swallow it all, shall we, Mr. Taber—just for me? (Chapter 1, p. 34)

Because Mr. Taber still being uneasy with his pill, it is an indication of someone with a hysterical symptom. The Big Nurse decides to give him a treatment, she paralyze Mr. Taber's hands in order to make him obeying her order.

The Big Nurse has come up quietly, locked her hand on his

arm, paralyzes him all the way to the shoulder. (Chapter 1, p. 34)

To make the patient becomes submissive to her rule, The Big Nurse paralyzes Mr.Taber's hands. This treatment is needed because Mr.Taber's behaviour is considered as not normal. Taking pills in his hands is the only choice to get to a better condition. So, asking about the content of the pills is not allowed because there is no use for the patient to know the content of it. Mr.Taber has to obey The Big Nurse to make him better.

Considering that paralyzing Mr.Taber's hands is not enough to make him stop asking the content of the pills, The Big Nurse asks the black boys to give him some more treatments and make sure that he will never do the same thing anymore. The staff catch Mr.Taber in the latrine, drag him to the mattress room and he receives a kicking in his shins. The staff also push his face down on the mattress to make him surrender. The Big Nurse thinks that making the patient surrender is the way to make him obeying the rules of the ward.

Afterward, Mr.Taber changes. He is wheeled out of the lab on the Gurney bed. He is calm down after that. It indicates that he becomes normal after having the treatment. Right after the treatment, The Big Nurse plans to deliver him to the electroencephalograph to give him another treatment and check out his brain. The line shows that, to accomplish the standard of becoming normal, a patient needs to follow several treatment from the ward until he is regarded as normal according to the mental institution's standard.

b. Mr.Sefelt Case

The other patient who is considered as not normal because of having a hysterical symptom is Mr.Sefelt. One of the nurses sends him to the Disturbed Ward because he does not want to take his medication properly. Mr.Sefelt shouts loudly that he does not want to take care his medication again.

Mr.Sefelt doesn't like to take them because of what he calls "disastrous side effects," (Chapter 2, p. 177)

Hysteria has something to do with the nerve. It means that someone with the hysteric condition has a little hampered demeanour (Foucault, 1964). This kind of bad demeanour is caused by the trauma in the past. And the excerpt above indicates that Mr.Sefelt has a symptom of hysteric because he screams when a staff tries to give him a medication. Also, he thinks that the medication has the disastrous side effects, and he does not want to take them anymore. He is excessively afraid of the medical treatment.

The treatment which Mr.Sefelt receives in the Disturbed Ward is Electro Shock Therapy. He is delivered to the Disturbed Ward to be electrocuted. In this case, Mr.Sefelt is considered as a patient who needs to be electrocuted because he screams loudly. The staff think that it is the only way to calm him down and to stop him from acting foolish.

According to Smith (2010), the causes of hysterical symptoms are not specific, but it is due to the fact that they originated during the occurrence of a number of paralyzing affects, such as fright. The hysterical

symptom may occur in patient's daily life especially if the trauma is deep for him. In this case, Mr.Sefelt has the trauma in taking his medication because he gets a bad treatment from the staff in backward.

This Electro Shock Therapy itself is quiet torturing because when somebody receives a high voltage to his brain, and if that happens more than once, it will easily damage his brain, it will decrease the brain's ability to think like it used to be. It proves that somehow, the treatment of the mental institution can change the patient's natural behaviour.

Clearly, this Electro Shock Therapy machine has a huge power to control the patients at the ward. But, since the impact of this therapy is tightly relates to the patient's brain, the staff should think about the usage wisely. That is why, this machine is one of the tough methods which is applied by the asylum to make the patients follow the rules. After receiving the treatment from the staff, Mr.Sefelt can finally be tamed down. He returns as a cured patient and his behaviour leads to a normal condition.

Normalcy as becoming less
hypochondriac

a. Chief Bromden Case

Here, normalcy is juxtaposed in a relation of hypochondria. The sign of hypochondria is a feeling of a constant fear. Someone is a hypochondriac when he can feel an excessive sense of anxiety.

The condition of hypochondria is strongly depicted by the narrator of the story, Chief Bromden. He portrays the actual situation of the asylum through his feeling of fear. He can feel a big sense of fear because he is the one (before McMurphy) who pretends to be a not normal person, all of the asylum's staff think that he is deaf and also dumb, in which, it makes him become the one who witnesses everything. Everybody thinks he does not notice anything, or hear the others' talking about the asylum, in fact it is the opposite. Being the one who realize about the mess at the asylum makes Bromden afraid of anything, because he is conscious enough to understand what happens in the asylum.

It is also portrayed that Bromden chooses to surrender toward his life. He accepts the treatment because he knows exactly if he gives resistances or even if he screams, he will get something worse than being fogged. He has no option except keep in silence and receive the treatment toward his body.

In all of his life time at the ward, he pretends to be deaf and dumb. He pretends to be one of the 'not normal' patients at the ward, even the others think that he is the worst. In fact, Bromden is a normal person who only pretends to be considered as not normal. Here, even though he is normal, still he has a high sense of fear, he cannot even do anything right because he is always afraid. It points out that, even in a normal person, the aspect of madness (in this case hypochondria) is exist.

b. Billy Case

Billy is another patient who has a symptom of hypochondria. He receives his treatment because he does not allow the rules of the asylum. This time, when Billy was having an intercourse with a girl named Candy,

Miss Ratched threatens him that she will tell his mother about that.

Billy is considered as not normal because he does something inappropriate. Finding out that Billy does not obey her rule by sleeping with a girl at the ward makes Miss Ratched mad toward him. Consequently, Miss Ratched threatens him in order to make him scared.

When Miss Ratched tells him that she will tell his mother about Billy's intercourse with a girl, his sense of fear becomes heightened. After that, he tries to convince Miss Ratched not to tell his mother about that.

"He cut his throat," she said. She waited, hoping he would say something. He wouldn't look up. "He opened the doctor's desk and found some instruments and cut his throat. The poor miserable, misunderstood boy killed himself. He's there now, in the doctor's chair with his throat cut."

(Chapter 3, p. 318)

From the explanation above, Billy's decision to suicide by cutting his throat is a symbol of fear that he feels in that time. He does not want his mother to know about the

embarrassment thing he has done with a girl named Candy at the ward. Cutting his throat is the only thing to figure out from his mother's disappointment of him. A condition of hypochondria can make someone determined to do something which can jeopardize his life. And Miss Ratched, she does not consider the risk by giving the threat toward Billy because she thinks that, by making him anxious, it will make him obey her again, even the fact is not the same as she expected before.

In conclusion, the aspects of madness appear not simply because the patients have the characteristics of madness, but also it is encouraged by the context of situation. The standard of normalcy in fact, is exactly determined by The Big Nurse. Then, it makes the idea of normalcy is blurred.

Defining Normalcy

This novel suggests that the idea of normalcy is constructed based on the mental institution's standard, which is generally created by the power of The Big Nurse. In this novel, The Big Nurse plays a very essential role as

the one who has a control of everything at the ward. As the head of nurses in the mental institution, everybody follows what she orders. Her power makes everything happens under her mechanism and nobody can avoid what she says because she knows how to handle her patients and how to cooperate with the other mental institution's staff.

In order to gain the status of normal, a patient needs to face a number of regulation: medication, Group Therapy, even the Electro Shock Therapy which is actually dangerous for the patient. But, the regulations cannot easily make the patient considered as a normal person, because the decision is in The Big Nurse hands, still. It means that, the standard of normal which is made by the mental institution is questionable.

In conclusion, the text implies that normalcy is questionable. Normalcy has varying criteria, it depends on who sees the context. From the context of treatment, the patients who become unusually passive are considered normal. But, from the narrator context, they are not normal. This means that the text are

critical toward normalcy. The study discloses the meaning of normalcy. The meaning of normalcy is never fixed and might change, depending on those who have power. The staff might consider the patients are not normal when they behave in an unacceptable manner, then the patients get the treatment.

CONCLUSION

This research is aimed to answer a question on the idea of normalcy that is constructed in the novel. From the discussion, the idea of normalcy is revealed through the relation between the patients and the mental institution staff as depicted in the novel. It can be concluded that to be considered as normal, the patients should be obedient and submissive toward the mental institution's rule.

Thus, there are standards of becoming obedient: a. the patients should be less maniac, less melancholic, less hysteric, and also less hypochondriac. Those standards are constructed by The Big Nurse, who have power to rule the mental institution. The patients will be considered as normal if they follow

the rule which is indicated by their submission.

The author depict that the idea of normalcy cannot be defined because the limitation between normal and not normal are blurred. The idea of normalcy is being contested by contrasting the ward's concept of normalcy with the narrator's concept of normalcy. So, this book criticize the concept of normal which might be forced.

After conducting this research, the writer has a suggestion for future research about normalcy. Future researcher should present more detail analysis of context of the occurrence for normalcy. In addition, the research may to contribute to the development of the content literary analysis that focuses on the patients of the mental institution life and how they are related to the society.

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