

**THE POWER OF WOMEN TO AGAINST SEXUAL
HARASSMENT IN WALKER'S *THE COLOR PURPLE***



An Undergraduate Thesis

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in Partial
Fulfillment for the Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature*

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
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LEGITIMATION

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THE POWER OF WOMEN TO AGAINST SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN
WALKER'S *THE COLOR PURPLE*

BY

WIDYATUL INAYAH

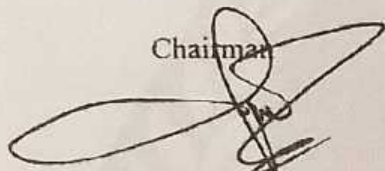
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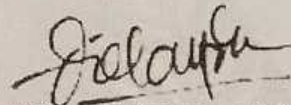
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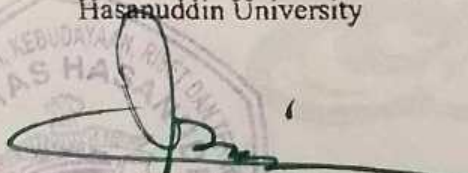
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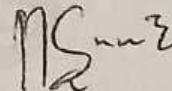
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AGREEMENT

On August 12, 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Widyatul Inayah (F041201096) entitled *The Power of Women to Against Sexual Harassment in Walker's The Color Purple* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1308/UN4.9.1/KEP/2024 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by **Widyatul Inayah** (F041201096) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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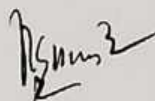
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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

Makassar, August 12th 2024



Widyatul Inayah



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The command of Allah is at hand, so do not hasten it. Glorified and Exalted is He above what they associate 'with Him in worship'!

Ketetapan Allah pasti datang, maka janganlah kamu meminta agar dipercepat (datang)nya. Maha suci Allah dan Maha Tinggi Dia dari apa yang mereka persekutukan.

[An-Nahl: 1]

“Australia 9 jam lebih awal dari Inggris. Tetapi tidak berarti bahwa Inggris lebih lambat atau Australia lebih cepat. Karena mereka sedang bekerja sesuai dengan zona waktunya masing-masing. Begitu pula dengan mahasiswa.. masing-masing memiliki jalannya.”

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I dedicate this thesis to

my source of energy, my parents,

my bestie, my comrades in arms, my friends

my future soulmate, and all my folks

who always questioned me, “kapan lulus?”

this is for you!



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Makassar, 10th July, 2024

The Writer,

Widyatul Inayah



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ABSTRAK

Widyatul Inayah. 2024. *The Power of Women to Against Sexual Harassment in Walker's The Color Purple*. (Dibimbing oleh **Abbas** dan **A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana**)

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pelecehan seksual yang terjadi dalam novel *The Color Purple*. Hal-hal yang dianalisis secara spesifik meliputi jenis dan tingkatan pelecehan seksual, serta bagaimana upaya para karakter perempuan untuk bisa terbebas dari pelecehan seksual tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme yang membahas unsur-unsur intrinsik. Unsur intrinsik tersebut mengkaji karakter, plot, setting dan tema. Isu penelitian adalah jenis dan upaya yang dilakukan karakter perempuan untuk terbebas dari pelecehan tersebut, sehingga penulis menggunakan teori kekerasan dalam menganalisis isu tersebut. Metode penelitian yang digunakan penulis adalah kualitatif dan menjelaskan hasil penelitian secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tokoh-tokoh perempuan mengalami jenis dan tingkatan pelecehan yang berbeda-beda, serta upaya yang dilakukan juga berbeda. Hal tersebut berupa pelecehan seksual secara fisik, verbal dan psikis. Serta upaya yang dilakukan para tokoh perempuan agar terbebas dari pelecehan, seperti Celie yang pada akhirnya berani mengambil kontrol atas dirinya sendiri dan meninggalkan suaminya. Berpindah ke luar negeri bersama Shug Avery, mempelajari banyak hal, dan membangun usaha. Kemudian Nettie, pergi ke luar negeri setelah melawan Mr.____ yang ingin melecehkannya. Nettie menjadi seorang misionaris dan memiliki hidup yang lebih baik. Sedangkan Sofia melakukan perlawanan secara langsung yang membuatnya bahkan harus dipenjara.

Kata Kunci: *pelecehan seksual, Pendekatan Strukturalisme, kekerasan, novel The Color Purple*



ABSTRACT

Widyatul Inayah. 2024. *The Power of Women to Against Sexual Harassment in Walker's The Color Purple*. (Supervised by **Abbas** and **A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana**)

The purpose of this study is to analyze sexual harassment that occurs in the novel *The Color Purple*. Specifically, the things that are analyzed include the types and levels of sexual harassment, as well as how the female characters to against such harassment.

This research uses a structuralism approach, focusing on intrinsic elements. These intrinsic elements include character, plot, setting, and theme. The research issues addressed are the types of sexual harassment and the efforts by female characters to free themselves from it, using theories of violence to analyze these issues. The research method used is qualitative, and explained the result obtained descriptively.

The results of this study indicate that the female characters experience various types and levels of harassment, as well as different efforts to overcome it. This includes physical, verbal, and psychological sexual harassment. The efforts made by the female characters to escape sexual harassment, such as Celie who eventually gained control over herself and left her husband by moving to another country with Shug Avery, learning many things and starting a business. Then Nettie went abroad after resisting Mr.____ who wanted to harass her. Nettie became a missionary and had a better life. Meanwhile, Sofia engaged in direct resistance, which even led to her being imprisoned.

Keywords: *sexual harassment, Structuralism Approach, violence, novel The Color Purple*



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains the introduction of the research, consists of the Background of The Study, Identification of The Study, Research Question, Objective of The Study, and Sequence of The Writing.

1.1 Background of The Study

In essence, men and women are created equal. Although they have different functions, their goals are complementary. However, over time, social construction changed the role of both, this then grew into a habit that is inherent in society which triggers the creation of discrimination against one gender. In terms of roles, women and men have different roles in the family. The role of women is often considered lower. Traditionally, women are the ones who stay at home and take care of the family and do household chores. Meanwhile, men work outside the home to earn a living.

Society is then formed and socialized about the various functions and positions that are appropriate for men and women. This is what critics of gender call. Gender discourse portrays men and women differently in various settings. This gives rise to the binary the way men and women look and behave. There is a dichotomy that characterizes men and women; masculine and feminine. As feminine, women are described as weak, crybaby, emotional, passive, and mindless, while men as masculine are considered strong, powerful, and wise

13:8). Thus, gender differences ultimately lead to inequality that harms the parties, in this case, women. Because society conveys women as



emotional or irrational figures, it causes women not to appear as leaders, placing women in an inferior position. On the other hand, men with their rational virtues are considered worthy of leadership, so that they are more powerful and play a more decisive role in social processes.

Gender equality is a concept developed by referring to two fundamental international instruments in this regard, namely the Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that all human beings are born free and equal. With reference to this Declaration, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women includes the terms "equal rights for men and women" and "equal rights of men and women".

The concept of gender equality is the concept that men and women, should have equal access to opportunities, treatment, and conditions to realize their full potential, uphold their human rights, and live with dignity. They should also be able to contribute to and benefit from the advancement of social, cultural, political, and economic development. The equitable evaluation of men's and women's roles and similarities by society is known as gender equality. Its foundation is that men and women are equal partners in the family, neighborhood, and society. While equality does not imply that men and women will be exactly the same, it does mean that men and women will have equal rights, obligations, and opportunities no matter what gender they were at born (Unicef, 2017:3). Some forms of gender

justice (also known as gender inequality) include subordination,



marginalization, double burden, and negative labeling, physical and sexual violence.

The novel entitled *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker describes many gender issues between men and women. *The Color Purple* tells the story of a young woman named Celie who struggles for her survival throughout the novel's traditional gender conventions where female characters are dominated by male characters and race. The forms of gender inequality greatly facilitate the occurrence of sexual violence. Subordination, which considers men superior to women, marginalization, which limits women's access to resources, education, and the economy, the double burden, which is usually experienced by women because they are expected to be responsible for household and external affairs, and negative labels, which define women with certain criteria that are detrimental. Then, sexual violence takes the form of physical assault, harassment, threats, and similar actions because women are considered sexual objects. Gender inequality has a close relationship with sexual violence, one of its causes being the strong patriarchal culture in society.

Alice Walker, full name Alice Malsenior Walker, (born February 9, 1944, Eatonton, Georgia, USA), American author whose novels, short stories, and poetry are noted for their profound treatment of African American culture. Her novels, especially *The Color Purple* (1982), focus primarily on women. Walker was the eighth child of African-American sharecroppers. While growing up she was

ly blind in one eye, and her mother gave him a typewriter, allowing her rather than do homework. Walker moved to Mississippi and became



involved in the civil rights movement. She also began teaching and publishing short stories and essays. She married in 1967, but the couple divorced in 1976.

Walker's first book of poetry, once appeared in 1968, and his first novel, *The Third Life of Grange Copeland* (1970), a narrative spanning 60 years and three generations, followed two years later. A second volume of poetry, *Revolutionary Petunia and Other Poems*, and her first collection of short stories, *In Love and Trouble: Stories of black woman* both appeared in 1973. The latter witnessed sexist violence and abuse in the African American community. After moving to New York, Walker completed *Meridian* (1976), a novel that depicts the coming of age of several civil rights workers in the 1960s.

Based on the description, the writer is interested in analyzing the issue of sexual harassment in *The Color Purple* novel and how the female characters against inequality with their respective capacities. The writer is interested in raising this topic because at this time the issue of sexual violence is very widespread, through this paper the writer hopes that more and more people are aware and understand about forms of sexual harassment so that they can be more vigilant and take care of each other. The writer constructs the title of this study is *Sexual Harassment in Walker's The Color Purple*.

1.2 Identification of The Study

Novel *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker has some problem between the characters after read the novel, the writer found some problems in Walker's *The*

ple, as follows:

Gender inequality in various fields, especially education.



2. Strong patriarchal culture.
3. Physical violence experienced by female characters.
4. Various types of sexual harassment experienced by female characters.
5. Same-sex relationships that occur between characters.
6. Sexual trauma due to appeasement.
7. Verbal violence experienced by female characters.

1.3 Scope of Problem

Based on the various problems that have been identified above, the authors limit the topics to be discussed focusing on sexual harassment that occurs against female characters and how their efforts to against the sexual harassment. The writer applies structuralism approach in this study.

1.4 Research Question

From identification of the study above, the writer emphasizes the analysis to answer these questions as follows:

1. What are the types of sexual harassment does occur in the novel *The Color Purple*?
2. How are the female characters efforts to against sexual harassment in the novel?

1.5 Objective of The Study

Based on these research question statement above, the writer determines

ives of the study as follows:

To find out the types of sexual harassment that occurs in the novel *The Color Purple*.



2. To describe the efforts of female characters to against sexual harassment in the novel.

1.6 Sequence of The Writing

This study is organized into five chapters. The first chapter is an introduction consisting, background of study, problems identification, problem scope, research questions, and research objectives. The second chapter is a literature review which consists of previous studies, the approach used and the theory used. Then chapter three is methodology, which consists, methods of research, data collection methods and methods of analyzing data.

The next chapter is the findings and discussion that contain the analysis of the novel. The last chapter is the result of the study and contains a conclusion and suggestion of the previous analysis and a little assistance for the next study.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The writer has carried out various searches related to the issues raised and found several previous studies related to this issue. Some of the research that is considered most related is as follows, "*Cellie's Struggle Against Gender Inequality*" by Panjaitan (2013), "*The Analysis on Women's Resistance in Walker's The Color Purple*" by Amir (2020), and "*Feminism in Alice Walker's The Color Purple*" by Simparinka (2022).

2.1 Previous Related Study

First, research conducted by Panjaitan (2013) in her research entitled "*Cellie's Struggle Against Gender Inequality*" The purposes of this study are: (1) Depicting gender inequality in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple*; (2) Revealing Celie's Struggle against gender inequality in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple*. In exploring the study, some concepts of feminism becomes the key to analyze what are hidden in the story such as violence, patriarchy and gender, and any other article which are related with the study. The analysis finds that the novel shows miseries faced by Celie as the main-character who face sufferings from abused, male domination, discrimination, violence, gender inequality. She is ignored by black men, especially her Pa and her husband. Yet, by having good relationship among women namely Nettie, Sofia, and Shug Avery, she could gainer consciousness that brings her into independent. Living in patriarchal elie must endure oppression and ignorance from the male characters. be obedient to her Pa and her husband. In addition, she is also



discriminated by her husband of being a wife. Her success of being independent influenced by her good relationship among women in her society.

Second, research conducted by Amir (2020) in her research entitled "*The Analysis on Women's Resistance in Walker's The Color Purple*". The purpose of this study is to analyze women's resistance in the novel *The Color Purple* by analyzing the problem of the form of resistance that occurs in the novel, and the extent to which women's resistance is depicted in the female characters in this novel. This study uses a structuralism approach that discusses intrinsic aspects. This intrinsic aspect emphasizes the study of elements such as character, plot, setting, and theme. The research issue is women's resistance to oppression by men, so the writer uses the theory of feminism in analyzing the problems faced by female characters. The research method used by the writer is qualitative and explains the research results obtained descriptively. The results of this study indicate that the female characters take active and passive resistance against various forms of oppression they experience. It takes the form of sexual harassment and physical violence. Women's resistance is explained in the actions of some female characters whose are finally free from the problems they face.

Third, a journal by Simparinka (2022) in his research entitled *Feminism in Alice Walker's The Color Purple*. This research focuses more on feminist issues in the novel. The researcher raises two main statements, namely (1) whether black women are victims of sexism in American society, and (2) how women can free themselves from male domination. Apart from that, this research also discusses the liberal feminism and radical feminism. This research uses qualitative



methods and is analyzed using psychological, historical and feminist approaches. After analysis, researchers concluded that black women were victims of sexism in America and women could finally liberate themselves from male domination.

The difference between this research and previous research is that the first study focused on issues of gender inequality in general, while this research focused on the issue of sexual violence and its kinds. In the second study, the research used theory of feminist to analyze the object, while in this research the writer uses theory of violence. In the third study, it has the same object but the researcher focuses on feminist issues, both radical feminism and liberal feminism. Meanwhile, in this study, the writer discusses the stages of sexual harassment experienced by female characters.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

The sciences are unified under the structuralism, which has ideology connotations and creates a new worldwide. Certain ideas inherent is structuralism are evident in the way structuralism address issues of epistemology, particularly in the way they relate to the interaction between a person and both the objective world and his own unique system of experience and language (Scholes, 1977).

Structuralism first time developed in the early 19th century in Europe. Developed by Fedinand de Saussure who attended the linguistic schools of Prague, Moscow and Copenhagen, then he analyzed the structure of language and the correlation between form and meaning. Structuralism has a fairly long evolutionary



and is constantly changing so that it produces concepts and terms that and even contradiction. Structuralism opposes theories that assume that

literary works are a form of expression of feelings that can serve as a means of connecting writers and readers.

In the next journey, structuralism was developed by Roman Jakobson with Jan Mukarovsky, and Felix Vodicka who later called it the current of Czech Structuralism. They developed this stream in 1920s and 1930s. This stream looks that there is the relationship between literature and aesthetics, and relation between the author and the reader of the literary works. According to Luxemburg in Manshur (2019), the main concept he introduces is the twin concept of artifact (work of art) and aesthetic object (concretized by the reader). The artifact remains the same and does not change, while the aesthetic object is always changing.

(Scholes, 1977) views that structuralism emphasizes the search of reality in relationship, rather than in individuals. Structuralism describes things are integrated each other. In this case, structuralism analyzes the relationship between literature and culture which is still a part of it. The integrated things then become an integral system and make the singular forms meaningful. According to Hawkes in Pradopo (2018), structuralism has the principle that literary works are structure with elements which not related closely but have meaning and connected with other elements as a whole. There is intrinsic and extrinsic elements of literary work that influence the assessment of literary itself.

Intrinsic analysis confines itself to the work alone without connecting the literary work to the world outside of it. In intrinsic analysis, literature is regarded nomous world. Because it is considered an autonomous world, the focus



is on the literary elements within the work itself, including characters, plot, settings, theme, conflict, and similar aspects.

The steps that can be applied in the application of structuralism from Stanton in Wibowo (2021) expressed as:

1. Identify the intrinsic elements that make up a literary work completely and clearly covering themes, characters, settings, and plot.
2. Study the elements that have been identified so that they can display the theme, characters, settings, and plot in a work of literature.
3. Describe the functions of each element to know the characters, settings, plot, and theme of a literary work.
4. Connecting each element so that the intrinsic elements of a literary work can be identified.

Based on the explanations above, the writer concluded that the structuralism approach is an approach in literary science that has elements that are related and have meaning to build the literary work itself from within. In intrinsic studies, these elements include characters, plot, setting, theme, and so on.

2.2.1 Characters

According to Stanton (1965: 17) there are two ways to use characters, the first refers to the quantity of characters that appear in the story, and the second is how the characters depiction is formed from the combination of emotion, morality and interests. Characters usually had correlation to every event in the story. In



(1993: 422) character types are usually divided into round character and flat character. Round character have complex background and difficult to

understand. These make the character difficult to recognize. While dynamic character can change from static to dynamic due to growth in the story. This growth makes the characters more attractive and identifiable

Character is one of the interesting things for personal opinions that the readers want to see how is the other people life and how they effort to pursue the goal. Character also a vehicle for the author in order to convey to the reader about her/his view of the world. The reader can learn about individual characters from their own words and action, from what other characters said about them and the way others act towards them.

The writer understood that characters are figures whose appear in a narrative or story. Characters have various roles and traits, such as protagonists, antagonists, or supporting characters. Each of these characters contributes to the development of the plot to convey messages and moral principles of a particular theme.

2.2.2 Plot

According to Oxford English Dictionary, plot can be defined as a series of events that form an important part in build novel, movie, play, and other literary works. According to Abrams (1957: 293), a plot is a series of events and actions arranged to certain emotional effects. According to Stanton (1965: 16) a plot is a series of events caused by conflict and arranged artistically. The story does not have a very intense conflict to have a plot.



ots are divided into different shapes based on the genre of the story.
plots designed to romantic effects, comedy, to tragic effects and/or other

genres. Each of these types will display different patterns according to their turn and can be represented by drama and narrative modes. Aristotle said that an integrated plot sequence is a continuous sequence from beginning, middle to end. The beginning makes us wait for something more, the middle makes us assume what has happened, whereas the end is a whole series from beginning to finish but we do nothing more because the plot is finished (Abrams, 1957: 295).

According to Stanton (1965: 15), how readers receive a story depends greatly on how the author builds the plot. Plot is very important for writers as a means of expression when writing so that the story does not just consist of temporal episodes. Plot allows readers to discover the relationships between the parts of each action. The end of a plot series is a resolution or completion. Usually the completion is marked by the success or failure of the protagonist character, a successful mission, even sometimes with an unclear conclusion.

A Germany critic, Gustav Freytag introduced a plot analysis later know as Freytag's Pyramid, which described that the types of plot divided into five consisting of exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

1. Exposition is the opening part of the story, which introduces the characters, giving information about what happened before the story or other information about the background of the tale to be followed.
2. Rising action is the plot part that shows an increase in action, or when events begin to move towards a peak. In this action, the protagonist usually
es complications.



3. Climax is the greatest intensity in the story that cannot be avoided. When the climax occurs, it means the story has come to the end or conclusion.
4. Falling action is an event that follows the climax, and brings the story to a resolution.
5. Resolution is the final part of a story, the concluding action that follow the climax.

The writer concluded that the plot as a series of events from a literary work that are arranged regularly to form a narrative. The plot includes elements such as exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. These elements relate to each other to create a complete story and enrich the reader's experience.

2.2.3 Settings

In a literary work, intrinsic elements are very influential in building the narrative of a story, one of these elements is the setting. The setting is the place, time, and social environment that show where the story takes place. The setting helps the reader to identify when and where the background is told, it makes the story more real and easier for readers to understand.

According to Stanton (1965: 18) the physical of an environment includes as part of setting. It includes house, street, cities, territories and so on that indicates the place of occurrence of events in the story, or is often called as locale. But besides places, settings is also include the time that happen in the story, like hours, months, years and centuries. This is very important when we read stories about historical.



According to Abrams (1957: 362) setting is the whole of a literary works (story and drama) that covers the general location, historical time, and social environment that indicate when and where an action happen. Nurgiantoro (2017: 314) states that a setting has elements that can be divided into three main elements: place, time, and social.

1. *The setting of place*

The setting of place is where the events told in a work of fiction occur. The place elements used may be places with certain names, certain initials, or locations without clear names. The places named are places found in the real world. Settings without clear names usually only mention the types and general characteristics of certain places, for example, villages, rivers, forests, and so on. The use of place settings with certain names must reflect or at least not conflict with the nature and geographical conditions of the place concerned. The success of a place's setting is determined more by its description, function, and integration with other background elements so that everything complements each other.

2. *The setting of time*

The setting of time is related to the problem of when the events narrated in a work of fiction occur. The problem of when is usually related to factual time, time that is related or can be related to historical events. This means that the time setting in fiction can be dominant with historical functionality. Everything that involves direct and indirect time relationships must correspond to the timing of

ween what happens in the real world and what happens in works of s will cause the story to be unnatural, perhaps even unreasonable.



3. *The setting of social/Atmosphere*

The setting of social refers to things related to the behavior of people's social life in a place told in a work of fiction. The procedures for social life in society cover various issues in a fairly complex scope. It can be in the form of living habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, views on life, ways of thinking and behaving, and others that are classified as spiritual backgrounds. Social settings can convincingly describe people's social life. Social background plays a role in determining the characteristics of people's lives in certain places. To clarify that, the social setting is part of the background as a whole, which is in harmony with other background elements, namely time and place.

The writer concluded that the setting in a literary work is the place, time, and social environment in which a story takes place. Setting provides a framework for the story for character development, supports the atmosphere, and forms the narrative purpose of the literary work to further enrich the reader's experience.

2.2.4 Theme

The theme is a general idea that represents the whole story. Themes of a story is the main message the author hopes to convey to the reader but often not so clear in literary fiction so it need not have to be a moral message. In some good stories, the theme becomes the center of strength and the principle of unity. One of the challenges in writing fiction is finding the central theme. When we reading a literary work, we often found the main theme intuitively, but slight unclear express it (Stanton, 1965: 7).



The writer can conclude that theme is the main idea or basis of a story or literary work which represents the content of the literary work as a whole, so that it is easy for readers to remember. The writer understands that intrinsic elements in literature, including character, plots, settings, and theme are interconnected to shape the entire story. For example, characters influence the plot through their actions, and setting creates an atmosphere which effects to the story. This interconnection establishes a balance, allowing readers to feel the wholeness of the narrative and have a literary experience.

2.3 Theory of Violence

Violence is a complex problem that occurs not only in physical but also non-physical forms such as verbal and psychological, hence violence never has a very accurate definition. In 2002 The World Health Organization proposed the definition of violence as the use of physical or non-physical force against others, which could potentially result in injuries, psychological disorders, and even death.

According to Galtung (1969: 168) Violence can occur when somebody are influenced which caused their physical and mental realization decrease to below the realization of their potential. Galtung also divides the dimension of violence into six points. The first distinction is between physical and psychological violence. The second distinction is between the negative and positive approach to influence. The third distinction is on the object side whether or not there is an object that is hurt. The fourth distinction to be made and the most important one is object (person) who acts. The fifth distinction to be made is between



violence that is intended or unintended. The sixth is there traditional distinction between two levels of violence, the manifest and the latent.

Coady in Santoso (2001) reminds us that the normal or ordinary understanding of the term violence is in terms of interpersonal acts of force usually involving the infliction of physical injury, which suggests that the concept of violence cannot be understood independently from the concept of force. This strong affinity between the terms violence and force would appear to be vindicated by the Oxford English Dictionary, where violence is defined as the exercise of physical force so as to inflict injury on, or cause damage to, person or property.

Violence is defined as an act of force by a person or group of people that causes injury or physical illness to a victim. Violence also means a threat or physical force that causes harm to another person. Violence comes in the form of behavior such as murder, beating, torture, or intimidation. One of the most frequent violence is sexual violence. According to Hairi in Prastyawan (2020: 137), sexual violence is one of the forms of coercion associated with sexuality, ranging from rape to sexual exploitation. Sexual violence belongs to violations of sexuality that have many types and a wide range. Violence is often associated with physical violence or direct violence, while violence can be indirect as verbal and psychological violence. According to website Council of Europe, violence can be categorized into two categories, namely:

1. Domestic violence



mestic violence is one of the most common types of gender-based violence. This violence includes a type of relational violence that requires

special attention. The dynamics that occur in this violence are different from the dynamics of violence that occur between two strangers. For a long time, this violence has been regarded as a personal matter in a household. Quoting from the Istanbul Convention, domestic violence includes acts of physical, psychological, sexual violence, in the household, between former spouses or spouses who are still at home or not.

Most domestic violence is committed by men against women, but there are also cases where women abuse their partners. Domestic violence such as beating, harassment can lead to physical suffering, mental damage, and often death.

2. Sexual harassment

According to the Istanbul Convention within the Council of Europe, defines sexual harassment as any behavior of a verbal or physical nature that is of an unwanted sexual nature with the intention of degrading a person's dignity, and creating an environment that is intimidating, degrading, offensive or humiliating. EU guidelines say that harassment is a form of discrimination and an illegal act. Verbal sexual harassment involves comments or insinuations of a person's clothing, anatomy, or appearance. Non-verbal harassment includes looking at someone from top to bottom, choking, performing sexual movements with hands or expressions such as blinking eyes and licking lips. While physical harassments include touching parts of a person's body, ing their neck or shoulders, kicking, hugging and kissing.



Murniati in Sulistyorini (2010: 185) stated that sexual harassment is an abuse of the relationship between women and men which harms one party, because their dignity is harassed and humiliated. This form of sexual harassment makes women the people who are harassed. Sexual harassment includes looks, comments, opinions and physical contact that give rise to unwanted sexual desires, including requests to do things of a sexual nature.

According to Fitzgerald and Shullman in Sulistyorini (2010: 182), the forms of sexual harassment can be divided to five types, as follow:

1. *Gender Harassment* is statements or actions that underestimate a person on the basis of his/her sexuality, which include pornography-smelling spells or jokes, seducing someone, commenting on the appearance or body of someone, displaying objects such as videos or photographs that are inappropriate or even treating someone unfairly because they are of a different gender than the perpetrator.
2. *Seduction behavior* is referred to as second degree sexual harassment. At level two, this indicates that there are indecent advances or requests of a sexual or degrading nature without any threat. Forms of sexual harassment include talking about things of a personal or sexual nature, actions to seduce someone, sexual attention to someone, attempts to establish a romantic relationship with someone, invitations to do indecent or immoral acts, invading someone's privacy, someone being made as the target of liberately insinuating sexual conversations, uttering rude and disturbing sexual sentences to someone, and spreading someone's sexual gossip.



3. *Sexual bribery*, namely an invitation to do things related to sexual attention accompanied by a promise to get certain rewards (for example, gifts, salary increases, or positions). Forms of sexual harassment include subtly bribing someone with the promise of a reward to carry out sexual acts (for example being hugged, kissed and caressed), directly or openly, promising gifts to fulfill someone's sexual desires, forcing sexual acts because giving promises or gifts, as well as actually giving a gift to someone for being willing to provide sexual services.
4. *Sexual coercion*. Pressure to do things of a sexual nature accompanied by threats, both subtle and direct. Forms of sexual harassment include subtle threats to give some kind of punishment for refusing someone's sexual wishes, direct or overt threats in the hope that someone will commit a sexual act even though the sexual act has not yet occurred, committing a sexual act with someone who feels afraid. Because of the threats or punishments they give, as well as the bad consequences that actually happen to someone because they refuse someone's sexual act.
5. *Sexual imposition*, namely attacks or coercion of a sexual nature and carried out roughly or openly. Forms of sexual harassment include deliberately forcing someone to touch, trying to push or hold someone's body (touching vital body parts) and deliberately forcing them to have sexual intercourse.



Writer understands that sexual violence involves acts of forcing or in sexual misconduct with someone without their consent. It includes

rape, coercing sexual relations, or any sexual act performed through force or threat. It inflicts physical, emotional and psychological harm on the victim is a serious violation of an individual's right and dignity.

