

**VIOLENCE ON WOMEN IN MUNRO'S *WHO DO YOU THINK  
YOU ARE***



**THESIS**

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University  
in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Thesis  
in English*

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES  
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MAKASSAR  
2020**



**THESIS**

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**By**

**FRISKA SUNDARI KUSMANA**

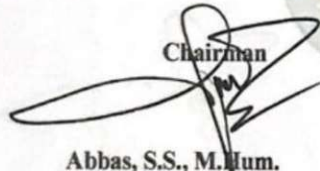
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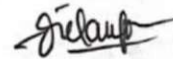
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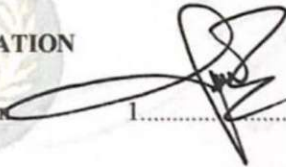



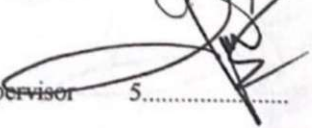



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Today, Monday, 21 September 2020, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by FRISKA SUNDARI KUSMANA (Student No. F21116008) entitled, **VIOLENCE ON WOMEN IN MUNRO'S WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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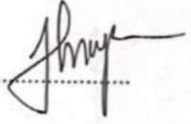
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The thesis by FRISKA SUNDARI KUSMANA (No. F21116008) entitled, **VIOLENCE ON WOMEN IN MUNRO'S WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE**, has been revised as advised during examination on 21 September 2020 and approved by the board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners.

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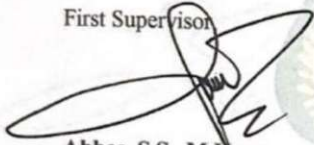


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With reference to the letter of the Dean of Cultural Sciences Number 384/UN4.9.1/KEP/2020 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft by Friska Sundari Kusmana (F21116008) to be examined at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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Friska Sundari Kusmana



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Makassar, 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2020  
Best Regards,

**Friska Sundari Kusmana**



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## ABSTRAK

**Friska Sundari Kusmana.** 2020. *Violence on Women in Munro's Who Do You Think You Are.* (Dibimbing oleh **Abbas** dan **A. St. Adilah Khaerana**)

Penelitian ini merupakan kajian sastra yang bertujuan untuk menjelaskan kekerasan yang dialami oleh tokoh wanita dalam cerita pendek *Who Do You Think You Are* karya Munro. Penulis juga menggambarkan dampak kekerasan yang dialami oleh wanita tersebut.

Pada penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme yang menekankan kajian pada unsur-unsur intrinsik karya sastra seperti penokohan, plot, setting, dan tema. Isu penelitian adalah kekerasan terhadap perempuan sehingga penulis menggunakan teori kekerasan dalam menganalisis sejumlah permasalahan yang dihadapi tokoh-tokoh perempuan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan penulis adalah kualitatif dan menjelaskan hasil penelitian yang diperoleh secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa berbagai bentuk kekerasan yang dialami tokoh-tokoh perempuan dalam cerita ini berupa kekerasan, pelecehan seksual, penghinaan, dan pembunuhan. Dampak yang ditimbulkan dari kekerasan seksual tersebut adalah trauma, kehilangan kepercayaan diri, cacat seumur hidup, keterbelakangan mental, dan kematian.

**Kata Kunci:** *Kekerasan, Wanita, Pendekatan Strukturalisme, cerita pendek Who Do You Think You Are*



## ABSTRACT

**Friska Sundari Kusmana.** 2020. *Violence on Women in Munro's Who Do You Think You Are.* (Supervised by **Abbas** dan **A. St. Adilah Khaerana**)

This research is a literary study that aims to explain the violence experienced by women characters in Munro's short stories *Who Do You Think You Are*. The writer also describes the impact of violence experienced by these women characters.

In this study, the writer used a structuralism approach that emphasizes the study of the intrinsic elements of literary works such as characterization, plot, setting, and theme. The research issue is violence against women so the writer uses the theory of violence in analyzing a number of problems faced by women 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 various forms of violence experienced by women characters in this fiction include violence, sexual harassment, humiliation, and murder. The effects of sexual violence are trauma, loss of self-confidence, lifelong disability, mental retardation, and death.

**Keywords:** *Violence, Women, Structuralism Approach, short stories Who Do You Think You Are*



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Violence against women is one of the problems that still often occur today. Mass media and electronic media often report violence against women as their main news. This phenomenon has also become a concern for every country in the world, women who are victims of various kinds, ranging from children to adults. The violence that is experienced by them also took a variety of forms, ranging from verbal, physical, mental, and mind.

The physical weakness of women compared to men often makes women vulnerable to violence. In addition to being physically weak, a social system that is still patriarchal is also a factor that women often become victims of violence. In a patriarchal system, women are placed as second-class creatures in the structure of society, while men are superior or preferred. This condition is certainly something that is detrimental to women because it impacts on the difficulty of women's access to existing facilities in society such as education, health, politics, and law.

Various kinds of violence are experienced by women such as physical, psychological, and sexual violence in the family and community. Sexual violence is a type of violence that is quite difficult to deal with compared to several other types of violence. Sexual violence is violence that touches the privacy of a woman. Sexual violence victims feel insecure or even afraid to report sexual violence they

e. This experience becomes an inner pressure on her. Another fear  
ed by women who are victims of sexual violence is the absence of



collateral if after reporting a sexual violence, their experience will be well received by their social environment.

Some literary work tells the violence experienced by the characters in the story. In this study, the writer specifically examines some type of violence that is often experienced by women characters written by Alice Munro in her work *Who Do You Think You Are*. This novel tells the story of several women who experience violence. Some of them experience mental retardation, so the perpetrators take advantage of these conditions. The impact of the violence which experienced by the women characters such as trauma, physical disability, alienated from the community and even death.

*Who Do You Think You Are* is a short stories written by Alice Munro, the story describe the Rose's life who is the main characters in this story, she was filled with violence and abuse suffered by herself and the people around her. In her childhood, Rose was always involved in a quarrel with her stepmother because of the quarrel. Rose had suffered violence by her father. She was struck using her father's belt until she screamed in pain. The little Rose was also told her neighbor's story by her stepmother Flo. They have a neighbor named Becky tyde who was harassed by her own father, her friend named Franny McGill also suffered violence by her father, and Ruby Charruters who were deceived by three men with sexual intercourse in turns. It made Rose had a strange thing where she felt as if she liked her senior woman. But, it's temporary only because she realized that she found her

her old hometown exactly in Hanratty with her stepmother, Flo.

The writer found several forms of sexual violence experienced by the women in the book. Besides that, the writer also found the factor that the



occurrence of violence was motivated by the condition of the existing social environment. Some researchers have researched violence in general, where women are always victims, they discuss injustice and various kinds of violence and their relationship with the characters in the novel. However, in this study the writer discusses the violence experienced by women characters which have mental retardation, disability and physically weak. Based on this explanation, the writer sets the title of this thesis research, namely *Violence On Women In Munro's Who Do You Think You Are*.

## **1.2 Identification of Problem**

Based on the story of *Who Do You Think You Are* by Alice Munro, the writer has identified some problems according to mentioned below.

1. Short stories *Who Do You Think You Are* describes violence on women and social abuse in society.
2. It has several women characters which experience violence and harassment.
3. The main character explores to get her rights as an identity of woman.
4. Some of the women characters which experience violence are those who experience mental retardation and disability.
5. Women characters which experience violence sustain trauma and social discrimination.



### 1.3 The Question of Research

The writer arranges the questions of this research according to the women violence issue in the fictional story as follows:

1. What is the kind of violence experienced by the women characters in the short stories *Who Do You Think You Are* by Alice Munro?
2. What is the effect of violence towards women characters in the story?

### 1.4 Objective of Problem

Based on the research question, the writer determines the objective of this study, namely:

1. To find out the kind of violence experienced by the women characters in the short stories *Who Do You Think You Are* by Alice Munro.
2. To explain the effect of violence towards women characters in the story.

### 1.5 Sequence of Writing

This research consists of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction, which consist of background of writing, identification of the problem, research questions, objective of the writing, and sequence of writing. Chapter two is literature review, which consist of previous studies that have been conducted on the some object and theories that will be used in this research. Chapter three is research methodology, which explains about the method of research, method of collecting data, and analysis. Chapter four discusses the result of the analysis that has been done or is the answer the problem formulations are describes in the first chapter.

Chapter five contains conclusion and suggestion. This chapter is including analysis.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is literature review of the analysis of short stories *Who Do You Think You Are* by Alice Munro. It relates to the issue of women violence in the literary works which it consists the previous study, structuralism approach, and theory of violence.

#### 2.1 Previous Study

Studies related to violence against women have been examined by several researches. Those researches relate to this study of women violence which have been done by Siti Nurul Hidayah (2015), Mutmainnah (2011), A. Nurul Wahyu (2013), and Zusanty (2009).

The first research, Siti Nurul Hidayah (2015) has done a study entitled Women Violence in Faulkner's *Sanctuary*. She focused to explain the kinds of violence that is experienced by the women characters in the *Sanctuary* by William Faulkner, and how the effects of the violence to the victims. She used structuralism approach and descriptive analysis method. The result of her research is she found three kinds of violence that are experienced by women characters in the short stories. These violence are psychological, physical and gender violence. In this case, the gender violence refers to the sexual violence towards the women characters in this short stories.

Next, Mutmainnah (2011) has written Violence On Women in Mario Puzo's *The Godfather*. She focused find out the kind of violence on women in story by Mario Puzo, *The Godfather* and how the violence on women





influences the plot in the short story. She used structuralism approach and used theory violence. The result of her research is the violence on women happened almost to the all woman characters that mentioned in the story and it influenced the plot of the short stories until the end.

Third, A. Nurul Wahyu (2013) with thesis title is Violence in Kelley Armstrong's "The Summoning". She analyzed the violence occurs in the short story, especially the violence that experienced by children or child abuse and bullying actions which happened at the school environment, and the relation between the short story and social life in United States of America. Based on her analysis, she concludes that short story *The Summoning* full of violence, child abuse or violence among children belonging to the school bullying. The violence In the short story is also largely reflected in the acts of violence in United States of America.

The last research is Zusanty (2009) with thesis title is Violence Among Women In Poetical Songs Lyrics of Tori Amos *Cornflake Girl* and *The Waitress*. Her research explain to reveal violence perpetrated by women themselves which are reflected in Tori Amos song's lyrics, cornflake Girl and the waitresses. The analysis examines sociology aspect of these songs. The writer uses four level of analysis such as semiotic elements, semantic expression, morality, and spirituality of the text. the result of her research is she finds several violence forms pepetrated by women appeared in symbols and society context.

In this research, the writer uses Alice Munro's work entitled *Who Do You Think You Are*, it is a work that is still rarely studied. As far my exploration, The writer can't find any researches about Alice Munro's *Who Do You Think You Are* in any books or on the internet.



This study has similarities and differences. The similarities are all the theses discussing the violence experienced against women to the characters also using the structuralism approach. Meanwhile, the difference is the object study of literary works, the writer used the work *Who Do You Think You Are* by Alice Munro which described women characters that have experienced violence, both physical and sexual harassment, on the contrary; Siti Nurul Hidayah focused on the novel *Sanctuary* by William Faulkner, Mutmainnah analyzed the novel *The Godfather* by Mario Puzo, A. Nurul Wahyu studied the short stories of *The Summoning* by Kelley Armstrong, and Zusanty analyzed the poetical song lyrics of *Cornflake Girl* and *The Waitress* by Tori Amos.

## 2.2 Structuralism Approach

In analyzing the short stories *Who Do You Think You Are*, the writer uses a structuralism approach. It was first performed by Ferdinand de Saussure in the early 1900s in the European linguistic field. This idea put the concept of sign and meaning to signifiant-signified and paradigm-Syntagma which mentioned by Luxemburg (Endraswara, 2013:50). The first concept is the significant and the signified is a component of the marking and cannot be separated from each other. Significant, also referred to as signifier, is the thing that our minds get like sound imagery, visual representation, and so on. While the signifie, or so-called signified, is the meaning or impression that is in our minds to what is captured. The second concept is paradigm-Syntagma. Syntagmatic explains the relationship between elements in the

concepts that are orderly and arranged with regularity. Meanwhile, e/paradigmatic explains the relationship between elements in a speech that obtained in the corresponding speech, which is visible in the language but



does not appear in the sentence order. Both elements always link and knit overall meanings. Hence, these two important elements are inseparable in the interpretation of literature.

Etymologically, the structure derived from the word *structura* (Latin) means form, building, while the system comes from the word *Systema* (Latin), which means the way. Structuralism is actually a philosophy that looks at the world as a structured reality. The world as an orderly, a relationship and a necessity. According to Junus in Endraswara (2013:49), structuralism is often understood as a form. Therefore, structuralism is often considered to be merely modern formalism.

A structural approach is an approach used to analyze a literary work based on its elements structure. According to Pradopo (2001: 118) in structural analysis, elements of the structure of literary works are the defining elements of the meaning. So an element has no meaning and by itself regardless of the other elements. He said that literature is elements that have mutual relationship. It can be understood that structuralism is a theory related to the elements contained in the literary text, structural has the meaning of the relationship between elements and functions in the literary text, and the structure has the meaning of the elements in the literary text. Literary works have a structure consisting of an array of elements that have a mutually defining and related system. The structure itself is actually since the Greek era has been known by Aristotle with the concept of wholeness, unity, complexity, and chorcence (Teeuw, 1988: 121-134).

The basic idea of structuralist is to reject the mimetic people (who think of work as a clone of reality), an expressive theory (which considers literary an expression of a person's character and feelings), and opposed the



assumption that literary work as a medium of communication between the writer and the reader. In short, structuralism emphasizes on the autonomy of literary research.

Structuralism comes as an effort to complement literary research that is expressionist and historically smelted. In the concept of structuralism, the study has failed to understand the real literary work because it always associates literary works with other fields. In fact, the literary work itself has been built by certain codes agreed upon, thus allowing the understanding itself. According to Endraswara, (2013:52), the steps that should be done in using this approach in the following as:

- a) Build theory of literary structure according to the genre studied. Structures that are built should be able to describe the theory of reliable structures, so that the researcher is easy to follow;
- b) Researchers do a careful reading, noting the elements of the structure contained in the reading. Each element is inserted in a data card arranged alphabetically, thus facilitating analysis;
- c) Theme elements, should be done first before discussing other elements, because the theme will be directly tied with other elements;
- d) After the analysis of the theme, new Flow analysis, conflict, point of view, style, setting and so on that the form of prose;
- e) All interpretation of elements must be associated with other elements, thus realizing the meaning of structure;
- f) Interpretation must be done in full awareness of the importance of interconnectedness between elements.

The structuralism approach arises to complement literary research that sees work in relation to other areas such as history and expressiveness, whereas



literary works have its own structure and elements centered on the text itself. Structuralism arises as an objective approach because it only takes on the intrinsic elements of literary work itself. The elements in question include themes, plots, principles, viewpoints, and orders.

### 2.1.1 Characterization

Character and characterization is different in literary work. Characterization is the technique of how the author displays the characters in the story so that it can be known to his character or nature (Siswandarti, 2009:44). The elements of the constituents include the character, the character, and how to organize them in the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2009:166). The way people speak and act in the works can tell the reader about his background and personality while the personage is a person or perpetrator acting in literary work. *“Character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or short story and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say and what they do”* (Abrams, 1999: 76).

Researching on characters in the literary work is more difficult than analyzing the plot because the character is so complex, ambiguous and variable. In the fictional story, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray character that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate. (Edgar, 1983:41)

The characters in the story can be divided based on the point of view taken major and minor character, protagonist and antagonist character, round and character, dynamic and static character, typical and neutral character



(Nurdiyantoro, 2007:176).

*a. Major and Minor Character*

The major characters are the most dominant told in the story either do an action. The major characters are the actors which appear the most in the story and always have connection with other actors. Main characters really determine the development of plot. The major character in a short stories could be more than one in the different major quality. In this research the major characters is Rose. Minor characters are the actors who have part in supporting the story. The presence of the peripheral characters in whole story is smaller. In other words, minor characters in the whole story are limited and they are usually only related to the main characters. In this research the minor character are Flo, Becky, Franny,

*b. Protagonist and Antagonist Character*

Altenbernd and Lewis (1996: 59) said that protagonist is a character who is admired by the readers, which always called as a hero because he always does ideal role and follows the rules and value in the society. Protagonist is identical with all the good character inside the actors which had been chosen and created by the author. The readers often give sympathy to the protagonist characters. The characters show hope and value can be supposed as protagonist character. The antagonist character usually causes conflict for protagonist. Luxemburg (1992: 145) stated that antagonist is the opposite character of protagonist either physically and psychologically. Although there are other things such as disaster, accident

ent and society, social rules, moral values, authority and which can cause  
t if it is not done by a character, they are called as antagonist force.



*c. Round and Flat Characters*

Forster in Nurgiyantoro (2007:181) divided the characters into round and flat. The round character is the complex fully developed, and unpredictable that we may not be able to predict action and reaction. Usually this character is dynamic or changing. In the other hand, the flat character means the simple character that is only has one certain nature character. There is no any surprising action designed to make the reader impressed. The attitude and behavior of the character is totally flat. This character always static that is not changed in surprising way. This character remains predictable, summed up in a few traits.

*d. Dynamic and Static Character*

An active character is one who changes because of what happens in the plot. Static character, however, remain unchanged, their character is the same at the end of the story as the beginning. Dynamic character is one who changes in the course of the action. The actor may change from being lazy to be diligent. The character may demonstrate a new realization about himself or her self, or about his or her personal value. Static character is one who does not change in the course of the story; there is the same at the end as at the beginning, because the conflict of the story does not influent to this character.

*e. Typical and Neutral Character*

Altenbenrnd and Lewis in Nurgiyantoro (2007: 190) stated that the typical character is the character who has less individuality performed instead of quality of and nationality. This character constitutes reflections, description, or to the person or group who has worked in a departement. Whereas, the



neutral character describes the imaginary character who is only life in the fiction.

This character is only presented to set up the story itself.

So, characterization is one of the most important elements in literary work, regardless of the genre used in the story, anything that informs the reader about the character is characterization. However, the most obvious are the actual action, dialogue, description, thoughts and words of other characters. A character is a person who plays a role in the story, or a perpetrator who has an event that is capable of building a story without a plot character will never reach the end of the story while the characterization is how the author to describe the character in the story.

### **2.2.2 Plot**

In literary work plot is a very important framework, the plot in literary works regulates the actions of the beginning to the end of the story intertwined, where the event's narrative relationship is based on causation and advanced pullback time. Lukens (2003: 6) defines plot is the sequence of events showing character in action. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the short story progresses through various plots and conflicts. It can be concluded that the plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events.

In the other hand, Jones (1968: 63) states that the plot is the sequences of events involving the character or characters. It may be simple or complex. The simple one deal with one character or a single group of characters, and it follows

comes to the conclusion. Whereas, the complex one has several groups of the story deals with one, takes up another, returns to the first, then takes





In 1863 One of the most prevalent theories for a universal plot structure comes from German novelist Gustav Freytag. He proposed five-stage architecture for all stories to follow the events such as exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.

*a. Exposition*

The de-facto introduction that brings out the story's cast of characters and plants the seeds of conflict. In this part, the authors will introduce the main character, the arrangement of the story scenes and the relationship between the characters in a story.

*b. Rising Action*

In which a series of events (usually triggered by an inciting incident) escalates and sets the rest of the story in motion. In this part of the author or story maker will bring up parts in a story that could pose a problem.

*c. Climax*

The moment of peak tension in a story in other words, what everything else builds up to. In this part is the culmination of the problem faced by the characters. Their conflict comes in the complex situation and problem is in the top difficult condition.

*d. Falling Action*

The distinction of the climax and the resolution in which subplots and mini-conflicts are resolved. In this part also the character in the story will be faced in a

determination that will be experienced, success or failure is a determination of character in the story.

*ement*



The wrapping up of the whole story runs in the end of the story. In this section explains how the fate of the character in the story is whether the ending is happy, bad, or hanging.

Plot has several types that are based on progressive, beginning, middle, and end or regressive that is the reverse plot that departs from the end of the story to the middle stage of the peak and the last stage in the early stages based on the technique according to Jabrohim (2003: 111). Nurgiyantoro (2009: 154) said that a progressive or chronological is known as plot. It tells the events marked by a cause of consequence or is described in a sequence starting from the initial stage (the encoding, introduction, appearance, and conflict), the middle (conflict increases, climax), and the end (completion). Literary work using this plot is very easy to use because it is not convoluted. Unlike the plot of the regressive, the plot tells the incident chronologically, the story can start from the middle or the end. Plots like this often make readers confused as they tell by eliminating unnecessary parts.

Based on the whole explanation above, the writer understands that the plot is a structure series of events in a story compiled chronologically. Or a plot definition is a series of stories from start to finish. The plot regulates how an action contained in the story must relate to one another, such as how an event relates to another event, then how the character depicted and instrumental in the story are all related to a unity of time. Plot gives the story character development, suspense, energy, and emotional release.



### 2.2.3 Setting

In the literary work, setting function is to give a clear picture that the events that occur in a literary work actually occur or provide clear information about the situation in a story. Setting refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters, and climate of the story. Wellek and Warren (1956: 131) concerned that setting with the places where story take a place. When the readers reads a short story, they actually are faced a world that had been completed by the character and the events in the short story. But of course, those things are less complete because the characters need living space, place and time, like human's living in the real world.

In the other hand, short story does need characters, story and plot, but also setting. Setting usually directs to the definition of place, connection of time and social environment where the event happens. The setting is important to give realistic impression to the readers, created a certain situation at a glanced is really happened. Setting gives the basic of story correctly and clear. So, the readers feel easier to create their imagination and participation to criticize the story. According to Abrams (1981: 175) setting can classified into setting of place, time and society.

#### *a. Setting of Place*

The description of the place is important to give impression to the readers because they will consider that the event really happened in the place of the story.

The use of setting which certain name should reflect the geographical condition of

h place must have their characteristic, which differentiate with the others. .

and, setting of place directs to the location where the event happened in a

ing of place is decided by the accuracy of description, function and the



unity with another setting's elements. Settings of place in a short stories usually consist of several locations and it will move from one place to another place because there's a development of plot and characters.

*b. Setting of Time*

The problem of when is usually connected with factual time, that has connection with Historical events. The readers try to understand and enjoy the story based on the period. Briefly, setting of time is related to the problem of when the event happens in a story.

*c. Setting of Society*

Social setting directs to the problem which are related to the behavior of social life in certain place and certain time in a short story. Social setting has connection with the system of social life that contains many problems in complex scope; it can be habits, costumes, religion, ideology, and the way of thinking.

All description of the canning instructions relating to space, time and atmosphere, the writer called as the setting. The setting depicts the geographical location, the busyness of the character, the time of the events, the environment and also the emotional built by the characters in literary works. The backdrop depicts a clearer story about the situation in a story.

**2.2.4 Theme**

Some authors stated the theme of the story explicitly, but some others not.

a short stories according to Jones (1968:82) is its underlying idea or that the author is presenting. Often the theme can be easily seen from the



title. There also story that requires us to read the whole story to get what the theme is. It brings the story more alive and has a means.

Besides, the theme became the basis of development of the whole story, so it is animating the whole story. Nurgiyantoro (2007:13) said that the theme in the short stories can be more than one. He added that perhaps the author added some addition themes in a short story. This caused the short story has multiple and complex plot and conflict. A common theme has a generalization, wider, and abstract. Principal themes as the meaning of a work of fiction is not deliberately hidden because precisely this that is offered to the reader. However, the overall theme is the meaning of which supported his story by itself would be hidden behind a story that supports it.

Theme is the main idea that the writer expresses which became prime element of literature. It contains the central idea of all literary forms such as a short story and drama. Theme can also be defined as the underlying meaning of the story. It reflects innocence, experience, live, death, reality, fate, madness, sanity, love, society, individual, others. In brief, the theme giving meaning of story which especially explains a big part of its elements in the simple way.

The writer understands that before writing a story, the author will frame her ideas first. But when she thinks that the idea has become so usual in life and bored, she develops it out of the basic framework and makes her story more interesting to be enjoyed and implemented her readers. The expanding of story does not always

with the framework because the idea often develops suitable with the  
ill.



## 2.3 A Theory of Violence

Etymologically, violence is a combination of the word "vis" which means power or strength and "latus" from the word "ferre" which means to carry power. It means that violence related to physically to abuse, injure, damage and destroy. According to Bogard (1998: 54) about feminist theory, violence against women result from gender inequality on the societal level. Furthermore, it is compared to women and men in society, the more men commit violent against women. In addition, according to Bradley and Khor (1993:348), ideology and structural inequality occur in various dimensions. Share women's status in the economic and social political dimension. Violence according to Wasef and Henry (2018:214), it can divided into three forms, these are political violence, social violence, and domestic violence.

### *a. Political Violence*

Political violence is Violence aimed at achieving political targets. The poorer society became the first victim and the women body became a tool of suppression of violence and political resistance. According to The gun theory of Neiburg (Wasef and Henry: 2018:214), political conflicts increased the availability of use of weapons in homes with fewer control and increased the potential use or the threat to use weapons against women.

### *b. Domestic Violence*

Violence experienced in the family is Violence committed in the home, the g patriarchy culture in society often makes women especially in s that justify her husband's actions when committing violence against his ording to straus (Wasef and Henry :2018:215) some factors caused



domestic violence based on analysis of the 1985 National Family violence survey are drug abuse, extreme male dominance, abuse of a child, violence outside the family, and frequent verbal aggression.

*c. Social Violence*

Norms and cultures are one of the triggers of violence against women, both verbal and non-verbal. One example is the stigma in the society of women who are single or divorced often have verbal negative responses, one factor is the lack of support from friends and family who play a role to prevent violence. The possible link between women's status and empowerment, and domestic violence has been noted considerably, for many studies have found that the more women have access to control over resources or membership in credit programs or group- based savings violence.

The most violence experienced by children in this social environment is child abuse, i.e., behaviors carried out by parents or adults towards their children and considered unnatural. According to Rismawati (2019: 61), basically a variety of forms of violence as mentioned above can be divided into two categories namely physical and psychological violence.

*a. Physical Violence*

Physical violence is a violent involving direct contact that raises feelings of intimidation, injury or physical suffering. Werdiningsih in Rismawati (2019: 61) says that physical abuse is any action that results in or may result in damage or

pain such as slapping, hitting, twisting, piercing, stringing, burning, threats with objects or weapons, and murder. This hardness can cause the



victim's condition to become ill, wound, loss of biological conditions, injuries, fractures, chronic hip pain, headache, miscarriage, physical disability, even suicide.

*b. Psychological Violence*

Psychological violence is an act of verbal torture such as insulting, saying rude that causes a loss of confidence. Psychological violence involves the behaviour aimed at harassing, intimidating and persecuting the form of threats or terror or abusing authority, supervising, taking on the rights of others. It has potential to damaging objects, isolating, verbal aggression and constant disgrace.

Then, factors of violence against women according to Khurram (2017: 18) divide the two factors causing violence against women. Those violence consists of the factor of intrinsic and extrinsic.

*a. Intrinsic factors*

Azam and Irma in Khurram (2017: 18) explained intrinsic factors as a personal problem like, age, education, income, the influence of personality and acceptance of violence. She also added some effect as intrinsic factors like marital violence as a child, being abused as a child etc. Lack of economic independence is also one of the causes of violence against women, health benefit, education provision and proper employment should be given to women to overcome such poverty and violence.

*b. Extrinsic Factors*

Male dominance and control and power hierarchies are some extrinsic violence against women. When women take over and have strength in the education and employment, men will control it completely to restrict even to do so in order to retain its highest rights. According to Shastri in





Khurram (2017: 18) in recent years people believe that women are made for house chores and are abusive towards women and hence gender inequality is difficult to handle. And if women receive a high education and have a big money to have a bigger income for his family then they have fewer chances of being violated by men.

Some of the above explanation of the theory of violence presented by previous researchers, the writer attributed the theory of violence above with this thesis relating to violence against women. Violence is a verbal or non-verbal act of compulsion or assault that can harm a particular party. Some factors cause violence to originate from outside and in the various inequality that occur, not as between male and women rights and patriarchy culture still inherent in society that makes women as the object of violence so that it is physically, sexually and mentally detrimental.

The phenomenon of violence against women is still a very prominent issue. Women suffer from the various forms of threats, intimidation and violation of rights. The public view of women as weak beings makes women unable to take action or fight against these limitations. This is due to a lack of sensitivity to gender equality that should be applied in society to prevent such violence. Likewise in literary works, women are depicted as living figures under the control of their environment. Consequently they found it difficult to determine his own choice. The women figures in the story were violent both physically, mentally, and sexually, the thing that depressed them and did not resist the fight because they were threatened by the

rs and will be excluded in society, in addition, in this short stories there some women figures who are experiencing violence because they mental retardation that makes them more miserable.

