

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this research some relevant studies are reviewed as a guideline to help the writer do the analysis. There are several previous studies chosen by the writer that are considered important to support the research done. The previous studies chosen are related to the topic discussed and become the writer references and guidelines to conduct the research. These are some previous studies reviewed in this research:

2.1 Previous Studies

2.1.1 Perseverance Reflected in *Safe Haven* by Nicholas Sparks (2010): A Feminist Approach (2019)

This previous study was written by Khina Ganakin from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. This research is purposed to find out what kind of efforts were made by the main character in the *Safe Haven* novel, and to find out what impact these characters suffered after the violence they experienced. The theory used in this study is feminist in general and domestic violence on a woman in specific. Feminist theory is an examination of the gendered subject and a political theory of equality. The results of this study include (1) there are 16 attempts made by the main character to escape the violence, (2) of the 3 impacts that the authors refer to, the author only found 2 of them the impact of physical injury, and the psychological impact experienced figures. The correlation between this previous study and this study is because the writer needs information about the feminist approach used by the author of this previous study which also uses the same novel which is *Safe Haven* by Nicholas Sparks.

2.1.2 Reader's Response to Domestic Violence in Nicholas Sparks' *Safe Haven* Novel (2017)

This study was written by Nurul A'isa from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. This study aims to investigate the reader's response to domestic violence in the *Safe Haven* novel (2010) by Nicholas Sparks. In analyzing a reader's response, the researcher uses Richard Beach theory of reader's response. Richard Beach in his *Teacher's Introduction to Reader-Response Theories*, proposed five strategies of reader response, they are textual, experiential, psychological, social, and cultural. Textual reader response strategies focus on how readers draw on and use their knowledge about the text or genre conventions to respond to specific text features. Experiential reader response strategies focus on the readers' engagement or experiences with text in which readers identify or connect the text with characters, visualize images of the text, relate personal experiences to the text, or construct the meaning of the text (Beach, 1993). The result of this research shows the following conclusion, (1) there are five dominant issues reviewed by the reader in the *Safe Haven* novel, namely character and characterization, ending of the story, domestic violence, message of the story, and adaptation to movie. (2) Background of the reviewers belongs to male and female gender that comes from America, Asia, Europe, Australia, and Africa. Those responses come from 2010 until 2017. (3) Domestic violence issue divided into two topics such as the cause of domestic violence and the effect of domestic violence. Domestic violence caused by abusive relationships, psychopath, danger, and horror, while the effects of domestic violence are traumatic and runaway wife. The correlation between this previous study and the writer's works is to get the information about Domestic Violence, how bad it is to happen and affects someone's life which also tells about the same novel which is *Safe Haven* by Nicholas Sparks.

2.1.3 Domestic Violence against Women in Atiq Rahimi's *The Patience Stone* (2015)

The thesis was written by Seyedehrobabeh Zabihzadeh, Ruzy Suliza Hashim and Gabriel Clement Chua from Universiti Putra Malaysia. The aim of this study is to create novel breakthroughs that highlight the harsh realities that many Afghan women experience on a regular basis, especially the various forms of domestic violence they have to endure in a country ravaged by poverty, war and staunch patriarchy in their homeland. In analyzing this research, the theory used by the authors is feminist and domestic violence, especially gender inequality and discrimination. The authors describe this research based on three main forms of domestic violence, namely physical, sexual and emotional violence, which are described in *The Patience Stone* through the female characters in the novel, especially the main protagonists. This novel can be considered as a vivid description of the worrying plight of Afghan women. Through the narrative of the novel's anonymous female character, readers can gather enough evidence to conclude that domestic violence against women is a persistent problem throughout Afghanistan. The correlation between this previous study and writer's works is to get the information about Feminist and Domestic Violence, how it is happen in this literary works.

2.1.4 Domestic Violence and Child Abuse as The Result of Male Domination in Gayle Sanders' *Mummy's Witness* (2018)

This study was written by Putri and Desi Febriana from Sanata Dharma University. This research aims are (1) to describe the way male domination present in a family, (2) identifies how male domination can cause domestic violence and child abuse, and (3) to find out the categories of domestic violence experienced by the victims. The writer uses a feminist criticism approach because it relates to the power differential between men and women in certain areas. The results of this study are divided into two: (1) male domination is expressed through the character and actions of Tom Sanders as head of the household. He is revealed to be someone who is rude and

controlling in his family. He rules everything under his control. (2) His power and authority are the causes of domestic violence and child abuse. He legalizes any ways to maintain his power and control over Susan and Gayle Sanders. As a result, Susan Sanders experienced four forms of domestic violence such as (1) physical, (2) psychological, (3) emotional and (4) economic. In addition, Gayle Sanders experienced three forms of child abuse such as (1) physical, (2) sexual and (3) emotional. The correlation between this previous study and the writer's work is that the writer needs information about domestic violence which discusses men dominating and the categories of domestic violence.

2.1.5 Eleanor's Responses toward Domestic Violence in Rainbow Rowell's *Eleanor & Park*: Feminist Criticism in Children Literature (2016)

The last previous study was written by Inke Yudhitia Savitri from Airlangga University. This research purpose is to find out the issue of oppression experienced by the main character, Eleanor. Eleanor is portrayed as a young girl growing up in the midst of domestic violence and oppression from her stepfather. The researcher uses feminist criticism on children literature as the main theory to analyze the main character's experience as a victim of child abuse. Based on the study, the researcher found out that the main character in the novel, Eleanor, attempts to find her way out to survive and fight for her rights after having through the oppression and the violence in her young age. Moreover, Eleanor survives against oppression and breaks the traditional gender roles. The correlation between this previous study and the writer's works is

because the writer needs information about the theory used by the author which is domestic violence.

2.2 Feminism Approach

This approach becomes one of the most significant developments in literary studies upon both literature and literary criticism. Feminist theory is highly influential in order to investigate how mostly women/femininity are represented. Moeliono et.al in Susilo (2019) stated that: feminism is a women's movement demanding equality between women and men, equality rights that covers all aspects of life, both in the political, economic, social, and cultural. It can be said that feminism is a theory to analyze gender inequality, which has a purpose to balance interrelation of gender. On the other hand, feminism is a women's movement to refuse anything in the form of women oppression within inequality in politics or the structure of the society.

According to Ranjan (2019), “This may be due to men taking their roles more seriously and undermining female roles or negating them completely in the whole progression of existence.” Men’s physical strength, their ability to hunt (in modern times their money making skills) and freedom from child bearing liabilities made them highly headed and arrogant towards females. Under this backdrop we can see the creation of patriarchal society in which all social norms were created and controlled by men, making women a passive partner in the whole course.

Looking back in history, both in reality and in literary work, many women are treated unequally and receive unfair treatment as well as suffer from domestic violence and oppression. In fact, women want to be recognized for their rights as human beings who want to align with the male. Feminists have a desire to improve the position and the degree of women to equal or parallel to the men. Feminist struggles and efforts to achieve this goal can be done in various ways. One

way is to try to get the rights and obligations equal to men. Therefore, men and women have the same obligations to the functioning of all the potentials as human beings in public life. The reason for choosing the type of feminism approach is because of the strong aspects of the life of the main character in a fair effort demanded freedom and struggle to escape from the domestic violence happening in marriage.

2.3 Domestic Violence

Family is a social institution which stands up from marriage between a man and a woman depending on one another for emotional, physical, and financial support. The marriage will raise important elements such as the husband, wife, and children in order to perfect the foundation of the institution. All elements have an important position to maintain the strength of a family, especially a wife who will be in charge as a key in the shaping of the next generation, and in the life of their husband. Women are so valuable to the success of the family, in giving birth to children, putting up with the daily pressure of life, dealing with the demands of children, maintaining a good relationship with her husband, and raising great children to function well in society. Unfortunately, women are more at risk to experience domestic violence done by someone close to them, like a husband. It is because they are in a weak condition, so they often experience abusive things physically and psychologically. They had forbidden expressing their own opinion and decision.

Domestic violence is a form of abuse done by someone to their partner in marriage. The perpetrator of domestic violence will hold control and take the right of their partner. When their partner did not commit their desire, the perpetrator will turn into emotionally and hurt their partner physically and psychologically. McCue (2008) stated that:

Domestic violence is a construction of abusive conditions against their partner in marriage who did not have the same thought with them. Domestic violence often occurs and is experienced by women in society. They suffer from institutional inequality and the power of law, as well as "cultural imperialism", which makes them targets of violence in both the family and society.

It is supported by Zabihzadeh et.al (2015) that states domestic violence against women refers to any act of violence against women that causes psychological, mental, sexual, physical and emotional suffering, in addition to limiting and taking away their basic rights and freedoms. They are exploited, marginalized, rendered powerless and suffer from cultural imperialism, this provides the social context in which domestic violence exists and sometimes thrives. The oppression of women and the right of husbands to physically abuse their women is rooted in a long patriarchal tradition, the tradition that men are the rulers of their homes and those women are to obey them.

According to Benedictis (2013), "Domestic abuse between spouses or intimate partners is when one person in a marital or intimate relationship tries to control the other person." The perpetrator uses fear and intimidation and may threaten to use or may actually use physical violence. Domestic abuse that includes physical violence is called domestic violence. Confusion about the causes of domestic violence only serves to shift attention from the severity of the problem. There are many predictions and opinions, but the reality is that domestic violence is not caused by alcohol, drugs, unemployment or stress. It is the result of a complex interaction between psychological and social factors that has created a power imbalance between the sexes. Where there is an imbalance of power, it may be abused, and it is this, coupled with societal tolerance, that allows domestic violence to flourish.

2.3.1 The Behavior of Domestic Violence

According to the Oregon Domestic Violence Council (1995), “A pattern of coercive behavior used by one person to control and subordinate another in an intimate relationship.” These behaviors include physical, sexual, emotional, and economic issues. Seeing that statement, the violence acts as a pattern of behaviors that not only done by a single incident, refers to the types of abuse, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator establishes the purpose of control and subordination and a lot of tactics. The previous quotation also supported by Zabihzadeh et.al (2015) that the targets of violence victims are women who are considered as inferior, subordinated, oppressed and marginalized in both social and domestic spheres.

McCue in her book (2008) titled Domestic Violence explains in detail about the behavior that is usually carried out by the perpetrators of domestic violence against the victims, this is to describe what kinds of actions are categorized as violence itself. She also believed that the longer that violence, the more serious and dangerous it became. It probably could progress from verbal abuse, to frequent punching, and end by using a weapon. To know more about the behavior, the explanation as follows:

1. Emotional Abuse

According to the AMEND Workbook for Ending Violent Behavior, emotional abuse is any behavior that exploits another’s vulnerability, insecurity, or character. Emotional abuse always accompanies and, in most cases, precedes physical battering. Although emotional abuse may be the only kind of abuse occurring in a relationship, most women say it is the most difficult type of abuse to overcome. Such behaviors include continuous degradation, intimidation, manipulation, brainwashing, or control of another to the

detriment of the individual. The process is similar to the brain wasting inflicted on prisoners of war. These are the typical patterns of escalating emotional abuse might look like the following:

1. Insulting or criticizing to damage the victim's confidence. This includes public insults, as well as actual or threatened denial.
2. Threatening or accusing, either directly or indirectly, with the intention of causing emotional or physical harm. For example, threatening to kill the victim or himself, or both.
3. Using statements or behaviors that distort reality that create confusion and insecurity in the victim such as saying one thing and doing another, stating untrue facts as truth, and neglecting to act on stated intentions. This can include denying the harassment has occurred and / or telling the victim that they are making it up. It may also include engaging in insane behavior such as hiding the victim's keys and berating them for losing them.
4. Consistently ignoring or ignoring victims' requests and needs.
5. Use actions, statements, or gestures that attack the victim's self-esteem and dignity with the intention of humiliating.
6. Telling victims that they are mentally unstable or incompetent.
7. Forcing the victim to use drugs or alcohol.
8. Do not allow victims to practice their religious beliefs, isolate them from religious communities, or use religion as an excuse to abuse them.
9. Using any form of coercion or manipulation that does not empower the victim.

Mouradian (2000), in her article explains social isolation also could be considered a subcategory of emotional abuse since it serves many of the same functions as emotional abuse. It means that emotional abuse can be differentiated by its emphasis on interfering with, destroying, or damaging the victim's support network, and making the victim entirely or completely reliant on their abusive partner for information, social interaction, and satisfying emotional needs.

2. Sexual Abuse

According to World Health Organization in Burelomova et.al (2018) sexual abuse refers to forcing a partner, who did not want it, to have sexual intercourse, or do any sexual act that they found degrading or humiliating; harming them during sex; or forcing them to have sex without protection. Sexual abuse occurs when the perpetrator demands sexual activity without the consent of the woman. This is also known as marital rape, in which the man considers it his right and privilege to have sex whenever he wants and in whatever form he wants, regardless of the feelings of the female partner (Domestic Violence Act, 1998). It is supported by Slabbert and Green (2014) that states some women do not realize they have rights too, and will do everything their partner asks of them, simply because they feel it is the right thing to do. Women are often not even aware that they are being sexually abused. The forms of sexual abuse are commonly a part of domestic violence, yet these are very difficult matters for the victim to discuss openly. Further, Sexual abuse refers to any un-wanted or coercive erotic or sexual behavior. In this document, the term unwanted sexual contact is utilized and defined as “unwanted sexual experiences involving touch but not sexual penetration, such as being

kissed in a sexual way, or having sexual body parts fondled or grabbed” (Black et al, 2011: 17). Following are the typical patterns of escalating sexual abuse.

1. Looks on women as sex objects
2. Wants sex in order to hurt, uses objects, and/or weapons
3. Using force, coercion, guilt, or manipulation or not considering the victim's desire to have sex. This may include getting the victim to have sex with other people, have unwanted sexual experiences, or accidentally engage in prostitution.
4. Take advantage of victims who are unable to make informed decisions about engaging in sexual activity because they are sleeping, drunk, sedated, disabled, too young, too old, or dependent or afraid of the perpetrator.
5. Laughing at or making fun of other people's sexuality or body, making offensive statements, insulting, or using names related to the victim's sexual preferences/behavior.
6. Making contact with the victim by any non-consensual means, including unwanted penetration (oral, anal, or vaginal) or touching (caressing, kissing, licking, sucking, or using objects) on any part of the victim's body.
7. Demonstrate excessive jealousy resulting in false accusations of infidelity and controlling behavior to limit the victim's contact with the outside world.
8. Cheating with other people and using that information to taunt the victim.
9. Withhold sex from the victim as a control mechanism.
10. Engage in sadism, mutilation and murder the victim.

3. Physical Abuse

According to Burelomova et.al (2018), "Physical abuse refers to the use of physical force to inflict pain, injury, or physical suffering on victims." It is also defined as serious physical or physiological mistreatment that can potentially cause death or severe harm to the victims (Zabihzadeh et.al, 2015). When abuse crosses the line into overt violence, it may begin with relatively "minor" assaults, such as painful pinching or squeezing. As the abuse is repeated, her torso, however, grows more violent and many times becomes directed to part of the body, such as the torso, where the injuries are less likely to show. Following are the typical patterns of ongoing, escalating physical abuse.

1. Hitting, kicking, biting, slapping, shaking, pushing, pulling, punching, choking, scratching, pinching, pulling hair, stabbing, shooting, drowning, burning, hitting with an object, threatening with a weapon, or threatening physical assault .
2. Detention of physical necessities includes disturbance of sleeping or eating, refusing money, food, transportation, or assistance if sick or injured, locking the victim inside or outside the home, refusing to provide or provide rations.
3. Harass, injure, or threaten to harm other people such as children, pets, or special property.
4. Forced physical restraint against their will, trapped in the room or its exit blocked, detained.
5. Perpetrators hit or kick walls, doors, or other inanimate objects during an argument, throw things in anger, destroy property.
6. Strangles or throw objects to the victims and cause permanently disabling and/or disfiguring injuries
7. Throw and murder the victim

8. Take the victim hostage.

The perpetrator usually has negative attitudes toward women in general and adheres to stereotypical models of masculine and feminine behavior, expecting his wife to act as a submissive and subservient housewife and mother. He becomes dependent on his partner to maintain her submissive role to keep him in this superior position. A trait common to most the perpetrator is the tendency to deny or minimize their violence. They deny the existence or minimize the seriousness of the violence and its effects on the victim and other family members because few perpetrators characterize it by drawing a comparison between their own minimal violence and the violence of “brutes who beat their wives everyday”. They do not see themselves as brutes. They count most violence, even strangling, punching, and beating, as an act of self-defense. In reality, their violence usually retaliation for an act they perceive as an attack by their partners. It is an attempt to regain control over a situation in which they see themselves as being threatened. Most perpetrators believe they themselves are the victim. Perpetrators commonly place blame on their victims for their violence. They make statements such as “she drove me to it”, “she provoked me”, and “she really knows how to push my buttons”. Moreover, they refuse to accept responsibility for the problem by blaming the abuse on some outside factor, such as job stress, money problems, pressures of parenthood, and the effect of alcohol. These may be added stressors, but they are not the cause of the violence.