

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

Previous studies may refer to many articles including materials, conference proceedings, theses, monographs, books, etc. Theory refers to a theoretical framework, an empirically tested model. Without them, this research is risky and may not survive or remain afloat when challenged, questioned by scholar authorities in the related domain. (Asia & Samanik (2018) stated that, “previous studies were selected based on the topics discussed, and these studies will be used as a reference and enlightenment to the writers in developing research analysis.” In this part, the author explores and finds several related studies, and the theories that will be used to examine the work, the writer states several theoretical frameworks and sees how these theories are applied to analyze each novel.

To conduct research with good quality and quantity of research. Data are important in research as it will support the writer (Pratama & Samanik, 2018) It also has a guide function for new research findings. Conduct research with good quality and quantity of research. It also has a guide function for new research findings. In conducting this research, the writer reviews several previous studies related to the topic to support the analysis and become a motivation in the future to present a new and interesting research. This work is now not only entertaining the readers or target market, but also educating them through the extrinsic values it contains.

In films, fairy tales can be explained more easily than other literary works such as novels, prose, and many others (Ally & Kasih, 2021). Literature showing some kind of meaning or idea through content, message and purpose within its text (Afrianto, 2018).

The first research is entitled Child Abuse in *The Girl Next Door* Jack Ketchums by Naray (2019). Naray focused on conducting this research to identify and classify the types of violence against children reflected in this novel, and the impact experienced by the main character, namely Meg. The writer uses the concept of Child Abuse by Tracy Natasha (2012) to analyze the types, causes, and impacts on victims because the concept used is very related to the case in the novel *The Girl Next Door*. The writer also uses Wellek and Warren's literary theory to identify intrinsic approaches such as plot, theme, and character. In the results of Agly's research, it is concluded that there are four types of violations experienced by victims, namely emotional, physical, sexual, and neglect based on the plot, dialogue between characters, and actions described in the novel. The existence of previous references helps the author to find and evaluate more widely about violence and impacts so that it can present research with new findings.

The second research is entitled Analysis of Violence Against Children in the Novel *Bayang Suram Pelangi* by Nur (2020). The problem in this research is how the forms of violence against children in the novel *Bayang Suram Pelangi* by Nur. The purpose of this study was to determine the forms of violence against children in the novel *Bayang Suram Pelangi* by Arafat Nur. This study uses a qualitative approach. The

source of the data in this study is Arafat Nur's novel, namely *Shadow of the Rainbow of Darkness* (2018). The research data are in the form of words, sentences, and dialogues on the data sources that describe the forms of physical violence, psychological violence, verbal violence, and social violence. Data collection is done by documentation technique. Data analysis was carried out qualitatively by reading the novel repeatedly, then describing or explaining the forms of violence contained in the novel comprehensively. The results showed that there are four forms of violence, namely physical violence by hitting and kicking, psychological violence that causes fear, worry, helplessness, and insecurity, verbal violence by using harsh words, insults, and threats, social violence perpetrated by ostracism. Of the four forms of violence, the most dominant one experienced by children's characters is psychological violence. This previous research is closely related to the research I did because the motives and types of violence are almost the same so that it can help my research become a detailed research and understand language that is easily understood by people from various kinds of violence. and the effect.

The third research is entitled *Child Abuse Rooted From Racism In Toni Morrison's The Bluest Eye* by Rachman, Cahyawati (2014). Violence against children that occurs among Americans of black descent is influenced by their position of inferiority. As victims of racism, black people live in oppression including poverty, alcohol problems and prostitution which can encourage them to treat their children wrongly. This study discusses the phenomenon of child abuse described in the novel *The Bluest Eye by Toni Morrison*. Victims of child abuse in the novel are depicted through characters named Pecola, Frieda and young Cholly. They experience sexual,

physical and psychological violence. This study analyzes the types of violence against children and their causes and impacts. The approach used is because this research discusses the behavior and personality that causes and acts of violence against children. The theory of child abuse conducted by Robin E. Clark, Judith Freeman Clark and Christine Adamec is applied to explain the phenomenon of violence against children by analyzing the child abuse practices carried out by Cholly to Pecola, Henry to Frieda and Cholly's mother to young Cholly. Previous studies really helped the author to complete his research on violence against children, it turns out that personality and behavioral factors can be the cause of acts of violence.

The fourth research is entitled *Psychic Violence, Its Causes, and Its Impact on Children* in Genduk Sundari Mardjuki's Novel: *A Review of Literary Psychology* by Rionika, Noor and Caraka (2019). Their study aims to describe the forms of psychological violence, the causes of psychological violence, and the impact of psychological violence in the Genduk novel. This type of research is qualitative research. The research data is in the form of event units contained in the paragraphs of the novel Genduk by Sundari Mardjuki which contains information to answer the formulation of the problem and relates to the objectives. The source of research data is the primary data source, namely the novel Genduk by Sundari Mardjuki. This study uses research instruments, namely the researchers themselves who are equipped with a set of theories about forms of psychological violence, causes of psychological violence, and consequences of psychological violence. The data analysis technique was carried out using descriptive techniques. This becomes

reference for the author to conduct research from previous cases about forms of violence and the consequences of these forms of violence.

The last research is entitled *Portrait of Violence against Children in the Household Tanah Lada* in Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie's novel by Iswandi (2020). This study aims to describe and analyze the forms of violence against children, the causes of violence against children, and the impact of violence against children described in the novel *Di Tanah Lada* by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie. This research is a qualitative research using a literary analysis approach, namely the mimetic approach. The data in this study are words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs related to the portrait of violence against children in the household contained in the novel *Di Tanah Lada* by Ziggy. The data source of this research is the novel *Di Tanah Lada* by Ziggy. The data validation technique used in this study is the triguration technique. The results of this study are as follows. First, the forms of violence against children described in the novel *Di Tanah Lada* are divided into physical violence, psychological violence, and economic violence. Second, the causes of violence against children described in the novel *Di Tanah Lada* are divided into economic factors, religion, personality, decision making, and cultural factors. Third, the impact of violence against children in the novel *Di Tanah Lada* is seen in the lack of self-motivation, mental disorders, serious illnesses, the development of aggressive behavior, nightmares and fears, and death. Previous research has helped the author to find information related to the many factors of violence that exist in the environment, such as in Ziggy's *Di tanah Lada*.

2.2 Psychological Approach

The psychological approach is a person's perspective, based on certain assumptions, about behavior. Each approach has shared ideas about how to describe, predict and explain behavior. Psychology comes from the word psyche which means soul and logos which means science. Based on its understanding, psychology is the science of psychology or the study of a person's psychological symptoms. The perspective that psychology is a science that studies open and closed behavior in humans both as individuals and groups, in relation to the environment (Muhibbin Syah, 2001). Approach is something that used to express literature work. And also decided by purpose and what will decide through literary text. Then, the reader can be used some the approaches, one of them is psychological approach. Psychology is a knowledge branch which its object discusses about the condition of human, like mental illness. (Wellek and Warren, 2013 :33) Psychological approach can be used to analyze the psychological aspect of the author, then which analyzed by using psychological approach to analyzed the psychological aspect of the characters in the works. And the last one is the psychological aspect of the character in the works. According to Semi, (1993:76) the psychological approach is an approach that departs from the assumption that literary works always discuss the events of human life. To see and know humans deeper and further requires psychology. According to Suyanto in (Subekti and Sumarlan, 2017: 72), character is a way of thinking and behaving that characterizes each individual to live and work together, both within the scope of the family, community, nation and state.

2.3 Burrhus Frederic Skinner Theory

Burrhus Frederic the essence of Skinner's thinking is that every human being moves because he gets a stimulus from his environment. This system is called "operant conditioning". Every living thing must always be in a process of contact with its environment. In the process, living beings receive certain stimuli or stimulants that make them act something. Skinner extended John Broadus Watson's notion of actual behavior as a psychological object. He stated that human behavior is not only formed by the relationship between stimuli and responses. He added the cause of the formation of behavior as a result of the relationship. The cause he determined was the interaction with the environment. Skinner believed that personality would be known from the development of human behavior in interacting with the environment continuously. For Skinner all human behavior is determined consciously or not. Burrhus Frederic Skinner believed that changes in a person's behavior would have consequences.

2.4 Violence

Violence against children is the provision of physical punishment with the aim that children are not naughty. Violence against children refers to the act of punching, biting, hitting, and attempting to stab a child (Gelles in Krahe, 2005). Some forms of violence are the result of different thoughts and beliefs, or it can be caused by an abnormal mental state. The World Health Organization (WHO) provides the definition of violence as "intentionally manifested action, coercion, empowerment against oneself and others to cause injury, death, shock or being abandoned (World Health Organization, 2021). " According to Catani et al. (2008), Horner (2005),

Mittal (2022) and Weithorn et al. (1999), and violence can be categorized into three types according to the method used to express it. The three types are as follows :

2.4.1 Physical Violence

Physical violence is often the most visible type of violence, which can be understood as “the”. The use of physical force against another person or group, resulting in physical, sexual or psychological harm” (ILO et al., 2002, page 4). Physical violence refers to injury by an offender in the form of flogging, kicking, biting, or other means that cause injury such as fracture, bleeding, bruising, and complete exposure to toxins. Any controversy that takes place has to be classified as a non-accident event for it to be deemed as physical violence (Mittal, 2020). Some definitions use "violence" and "violence" as synonyms, although it has been noted that force can be used without violence (Garver, 1968). Sometimes "strength" and "strength" are treated as synonyms, as in World Health Organization (WHO) definition of violence: “Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threat or actual action, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which results in or is likely to result in injury, death, psychological harm, developmental malpractice, or deprivation” (WHO, n.d.). For example, a child who is beaten by his mother for making mistakes such as dropping his mother's favorite flower vase, a mother hitting a part of the body hard, causing physical and non-physical injuries. What is meant by non-physical is the presence of trauma to the child or what is commonly referred to as a traumatic disorder.

2.4.2 Psychological Violence

The common definition of psychological violence among researchers is chronic verbal aggression. Chronic verbal abuse according to (James Calleja 2008) in the Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace, and Conflict. can lead to physical violence, especially if users and service providers for parents base their personal or professional relationships with each other on tolerance rather than mutual respect. While in Law no. 23 of 2004 concerning Domestic Violence, it is explained that, Psychological violence includes behavior that is intended to intimidate and abuse, threaten or abuse authority, limit exit, supervise, take children's rights, spoil children, isolate, verbal aggression and constant humiliation (Harrisa, 2012). Psychological violence refers to abuse of the mind controlling it, causing a person's humiliation and resulting in the feelings of a sense of impairment or degradation of humanity (Chemtob, 2004; Thornton, 2014). The impact of this violence will provide discomfort to the victim and a decrease in self-esteem. The concrete form of this violence is the lack of affection and coolness of parents, throwing harsh words, slandering, humiliating others in public, ignoring or rejecting children and threatening with words and so on. Because their behavior makes them insensitive to others, victims feel inferior, insecure, worthless, and weak in making decisions.

2.4.3 Sexual Violence

Sexual harassment is any form of behavior that connotes sex that is carried out unilaterally and unwanted by the victim, the form can be in the form of speech, writing, symbols, signs and actions (Winarsunu 2008). Sexual violence refers to actions intended to use the act as a tool to meet the offender's sexual needs,

including forcing for sex, intimidating, or seducing. For example, invitations to do intimate things with new people or known people are forcibly and other examples are touching the opposite sex roughly, even raping in turn, committing violence in a person's sensitive area, and doing things that are offensive. disgusting and make victims seriously injured as a result of sexual violence (Kertesz.et.al,2021).

2.5 The impact of Violence on Children

Trauma to children begins with excessive fear of a situation. Parents who are often rude and rude In imposing punishment on children, it will add to the trauma of fear that is difficult removed from the soul of the child. This trauma will form a weak personality and character cowardice in children, even into adulthood. Psychological trauma experienced by childhood tends to carry over into adulthood, especially when experiencing trauma the child's social environment is never realized and tries to be healed. Results of, when in the future the child experiences an incident that reminds him again on the trauma he experienced, then the old wounds will reappear and cause trouble or trouble for him and may even do the same as in the past to others for reasons of revenge and satisfaction for himself (Windya Novita, 2007: 135).

a) Physical Impact

A child who gets cruel treatment from his parents and relatives will be very. Aggressive parents give birth to aggressive children, who attack will become aggressive adults as well. Lawson (in Sitohang, 2004) describes that all types of mental disorders are related to the bad treatment received by humans as a child.

Physical violence that takes place repeatedly over a long period of time will cause serious injuries to children, leave physical scars and cause the victim to die.

b) Psychological Impact

Unicef (1986) suggests, children who are often scolded by their parents, especially followed by bad behavior (coping mechanisms) such as bulimia nervosa (spitting up food again), eating disorders, anorexia (fear of fat), alcoholism and drug addiction. drugs and have suicidal ideation. Violence as identified or diagnosed does not leave a real mark such as psychological because it is physical. This type of psychological violence leaves a hidden mark that is manifested in several forms, such as lack of self-confidence, difficulty interacting, destructive behavior, withdrawal from the environment, medication and alcohol, or possible suicide (Nadia,1991).

c) Sexual Violence Impact

According to Mulyadi (Sinar Harapan, 2003) “among the victims who still feel resentment towards the perpetrator, are afraid to marry, feel inferior, and are traumatized by sexual exploitation, even though they are now adults or even married. Even the sexual exploitation experienced by children is widely suspected as the cause of involvement in prostitution”. If sexual violence occurs in young children, the adverse effects include those who usually do not wet the bed to wet the bed, easily feel afraid, changes in sleep patterns, unnatural anxiety, or even physical symptoms such as stomach pain or skin problems, (Nadia, 1991)

