

**THE PORTRAYAL OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE ON THE
CHARACTERS IN THE NOVEL *AFTER WE COLLIDED*
(2014) BY ANNA TODD**

(A Thesis)



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2023

DECLARATION OF FREE PLAGIARISM

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge, the content of this thesis is my own work. This thesis has not been filed for any degree of other purposes.

I certify that the intellectual content of this thesis is the product of my own work and that all the assistance received in preparing this thesis and sources have been acknowledged

Bandar Lampung, March 11th 2023

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MOTTO

“You don’t have to be great to start, but you have to start to be great.”

(Zig Ziglar)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my parents who have fully supported and inspired me to keep trying and giving my best. Also, to my beloved friends who have helped and encouraged me throughout the process.

ABSTRACT

The Portrayal of Emotional Abuse on The Characters in The Novel *After We Collided* (2014) by Anna Todd

**Nabilah Regita Cahyani
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After We Collided is a novel written by Anna Todd which tells about Hardin and Tessa's relationship after they broke up. Their relationship becomes more complicated when Zed openly likes Tessa which causes them to always get into conflict. Emotional abuse is a violence that attacks the emotions and feelings of other people with the aim of controlling them. The aim of this study is to identify emotional abuse by knowing its patterns portrayed by the characters in the novel.

To analyze the issue of emotional abuse, the writer uses theory of Beverly Engel (2002) to understand the patterns of emotional abuse. In addition, a psychological approach is also used in this study. The method used to analyze the issue is a descriptive qualitative method. The analysis is presented in the form of sentences and dialogues.

As the results of this study, the writer finds 7 out of 13 patterns of emotional abuse contained in the *After We Collided* novel which are portrayed by some characters, including domination, constant criticism or continual blaming, intentional and unintentional abuse, verbal assaults, emotional blackmail, character assassination, and constant chaos or creating crisis.

Keywords: *After We Collided* Novel, Beverly Engel, Emotional Abuse, Patterns of Emotional Abuse, Psychological Approach

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The rampant of abuse experienced by many people seems to have inspired several writers to put it into the form of literary work, especially novel as a conflict in the story. Through language, people can express their emotions and present their loudest voice (Cenita & Nurmaily, 2020). Phenomena that occur in the real world will also appear in literary works because literature is able to depict the real issues that happen among society (Rizkiana & Fithratullah, 2022). One of these literary works is a novel that tells various issues of human life in relation to the environment and fellow human beings (Ningsih, Hermawan, and Erlina, 2022). Kosasih (2012:60) emphasizes that novel is a literary work that tells the problems of life of a person or several characters imaginatively. In a novel there is no limitation of word counts, it can be as long as possible, and it allows novel to provide complexity of the character and the story better (Dharlie & Samanik, 2021). Other than that, novel reflects the picture of real characters, characters that depart from social reality and can convey dialogues and conversation that can stir and move the hearts of the readers (Amelia & Dintasi, 2017).

When we hear the word '*abuse*', we usually think about physical abuse or sexual abuse. In fact, abuse is not only physical or sexual, but also emotional. Emotional abuse is also known as verbal, mental, or psychological violence. Emotional abuse

refers to someone's actions that attack the emotions or psyche of others. Emotional abuse is a form of harassment aimed at controlling other people by criticizing, shaming, blaming or manipulating. Gordon and Leach (2010: 24-26) state that emotional abuse is a form of violence in relationships characterized by behavior patterns that hurts the feelings of innocent party. Meanwhile, Iwaniec (2006) argues that the lack of psychological understanding of parents or caregivers for children, and hostile, rejecting, unfriendly, and highly critical behavior of parents are identified as emotional abuse and neglect. Based on these statements, the writer can conclude that emotional abuse is an act that hurts someone's feelings with words or behavior that aims to control other people.

Emotional abuse can occur in marriage, friendship, family, or work relationships and it can be experienced by adults, children, and adolescents. A relationship can be said to be emotionally abusive when intimidation words or behavior can weaken a person's self-esteem and damage their mental health. One form of emotional abuse is manipulation. Manipulation is a way that a person uses to attack or influence the emotions and mentality of other people, so that the perpetrator can control other people and get what he or she wants. In addition, criticizing the victim in unimportant things, threatening, and using sentences that are sarcastic, insulting, belittling, or making jokes that demean the victim that makes the victim feel doubtful about themselves, and feel worthless are also the forms of emotional abuse. It must be acknowledged that emotional abuse is a form of violence that is difficult to identify because of its subtle nature, thus making the victim unconscious that he or she is being emotionally abused. In contrast to

physical abuse that can be seen because it usually leaves bruises or wounds on the body, emotional abuse tends to be invisible and does not leave a mark either. That is why emotional abuse is hard to spot. The thing to know whether you are being emotionally abused or not is the impact of the words of the emotional abuser. Do his or her words, even if subtly, make you feel uncomfortable and question your self-worth or not.

Physical abuse is often taken more seriously than emotional abuse, in fact, that is not true. Emotional abuse has an impact that is just as dangerous as physical abuse. Emotional abuse has a negative impact on a victim's health, both physically and mentally. Engel (2002) mentions that the main effects of emotional abuse on victim are depression, lack of motivation, confusion, difficulty concentrating or creating decisions, low self-esteem, feelings of failure or worthlessness, feelings hopelessness, self-blame, and self-destruction. The physical impact of emotional abuse is the inhibition of physical development, and usually this is more common in children. This statement is reinforced by Wenar (1994) which states that emotional abuse exists- that is, excluding physical abuse and sexual abuse, emotional abuse is harmful to children's psychology and hinders their health development. Someone who is constantly emotionally abused can also experience Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). These impacts can occur because emotional abuse is very damaging to its victim. Emotional abuse can erode the victim's self-confidence, sense of self-worth, trust in his or her perceptions, and self-concept in systematically, similar to brainwashing (Engel, 2002: 12).

Etymologically, psychology consists of two words, namely psyche and logos. Psyche comes from Greek which means soul and the word logos which means science, so it can be interpreted that psychology is the science of the soul. Psychology is a science that has a broad impression because psychology can be connected with other sciences, one of them is the relationship between psychology and literature. Psychology leads to the science that investigates and studies behavior and activities where these behaviors and activities are manifestations of mental life, so that psychology can be associated with literary works (Walgito, 2004). So, the psychology of literature approach is very helpful in terms of studying a literary work. Psychology is needed in literary works to examine the psychological aspects of the characters and all things related to the psychological process presented by an author. It can be concluded that understanding the psychological aspects contained in a literary work is the goal of psychology of literature. Psychology in literary works is emphasized in characterization because it is closely related to psychology and human psychology. Furthermore, studying and explaining the character's behavior with a study of personality psychology (Husna & Kuswoyo, 2022).

Basically, psychology and literature have something in common, namely they both discuss about living things, especially humans. In addition, both of them also take advantage of the same foundation, namely making human experience as a material for study (Minderop, 2013: 2). Thus, psychology and literature have a functional relationship, that is, they both function as a means to study the mental state of others. The difference is, the symptoms of human psychology that are

displayed through the characters in literary work are imaginary. Whereas in psychology, the psychological symptoms studied are real.

Emotional abuse is a form of violence that can affect the psychological state of a person who experiences it. Unconsciously, emotional abuse can also occur in a literary work, such as the emotional abuse committed and experienced by the characters in *After We Collided* novel. *After We Collided* is a young-adult romance novel written by Anna Todd published in 2014 by Gallery Books. *After We Collided* novel tells about the relationship between Tessa and Hardin after they broke up.

After knowing Hardin's secret, Tessa cannot forgive him and chooses to start her new life without Hardin. Tessa keeps herself busy with an internship at Vance Publisher. Tessa and Hardin's relationship started again when Tessa went to Seattle to attend an office event. At the after party, Tessa gets drunk and calls Hardin to come look for her. Hardin who is trying to get Tessa back to him comes to Seattle and finds her. However, the next morning Tessa regretted it and told Hardin to leave. One day, Tessa decided to go to the apartment she shares with Hardin to pick up her things. But unexpectedly, Hardin's mother came from London to celebrate Christmas with Hardin. Hardin pleads with Tessa not to tell his mother that they broke up. Tessa finally agrees, so they pretend to be together while Hardin's mother is still there. Eventually, Tessa tries to forgive Hardin. They try to be better and understand each other in order for their relationship to be successful. Unfortunately, it is not as easy as they thought. Their relationship is

much more complicated than before. Zed, Hardin's friend who openly likes Tessa, enters into their relationship. This triggers a fight between Tessa and Hardin which makes both of them hurt each other's feelings. Hardin with his grumpy nature always does sloppy things that make Tessa feel that Hardin has not changed. Hardin who is terrified of losing Tessa again, tries to control Tessa to keep them together. However, Tessa, getting fed up with Hardin, starts attacking Hardin with her words and behaviors. Without them realizing it, they become victims and perpetrators of emotional abuse. Tessa and Hardin also get emotional abuse from the people around them, such as Tessa's mother who talks about Hardin's mistakes and bad habits to him to make Hardin feel guilty and inappropriate so he stays away from her daughter. The core conflict of the *After We Collided* novel is the love-triangle among Hardin, Zed, and Tessa which is getting heated which makes their relationship bad.

This study focuses on analyzing emotional abuse of the characters in the novel *After We Collided* written by Anna Todd. It is important to discuss the issue of emotional abuse that is committed and experienced by the characters in the novel *After We Collided* because this novel is one of the best-selling novels and has many readers. Emotional abuse portrayed by the characters in *After We Collided* novel can help the readers to realize and understand about emotional abuse. This study uses a psychological approach and Beverly Engel's theory which discusses about emotional abuse because this study focuses on emotional abuse portrayed by the characters in *After We Collided* novel.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background that has been written, this study formulates the research question into:

How is emotional abuse portrayed by the characters of *After We Collided* novel?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research question, the writer proposes the research objective, as follows:

To find out emotional abuse by knowing the patterns of emotional abuse portrayed by the characters in the novel *After We Collided*.

1.4 Use of Study

This study is useful for how to represent emotional abuse in the novel *After We Collided* for further research and people who want to discuss it. The use of this study is divided into two, namely theoretical and practical use.

1.4.1 Theoretical Use

Theoretically, this study contributes to literary studies in enriching the field on the issue of emotional abuse through the characters in the novel *After We Collided* written by Anna Todd.

1.4.2 Practical Use

Practically, this study gives awareness about emotional abuse. It also provides an overview for the writer who wants to discuss the same topic issue. Through this study, the readers gain a better knowledge and understanding about emotional abuse.

1.5 Scope of Study

This study focuses on the emotional abuse portrayed by the characters in the novel *After We Collided*. There are 13 patterns of emotional abuse based on Beverly Engel's theory, namely domination, verbal assaults, constant criticism or continual blaming, abusive expectations, emotional blackmail, unpredictable responses, constant chaos or creating crisis, character assassination, gaslighting, sexual harassment, clear and consistent patterns, overt and covert abuse, intentional and unintentional abuse.

The writer will analyze emotional abuse on characters in the novel *After We Collided* by understanding the 13 patterns of emotional abuse based on Engel's theory.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERARY REVIEW

The writer divides this chapter into two parts to support the finding and analysis of this study. They are previous study and theoretical framework. In this part, the writer has selected works from previous studies and will discuss it to assist the writer in analyzing the issues in this study. The writer will also discuss how the theory used in this study and the theoretical framework.

2.1 Previous Study

1. Emotional Abuse in Danielle Steel's Novel "*Big Girl*" – Hastika (2013)

Hastika (2013) analyzes emotional abuse experienced by Victoria as the main character in Danielle Steel's novel entitled *Big Girl*. This study aims to find out the categories of emotional abuse and also the effects of emotional abuse experienced by Victoria from her parents in the novel *Big Girl* written by Danielle Steel. To analyze the emotional abuse in the novel *Big Girl* by Danielle Steel, she used Charles Wenar's theory. The result in this study is the writer found four categories of emotional abuse, namely rejecting, isolating, degrading, and denying emotional responsiveness. In the category of rejecting there are eleven data, two data of isolating category, fifteen data of degrading category, and six data of denying emotional responsiveness category. The effect of emotional abuse experienced by Victoria as a victim based on these four categories is to

make Victoria feels like someone else in her family. She considered herself unwanted. The other effects are Victoria difficult to engage with her friends, feels less confident and worthless. She also feels that her parents never care about her or ignored. This study discusses the same issue to this thesis, namely emotional abuse. Therefore, this study really helps the writer in understanding emotional abuse to analyze the issue of emotional abuse on the characters in a novel.

2. Jordanian Men's Experience of Emotional Abuse in Marital Relationships: The Role of Marriage Length and Motivation - Rula Odeh Alsawalqa, Yara Abdel Rahman Sa'deh and Maissa N. Alrawashdeh (2021)

In this study, Alsawalqa, Sa'deh, and Alrawashdeh (2021) analyzed the prevalence of emotional abuse experienced by married Jordanian men. There were 1,003 Jordanian married men participants in Amman with a marriage relationship between 1 to 53 years selected by the writers through an online survey. The results of this study show that isolation is the most common domain of emotional abuse, the others are degradation, property damage, and sexual coercion. Even though this study focuses on the Jordanian married men, the writer still applies this study in this thesis because this study discusses similar issue to this thesis that help the writer to elaborate on emotional abuse. In this study, emotional abuse is more common among rural men than urban men, in both traditional and love marriages. Emotional abuse is higher among men who marry for love.

3. Child Abuse in Danny Boyle's Movie "Slumdog Millionaire" – Besse Liskamalia (2012)

Liskamalia (2012) conducted a study about child abuse that occurred in Danny Boyle's movie "Slumdog Millionaire". This study focuses on the types of child abuse and also what are the causes and effects of child abuse contained in the movie. This study applies a psychological approach and Sigmund Freud's theory to represent child abuse in *Slumdog Millionaire* movie. Therefore, this study is related to this thesis because it discusses abuse using a psychological approach which can help the writer to understand how to represent abuse using a psychological approach. There are several types of child abuse in this movie, such as physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect caused by religious conflicts and financial problems. The effects of these abuses are physical disability, difficulty controlling emotions, and free association.

4. An Analysis of The Main Character in The Film "The Nightingale": A Literary Psychology Study – Mardiani Sela Putri, Dahniar, Nur Mutnainna Halim, and Bustang (2021)

This study focuses on identifying and analyzing the main character in *The Nightingale* film. Psychological approach is used in this study to analyze the psychological aspects of Clare as the main character in *The Nightingale*. This study describes the classification of emotions and how Clare's attitude changes, which is known as a kind person and then turns into a person full of hatred. The results of this study is there are seven classifications of emotions found in Clare's character, namely guilt,

penetrated guilt, self-punishment, shame, sadness, hatred, and love. Of the 7 classifications, hatred dominates Clare's character. This is because she is always treated badly by the people around her even though she has been good. This study helps the writer to show how to analyze the character using a psychological approach.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

In conducting research, a researcher must use a theory that is relevant to the problem to be studied. The definition of theory is a related concept that can help us develop ideas. This statement is supported by Turner (1986: 5) who explains that theory is the process of developing ideas that will help us explain how and why an event can occur. Specifically, theory is a set of concepts or structures, definitions, and propositions that attempt to explain the systematic relationship of a phenomenon by detailing the causal relationships that occur (Sardar, 1996). In scientific research, theory has three functions, namely explanation, prediction, and control of a symptom.

2.2.1 Psychological Approach

This study focuses on describing the emotional abuse committed and experienced by the characters in *After We Collided* novel. Then, a psychological approach can be applied to this study. Psychology is a science that studies human behavior and human psyche. Psychology studies human behavior, both individually and in relation to other people and society. The psychological approach is a way of analyzing human behavior and psyche from a psychological point of view.

Masyhur, Fithratullah, and Kasih (2023) state that psychological criticism in literature refers to the way a selected creator's work is analyzed via a psychological lens. To analyze human thought, emotion, and behaviour, a psychological approach is needed (Dewi, 2022). Psychological approach in literary research is significant because it can direct to the invention of more interesting aspects of a literary work and to a better understanding of those aspects (Setiawan & Puspita, 2022). This technique psychologically analyzes the writer or the character in his story (Masyhur, Fithratullah, & Kasih, 2023). Asia and Samanik (2018) imply that in order to discover diseases and give them names, scientist must first study human behaviour and mental processes, which is what psychology does. In literary research, the psychological approach is based on personality psychology. It means the application of psychology of literature to literary works is often applied based on the character's characters, behaviors, and actions (Sangidu, 2007: 30). Semi (2013) argues that psychological approach in literary studies is a strategy that focuses on the psychological elements in a literary work.

The relationship between psychology and literature has been around for a long time. Psychology of literature can be content for research that considers the meaning and part of psychological studies (Afif & Amelia, 2021). The function of psychology in literature is to explore the inner souls of the characters and learn more about the intricacies of human actions and their reactions to other actions (Hardjana, 1991: 60). Ratna (2009: 343) states that psychology of literature focuses on the problems associated with psychological elements of fictional

characters in literary works, especially humans. Therefore, a psychological approach in this study is used to discuss and describe the characters in *After We Collided* novel who commit and experience emotional abuse which will have an impact on their psychological state. Then, the writer also uses the theory of emotional abuse by Beverly Engel that related to psychological.

2.2.2 Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is not just belittling or criticizing another person. Engel (2002) states that emotional abuse is non-physical harassment that aims to control, intimidate, demean, punish, or isolate other people by using degradation, humiliation, or fear. Beverly Engel also explains that there is symbolic violence which is physical behavior that is considered as emotional abuse, such as slamming doors, kicking walls, breaking a thing, threatening or even destroying valuable things for the victim, and acting as if he or she wants to kill the victim. This physical behavior does not mean physically hurting the victim. Physical behavior is more towards intimidating behaviors such as attacking and breaking things, or threatening actions which are considered as emotional abuse.

Emotional abuse is often not realized by perpetrators or victims because this abuse is a form of abuse that is difficult to recognize. Emotional abusers tend to abuse consistently and repeatedly, damaging the victim's self-esteem. The victims also tend not to realize that they are receiving various forms of emotional abuse. To provide awareness of whether a person is a perpetrator or a victim of emotional abuse, Beverly Engel represents patterns that are considered emotional abuse.

2.2.2.1 Patterns of Emotional Abuse

To facilitate the writer in conducting a research, the writer uses the theory of Beverly Engel. Engel divides emotional abuse into 13 patterns which she describes in her book entitled *The Emotionally Abusive Relationship* (2002). The 13 patterns of emotional abuse based on Engel's theory are:

1. Domination

Dominating is an act of controlling another person. This action takes the form of ordering, setting time and activities, limiting social activities, arranging partner clothing, throwing and breaking objects, threatening, and disrupting the victim's opportunities in education or work.

2. Verbal Assaults

Berating, belittling, humiliating, calling names in mockery, shouting, using sarcastic sentences, or expressing disgust or hatred to other people are emotional abuse in the pattern of verbal assaults. This pattern greatly damages the victim's self-esteem and self-image. Disguising verbal assaults with jokes, blocking and redirecting, forgetting, and accusing are also verbal assaults.

3. Constant Criticism or Continual Blaming

This pattern has forms of emotional abuse such as always criticizing the victim even for unimportant things, looking for the victim's fault, and blaming the victim for everything that goes wrong. This can hurt the victim's feelings and lower the victim's trust and self-esteem.

4. Abusive Expectations

Someone who can never feel satisfied tends to always expect or even demand other people to fulfill their needs. Examples of abusive expectations are expecting a partner to put everything aside to fulfill his or her needs, demanding full attention from a partner, demanding constant sex, or demanding that a partner spend all his or her time with him or her.

5. Emotional Blackmail

Emotional blackmail occurs when a person forces another person to do what he or she wants either consciously or unconsciously by playing on another person's fear, guilt, or compassion. Usually, the person engaging in emotional blackmail will make someone feel like a selfish or bad person if the person does not do something that the perpetrator want, or in the case of a couple, usually one partner threatens to end the relationship if he or she does not get what he or she wants, rejects or distances him or her, treat the victim coldly, threaten to be with someone else, or controlling the victim by using other fear tactics. A partner who wants you to give up something or someone as a way to prove your love for him or her is also emotional blackmail.

6. Unpredictable Responses

The pattern of this abuse are characterized by drastic mood swings, sudden outbursts of emotion for no apparent reason, and inconsistent responses such as reacting and behaving very differently than before, saying different things than before, or changing his or her mind

frequently. This action causes other people, especially the partner, to constantly feel anxious, afraid, and worried. Usually, this behavior is carried out by alcoholics and drug addicts who can show different personalities when drunk and sober.

7. Constant Chaos or Creating Crisis

This pattern is characterized by one partner deliberately starting fights with the other partner, always making a mess, or constantly getting into conflict with other people. This action makes the other person constantly feel restless and off balance.

8. Character Assassination

Character assassination is an act of continuously exaggerating someone's mistakes, ridiculing, humiliating, criticizing, or ignoring someone's achievements in front of other people. Lying about someone to influence others in a negative way, gossiping about someone's failures and mistakes with others are also signs of this pattern. Character assassination hurts the victims' feelings, damages reputations, and even causes them to lose friends, jobs, or family.

9. Gaslighting

Someone who does this thing will mislead their victims with false narratives or lies. He or she will always deny that an incident has occurred by saying his or her victim is being overly sensitive, exaggerating, or lying. This causes the victim to doubt himself or herself, his or her memory, perception, or even his or her sanity. Someone who commits these acts is trying to dominate the victim,

avoid taking responsibility for their actions, or justify their behaviour that is inappropriate, cruel, or abusive.

10. Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment in this case refers to sexual compulsion. Anytime a person is forced to engage in sexual acts against his or her will, whether it is because he or she does not want, not interested, or refuses to have sexual intercourse, that is also a form of emotional abuse. In the case of couple, usually someone in the relationship, if refuses to have sexual intercourse, another partner in the relationship will get angry, threaten, or engage in emotional blackmail by saying that he or she will have sexual intercourse with other people who are willing to do things that he or she wants. This thing puts pressure on the victim. The victims will feel like a failure because they cannot satisfy their partner.

11. Clear and Consistent Patterns

This happens when a relationship is not going well, there are fights in the relationship, and other behaviors that they would not normally engage in, or when one or both partners are under pressure and they cannot communicate their frustrations, they tend to complain constantly. Constantly complaining is considered emotionally abusive if it makes your partner feel bad about himself or herself.

12. Overt and Covert Abuse

Patterns of emotional abuse occur either overtly or covertly. Blatant humiliation is a form of overt abuse. An example is when a wife

openly complains to other family members or friends that her husband does not make enough money and he is too weak to ask for a raise. Meanwhile, covert abuse is more subtle than overt abuse. Covert abuse refers more to the behavior of the perpetrator, such as staring at the victim with contempt.

13. Intentional and Unintentional Abuse

The perpetrator who commits intentional abuse is very aware of and intentionally hurts or damages someone by using words, gestures, or scare tactics to manipulate or control the victim. However, many also unintentionally do abuse because they are completely unaware that their attitude or behavior is an abuse.

In this study, the writer focuses on 13 patterns of emotional abuse based on Engel's theory to analyze the emotional abuse in *After We Collided* novel. The 13 patterns of emotional abuse that have been explained will help the writer to represent the emotional abuse portrayed by the characters in *After We Collided* novel.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a scientific process for collecting data to be used for research purposes. According to Sugiyono (2016), research methodology is a way to collect data for a certain purpose and use. In methodology, to solve existing research problems, usually the researcher use a variety of different criteria to assist the researcher in collecting data and information needed in conducting a research (Ramadhani & Setiawan, 2021). The research methodology in this study contain Research Design, Data and Data Source, Data Collecting Technique, and Data Analysis Technique.

3.1 Research Design

Framework of research methods and techniques chosen by a researcher is called research design. This definition is supported by Fachruddin (2009) who says that research design is a framework or guidance for work procedures that will be carried out when conducting a research that is expected to provide an overview and direction to be carried out in conducting a research. Qualitative descriptive method is used in this study to analyze the issue. Qualitative is a scientific study process that aims to understand human problems in a social context by creating a picture that is presented in a comprehensive and complex manner, reports a detailed view of information sources, and is carried out in a natural setting without interference from the author (Creswell, 2014).

According to Aryangga and Nurmaily (2017), qualitative analysis is based primarily on a constructivist perspective or a participatory perspective or both involving individual experiences. This method helps to interpret various contexts and situations (Kuswoyo and Rido, 2019). Fithratullah (2021) considers the qualitative method is a useful activity because of its ability to involve many aspects. Identify and elaborate a story are the purpose of qualitative method (Amelia & Daud, 2020). Qualitative method begins with data collections from the fiction (Amelia, 2016). It is called particular text because the data is in the form of written text instead of numerical data (Amelia & Dintasi, 2017). According to Lianasari & Samanik (2016) books, essays, interviews, speeches, articles include as text.

3.2 Data and Data Source

After We Collided novel published in 2014 written by Anna Todd is the material chosen as the data source by the writer to discuss the issue of emotional abuse. In this study, the data are taken by the writer are the dialogues and narrations that contain the patterns of emotional abuse in the novel *After We Collided* by Anna Todd. The data are presented in a structured or written way (Gulö and Rahmawelly, 2018). The writer also tries to fully understand the content of the story from the novel.

3.3 Data Collecting Technique

To facilitate the study to be carried out, the writer have to choose the right data collecting techniques. For successful research, data collecting techniques are

crucial to obtain relevant data (Husna & Kuswoyo, 2022). Because the main of research is to obtain data, data collecting technique is the most strategy step in the research (Sugiyono, 2016:224). Data collecting techniques are carried out to minimize any obstacles, errors, or problems that occur during the study so that the study is more focused and controlled. Data collecting will be useful for the writer when conducting a study. The writer will not get data that meets the data standards set if a writer does not know the data collecting techniques (Sugiyono, 2016: 224). This study focuses on the object of analysis as the main data source (Kuswoyo and Siregar, 2019). There are several steps that the writer must do in collecting data from data and data sources:

1. The writer read and understood *After We Collided* novel to get information about the novel,
2. The writer took note on the parts that are considered related to the issue which will be analyzed,
3. The writer collected the data related to the topic to be analyzed,
4. The writer divided and marked the data into several parts based on the patterns of emotional abuse. Thus, it is easier for the writer to analyze the issue in the novel.

3.4 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is a process of compiling and processing data into information that is easy to understand and useful as a problem solution. Sugiyono (2016) states that data analysis is the process of systematically collecting and organizing data using information from interview, documentation, and other sources. This is done by

classifying data into groups, analyzing them, and creating a clear understanding that can be understood by both a person doing the analysis and others. In this study, the writer will conduct the study using several steps, namely:

1. Selecting, in this step the writer will represent the emotional abuse of the characters in the novel *After We Collided* by selecting data based on the research question,
2. Presenting, this step presents data in the form of short descriptions to facilitate the writer in analyzing data,
3. Analyzing, the writer will analyze the data that has been set based on the theory that have been selected, analyzes the patterns of emotional abuse portrayed by the characters in the novel *After We Collided* based on the research objective,
4. Evaluating, the last step is to evaluate the results of the analysis and confirm the findings by re-examining all information and data.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer presents an analysis of the emotional abuse portrayed by the characters in *After We Collided* novel by Anna Todd. There are quotations and narrations taken by the writer from the novel based on Beverly Engel's theory. To reveal the issue of emotional abuse in this novel, the writer analyzes the detailed aspects such as the events and emotions contained in the story of this novel, then the writer relates it to the theory used. This chapter describes the patterns of emotional abuse committed and experienced by the characters in the novel.

The Patterns of Emotional Abuse Portrayed by The Characters

This sub-chapter explains the patterns of emotional abuse committed and experienced by the characters in the novel *After We Collided* by understanding the characteristics of the patterns of emotional abuse described in chapter two. Emotional abuse is shown by several characters in this novel. There are several conflicts between one character and other characters in the story in this novel which describe patterns of emotional abuse. 7 out of 13 patterns of emotional abuse are shown by some characters in *After We Collided* novel.

4.1 Domination

Someone with this pattern tries to dominate by controlling other people.

Domineering people will often try to control everything, including the little things over others such as how they speak, how they act, how they dress, and

whom they associate with. They behave in an inflexible, even cruel way, expecting everyone to obey them and do as they say. (Engel, 2002)

Carol Young, Tessa's mother, disliked Hardin from the first time they met. She prefers Noah, Tessa's ex-boyfriend who is also their neighbour as well as Tessa's childhood friend who Tessa does not love. Noah is very different from Hardin, he is a kind, polite and sweet man. When Tessa came home and told her that she and Hardin were not together anymore because Hardin was playing her, Carol felt grateful that they were over. Carol tried to control Tessa to return to Noah because she thought Tessa would have a better future if she was with Noah instead of Hardin.

“I did tell you, I warned you about guys like him. Men like him and your father are best to stay away from. I’m just glad it’s over with before it really even began. People make mistakes, Tessa.” She takes a drink from her mug, leaving a pink lipstick ring. “I’m sure he’ll forgive you.” “Who?” “Noah, of course.” *How does she not get this?* I just need to talk to her, to have her comfort me—not push me to be with Noah again. I stand up, looking at her, then around the room. *Is she serious? She can’t be.* (Todd, 2014: 13)

The data above is a conversation between Carol and Tessa. Carol started trying to urge Tessa to return to Noah by suddenly mentioning Noah when they were talking about the problem between Hardin and Tessa. It can be seen on the quotation **“I’m sure he’ll forgive you.” “Who?” “Noah, of course.”**. Tessa, who knew that her mother did not like Hardin and would never support them getting back together, questioned who would forgive her when it turned out that Carol started offending about Noah. Indirectly, Carol urges Tessa to apologize to Noah and start over with him without thinking about whether

Tessa wants to or not. Whereas, Tessa only wants to talk to Carol and hope for her comfort, not to push her to be with Noah again.

Besides that, Carol did not think about Tessa's feelings because she thought that Tessa did not know anything and kept urging her.

I sigh and sit back down. "I know, Mother, I care about Noah so much. Just not in that way." "You don't even know what you're talking about." She stands up and pours her coffee down the drain. **"It's not always about love, Theresa; it's about stability and security."** "I'm only eighteen," I tell her. I don't want to think that I'd be with someone without loving them just for the stability. I want to be my own stability and security. I want someone to love, and someone to love me. "Almost nineteen. And if you aren't careful now, no one will want you. **Now go fix your makeup, because Noah will be here any minute.**" (Todd, 2014: 13)

Tessa tried to talk about her feelings for Noah, but Carol ignored her by hinting that Tessa's opinion was not important and her choice was the best and it can be seen on the quotation **"It's not always about love, Theresa; it's about stability and security."** Although they may tell others that they are doing it for their own good, domineering people often do not think about the feelings of their victims (Engel, 2002). On quotation **"...Now go fix your makeup, because Noah will be here any minute."** this is a characteristic of domination pattern because Carol controls Tessa by ordering her to do her makeup because Noah is going to their house and will meet Tessa. Carol also do not ask Tessa first whether she wants to meet Noah or not.

Tessa's father left Tessa and her mother for many years. However, sometimes Tessa still thinks about her father. One day Tessa heard from Noah that her

father came to their house when Tessa was not at home and only met her mother. However, her mother did not tell her and instead make the decision on her own without Tessa being involved.

“What about Dad?” I raise my voice as I burst into her room. Her eyes go wide but she composes herself quickly. *“Well?”* I shout. She rolls her eyes. “Tessa, you need to lower your voice. It is nothing, nothing that you need to worry about.” “That’s not for you to decide—tell me what’s going on! Is he dead?” “Dead? Oh no. I would tell you if he was,” she says and drops a hand as if to pooh-pooh me. “Then what is it?” She sighs and looks at me for a second. “He’s moved back. Not too far from where you are now, but **he won’t be contacting you, so don’t you worry about it. I took care of it.** He isn’t going to bother you, **so wipe that sad look off of your face and get ready,** we’re going to do some shopping,” she says, too indifferently. “I don’t really want to go shopping, Mother. This is sort of a big deal to me, you know.” “**No, it isn’t,**” she says, **full of annoyance and venom.** “He hasn’t been around for years. He still won’t be around now, nothing has changed.” (Todd, 2014: 124-125)

From the data above shows Carol's response when Tessa questions her father. Carol acted as if the news about her father was not important to Tessa. Carol has managed the relationship between Tessa and her father by severing their relationship without giving Tessa a chance to make her own decisions which can be seen on the quotation “**...he won’t be contacting you, so don’t you worry about it. I took care of it...**”. Carol did not think about Tessa's feelings about her father at all, on quotation “**...so wipe that sad look off of your face and get ready...**” this illustrates that Carol does not care about Tessa, Carol does not want to see the sadness on Tessa's face because of the decision she has made. When Tessa began to argue with Carol's decision, Carol ruthlessly rejected Tessa's opinion and this is shown on the quotation “**No, it isn’t,**” she says, **full of annoyance and venom.** This type of person

often erupts into violence when someone dares to question their authority or acts on their own (Engel, 2002).

Hardin was born and raised in England, he moved to America and lived with his father when he was a teenager. One day Hardin made a problem that threatened him to be expelled from the university led by his father. Hardin confided in Tessa and told her that he wanted to back to England. The data below shows that Hardin committed emotional abuse with domination pattern towards Tessa for urging her to come with him.

“I want to go back home,” he says, and my heart sinks. “Please don’t,” I say quietly. “I have to, Tess. I can’t afford university if my dad isn’t the chancellor.” “We could find a way.” “No, this isn’t your problem.” “Yes, it is. If you go to England, we’ll never see each other.” **“You have to come, Tessa. I know you don’t want to, but you have to.** I can’t be away from you again. Please just come.” His words are so full of emotion that I can’t seem to find mine. (Todd, 2014: 573)

The data above explains that Hardin wants to return to England because he thinks he cannot afford to pay for university if his father is not the rector. However, Hardin wants Tessa to go with him, the quotation **“You have to come, Tessa. I know you don’t want to, but you have to...”** shows that Hardin requires Tessa to go to England with him even though Hardin knows Tessa does not want to go. Hardin did not let Tessa to her choice, instead, he urged Tessa to follow his desire. Hardin did this so they could always be together, often under the guise of “for a good” together, their real motivation is to dominate their partner completely (Engel, 2002).

4.2 Constant Criticism or Continual Blaming

After breaking up with Hardin, Tessa kept herself busy with internships. One day, her office was having a gathering party in Seattle. After the party, in a drunk condition, Tessa who was thinking about Hardin finally called him and asked him to meet her in Seattle. When Hardin met her at the hotel where she was staying, Tessa asked Hardin to sleep together and Hardin refused because he did not want Tessa to feel that he was taking advantage of Tessa who was drunk. Tessa, who really missed Hardin, kept forcing him by giving him the choice to sleep with her or leave. Hardin, who also missed Tessa, finally complied with her request. However, the next morning, they got into a fight because Tessa felt it was the wrong thing to do.

Anger boils inside me and I throw my brush against the counter with a loud clatter. **“Don’t you dare try to blame this all on me, you could have said no!”** I shout. “I did! Repeatedly!” he shouts back. **“I had no idea what was going on, and you know it!”** I half lie. I knew what I wanted; I’m just not willing to admit it. (Todd, 2014: 79)

Hardin had explained what happened last night and reminded Tessa of the choice she had given him. However, Tessa was annoyed and started blaming Hardin. On the quotation **“Don’t you dare try to blame this all on me, you could have said no!”** it exhibits Tessa does not want to be blamed for what happened and delegates it to Hardin because he could have rejected her, even though Hardin had rejected her many times. **“I had no idea what was going on, and you know it!”** the quotation illustrates that Tessa is using her drunk condition to blame Hardin. Tessa said that she did not remember anything because she was drunk whereas Hardin was conscious during the incident. In

fact, Tessa knew what happened last night, she knew that she wanted Hardin, but she did not want to admit it and kept blaming Hardin for what went wrong. Blaming other people or something that can be blamed in an effort to avoid being accused of wrongdoing or avoiding punishment for his or her mistakes, in principle, can make oneself satisfied, or can eliminate anxiety because he or she does not feel ashamed or get punished, but in the end it is someone else who is be the victim (Nastiti, 2019).

Tessa continued blaming Hardin about the things that went wrong when Hardin and Tessa attended a new year's party thrown by Hardin's friends. At first, everything went well until Tessa misunderstood because she saw Hardin with another girl. Hardin tried to explain to Tessa that he just wanted to apologize to that girl because in the past he had hurt her and Hardin also wanted to be a better man, especially for Tessa. However, Tessa did not want to hear Hardin's explanation and messed things up by kissed another man in front of Hardin. Tessa thought the fight that happened between them was Hardin's fault.

“I didn’t know what to think.” She throws her hands into the air again. I run my fingers through my hair, trying to calm myself. “Well, that’s on you, then. I don’t know what the hell else to do to make you see that I love you.” She kissed someone—she kissed another guy right in front of me. This feels worse than when she left me; at least I could blame myself then. Her warm breath is creating puffs of smoke in the cold air. **“Well, maybe if I wasn’t so used to you keeping secrets, I wouldn’t have been so ready to misunderstand!”** she yells. (Todd, 2014: 301)

From the data above, the writer found that Tessa blamed Hardin for the fight that occurred. Although she realizes that she misunderstood, Tessa thinks this

misunderstanding is Hardin's fault. She found Hardin's fault by bringing up Hardin's problem, who used to keep secrets, and this can be seen on the quotation **“Well, maybe if I wasn’t so used to you keeping secrets, I wouldn’t have been so ready to misunderstand!”**. People who are used to blaming others will quickly find faults with those they are pointed at (Engel, 2002).

Tessa has a best friend named Landon, who is also Hardin's stepbrother. One day Tessa had an accident when she was heading to her and Hardin's apartment. At the same time, Tessa saw Hardin approaching her with a girl who she did not know and then realized that Hardin had lied to her. Hardin tried to explain that the girl is his friend and nothing happened between them, but Tessa did not want to listen to Hardin's explanation and chose to go to the hospital without him. Knowing this, Landon was mad at Hardin because he thought Hardin always hurt his best friend.

“You can’t just go around hurting her all the time!” I wave him off. “I didn’t even sleep with that girl. I just slept over at her house, so mind your own damn business.” “Oh, wow! Of course you’re drinking!” He gestures at the empty beer bottles on the table and the one in my hand. **“Tessa is all banged up and has a concussion because of you,** and here you are getting drunk. You’re such a prick!” he practically screams. “That wasn’t my fucking fault and I tried to talk to her!” **“Yes, it *was* your fault! It was your damn text message that she was trying to read when she crashed.** A text that she knew right away was a lie, might I add.” (Todd, 2014: 379-380)

The data above represents Landon's anger at Hardin and blaming him for the accident that happened to Tessa which can be seen on the quotation **“Tessa is all banged up and has a concussion because of you...”**. Hardin denied it

and told Landon that he has tried to talk to Tessa. However, Landon continued to blame him. When someone overly criticizes or constantly blames other people for something that is wrong, it is easy to come to the conclusion that someone is being emotionally abused (Engel, 2002). The quotation **“Yes, it was your fault! It was your damn text message that she was trying to read when she crashed...”** it indicates that Landon blames Hardin saying the message that Hardin sent Tessa caused her an accident. Whereas, it was Tessa's own fault because she tried to read Hardin's message while she was driving and caused her to crash.

4.3 Intentional and Unintentional Abuse

When Tessa and Hardin got into a fight in Seattle because Tessa thought sleeping with Hardin was a mistake because they were not in a relationship, Tessa said she did not know what she was doing and accidentally said that she kissed a boy who she did not know at the club when she was drunk. Hearing this, Hardin, who did not accept Tessa kissed someone else and then avenged to Tessa's words.

He just shakes his head no over and over and over again. Finally he stares deep into my eyes and says, “You know what? You’re *right*. **And just to let you know, while you were kissing that guy? I was fucking Molly.**” (Todd, 2014: 82)

Hardin did not expect that Tessa would kiss a stranger even though she was drunk. Even though they were no longer in a relationship, Hardin still could not accept it. On the quotation **“...And just to let you know, while you were kissing that guy? I was fucking Molly.”** represents Hardin's annoyance with

Tessa and counters her statement by admitting he slept with Molly. In fact, Hardin did not actually slept with Molly. He only deliberately wanted to hurt Tessa's feelings which can be seen through the data below:

“What did you say to her this morning?” “I told her that I fucked Molly yesterday,” I admit. “Did you? You know . . . have sex with Molly?” “No, God no.” I shake my head. “Then why did you say that you did?” “Because she angered me.” I shrug. “She kissed someone else.” “Okay . . . **so you said that you slept with Molly, who you know Tessa despises, just to hurt her?**” “**Yeah . . .**” (Todd, 2014: 90)

The data above is a conversation between Hardin and Landon when Hardin tells about what happened between him and Tessa. On the bold quotation, Hardin admits to Landon that he purposely hurt Tessa because she made Hardin angry by lying that he slept with Molly. Some people deliberately and maliciously set out to hurt their partner (Engel, 2002). Tessa really hates Molly because she always tries to take Hardin away from Tessa and always interferes in their relationship. Therefore, Hardin lied to Tessa that he was with Molly because he knew it would hurt her feelings.

When Hardin went to meet Dan's sister at a New Year's party to apologize for hurting her in the past, Tessa, who accidentally saw it, misunderstood and thought Hardin was cheating on her. Hardin tried to explain it to Tessa, but Tessa did not care and did whatever she wanted by kissing a stranger man at the party with the aim of hurting Hardin.

She answers my thoughts by looking back at me before pressing her lips against his. I blink rapidly in an attempt to make this disappear. This isn't happening. She wouldn't do that, not Tessa, no matter how pissed off she is. (Todd, 2014: 299)

From the data above, it can be seen what Tessa did when she thought Hardin was cheating on her. Tessa kissed another man right in front of Hardin. On the quotation **“She answers my thoughts by looking back at me before pressing her lips against his...”** illustrates that Tessa deliberately kissed the stranger by looking at Hardin first before kissing him to make sure Hardin see it. The reason Tessa did that is because she was angry with Hardin and did thing that Hardin does not like to hurt him which can be seen from the data:

“I was, too. **I know how you feel about me with other guys, and I shouldn’t have used that against you in anger.** I’ll try to think before I act next time, I’m sorry.” (Todd, 2014: 322)

The quotation **“...I know how you feel about me with other guys, and I shouldn’t have used that against you in anger...”** exhibits that Tessa knows about Hardin's feelings if he sees her with another man. Hardin will be annoyed, angry, and scared. However, Tessa purposely did it to avenge to Hardin so she can hurt Hardin's feelings.

Use someone's scare tactics consciously and intentionally with the purpose of hurting another person is one of the characteristics of intentional abuse. Someone with this type deliberately uses the fear of other people to hurt them when they do things that the perpetrator does not want (Engel, 2002). This characteristic is carried out by Hardin to intentionally hurt Tessa which can be seen in the following data:

“Don’t you have anything better to do? Go find Zed. Go fuck him, for all I fucking care—I’ll do the same, believe me, Tessa. **I will leave here and fuck every girl I lay eyes on.**” (Todd, 2014: 533)

On the quotation “...**I will leave here and fuck every girl I lay eyes on.**” it shows Hardin using Tessa's fear to hurt her. Hardin knows that Tessa is very afraid that Hardin will leave her and return to his past where he likes to change partners when he is with her. Hardin was furious when he heard that Tessa was kissing Zed even though they were breaking up at that time. Therefore, Hardin deliberately uses things that Tessa had been afraid of just to hurt Tessa's feelings.

Hardin really could not accept the fact that Tessa and Zed kissed. One day Hardin came over to Zed to get revenge because Zed was kissing his girl. Zed was unable to fight Hardin because Hardin was too strong for him. However, he attacked Hardin by manipulating reality to make Hardin hurt.

“**I already fucked her, anyway,**” he chokes as I grab hold of his hair and slam his head into the floor. At this point I don’t give a fuck if I kill him or not. “No, you didn’t!” I scream. “**Yes, I did, she was . . . nice and t-tight, too.**” His voice is strangled and choppy, spitting out its venom with my hands still on his face. (Todd, 2014: 556)

The data above shows how Zed fights Hardin by attacking Hardin's fear. On the quotations “**I already fucked her, anyway,**” and “**Yes, I did, she was . . . nice and t-tight, too.**” shows Zed using the words that Hardin is afraid of to get back at him. Zed said that he slept with Tessa, even though nothing happened between him and Tessa other than kissing. Zed's point in saying that is to hurt Hardin's feelings. Zed did it deliberately and he admitted it when he talked to Tessa.

“Did you tell him you slept with me?” I ask, unsure whether I believe this or not. “Yeah. I did. I’m really sorry for saying that, but you have to understand he was attacking me, and **I knew that was the only way to get to him**. I feel like such an asshole for saying it. I’m really sorry, Tessa.” (Todd, 2014: 566)

When Tessa visited Zed in the hospital, Tessa asked the truth about what Zed has told Hardin. Zed confessed that he said those lies to Hardin to attack his feelings. The quotation “**...I knew that was the only way to get to him...**” illustrates that Zed knows Hardin hates him and he is very afraid if Zed takes Tessa away from him. Zed could not physically fight Hardin, so he purposely played on the words that Hardin was afraid of as a way of hurting him.

4.4 Verbal Assaults

Tessa's mother barged into Tessa and Hardin's apartment without their permission with the aim of asking Tessa to come home. Her arrival there caused a fight between her and Tessa because Carol kept asking Tessa to come home. Instead of asking nicely, Carol actually screamed and made a commotion that made Tessa reluctant to go home with her mother. However, Carol verbally attacked Tessa instead.

Being ordered about makes me snap, “What part of *I am not leaving* do you not understand? I gave you the opportunity to spend the holidays with me, but you couldn’t get over yourself long enough to allow it.” I know I shouldn’t be speaking to her this way, but I can’t help it. “*Get over myself? You think just because you bought a few slutty dresses and learned to put on makeup, you suddenly know more than I do about life?*” Although she’s yelling, it’s like she’s laughing, too. Like my choices are a joke. “Well, you’re wrong. **Just because you gave yourself to this . . . this *filth* doesn’t mean you’re a woman! You are nothing but a little girl. A naive, impressionable little girl.** Now grab your things before I do it for you.” (Todd, 2014: 182-183)

The data above represents Carol's response when Tessa tells her why she does not want to go with her mother. Carol ignored Tessa's reasoning and responded it with sarcastic words. On quotation **“...You think just because you bought a few slutty dresses and learned to put on makeup, you suddenly know more than I do about life?”** shows Carol mocks of Tessa using sarcastic words as if her choice is a joke and assuming Tessa does not know anything about life. Sarcasm is a type of language style that contains ridicule, mockery and caustic satire that hurts feelings (Tarigan, 1986). Other than that, she also verbally attacked Hardin and Tessa at the same time which can be seen on the quotation **“...Just because you gave yourself to this . . . this *filth* doesn't mean you're a woman!”**. The word "filth" that Carol refers to is Hardin. Carol thinks Hardin is a useless man who has a bad influence on her daughter. Meanwhile on the quotation **“You are nothing but a little girl. A naive, impressionable little girl...”** it shows that Carol just thinks of Tessa as a stupid child who is easily influenced.

One of the characteristics of emotional abuse in the pattern of verbal assaults is accusing a partner or other person. An accusation is a statement made by one or more people that another person has done something wrong without knowing the truth. An accuser can make accusations with or without evidence like what Hardin did to Tessa which can be seen through the data below:

“What else did you do with him? Did you fuck him? Suck his dick?” I'm so thankful that the house is empty and they can't hear Hardin's foul accusations. “Oh my God! No! You know I didn't. I don't know what I was thinking when I kissed him. I was just being stupid, and I was at such a bad place with you

abandoning me.” “Abandoning you? You’re the one who fucking left me, **and now I find out you were flaunting yourself around campus like a fucking whore!**” he screams. (Todd, 2014: 531)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that Hardin accuses Tessa of doing the wrong thing. When Hardin heard Tessa's honesty that she kissed Zed when she and Hardin broke up, Hardin could not think clearly and made accusation against Tessa without any evidence which can be seen on the quotation **“What else did you do with him? Did you fuck him? Suck his dick?”**. Other than that, the quotation **“...and now I find out you were flaunting yourself around campus like a fucking whore!”** it also shows Hardin accusing and berating Tessa that she flaunts herself on campus like a whore.

4.5 Emotional Blackmail

Seeing Hardin's efforts to get Tessa back and keep her, Carol realized that Hardin felt guilty and regretted hurting Tessa. Then, Carol used Hardin's guilt towards Tessa to get what she wanted.

My mother turns her attention to Hardin. I don’t know why she’s not afraid of him, the way his chest is heaving up and down, the way his cheeks are flaring with anger, the way his fists are clenched into balls so tightly that his knuckles are white. He should intimidate her, but she’s unfazed as she says, “Boy, if you care for her, even a little bit, you will tell her to go. You have done nothing but break her down. **She isn’t the same girl that I dropped off at college three months ago, and that’s your fault. You didn’t have to see her cry for days over what you did to her. You were probably partying with another girl while she was crying herself to sleep. You have destroyed her—how can you even live with yourself? You know you’ll hurt her again sooner or later. So if you have one decent bone in your body, you’ll tell her . . . tell her to come with me.**” (Todd, 2014: 187)

The data above illustrates Carol's way of bringing Tessa home with her. Carol tries to emotionally blackmail Hardin by using his guilt to make him to tell Tessa to leave him and go to her mother's house. On the quotation **“...She isn't the same girl that I dropped off at college three months ago, and that's your fault.”** Carol talked to him about how Tessa has changed since she met Hardin. What Carol meant by change is that Tessa is no longer the innocent girl as she know, on the contrary, after meeting Hardin, Tessa became a rebellious girl and chose Hardin over Carol as if Tessa does not need her anymore. In addition, on the quotation **“You didn't have to see her cry for days over what you did to her. You were probably partying with another girl while she was crying herself to sleep. You have destroyed her—how can you even live with yourself? You know you'll hurt her again sooner or later. So if you have one decent bone in your body, you'll tell her . . . tell her to come with me.”** shows Carol takes advantage of Hardin's guilt by bringing up the mistake that Hardin did to Tessa and tells about Tessa's situation when he left her to get what she wants which is to make Tessa come home with her. Those who use emotional blackmail tactics also use guilt to get what they want (Engel, 2002).

4.6 Character Assassination

Zed and Hardin were involved in an argument when Zed drove Tessa home to the apartment she shared with Hardin. Hardin who saw this became very annoyed and started making trouble with Zed which ended by embarrassing Zed.

“Yeah, it is. I’m not stupid. You want her; Molly told me everything you said before.” “Leave it alone, Hardin,” Zed growls, only egging Hardin on. “Your first problem is talking to Molly.” “**‘Oh, Tessa is so beautiful, Tessa is so sweet! Tessa is too good for Hardin! Tessa should be with me!’**” **Hardin mocks.** *What?* Zed avoids looking at me. “Shut the fuck up, Hardin.” “**Hear that, babe? Zed thought he could actually have you.**” **Hardin laughs.** “Stop it, Hardin,” I say and get up from the couch. **Zed looks humiliated.** I shouldn’t have asked him to drive me home. (Todd, 2014: 308)

The data above shows Hardin making fun of and humiliating Zed in front of Tessa. This pattern also involves a person or group of people humiliating, criticizing, and making fun of another person in front of other people (Engel, 2002). The quotation “**‘Oh, Tessa is so beautiful, Tessa is so sweet! Tessa is too good for Hardin! Tessa should be with me!’**” **Hardin mocks** represents that Hardin humiliated Zed by repeating his statement that he said to Molly about Tessa. Hardin did this thing in front of Tessa so she would know what Zed said about her. Apart from that, Hardin also mocked him as if Zed's words were a wish that would never come true and can be seen on the quotation “**Hear that, babe? Zed thought he could actually have you.**” **Hardin laughs.** On the quotation “**Zed looks humiliated**” it explains that Zed is humiliated by Hardin.

When Zed found out that Tessa and Hardin broke up, Zed tried to get close to Tessa. However, Tessa refused him because it was too soon for her. Rejected by Tessa, Zed instead carried out what is considered as the pattern of character assassination in emotional abuse.

“Just tell me one thing,” Zed says and I nod. “Tell me that you’ll at least try to allow yourself to be happy. **He hasn’t even called you, not once. He’s done so much shit to you and he hasn’t even tried to fight for you.** If that were me, I’d be fighting for you. I would have never let you go in the first place.” He reaches across and tucks an errant lock of hair behind my ear. “Tessa, I don’t need an answer right now, I just need to know that you’re ready to try to be happy. I know you aren’t ready for any type of relationship with me, but maybe someday you will be.” (Todd, 2014: 411)

Zed realized that it was not easy to get Tessa because Tessa's feelings for Hardin were too deep even though Hardin hurt her. Therefore, Zed talked about Hardin's mistakes in front of Tessa as a way to make Tessa forget Hardin which can be seen on the quotation “**...He hasn’t even called you, not once. He’s done so much shit to you and he hasn’t even tried to fight for you...**”. This quotation shows Zed bringing up the mistakes that Hardin did to Tessa to influence Tessa so that Tessa forgets Hardin and thinks about starting a relationship with Zed.

Zed also constantly talks about Hardin’s mistakes in front of Tessa which can be seen in the following data:

Zed says, not without a little annoyance, “**He does this shit because he doesn’t care about anyone but himself. If he cared about you, he’d have stayed away from me like he promised. He wouldn’t have stood you up on your birthday . . . I could go on for ages.**” (Todd, 2014: 567)

“**I’ve always been there for you when he wasn’t. He can’t even keep a simple promise to you. He came in there and attacked me—and a professor! He kept on saying he was going to kill me, and I really believed him. If Professor Sutton hadn’t come in, he would have. He already knows he can take me, he’s done it multiple times.**” (Todd, 2014: 568)

The two data above show that Zed committed emotional abuse in the pattern of character assassination to Hardin. Through the bold quotations, it can be seen clearly that Zed constantly talks about Hardin's mistakes to Tessa. Character assassination can be in the form of slander, criticizing, ridiculing, and exposing other people's weaknesses and mistakes to others (Harmawati, 2019). It is not without reason that Zed always talks about Hardin's mistakes in front of Tessa, his goal is to damage Hardin's reputation. Someone who commits this act is very clear that the goal is to damage the reputation of others (Engel, 2002). Zed wants to make Hardin's image worse in front of Tessa so that it influences Tessa to leave Hardin.

4.7 Constant Chaos or Creating Crisis

Hardin Scott is messy, mischievous and cannot control his emotions. He always acts recklessly whenever he is angry or upset without thinking about the consequences of his actions. Hardin is always involved in a conflict and always creates chaos because of his grumpy nature and it can be seen in the following data:

Everything was going well. Awkward, but well. **And then Hardin had to go and make a rude remark.** I know he's angry at his father for his mistakes, but Christmas dinner is not the time to bring this up. Hardin and Ken had begun to repair their relationship, and if Hardin doesn't stop now, it will get much worse. (Todd, 2014: 228)

The data above shows the chaos that occurred during an important event, such as Christmas dinner at Ken's house, Hardin's father. At first the event went well although it was awkward because Hardin and his father had just repaired

their relationship, but on the quotation **“And then Hardin had to go and make a rude remark”** explains that Hardin screwed up the event. Hardin has not fully forgiven Ken's fault that he did to Hardin and his mother when he was a kid. Hardin was annoyed because he thought Ken was acting as if nothing happened in the past, therefore Hardin started behaving disrespectfully towards his father which caused chaos at the event.

The events from tonight took a drastic turn for the worse when Hardin followed me outside. I had a feeling he wasn't too hurt by me leaving him, but I thought he would be more affected than he was. He said he was busy and that's why he hadn't called me. Even though I thought he wouldn't care as much as I did, I thought he loved me enough to care a little. Instead, he acted as if nothing had even happened, as if we were friends having a casual conversation. **That is, until he saw Zed and lost it.** (Todd, 2014: 437-438)

On the second data on the pattern of constant chaos or creating crisis, Hardin makes a chaos and gets into conflict with Zed at Christian and Kimberly's engagement event. Tessa, who saw Hardin at the engagement event, immediately avoided and left him because Tessa was annoyed and angry because Hardin did not give certainty to their relationship. On the quotations **“The events from tonight took a drastic turn for the worse when Hardin followed me outside.”** and **“until he saw Zed and lost it.”** explain that the event went bad when Hardin followed Tessa outside and then he saw Zed waiting outside for Tessa. Hardin beat up Zed and caused them to get into a fight at the event.

“It’s . . . well, it’s not looking good. **There was a lot of damage done to the lab that Zed was in—I’m talking thousands of dollars’ worth of damage. On top of that, Zed has a broken nose and a concussion.** Someone drove him to the hospital.” My blood begins to boil. Hardin didn’t just push Zed around. He seriously injured him! **“Also, Hardin shoved a professor to the floor.** There’s a girl who’s in Zed’s class that already wrote a statement saying Hardin came in there looking for Zed specifically. It’s looking really bad right now. Ken’s trying his best to keep Hardin out of jail, but I don’t know if that’s going to happen.” (Todd, 2014: 563-564)

In addition, on the third data, Hardin is also involved in a conflict with Zed and causes chaos. Hardin came over to Zed in the college lab where Zed studied and beat him up. On the quotation **“...There was a lot of damage done to the lab that Zed was in—I’m talking thousands of dollars’ worth of damage. On top of that, Zed has a broken nose and a concussion...”** it explains the chaos caused by Hardin. He made a mess on the lab and caused Zed a concussion. Hardin also got into conflict with a professor by pushing him to the floor when he tried to stop Hardin which can be seen on the quotation **“Also, Hardin shoved a professor to the floor...”**.

The three data above show the chaos caused by Hardin. Someone who constantly makes a chaos causes those around them to feel unsafe and unsettled because of the constant upheaval and discord (Engel, 2002).

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation, the writer summarizes the finding of emotional abuse in the novel *After We Collided* (2014). The writer concludes that there are several characters who commit and experience emotional abuse. This can be seen in the actions and behavior of the characters involved in emotional abuse in that novel through quotes, dialogues, and sentences between other characters that describe patterns of emotional abuse.

This study is focused on describing and explaining about emotional abuse on the characters in the novel *After We Collided* (2014) by Anna Todd. In this study, emotional abuse is divided into 13 patterns based on the theory used, namely Engel's theory. In this novel, the writer identifies 7 patterns of emotional abuse portrayed by several characters: domination, constant criticism or continual blaming, intentional and unintentional abuse, verbal assaults, emotional blackmail, character assassination, and constant chaos or creating crisis. The characters who involved in the emotional abuse are Hardin, Tessa, Zed, Carol, and Landon. Hardin and Tessa have a complicated relationship in which there are a lot of conflicts that make both of them are involved in emotional abuse because of their behavior. Moreover, when Zed enters into their relationship that makes Hardin and Tessa's relationship even more conflict and also causes Hardin and Zed to engage in emotional abuse. In addition, Carol and Landon also reflect the behaviors of emotional abuse. The behaviors of emotional abuse in this novel are

dominating others, always blaming and finding fault with others, deliberately hurting other people's feelings, ridiculing, accusing, using other people's guilt to blackmail them emotionally, always making a chaos, humiliating and constantly talking about other people's mistakes in front of others.

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