

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is an activity of human creativity in expressing thoughts in the form of language. Literary works are divided into three forms, namely poetry, prose and drama. Literature itself is an expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, passions, and beliefs that are poured into a language (Sumardjo & Saini, 1988: 3).

In a deeper sense, literary works are the author's view of the reality of life. Therefore, to appreciate literary works is to try to find the value of life that is reflected in the work itself. However, research on literary works continues to grow and is often unsatisfactory because the ideas formulated are always shifting and changing. This is due to changes in the concept of the literary work itself. Therefore, although the concept of literary works is always changing, the object of literary works will always be the same, namely, poetry, prose and drama. Prose fiction is divided into three, namely romance, novel, and short story (Waluyo, 2006: 1).

Novel are prose that longer than short stories, and tell a deeper life, using everyday language and discussing various aspects of human life. Novels are also interpreted as prose narratives in the form of fiction that describe characters, movements, and real-life scenes that are representatives of a somewhat chaotic or tangled plot or situation (Purba,

2010:62). Novel is a form of literature that is not much different from other literary works, such as drama and poetry. Novels are literary works that describe social functions or benefits that cannot be completely personal (Wellek & Warren, 1989: 94).

The literary work chosen by the researcher in this research is a novel entitled 'Untouched' by Anna Campbell. This novel was published on 27 November 2007, tells the story of Grace Paget who is a widow who recently died her husband, but an unexpected incident is brought about in something she never even imagined. Grace is kidnapped and then taken to a luxurious house in an area that looks like jail. It turns out that Grace has been mistaken for a prostitute and is expected to be a sex slave for Matthew. so Grace experiences oppression, a situation at Grace was regulated in an unfair and cruel manner and prevented from having opportunities and freedom.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines "oppression" as "the state of being subjected to unfair treatment or control." However, this does not mean that those who are the subject are aware of their unfair treatment or control. This is an aspect of bullying that is largely overlooked in popular culture when we consider whether we or others are being bullied.

In addition, Irish Marion Young in his book *Justice and The Political Defferences* states that there are five forms of oppression, namely exploitation, marginalization, cultural imperialism, powerlessness and violence. (Young, 1990:37).

Finally, in the novel "Untouched" by Anna Campbell, the reason the researcher chose the title of oppression is because the researcher knows that oppression is an act of violence perpetrated by people with more power, in which women are underestimated. so that this research focuses on the main female character, Grace Paget. because it is adapted to the basic concept of feminism which discusses injustice to women, so this theory strongly supports the oppression that occurs against women. Therefore, the researcher focuses the story on Grace's character who experiences a lot of stress in the story. Inner torment and outward torment are very well described by the author in this novel. Such as life problems, kidnapping, and harassment.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background has been described above, there are two main problems will be focused in the research, such as:

1.2.1 What does oppression occurs in Anna Campbell's novel "Untouched"?

1.2.2 How does the oppression impact Of Physical and Psychological oppression illustrated in Anna Campbell's novel "Untouched"?

1.3 Scope of the Research

To help the researcher in analyzing, the researcher wants to discuss about problems that focus on oppression in the novel "Untouched"

by Anna Campbell and about the Impact of Oppression of female characters in the novel.

1.4 Objectives of the Research

Based on both the state of the problem and the scope of the study above, there are objective of the study, They are :

1.4.1 To identify the violence received by the main character in Anna Campbell's novel "Untouched"

1.4.2 To analyze how the impact of oppression in Anna Campbell's Novel "Untouched".

1.5 Significances of the Research

The research in this novel is expected to provide readers with a meaning both from its theoretical significance and practical meaning :

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

Theoretically, the researcher hopes that this research can contribute to academic studies, especially in analyzing of terms literary works related to the feminism of women who experience oppression using feminism theory and can also be useful as a reference for readers who want to enrich their knowledge and to analyze the life concerned with Oppression in literary works, especially in the novel Anna Campbell.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

This analysis use as a reference for readers who interested in learning about feminism. This research used as a literature review related to further research on whether the same object or the like has the same

focus on oppression of women in the novel. The researcher also wants to motivate readers to be more critical in reading young adult literary works such as "Untouched" by providing this analysis.

1.6 Review Of Related Literature

In supporting this research, the researcher tries to find out about previous research that has a relationship with this research. Some of the previous studies follows :

First, the research conducted by Willy Reynald Posumah (2018) from the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Sam Ratulangi Manado, Department of English Literature entitled "Oppression of women described in the novel "The Girl On The Train" by Paula Hawkins" based on the analysis, the authors draw several conclusions as follows: first , in this novel tells the violence experienced by the main female character who is oppressed by conquest by classifying five faces consisting of; exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, cultural imperialism, so that from nature it has an impact on the physical and psychological experiences of the women characters in the novel.

Second, research conducted by Sri Wulandari (2012) from the Universitas Pesantren Tinggi Darul Ulum Jombang, in her the journal research entitled "The Oppression Against Women in Afghanistan Portrayed in Khaled Hosseini's "A Thousand Splendid Suns" by Khaled Hosseini" , This analysis focuses on five the type of oppression experienced by female characters. This oppression comes from their

husbands and the society in which they live. so that both Mariam and Laila fight oppression to determine their own lives.

Third studies conducted by Dhea Sukma Mahesa Putri (2019) from the Faculty of Teaching and Educational Sciences, Taman Siswa Yogyakarta Sarjana Wiyata University, Department Of Indonesian Language and Literature Education in her research entitled “ Penindasan terhadap Perempuan in the Novel “*Cantik Itu Luka*” by Eka Kurniawan” based on the analysis, the authors draw several conclusions as follows: first, in this novel the author examines the forms of oppression against women in the novel including non-physical violence, namely verbal violence, psychological violence, betrayal, discrimination, intimidation, and prostitution. Physical violence, namely in the form of torture. Sexual violence, in the form of rape. and The impact of oppression on women in Eka Kurniawan's novel *Cantik Itu Luka* includes physical impacts, namely pregnancy, and scratches. Psychological impacts, namely in the form of feelings of sadness, anger, hurt, and despair.

Fourth, research conducted by Wahyuni (2020) from the Universitas Balikpapan, in her the journal research Entitled “ Idiologi Patriarki Yang Tergambar Pada Roman *The Gift* Karya Daniell Steel Sebuah Kajian Feminisme”. This analysis focuses on patriarchal ideology that uses feminism literary criticism. The results showed that the patriarchal ideology of female characters depicted in the novel "The Gift by Danielle Steel" is in the form of actions in the domestic sector and the

public sector, namely oppression, discrimination and injustice. Some female figures surrendered and realized that as a child and as a wife, they must obey the orders of their husbands or fathers.

from the four previous researchers The similarity of my research, namely, the 3 studies above analyze the forms of oppression on women and the impact of that oppression. and the last one has a patriarchal ideology which discusses the oppression of women using patriarchal feminism.

1.7 Theoretical Basis

1.7.1.1 The Feminisme Theory

Patriarchy according to Bhasin (1996) is a domination system and male superiority, against women. Which is where an awareness of oppression and extortion of women in society, at work and in the family. In the patriarchy attached an ideology that states that men are higher than women, that women must be controlled by men, that women are part of male. Thus, social construction is created as control of women and men in full power control of this.

According to Arivia (2003:103) argues that the oppression of women occurs due to sexuality and the gender system developed by the patriarchal system. Radical feminists fight for violence against women.

In reality, this life causes the emergence of culture patriarchy. This patriarchal culture is a form of discrimination received by women based on culture. Which says that women should be controlled by men. So that to

do something, women must first ask permission from men, so that they can carry out their activities or work (Fakih, 2003:15).

1.7.2 Definition of Oppression

According to Cory & McAndless-Davis 2005: 30 Oppression is the use of force, threats or coercion to abuse or intimidate others. These behaviors can become habitual and create an imbalance of social or physical forces. This includes acts of verbal or threatening harassment, physical or coercive violence and can be repeated against a particular victim, which may be on the basis of race, religion, sex, sexuality or talent. A culture of oppression can flourish anywhere, from schools, workplaces, home life, and the environment. The Oxford English Dictionary defines "oppression" as "power subject to unfair treatment or control".

Oppression can occur because of political, economic, gender, racial, cultural, caste and religious prejudice and differences. In *Sex, Gender, and Society*, according to Ann Oakley, sex is a word that refers to the biological differences between men and women: differences seen in genes, differences related to the function of procreation. But gender is cultural: it refers to the social classifications of 'masculine' and 'feminine' (Oakley 1985: 16).

Oppression that occurs to someone mostly comes from the desire of men to control and have power. The same habits which, throughout history, have encouraged humans to try to conquer and subdue other groups or nations, and to oppress another class or group as the dominant

group, and also to encourage men to dominate and oppress women. In some cases, men feel the need to gain as much power and control as possible due to cultural domination in which, denying women the right to make decisions can make personal or group advantages and prevent women from directing their own lives.

1.7.3 The Forms Of Oppression

According to Iris Young (1990: 37) states that there are "Five Forms of Oppression" that occur as a result of oppression among others, Sexual Exploitation, Marginalization, Helplessness, and Violence.

1.7.3.1 Sexual Exploitation

The first is sexual exploitation. Young believed that this exploitation of exploitation occurs through the transfer of energy or labor from one established social group to the benefit of another. The exploitation of women consists in part in the systematic and uncontrolled transfer of power from women to men, Gender exploitation, in this case women, has several aspects, including; nurturing transfer of sexual energy to male (Young 1990:48).

Sexual exploitation is a threat to serve sexual desires, if you refuse, you will be threatened with viciousness. In this sense, exploitation means an act that is not good from another person, an activity that leads to something known as pornography, pornographic words and so on.

1.7.3.2 Marginalization

Marginal are people or groups whose work systems cannot or will not be used, who have the potential to experience severe material deprivation and even extermination (Young, 1990: 53). From the opinion expressed by the expert above, it can be concluded that the marginalization of women is indeed one of the practices of injustice that can befall women.

Marginalization is related to marginalization, exclusion, control over life, limited access, to the absence of access to the environment and social human rights. In general, the marginalization of women is an attempt to limit, control, or interfere with women by reducing or even eliminating women's rights in life so that women's position becomes marginalized.

Bhasin (1996: 5-10) mentions that there are several types of marginalization in women's lives which are generally controlled by men in patriarchal society. Among them are Control over women's sexuality and Control over women's movement, as follows:

1.7.3.2.1 Control over women's sexuality

Control over women's sexuality is shown with the obligation to provide sexual services to men according to the needs and desires of men. Male culture defines women as sexual objects for male enjoyment. Rape can be seen as an effective political tool. An action taken by the ruling class against members of the lower class who do not have power (Bhasin, 1996: 9).

1.7.3.2.2 Control over women's movements

The women's movement is all forms of controlling women's mobility and freedom. Restrictions and controls on women's movements aim to control women's sexuality, production, and reproduction. This can be done by restricting the practice of leaving the house, strict separation between the private and public spheres for women, and so on. (Bhasin, 1996: 9-10).

1.7.3.3 Helplessness

helplessness. Helplessness is an inhibition in the development of one's capacity, and exposure to disrespectful treatment due to the status occupied. Described negatively, powerlessness is a lack of authority, status, self-esteem and loss of respect (Young, 1990: 56).

Irish Marion Young said that helplessness is a condition where one party is not respected by the other without having the power to fight or to get justice. This condition occurs in the communist group where the lower status must follow the will of the ruling group. Which is a condition when an individual or group feels less control over certain events or situations, due to abuse of power, or others

1.7.3.4 Violence

According to Iris Young (1990: 61) oppression Violence which includes; physical violence, verbal violence and sexual harassment.

Attacking a person or group with the motive of hurting, humiliating, humiliating, or destroying that person or group. In this case, heavy beatings, murder and sexual violence occurred, Violence was the most obvious and frequent form of violence against women. Members of some groups live with the knowledge that they should fear random, unprovoked attacks on people or their property.

Jackman (2002) also proposes a generic definition of violence that focuses unequivocally on the injuriousness of actions, detached from their social, moral or legal standing. This definition provides a consistent, autonomous basis for identifying the full population of injurious social behaviors, purely on the basis of their indigenous behavioral attributes. It includes all actions that directly inflict injury as well as those that either threaten or result in injury. It specifies that injurious actions and outcomes may take many forms, immediate or delayed, certain or probabilistic. More significantly, this definition sets no constraints on the motivations of either the victim or the agent, and is agnostic about whether the behavior is unusual or commonplace and whether it meets with society repudiation, disinterest, acceptance or admiration. It thus provides a stripped-down template to identify all behavior that inflict, threaten, or cause injury in order to pursue new questions about violence in social life.

1.7.3.4.1 Verbal Violence

Verbal violence in personal relationships. When we think of violence, it often happens that only physical violence comes to our

minds. In the case of verbal violence the perpetrator does not intimidate his partner with blows, but humiliates her with words, destroys her self-confidence, manipulates, confuses and forces her, thus bringing her under his control. The purpose of all violence, thus that of verbal violence as well, is to obtain and maintain the power of the perpetrator above the other person or to revenge its loss. Men using verbal violence do not regard their partners as equal, their purpose is not the solution of a conflict or developing a common viewpoint, but the control over the woman.

Verbal violence is compatible with other forms of violence, including physical violence and psychological violence. For instance, in most bullying behaviors we do find all three variants of violence (and verbal violence seems to be the most essential form of violence to bullying – you can have no bullying without verbal threat).

1.7.3.4.2 Physical Violence

Physical violence is the use of physical force against someone, in a way that injures or endangers that person. Domestic abuse rarely starts at physical assault; perpetrators will use physical abuse when they feel they are being challenged

Physical violence is defined as “intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing harm.” Common physical acts of violence include being slapped, pushed, punched, kicked, pinched, whipped, or

beat with an object, choked, smothered, tied, burned, scalded intentionally, or used or threatened with a weapon.

1.7.3.4.3 Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. [Jensen and Gutek 1982]. Research nevertheless also shows that, despite this, women are more sensitive to sexual harassment, are more inclined to label even implicit forms of such behaviour as harassment, and their definitions are usually wider than men's. These gender differences are generally attributed to differences in women's and men's experiences, specifically to the fact that women encounter this type of behaviour more often than men [Dziech and Weiner 1984: 80; Paludi 1996: 5; Kalof et al. 2001].

1.7.4 Impact Of Oppression

The impact experienced by victims of bullying is not only a physical impact but also a psychological impact. Even in extreme cases such as incidents, the physical impact can result in death. According to Ratner (2013) in *The Psychology of Oppression*, it can be divided into two categories such as physical, impactful like pain and injury and psychological impactful like trauma and depression. The impact or influence itself affects the physical and psychological conditions of the oppressed.

1.7.4.1 Impact Of Physical Oppression

1.7.4.1.1 Injury

According to Graha & Priyo (2009; 45), injury is a disorder that occurs in the body that results in pain, heat, redness, swelling, and unable to function properly in muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, and bones due to excessive movement activities. which is the result of a hit or an accident.

1.7.4.1.1 Pain

Pain according to Rospond (2008) is an important sensation for the body. The sensations of sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch, and pain are the result of sensory receptor stimulation, provocation of pain sensory nerves produces a reaction of discomfort, distress, or suffering. And mechanism for the body that arises when the tissue is being damaged which causes the individual to react by moving the painful stimulus

1.7.4.2 Impact Of Psychological Oppression

1.7.4.2.1 Trauma

According to (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (2012: 2) stated that Trauma refers to experiences that cause intense physical and psychological stress reaction. Trauma results from an even, series of events, or set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or threatening and that has lasting adverse effects on the individual's functioning and physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being.

According to American Psychiatric Association (APA) (2013:271) explain that trauma is defined as when an individual person is exposed to actual or threatened death, serious injury, or sexual violence.

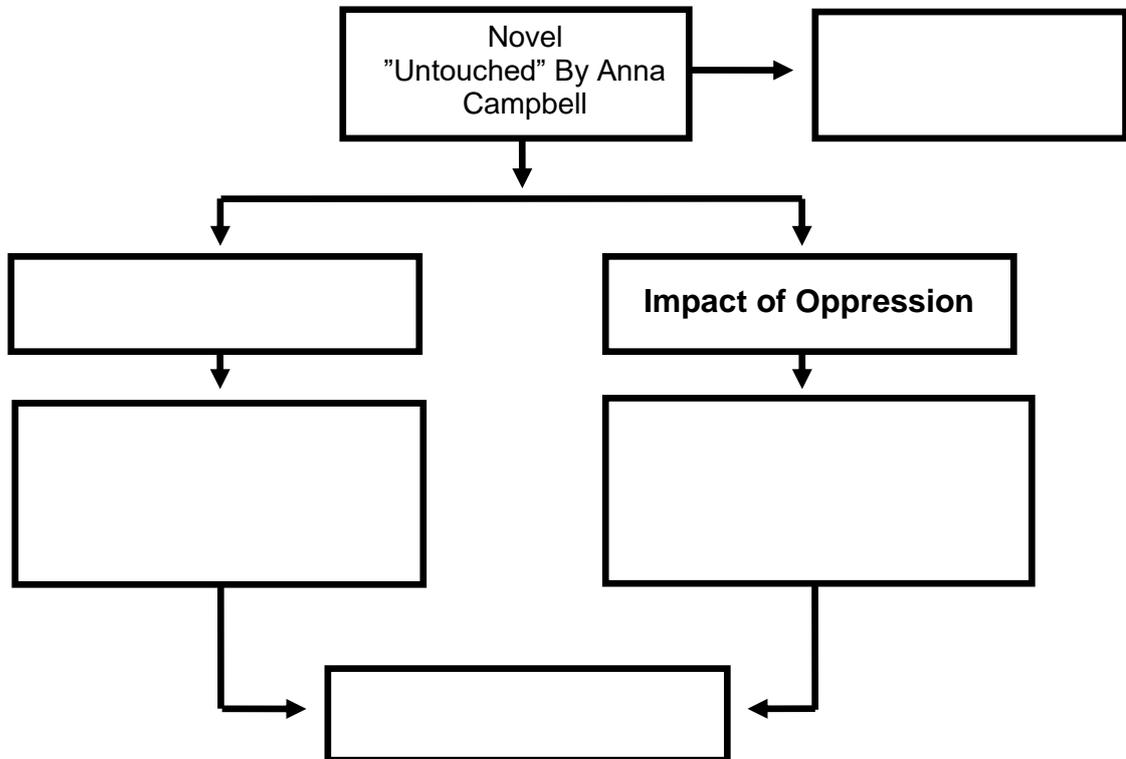
1.7.4.2.2 Depression

According to Kartono in Kurniawan(2017:2) stated Depression is resentful (pain, melancholy, vorgueness feeling) that pathological. It usually appears because inferior feeling, deep hurt, blameit self and psychological traumatic.

Depression is a mental health disorder characterized by a persistently depressed mood or loss of interest in activities, causing a significant reduction in the quality of daily life. The cause of depression is caused by several factors, including tension that comes from a combination of biological, psychological, and social condition. A growing body of research shows that this factor can cause changes in brain function, including abnormal activity of certain neural circuits in the brain.

According to Lubis (2009: 13) claimed that someone who have depression, mostly have interference that involve emotion condition, motivation, functional, and behavior followed by cognition. Depression as an interference mood that the characteristic is there is no expectation and hearth break, excessive powerless, that and cannot take a decision through an event, unable to concentration, have no spirit of life, always tense, and try to suicide.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



Based on the conceptual scheme above, the researcher wants to analyze Oppression in Anna Campbell's novel "Untouched" which consists of two problems, namely the form of oppression and the impact of oppression. The forms of oppression itself are Exploitation, Marginalization, Helplessness and Violence.

While the impact of oppression consists of Impact Of Physical Oppression and Impact Of Psychological Oppression using feminism theory.

1.9 Method and Technique

Methods are ways of understanding reality, systematic steps to analyze. In this study, to collect data which later can be explained the facts in the research objectives of the researcher's writing only used one method, namely the descriptive analysis method, which will be explained below:

1.9.1 Descriptive Method

Descriptive method can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing the condition of the subject or object in the study which can be people, institutions, society and others who are currently based on visible or what they are.

According to Nazir (1988: 63) in the Research Method Sample Book, descriptive method is a method of examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. The purpose of this descriptive research is to make descriptions, descriptions or paintings systematically, factually and accurately regarding the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated.

According to Sugiyono (2005: 21) states that the descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to make broader conclusions. It can be said that descriptive research is research that tries to describe a symptom, an event that is happening now or an actual problem.

1.10 Data Sources

In this study, researchers used two types of data sources, namely primary data and secondary data :

1.10.1 Primary Data

Primary data or main data in the novel "Untouched" by Anna Campbell was printed in the United States, in 2007, and has 568 pages. Taken is also data in the research process from the original source using appropriate data collection from the story in the novel "Untouched" by Anna Campbell.

1.10.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data Researchers use the literature study method used in literature studies where in the data collection process that refers to books, articles, journals, lecture materials and textbooks or theses from libraries, internet media related to behavioral theory that can help researchers in conducting research.

1.11 Techniques of Collecting Data

The reseracher has done four techniques to collect data in this research, there the techniques are as follow :

1.11.1 Library Research

The researcher search from several book to find various resources for getting clear explanation about definitions, theory and read some scripts to get deep to understanding in creating this research.

1.11.2 Reading Comprehension

The researcher read the novel "Untouched" to find the point important for analysis of the novel.

1.11.3 Internet Browsing

The researcher takes the relevant information and some data from the internet as reference for this research about the striving for freedom. The data can be in the form of journal, essay, Ebook, article, or pdf. The browsing process is done several times in this week.

1.12 Technique of Analysing Data

In this section, the researcher used several techniques of analysing the data, such as reading comprehension, classification, interpretation, and the last is explanation, each technique explained below:

1.12.1 Reading Comprehension

To analyze a novel, the researcher reads the novel entitled "Untouched" and understands what the novel is about.

1.12.2 Classification

In this part, the researcher tries to classify the content in the novel that related to the title.

1.12.3 Interpretation

The researcher interprets about the character in the novel and expression used by the author that related to the title.

1.12.4 Explanation

In this last section of technique of analyzing data, the researcher describe the data, give the clearer explanation and also put the evident.

1.12.5 Conclusion

For this the researcher can conclude that all the data that has been interpreted, so that the reader can more easily understand the research as well as its conclusions, this section will contain all very important aspects