

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature generally concerns with the relationship between society and individuals, individuals and events which take place within the individual circle (Wellek and Warren, 1977: 94). That is clear that literary work especially novel is made by an author for communicating his or her feeling to readers just like other work. The writer communicates to his or her readers and expresses the identities of their characters, such as feeling, idea, and experience.

According to Eagleton (1983:1) literature can be defined as 'imaginative' writing in the sense of fiction. It means that literature is an imaginative mindset which came from the sense of someone's imagination or the real events that may happen in the real life, of course, with its own tricky word. Beside, literature has its own soul and power that makes it different from other writing forms. One of the form of literature is novel. A novel is defined as a story consists of more than one event, contain a plot with characters, setting, theme, point of view, and also worldview of the character. There are so many cases that the researcher could analyze in a novel, such as the intrinsic and extrinsic matter, the theory, and some other factors. In this research, the researcher choosing to analyze the sexual harassment that occurred in the novel *"Thirteen Reasons Why"* by Jay Asher.

According to Cohen & Esturaro (2011: 211) sexual harassment is one of the offenses to sexual freedom, and the perpetrator may be any person, men,

women, and even the victim. However, what we would like to emphasize here is the contribution of the victim to the offense. As in the case of any crime, sexual harassment is also analyzed in criminology, the science that studies crime, criminality and their causes: the victim, social control of the criminal act, personality of the criminal and the way to insert him/her back into society.

“Thirteen Reasons Why” is a young adult novel written in 2007 by Jay Asher. It tells a story about a teenage girl named Hannah Baker who kills herself and leaves a set of cassette tapes which identify thirteen reasons and accordingly, twelve people from her high school who she considers responsible for her suicide. The novel addresses many issues that related to the teenager problem nowadays such as bullying, depression, commit-suicide, shaming and sexual assault. Hannah Baker was being sexually harassed by her classmates, and later raped by one of the famous student in their school. She’s gotten a bad reputation at school which made her mental health got worse. She gets inappropriate touch, stalk, and even rape. One of the reason why it happened because one of her friends had given her a ‘bad label’.

The characters created by Jay Asher in the novel *“Thirteen Reasons Why”* are related to each other, including the character of Hannah Baker and Clay Jensen. However, Hannah Baker with her sensitive character, she feels as the person who is always getting hurt. As the people around her who don’t care enough about each other. Underestimating bullying and letting things happen as if they are normal. Moreover, the idea of the novel itself comes from the true event by Jay Asher, the author himself.

Jay Asher is an American author of contemporary novels for young adults. He was born in Arcadia, California on September 30th, 1975. It took Asher around twelve years to sell his first book. *Thirteen Reason Why* is his debut novel which is a gripping tale of a young girl and the catalysts that drove her to commit suicide. The inspiration of that book came from the suicide attempt of his close relative. This young woman was the same age as Hannah Baker, the main character of the novel, when she made her suicide attempt, and so Asher used her state of mind and thoughts to help him illustrate it in the book.

The researcher finds out that nowadays there are a lot of sexual harassment cases that happened in our society. Nevertheless, there are still many victims of sexual harassment who are reluctant to report and tend to blame themselves. As a result, there's more and more cases arise due to a lack of understanding and response to the incidents of sexual harassment that occur. The reason of choosing this study is because the researcher would like to spread awareness to the reader, that there are many cases of sexual harassment happening among teenagers, and without them knowing, they might already be one of the victims as this harassment happens so often. The researcher could see in her own circumstances, the sexual harassment often happens, for example, whistling to someone when that person passes by, or looking at someone's body with a lewd expression. The researcher would like to describe to the readers how the acts of harassment could affect a person's mental and psychic to be as fatal as making them think about ending their life.

1.2 Statements of Problem

1. How are the forms of sexual harassment that portrayed in the novel “Thirteen Reasons Why” written by Jay Asher?
2. What does the impacts that the character get after being sexually harassed?

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope of a study explains the extent to which the research area will be explored in the work and specifies the parameters within the study will be operating.

Related to the topic, the researcher only focus on analyzing the sexual harassment that portrayed in the novel “Thirteen Reasons Why” by Jay Asher.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of analyzing the sexual harassment in the novel “Thirteen Reasons Why” are:

1. To identify the forms of sexual harassment that occurred in the novel *“Thirteen Reasons Why”*.
2. To describes the impacts that the character get after being sexual harassed.

1.5 Significances of the Study

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

The result of this study are expected to add insight and understanding of the novel “Thirteen Reasons Why” . This study is also expected to give motivated and interested the reader to read the literature works, especially novel.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

Practically, this study is expected to take care the social life of people in the world that they have to understand about how sexual harassment could affect someone in the worst possible way. Therefore, the researcher hoped that this study could contribute to reducing the number of sexual harassment cases that occur in society, especially in the youth environment.

1.6 Review of Literature

To support this study, the researcher try to look at the previous studies that related to this topic. The first one is by Felicia Indriyani (2019) about "*Hannah Baker's Egoistic Suicide in Jay Asher's Thirteen Reasons Why*". This research is discussing about things that affected Hannah Baker to commit suicide by using sociological approach of literature accordance to the Suicide theory of Emile Durkheim. The method used in this study is descriptive-analyzing method.

The researcher presents the egoistic suicide of Hannah Baker in three points, namely; 1) lack of social integration between Hannah Baker and her society, 2) lack of support from family and school, 3) Hannah Baker's final decision to commit suicide. Then, the second problem of this research is the effort made by Clay Jensen to prevent other potentials of another egoistic suicide.

Secondly, "*Bullying in the Novel 'Thirteen Reasons Why' by Jay Asher (Viewed from Behaviorism Theory)*" by Dwi Budidarma Sutrisno (2018). This study concludes that the novel consists of sensitive issues such as bullying and teen suicides. The researcher finds two problems, firstly is how are the forms of bullying presented in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why", which consists of indirect bullying, verbal bullying, physical bullying, cyber bullying, and sexual

bullying. Secondly is how does the effects of bullying toward Hannah in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why", which consists of social effect, emotional effect, academic effect, physical effect, and psychological effect. In order to analyze the problems, the researcher use qualitative method and descriptive method.

The study of sexual harassment is also discussed by Saryani Ade (2021) in her undergraduate thesis entitled "*Sexual Harassment in the Novel "Into the Water" by Paula Hawkins (Viewed from Psychological Approach).*" In this research, the researcher uses the psychological approach which the aim was to see the psychological condition of woman due to sexual harassment. The researcher discussed about the forms of sexual harassment that happened in the novel "Into the Water" and the impacts of the sexual harassment itself. Meanwhile, this research focuses on the main character in the novel, namely Jules Abbot as a victim of sexual harassment and becomes depressed then commits suicide. This research used the descriptive analysis method because it is describing the form of sexual harassment as well as the objects on it based in the novel.

The result of this study concludes that, sexual harassment in the novel "Into the Water" by Paula Hawkins includes of Physical Abuse, it consist of touch and kiss which is conducted by Robbie toward Jules Abbot. There's also Verbal Abuse which is consist of expression, mocking, and cuss by Robbie and Nell Abbot to Jules Abbot. Then, the impact of sexual harassment which includes depression, suicide, and trauma.

Based on the researches above, the researcher discovers that their study is different from others. The difference between the researchers above with this

research is, the first study has the different analysis, then the second study has a different analysis and approach, however the source of the researches above is similar with this study, which is the novel *Thirteen Reasons Why* by Jay Asher. And then, the third study focused on the form of sexual harassment that happened in the novel *Into the Water* by Paula Hawkins. However, in this study the researcher focuses more on how the forms of sexual harassment in the novel *Thirteen Reasons Why* and how are the impacts that affect the main character by using the psychoanalysis approach. The result of this study concludes that there are several acts of sexual harassment in the novel, including verbal harassment, non-verbal harassment, and physical harassment. Then, the impacts of the sexual harassment which includes the drastic changes, undeserve feeling, uncontrollable emotions, and suicidal thought. The researcher uses descriptive and analysis method by describing and analyzing the data based on the novel and giving explanation to each points.

1.7 Theoretical Base

1.7.1 The Psychoanalysis Approach

Study about psychology means a study about human mind and behaviors. Psychology and literature are related to each other as both deals with expression, thought, motivation, and human behaviors. Psychology can be used to study and describe things and phenomena in human life by applying the principles of psychology to literary works.

The theory of psychoanalysis was first introduced by Sigmund Freud (1856-1930). The psychoanalysis approach is a method of psychotherapy to treat mental

illnesses and neurological by using the technique of dream interpretation and free association. This was later expanded into a theory of personality.

In Freud's view, humans are strongly influenced by the past, the behavior and problems that arise in each individual are the implications of processes that occurred previously. Freud has a gloomy view of human life, for him humans are victims of the previous processes, do not have the freedom to choose and are only implementers of predetermined destiny.

Freud divides personality into three levels, namely *conscious*, *preconscious*, and *unconscious*. Conscious is related to the meaning of everyday life, including sensations and experiences, that anyone conscious about every event that they experience. Through the consciousness, the individual knows about who they are, what they are doing, where they are, what is happening around them, and how they get what they want.

The preconscious is in the middle between the conscious and the unconscious. It as a repository of memories that cannot be revealed quickly, but with the efforts, something can be recalled.

The unconscious is the highest level of mental life. It is the main focus in psychoanalytic theory which contains instincts or unpleasant experiences that are repressed. Although the individual is completely unconscious of the existence of these instincts, they are actively working to obtain satisfaction.

The three levels of personality above related to the problems of this research, that how the sexual harassment affects the mental and personality of the victim in the novel. How the victim really feels about the terrible experiences she had been

through, does she conscious about her behavioral and personality change or decided to repressed the whole experiences with the unconsciousness.

1.7.2 Forms of Sexual Harassment

According to Calub (2021:6), sexual harassment can be verbal (comments about a person's body, spreading sexual rumors, sexual remarks or accusations, dirty jokes or stories), physical (grabbing, rubbing, flashing or mooning, touching, pinching in a sexual way, sexual assault), or visual or non-verbal (display of naked pictures or sex-related objects, obscene gestures). Sexual harassment can happen to women and men, transgender and intersex persons, and those who are non-gender-conforming. It is not limited by sexual orientation.

1.7.2.1 Verbal Harassment

Verbal sexual harassment can be very hurtful and affect a victim just as seriously as physical and non-verbal harassment. Many times people who make jokes on a regular basis can cross the line with a person. If these jokes turn into constant forms of verbal harassment, a victim can report it as sexual harassment. (Calub, 2021).

Verbal harassment could be in the form of sexual comments, dirty jokes, or spreading sexual rumors. This type of harassment can happen anywhere.

1.7.2.2 Non-Verbal Harassment

Non-verbal harassment refers to the act of harassment that contains of non-verbal communication. Examples of gestures or non-verbal behaviors that might be considered sexual harassment are:

sexual looks such as leering and ogling with suggestive overtones, licking lips or teeth, winking or throwing kisses, holding or eating food provocatively, lewd gestures, such as hand or sign language to denote sexual activity, persistent and unwelcome flirting, staring at an individual or looking a person up and down (elevator eyes), following or stalking someone, and displaying sexually suggestive pictures. (Calub, 2021)

1.7.2.3 Physical Harassment

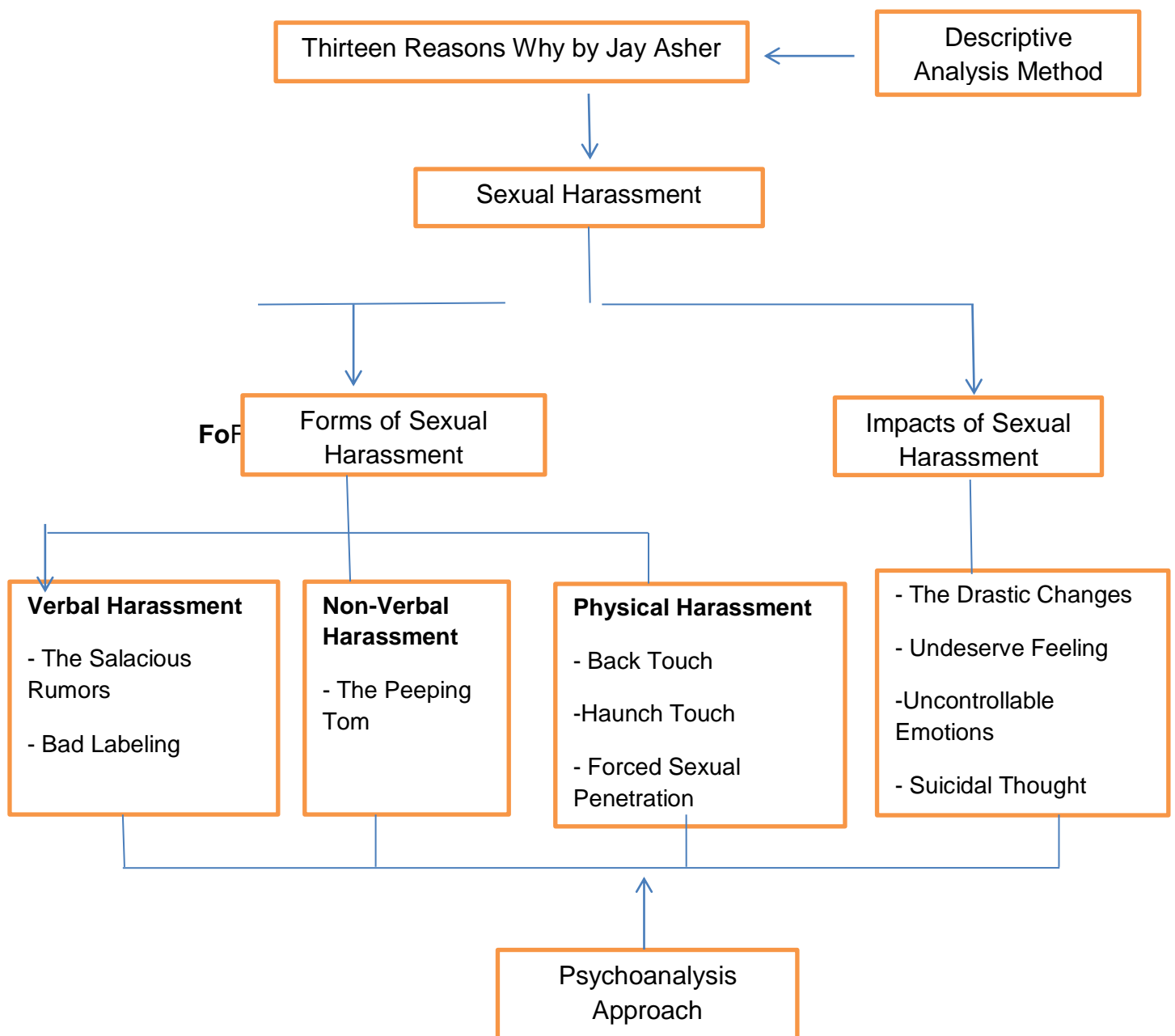
Unwanted physical contact can range from offensive behavior to criminal acts. While some might dismiss some of these behaviors as an annoyance, others will consider them to be sexual harassment. It should be stressed that all of these behaviors are inappropriate. Some examples of unwanted physical contact that might be considered sexual harassment are: inappropriate touch such as pinching, patting, stroking or brushing up against the body, giving a massage around the neck or shoulders, attempted or actual kissing or fondling, cornering or mauling, physical assault, coerced sexual relations, attempted rape, touching or rubbing oneself sexually around another person. (Calub, 2021)

1.7.3 Impacts of Sexual Harassment

The impact of sexual harassment can result in serious mental health problems. According to Shannon, Rospenda, and Richman in Choo and Ping (2021), first impact of sexual harassment is lowered self-esteem, which is a crucial aspect of one's well being. Secondly, depression, which is a frequent

experience amongst victims of sexual harassment (Campbell et al., 2008). Thirdly, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and fourthly is conducting substance abuse, then lastly is having suicidal tendencies, which range from infrequent to extreme thoughts of death (Einarsen and Nielsen, 2014).

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



Based on the conceptual scheme above, the researcher uses some steps to achieve the best result of the study. The researcher analyzed about the sexual harassment and what does the impacts toward the victim in the novel “Thirteen Reasons Why” by Jay Asher. The researcher uses descriptive and analysis method and psychoanalysis approach.

1.9 Method of the Research

On this study, the researcher use descriptive analysis method. Descriptive analysis method is a method of analysis by describing and analyzing the data and giving explanation. According to Loeb et al (2017) descriptive analysis characterizes the world or a phenomenon—answering questions about who, what, where, when, and to what extent. Whether the goal is to identify and describe trends and variation in populations, create new measures of key phenomena, or describe samples in studies aimed at identifying causal effects, description plays a critical role in the scientific process in general and education research in particular.

According to Gall, Gall & Borg in Nassaji (2015), “the goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened. Therefore, observation and survey tools are often used to gather data.”

1.10 Technique of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher divide technique collecting data in three techniques to collect data in this research, namely:

1.10.1 Library Research

In this research, the researcher reads some scripts and books which have similar object or focus to add some supporting things to improve this research.

1.10.2 Reading Comprehension

The reading comprehension in this collecting data is aimed to find the information that is very related to the topic. The researcher reads all pages of the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" to fully comprehend its story.

1.10.3 Internet Browsing

The researcher used the internet to browse useful information or anything related to this research that can help to analyze the whole story in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why".

1.11 Technique of Analyzing Data

The researcher uses a technique of analyzing data to analysis the data in the novel, they are:

1.11.1 Classification

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

1.11.2 Interpretation

In this section, the researcher continues to interpret the data based on the content in the novel.

1.11.3 Explanation

In this section, the researcher describes the data and gives a clearer explanation about the analysis, then related it with the theory using in this research.

1.11.4 Conclusion

In this section, the researcher will describe the conclusion with interpretations as a result of the analysis in this study.