

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Having a harmonious family and growing old together with loved ones is the dream of every couple, therefore many couples decide to get married to make this dream come true. However, not a few of them know that the purpose of “marriage is a legal bond between two people by establishing their rights and obligations between them, their families and society in a legal and social union” (Britannica, 2023: para 1).

Rights and Obligations themselves have an important role in marriage, and not a few of the couples underestimate them so that they have a negative impact on relationships and families, for example loss of commitment, partners do not respect each other, treat partners badly, then violence occurs. Ignoring the rights and obligations of husband and wife can lead to domestic violence. Feeling unappreciated or ignored, triggers feelings of unhappiness and dissatisfaction leading to violence. One of the bad behaviors in marriage is violence, causing separation or divorce. Tulangow, D. S. et al (2022: 2) states that “there are many causes of divorce, one of which is domestic violence (domestic violence), both physical and psychological violence”.

Domestic violence is a bad act against someone, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the scope of household. This can happen to anyone, not limited to age, gender, social status, or religion.

Office on Violence against Women (2023: para 1) explains that “domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior which can be in the form of physical, sexual, emotional, economic, psychological, or technological actions or threats of action or other coercive behavior patterns that affect other people in couple relationship. Domestic violence is more prone to occur to women, based on data from the Komnas Perempuan (2020: para 19) stating that “as many as 90.4% of victims of domestic violence are women”. Some of the common causes of domestic violence are the personality and psychological conditions of the husband and wife, financial problems, parenting problems, relationships with extended family or in-laws, environmental and cultural influences, and gender inequality. Domestic violence can have a negative impact on victims and their families, such as experiencing physical pain, mental pressure, decreased self-confidence and self-esteem, trauma and fear.

The above phenomena have made researchers interested in examining how far and to what extent domestic violence can occur, but this research does not have a broad scope like that experienced in many communities. Researchers only examine the phenomenon of domestic violence in a small scope. This scope will be taken from a novel entitled *It ends with Us* by Colleen Hoover.

The novel *It Ends With Us* by Colleen Hoover was chosen as the object of this research in order to contribute to educating people through literary works about the impact of domestic violence, and how to behave in overcoming it. Novels that contain the story of a person's life with other people around him with different character traits from one another. Romance genre novel, set in the city of Boston. The theme of domestic violence against women is clearly seen in this novel. The

novel tells about Lily Bloom, who is a young college graduate living in Boston, has a violent childhood from her father who was abusive towards her mother and herself. Now Lily has to experience the same thing as her mother, having a husband who is abusive and unable to control his anger. The past events that she has passed have taught her to be able to overcome the violent behavior of her husband.

Based on this explanation, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the novel *It Ends with Us*, in order to learn and understand the domestic violence that happened to the protagonist so that can take appropriate action if have experiences violence in the future.

This research will be examined using Tulangow's theory (2022: 6) which states that “there are many causes of divorce, one of which is domestic violence (domestic violence), both physical and psychological violence. Physical violence includes: hitting, torturing, abuse using objects that cause physical injuries and Psychological violence includes: scolding, saying harsh and dirty words”.

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method Creswell (2012: 274) whose purpose is to explain in detail what and how domestic violence occurs in the novel. The results to be obtained in this study are an overview of human behavior towards domestic violence and how they do it and how the effects of domestic violence occur.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem, it appears that there are two major problems with this study :

1. What are domestic violence types in Coolen Hoover's Novel *It ends with us*?
2. How the effects of domestic violences on the protagonist in Coolen Hoover's Novel *It ends with us*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problems of the study mentioned above, this study aims to reach the study's objectives as follows.

1. To find out the types of domestic violence in Coolen Hoover's Novel *It ends with us*.
2. To know how the effects of domestic violences on the protagonist in Coolen Hoover's Novel *It ends with us*.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is to discuss what and how the domestic violence occur. To avoid a broader analysis, this study focuses only on the types of domestic violence and how the effects of domestic violence on protagonis in novel *It ends with us*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

1.5.1 For Readers

This research can help improve literary studies, especially literary research. Research that discusses domestic violence in the novel *It ends with us*. This research is very useful for readers, especially for readers who consume and enjoy the novel *It*

ends with us. so that readers can understand what domestic violence is like, how to the effect domestic violence if it occurs.

1.5.2 For the Researcher

Researchers can also obtain significance in this study. They will improve their skills, strategies in conducting research, and knowledge about domestic violence.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Violence

The World Health Organization (WHO) provides the definition of violence as “intentionally manifested action, coercion, empowerment against oneself and others to cause injury, death, shock or being abandoned (World Health Organization, 2021).

2.2 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a type of abusive relationship. Abusive relationships do not involve trust, respect and consideration for the other person. The relationship is characterized by disrespect, mistreatment, or physical violence. Tulangow, D. S. et al (2022: 2) explains that “Domestic violence which is also known as domestic abuse, battering, or family violence is defined as physically injurious assault by highlighting the interrelated range of abusive, coercive, controlling behaviours, causing psychological, sexual or physical harms, which often accompany or precede the use or threat of physical force”.

Pingley in Kemthong (2021: 1) mainly explains “that domestic violence is a problem where someone in a family harms or neglects another person. This can happen between spouses, children, relatives, or any other people who live in the same household. Domestic violence can have a big impact on the happiness of everyone in the family, especially children”.

According to Kemthong (2021: 2) “domestic violence is usually caused by disagreements between a husband and wife. They may not realize that their actions are causing problems for other people in the family, especially their children. It's true

that domestic violence does happen because it affects everyone in the family”. English et al & Kertesz et al. in Kemthong (2021: 3) indicate that “violence in a family is often caused by several factors, including the offender's history of violence in their own childhood. This makes them likely to behave in a violent way in the present. In other words, domestic violence is any behavior the purpose of which is to gain power and control over a spouse, partner, or intimate family member. Domestic violence in marriage is conducted by husband to his wife”.

2.3 Types of Domestic Violence

The criteria for inclusion in the study required that participants in this study had to be in a physically abusive relationship or had to have been in such a relationship during the six months prior to the study, as mentioned earlier. The range of abuses that “women may suffer is wide and can include physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence, as well as stalking, forced isolation in the home and other controlling behaviours” (Tulangow, D. S et al, 2022:2). Domestic violence generally occurs in the form of the following types of abuse: physical, emotional, verbal, sexual. These four types of domestic violence experienced by women are discussed in the following sections:

2.3.1 Physical Violence

Physical violence can be controlled or impulsive and consists of physical attacks. These assaults result in injuries ranging from “bruising, blistering, burning and puncturing to deep cuts, cracked ribs or broken bones. Constant blows to the head can lead to serious head injuries that often go undetected and untreated. Some perpetrators will ensure that they injure parts of the body that are not normally

visible, such as the torso, rather than risk leaving marks on the face or limbs” (Tulangow, D. S et al, 2022:2). Not only does physical abuse cause physical harm, but it can also “lead to mental health difficulties, including an increased risk of suicide attempts as well as a greater risk of psychiatric disorders as post-traumatic stress and anxiety disorders, substance abuse disorders, dissociative disorders, mood disorders, and depression. Such mental health issues can also lead to antisocial behaviour, specifically aggressive antisocial behaviour for those who are physically abused versus more general antisocial behaviour for those who experience neglect” (Braga et al in Rodriguez, 2020:4).

2.3.2 Emotional Violence

According to (Capezza et al in Sriavastav, 2021: 10) “Emotional violence is a technique used to exert power over another person by criticizing, humiliating, blaming, or otherwise manipulating them with their emotions. In general, a relationship is considered emotionally abusive when a pattern of abusive language and bullying actions wears down a person's self-esteem and jeopardizes their mental health. Additionally, while mental or emotional violence is most prevalent in dating and married relationships, it can occur in any relationship, including those between friends, relatives, and coworkers”. One of the most difficult types of violence to identify is emotional abuse. It may be covert and deceptive or overt and manipulative. Nevertheless, victims experience a reduction in their self-confidence as a result, which makes them question their own beliefs and reality. Emotional abuse is usually used to exert authority over the victim by discrediting her, isolating her, and silencing her. Survivors end up feeling bound. Often, they are too hurt to stay in the

relationship, but also often too afraid to leave. Therefore, the circle never stops until something is over.

Emotional violence can also occur “when the abuser puts his partner in a position where she has to earn his favour through her submissive behaviour, like a misbehaving child. Intentional exclusion from family, friends, and neighbours is another type of emotional abuse” (Tulangow, 2022:2).

2.3.3 Verbal Violence

Verbal Violence is a form of emotional abuse where a person uses words to instil fear in others and gain control over them. According to Karakurt G and Silver KE (2013:804) “Verbal violence is happens when someone uses their words to attack, dominate, ridicule, manipulate, and/or demean another person, which negatively affects that person's mental health. To control and dominate others, a person uses verbal abuse. Calling names, criticizing, highlighting, and threatening are all examples of verbal abuse”.

2.3.4 Sexual Violence

Sexual violence does not only occur in intimate relationships, but also in the family, between colleagues and friends or may be committed by strangers. Most sexual harassment is “perpetrated by people the victim knows or trusts. Several studies have indicated women's discomfort regarding certain sexual acts expected by their partners, while continuing to comply with these behaviours, because they see it as an obligation towards their partners” (Tulangow, D. S. et al, 2022: 2). According to Ocviyanti et al (2019: 90) “Victims of sexual harassment experience unwanted sexual behavior that disturbs them. Behaviors that are categorized as types of sexual

harassment include coercion of sexual acts, demeaning attitudes towards the perpetrator's sexual orientation, requests for sexual acts that the perpetrator prefers, and sexual speech or behavior. These acts may occur directly or indirectly”.

2.4 Domestic Violence Effect

These range from physical health impacts to psychological and emotional problems. Idris et al (2018: 87) states that “battered women are not the only people who suffer the damage inflicted by domestic violence. children are commonly found in cases of violence and are particularly vulnerable to the long-term effects of family violence, just like the mothers themselves”. According to Obaegu (2019: 3) The impact of domestic violence can be devastating to individuals, families, and society as a whole. Some of the effects include:

2.4.1 Physical health consequences

Domestic violence can cause a range of physical health problems, such as chronic pelvic pain, vaginal infections, menstrual pain, sexual dysfunction, urinary tract infections, and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

2.4.2 Sexual and reproductive health problems

Women who experience intimate partner abuse are more likely to have gynaecological problems and may face difficulties in their reproductive and sexual health. These can include unwanted pregnancy, induced abortion, miscarriage, stillbirth, premature labour, low birth weight, and neonatal death.

2.4.3 Psychological and emotional impact

Domestic violence can have severe psychological and emotional consequences. Victims may develop mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and low self-esteem. They may also experience sleep difficulties, eating disorders, emotional distress, and changes in behaviour and cognition. Because emotionally exploited people often worry about how others see them and whether they really like them, emotional abuse can also affect friendships.

Victims eventually stop making friends and feel that no one cares about them. In addition, emotional abuse can cause many health problems, including depression and anxiety, stomach ulcers, heart palpitations, eating disorders, and insomnia. When emotional abuse is prolonged and intense, a person can lose all sense of self, often without leaving marks or scars. Moreover, the wounds are hidden behind doubt, helplessness, and self-hatred, making them invisible to others.

In fact, there is evidence that psychological abuse has similar consequences to physical abuse. Victims gradually lose confidence in themselves as a result of accusations, physical intimidation, name-calling, criticism, and gaslighting. At some point, victims may not be able to see themselves objectively. The victim may end up developing internal criticism and begin to agree with the perpetrator. Once this happens, most victims become trapped in abusive relationships, believing that they will never be good enough for anyone else.

2.4.4 Impact on children

Children raised in families where domestic violence is present are at risk of developing a range of behavioural and emotional disorders. They may develop aggressiveness, anxiety, and increased difficulty in socialising with others. Exposure to domestic violence may also increase their risk of becoming perpetrators or victims of violence in the future.

2.4.5 Social and societal impacts

Domestic violence has a ripple effect throughout society. It places an undue burden on women's mental and psychological health, leading to high levels of stress, fear, and anxiety. It also contributes to the continuity of violence from one generation to the next. In addition, domestic violence can strain social relationships, disrupt family dynamics, and negatively impact the well-being of society. Overall, domestic violence has far-reaching implications for individuals, families and communities, affecting physical health, mental well-being, reproductive and sexual health, and economic stability. It is critical to address and prevent domestic violence through education, counselling and support services.