

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

During the colonial period, women were considered very weak, so they were forced to satisfy sex. Susila (2019: 1) said that women had a position as a subaltern subject or received discriminatory treatment from groups that had power in the colonial period so that if they refused to fulfill the sexual needs of the soldiers, they would be tortured and still have to serve the greed of the invaders. The situation of women, especially teenagers, was very apprehensive. They had to give up their virginity by force and for human beings who were inhuman. The colonialists deliberately provided a place for them to commit indecent acts with innocent women. They were forced to serve tens or even hundreds of men in one day. There was no resistance that could be done because women were considered not to have the power as men.

Women are synonymous with gentle nature. Therefore, women must be looked after properly. Sugihastuti & Suharto (2016: 64) said that stereotypes of women are soft, beautiful, emotional, and motherly, while men have the power, rational, and mighty. In fact, various cross-cultural studies show that it is this kind of dichotomy that causes women to always be subordinated. Therefore, the cases of harassment or violence are always associated with stereotypes like this. In addition, if women experience harassment they are blamed for not taking care of themselves. Women only function to serve their husbands; therefore, this stereotype assumes that education for women is secondary. Stereotypes like this form the basis of religious and cultural rules in society.

Women are creatures full of tenderness and do not have strong power like men, so they are given housework and serve their husbands for those who are already married. Perceptions like this are the thoughts of ancient society that made women's status below men. Meanwhile, another concept is the concept of gender. According to Ainiyah (2017: 100), there is a difference in a trait that is inherent in both men and women. Women are known for their gentle nature, full of affection, graceful, beautiful, polite, emotional, motherly, and need attention. Meanwhile, men are known for their strong, hard, rational, mighty, fierce nature, and are essentially protective. Based on some of these perceptions, women tend to be targets of crime, especially sexual crimes. They are considered to have no power to fight because they have a gentle nature that makes men have the courage to commit various crimes against women.

Violence is a form of criminal behavior that is not wearing and can hurt others. According to Novita (2019: 40), violence is an act committed by another party, with individual or more actors, and can cause misery for the party being targeted. The phenomenon of violence in society's social life often makes women the main object of acts of violence that occur. With the hope that readers can take lessons from phenomena that occur in society, authors often raise this issue in a literary work. A literary work basically contains social behavior through its characters. There are many characters that can be described by characters in literary works, one of which is violence that occurs in the reality of people's lives, as well as that which lives in the imagination of the author in his literary works.

It was these various oppressions and violence experienced by women which then encouraged the emergence of the feminist movement aimed at women in order

to realize equal rights like men. Sugihastuti & Suharto (2016 : 18) stated that the feminist movement emerged in the 60s in the United States. In a lexical sense, feminism is a women's movement that demands full equality of rights between women and men. This feminist movement elicited a very good response among women, because it fought for freedom for women in politics, education, work, and other things that are usually done by men.

The novel as a form of literary work can be used as a medium for conveying the voice of society. The description of the construction contained in the novel also influences literary works. The embodied form of fiction is of course not purely a picture of society as a whole (real). However, with the addition of the development of the author's storytelling style which involves his imagination, a work of fiction is created. According to Santoso novel is a fictional story that presents deep and ever-changing aspects of people's lives and is a meaningful dynamic unity. Novels are often researched in various disciplines, one of which is feminist literary criticism. This criticism takes issue with the longstanding ideology in which men predominate. This study certainly focuses on a feminist perspective which criticizes stereotypes of women which give rise to social stigma if challenged will result in conflict according to the understanding of patriarchal society (Nafia & Dewi, 2022: 12).

One of the novels that tells about gender roles and the violence that women receive is *Cantik Itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan. This novel is one of the many literary works that take on a colonial setting with the issue of women. This novel describes women in general during the colonial era, forced and forced to become prostitutes when Japan ruled the country. This novel reveals the dark side of not only Japan's pre-position, but also post-independence. Women do not necessarily get independent; they still have to fight for justice. *Cantik Itu Luka* is the best-selling novel of all time,

even 20 years after its first release. The novel is a multi-generational epic that follows the life of an Indonesian family during the 20th century, and explores themes such as history, politics, colonialism and gender. The premise presented by Kurniawan is quite simple, about a grudge covered in horror, mystical, supernatural and not forgetting to touch on human issues.

Being a prostitute with four children without a marriage and the negative stigma of the Halimunda community has not stopped the protagonist by the name of Dewi Ayu from trying to improve her life through her child. However, the same thing, even more terrible than his own life, was experienced by his four daughters. In the novel *Cantik Itu Luka*, the novelist, Eka Kurniawan seems to want to tell that war can degrade women and that the image of women is always portrayed as weak without being able to put up a fight.

Gender-based violence against women is a topic that is often discussed in literary works, including in the novel *Cantik Itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan. This novel describes various violence experienced by women, both physically and psychologically, sexual violence, and sexual harassments, and how these women struggle to maintain their dignity and honor. Social, cultural and economic backgrounds also influence the occurrence of gender based violence.

Gender-based violence against women is a pervasive problem that affects millions of women around the world. It is a deeply rooted issue that has been present in various societies for centuries and continues to be prevalent today. In Eka Kurniawan's novel *Cantik Itu Luka*, the issue of gender-based violence against women is explored through the experiences of various female characters.

The novel is set in Indonesia and focuses on the lives of several women who have been subjected to various types of violence and abuse. One of the main

characters, Dewi Ayu, is a young woman who is forced into prostitution after being sold by her own father. Through the experiences of the main characters, Kurniawan sheds light on the various forms of gender-based violence that women face in Indonesian society. This includes sexual violence, domestic violence, and violence perpetrated by the state.

In this research, the researcher examines the types of gender-based violence against women that are explored in *Cantik Itu Luka* and discuss how Kurniawan's novel contributes to the wider conversation on gender-based violence and women's rights in Indonesia.

1.2 Problem Identification

Based on the above background, the formulations of the problem in this study are:

1. What types of Gender-Based Violence are found in Eka Kurniawan's novel *Cantik Itu Luka*?
2. How are the types of Gender-Based Violence revealed in the novel under the research?

1.3 Objective

The objectives are as follows:

1. To identify the types of Gender-Based Violence in Eka Kurniawan's novel *Cantik Itu Luka*.
2. To analyze how the types of Gender Based Violence are revealed in the novel under the study.

1.4 Scope

Based on the description of the research background, the writer feels need to limit the problems of the study. This study is limited to Gender-Based Violence against women in the novel *Cantik Itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan. In this case the

sociological study of the novel *Cantik Itu Luka* would be focused and limited to the discussion of violence in the types of gender-based violence covering direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence.

1.5 Significance

The results of this study are expected to be useful for many people. There are two forms of benefits expected from this research:

1. Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to increase knowledge and insight regarding the study of Indonesian literature, especially with the sociology of literature approach. The research results can construct Gender-Based theory Violence in the study of the sociology of literature. In addition, this research is also expected to contribute to the theory of sociology of literature, especially Gender-Based Violence against women committed by the main character of the novel *Cantik Itu Luka*.

2. Practical Significance

It is hoped that this research can be used as a means to understand Gender-Based Violence against the main female character in the novel *Cantik itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan as well as material for consideration and input in other studies which are studied using the study of the sociology of literature. This research can be continued by other researcher regarding Gender-Based characteristics Violence against women committed by the main character in the story.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEWS

2.1 Sociology of Literature

Literature and the social reality of society are two things that cannot be separated because literature is produced and structured from various changes that reality. Reality in literature is a perspective of the creator in denying or exploring the social reality that surrounds his life. Thus, literature is a social portrait that represents the reality of society that has occurred in a unique way according to the interpretation and ideology of the author.

Sociology of literature is an objective and scientific study of human beings in society and of society and social processes. Sociology examines how society grows and develops by studying social institutions and economic problems, similarity, politics, and others (Semi, 1989: 52). Swingewood (2012: 1) defines sociology as a scientific and objective study of humans and society, the study of institutions and social processes. In the opinion of Damono (1979: 2) Sociology of literature is an approach to literature that considers social aspects. Another opinion expressed by Semi (1989: 52) sociology of literature is a sociological study of a literary work.

This sociological study has three classifications as expressed by (Semi, 1989: 53) namely:

- a. Sociology of the author: that is concerned about social status, political ideology, and others that concern the author himself.

- b. Sociology of literary works: namely the problem with a literary work, what is the subject of the conclusion is about what is implied in the work literature and what is the purpose or message to be conveyed,
- c. Sociology of literature: concerned with readers and influence social towards society.

Based on the classification above, it can be obtained that sociology literature which is an approach to literature by considering social, diverse and complex aspects concerning the author, his work, and his readers. Sociological studies are based on the understanding that every cultural fact is born and develops in certain socio-historical conditions. The production system of works of art, especially literary works, is produced through meaningful interrelationships, in this case the subject creator and society. Analysis of sociology of literature does not intend to legitimize the nature of facts into the world of imagination. Sociological goals literature is to increase understanding of literature in relation to society, explaining that fiction is not contrary to reality. Literary works are not merely individual symptoms, but also social phenomena (Ratna, 2003: 11).

According to Ratna (2003: 332) there are several things that must be considered why literature has a close relationship with society and thus must be examined in relation to society, as follows:

- a. Literary works are written by authors, told by storytellers, copied by copyists, while the three subjects are members of society,
- b. Literary works live in society, absorb aspects of life that occur in society, which in turn are also functioned by public,
- c. The medium of literary works, both oral and written, is borrowed through the competence of society, which itself contains social problems,

- d. Unlike science, religion, customs and other traditions, literature contains aesthetics, ethics, even logic.
- e. Society clearly has an interest in these three aspects, the same as society, literary works are the essence of inter subjectivity, society finds its self-image in a work.

The relationship between literary works and society, both as negation and innovation and affirmation, is clearly an essential relationship. Literary works have an important task, both in their efforts to become pioneers of renewal and to provide recognition of a phenomenon social. In accordance with its essence, as a source of aesthetics and ethics, literary works cannot be used directly. As a source of aesthetics and ethics, literary works can only suggest. Therefore, the model approach is understood with the hope that there will be changes in people's behavior. If it is no longer possible for humans to seek truth through logic, science, even religion, then this is expected to occur in literary works.

According to Soekanto (1993: 104-105) society is a totality of people who are interdependent and who develop a culture alone. Although the use of the term community is very vague, this can be considered as an indication of human nature which always wants to live together with other people. The use of the term society cannot be separated from values, norms, traditions, interests, and so on. Therefore, the notion of society cannot be separated from culture and personality. Whether we realize it or not, a literary work is created by the author for enjoyed by others.

Those other people are readers or connoisseurs of literature, namely people who are both inside and outside the culture that surrounds them. This is due to the close relationship between the author as a creator and the reader as a connoisseur of literature. Authors are members of society, their success is determined by the existence of society as parties who enjoy literary works. Sumardjo (1982: 53) also

states that the size of the role of literature in the society of the nation itself much is determined by the role consumers of literature in the nation's society. Literature that developed among the slave class, for example, is unlikely to have an important role in the lives of other groups of people. On the other hand, literary works that are read by high-ranking government officials will play a significant role in other groups of society.

According to Damono (1979: 1) literature displays a picture of life and life itself is a social reality. In this sense, life includes the relationship between society, society and people, between people, between events that occur in a person's mind which often become literary material is a reflection of a person's relationship with other people or society. Therefore, literary works are not merely individual symptoms, but also social phenomena because the aim of the sociology of literature is to get a complete, complete and thorough picture of the mutual relations between writers, literary works and society.

Problems that occur in society are material for the author. The higher the sensitivity of the author, the more reflected the problems that arise or occur in society. If there is an author who pays little attention to social aspects in his literature, it does not mean that he does not raise social issues, but rather that the author's departure creates something different. This happens because the author is concerned with consumers who are entertaining. It is different with literary authors "authors who are concerned with the nature of literature or life" will present more problems of the nature of human life, such as societal anxiety becomes the anxiety of the authors. So are the hopes, their sufferings, their aspirations also become part of the person the author. This means that what the author sees will be precipitated, selected, and finally poured into a literary work. Based on the description above, it

can be concluded that every literary work will present problems that develop in society. If an author is sensitive to his environment, it is more likely that literary works reflect his society.

Based on the description above, the researchers use the sociology of literature as an approach in this research because the Gender-Based Violence contained in the novel *Cantik itu Luka*. This means that the sociological approach leads the investigation by relating how social aspects the individuals, leading them to violence. The sociological approach explains how relationships cause frustrations and problems that lead people to react by violence. In other words, the specific issues of violence, can be seen through a sociological approach, are triggered by society's expectations, norms, and stereotypes that later forms an individual's perspective and actions where violence becomes one of their ways of dealing with such expectations.

2.2 Feminism

Feminism is one of the most important theories, and shows a strong influence on the development of the literary criticism approach as a theory that is new and contains a feminist concept, often misunderstood and seen as a theory contrary to values and norms. Sikana (2005: 279) states that Feminism is the struggle of women to get the same status as men and ask for old rights sidelined by history. This theory makes use of its main concepts, and the difference between these concepts needs to be understood. The basic concept of this approach is feminist, female, and feminine. Feminism is defined as a political issue and position, femaleness (women) is defined as physical or biological, and femininity (femaleness) defined as the desired behavior by society. Sikana (2005:290) which explains that feminist literary criticism has several principles, namely biological aspects, psychological aspects, and social aspects.

2.3 Violence

The term violence (violence) is etymologically derived from the Latin "vis" which means strength, greatness, awesomeness, and violence and "latus" which means to bring. From this term means "vislatus" means to bring strength, greatness, awesomeness, and violence. As seen from the terminological meaning, it means an act committed by a group of people that causes injury or death to another person or group or causes physical damage to goods (Setiadi and Kolip, 2011: 358).

In general, referring to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, violence can be defined as an act of a person or group of people that causes injury or loss of a person's life or can cause physical damage or other people's property. According to Khoiriyah (2014: 114), violence is the forced use of physical force against people or objects. Meanwhile, social violence is violence committed against people and goods because these people and goods belong to certain social categories.

Setiadi and Kolip (2011: 358) define violence as an attack or physical abuse against someone, or an attack, destruction, destruction that is very hard, rough, cruel, and vicious on property or something that could potentially belong to someone. Meanwhile, Setiadi and Kolip (2011: 358) use analysis based on psychological aspects. He defines violence as the cause of the discrepancy between the potential and the actual. Setiadi and Kolip (2011: 358-359) divide two types of violence based on indications of the definition of violence, namely:

1. Violence in the narrow sense refers to actions in the form of attacks, destruction, self-destruction (physical) of a person or property or something that potentially belongs to someone else. Therefore, violence refers to physical actions that are personal; meaning refers to a specific person or group that is carried out intentional, direct, and actual.

2. Violence in a broad sense refers to physical or psychological acts committed by a person or a group of people, either intentionally or unintentionally, directly or indirectly, personal or structural. What is meant by structural violence is violence that occurs in social structures, such as oppression by authoritarian states, systems that make social life unfair, and so on.

Khoiriyah (2014: 114-115) further explains Physical violence is real violence that can be seen and felt by the body. Forms physical violence can be in the form of deprivation of health or normal bodily abilities, up to the loss of one's life; for example, persecution beatings, and killings. Psychological violence is violence the target is spiritual or soul so that it can reduce, even takes away the normal abilities of the soul, for example, lies, indoctrination, threats and pressure. Structural violence is violence perpetrated by individuals or groups by using the system, law, economy, or customs that exist in society. Individual violence is violence perpetrated by individuals against one or more individuals, for example, theft, beatings, and abuse. Collective violence is violence that done by many individuals or humans. An example is student brawls and clashes between villages.

In the analysis of psychological aspects, the knowledge of psychology itself is very important because it becomes a tool and basis for studying the character (character) in a literary genre. There are two branches of psychology that can be seen in the field of literature, namely the psychology of the author and the psychology of the characters involved in a literary work such as plays, short stories, novels, poetry and others. Aspects of psychology in a literary work consist of five parts, one of which the author examines regarding the psychology of character (character), taste, and feeling pressure. This goes hand in hand with the opinion of Sikana (2005: 294) that this psychological aspect focuses psychology in literary works described by the

author through psychology characters in a work. This includes character thoughts (characters), imagination, desire character (character), taste, pressure feelings, soul and all that is born from the heart and words of the character (character) chosen later.

There is a difference in feelings in the character of men and women. Female character describe as soft as silk, very sensitive compared to men who are more rough and insensitive. Likewise in a novel there is a character thought (character) in the novel. According to the Ministry of National Education (2008: 1073) "Thought is process, way, act of thinking." The thought of this character's character is also in line with Sikana's opinion (2005: 295) in which she claims, "What is expressed and implied in character thinking are their emotions, actions and reactions to other traits. That's what studied in a drama from a psychological aspect."

The psychological aspect is related to taste. The flavors described by author in the novel between one character and another, this is in line in the opinion of Ghazali (1980: 98) in which he states that taste is a kind of measure of what we are use it when you think something is good or bad. Flavors are affected by several factors, namely: first, the taste is influenced by heredity. If there are two children in one family, one child likes the color of the clothes lively, while the other likes soft colors. If we know the children well, we can see that their tastes are closely related each. So, that taste is influenced by innate. Second, taste influenced by age. What's good for 3 year olds is different what's good for an 18 year old. So, flavors can be influenced by age development. Third, taste is influenced by the environment in which we live. The taste of the Indonesian nation is very different from the taste of the western nation. For example taste of food or clothing. Fourth, flavors are influenced by yang mode ongoing. What was considered good before is different

from what is considered good today. In the past, many girls use *kebaya* clothes, but now wearing *kebaya* is considered ancient.

The psychological aspect is related to feeling pressure in life there are so many problems that put pressure on someone's feelings. This pressure is what causes frustration. This is in line with opinion of Fauzi (1999:62) who states that frustration is something that is caused within the individual not achieving satisfaction or a goal because of obstacles or obstacles to achieve that satisfaction or goal. According to the Big Dictionary of Indonesian Language (2008:1145) states that feelings can produce actions feel with the five senses, taste or mental state when facing something, the ability to feel something and the inner consideration of an opinion.

This analysis of the social aspect focuses especially on differences between social men and social women. Several social aspects are divided into three parts, namely, the socialization process, social tasks, and women's social class. The socialization process has differences based on men and women. Based on the process of socialization a woman has the right to get an education, education, work and association. According to Sikana (2005:295), the socialization process is a formal or informal learning process experienced by all individuals from childhood to chairman. Therefore formal or informal education can distinguish the image of a woman. Education will also determine the behavior and decency of a woman. Apart from the process of socialization, the role of women is also different as a girl, a virgin, a mother, a wife, a grandmother and a widow.

Models that can have a relationship with violence are:

- 1) Psychodynamic model, the occurrence of violence is caused by lack of "mothering/footprint mother". Someone who has never been treated or properly cared for by a mother, then she cannot be mother and care for her own child.

- 2) Personality or character trait model, almost the same as psychodynamic, but in this case it doesn't really pay attention to anything experienced by parents as perpetrators of violence, however think that this is the result of the child's parents not having enough mature, overly aggressive, frustrated/bad character.
- 3) Social learning model, lack of social skills, which is shown with feelings of dissatisfaction with being a parent, feeling very disturbed by the presence of children, demanding that children always behave like adults.
- 4) Family structure model, which shows the dynamics between families that have a causal relationship with violence.
- 5) Environmental stress model, which sees children and women as a multidimensional problem and puts "a life that pressing" as the main cause. If there are changes in the factors that make up the human environment, such as well-being, low education, no job, it will cause violence against children.
- 6) Social-Psychological model, in this case "frustration" and "stress" to be a major factor in causing violence in child. Stress can occur for various reasons, such as: home conflicts, stress, social isolation, and others.
- 7) Mental illness model, violence in children occurs due to nervous disorders, mental illness.

2.4 Gender-Based Violence

Men and women are of course different. Physically both it is different, but in terms of freedom to determine the way of life respectively, both parties also have the right to do so. In society, there are often differences in behavior obtained by men and women, and this is due to sexism (García-Sánchez: 2019). One of the derived concepts of gender is sexism, which is sexism itself is an expression (whether in the form of actions, body gestures, speech, or behavior) which assumes that there are

several people the ones (mostly women) who are inferior because of their gender (Council of Europe, 2021).

The position of women is sometimes sidelined by society due to the inherent traditional thinking influenced by patriarchal culture, which is more or less always look down on women and always make women be victims of gender based violence. A peace activist, Johan Galtung expressed his opinion on gender based violence done because of the influence of patriarchal culture, which through patriarchal culture, finally there are divisions of roles within society (some are weak and some are strong) so it happens inequality which is caused by an unequal relationship (between men and women). Imbalance in this relationship eventually gave birth to indecent treatments that were carried out the stronger party to the weaker party, in this case women often become the object of violence perpetrated by the good man physically and mentally (Galtung, 1969: 40-42).

Galtung also explained that with the roots of culture patriarchy in a community, then women will always be become a victim, because with the presence of patriarchal culture, women's bodies become the main target by men because of their dominate.

Based on Johan Galtung's thoughts, there are three types of violence to which the three kinds of violence are all related gender-based violence, namely direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence.

2.4.1 Direct Violence

Direct violence can include physical violence as well as psychic. Examples of physical violence such as beatings, torture, rape, even to murder, while an example

of psychic violence is uttering harsh words form of insults, threats, brainwashing, and manipulation (Galtung, 1969:169).

Direct violence that someone gets is not only created many wounds on his body but also wounds on the mental. Someone who is a victim of violence will usually get deep emotional wounds like a trauma, not having the passion and hope for live, perceive themselves as worthless, and will also have problems controlling their emotions (Galtung & Fischer, 2013:35).

There are two categories direct violence, namely physical and psychological, in which physical violence that befalls a person is accepted through beatings and torture that could have ended in death victim, then psychological violence that causes the victim do not want to do something because of excessive fear thus making the victim feel like torturing his own body, such as lack of fluids, lack of food intake, and others. Psychological violence can also cause death because it could lead to suicide.

When talking about cases of violence, women more victims than men, although they are not close the possibility that men also often get that. Although the violence was not known by gender, but indeed in the reality that we see currently, women suffer more from violence than men, and this happens both in the public sphere as well as domestic space.

2.4.2 Structural

Through Johan Galtung's thoughts on violence structural as well as cultural, it can be concluded that Gender based violence is itself a result of patriarchal culture. Structural violence is a type of violence that can occurs because of structure, such as structure in the workplace which indirectly makes people who are in the top of the

structure dominates and can do anything to meet his own needs, including with way of committing violence (Galtung & Fischer, 2013: 35).

According to Galtung, injustice is created by a system that causes humans to be unable to fulfill their basic needs (human needs) is the concept of structural violence. The violence of this model can be shown by a sense of insecurity due to the pressure of military institutions which is based on authoritarian political policies, unemployment due to the system is not receiving human resources in their environment, discrimination by social structures or politics to the point that there is no right to obtain education freely and fairly. This is the concept of structural violence (Galtung, 1990).

Structural violence, which is not carried out by individuals but hidden in smaller and wider structures. Penetration, segmentation, marginalization and fragmentation, as part of Exploitation is a reinforcing component in a functioning structure hindering formation and mobility to fight against exploitation. First, penetration instills a certain view into the group weak, combined with segmentation that provides insight that is very partial to something that is happening. Furthermore marginalization keeps weak groups at bay set, combined with fragmentation to keep order the underdogs remain far apart from each other. These four things operates within a gendered context – even when women are not always have higher rates of death and misery. And In fact, women may have a higher life expectancy higher than men, if they can avoid the consequences of abortion sex selection, infanticide, and susceptibility to death in childhood (Galtung, 1996: 199).

Galtung also outlined six important dimensions of violence that is:

1. Physical and psychological violence. In the physical violence of the human body physically harmed even to the point of murder. Meanwhile, psychological violence is intended pressure reducing mental abilities or the brain.
2. Positive and negative influences. Reward orientation system (reward oriented) which actually has "control", not freedom, less open, tends to be manipulative, although giving enjoyment and euphoria.
3. There is an object or not. In certain actions there is still a threat physical and psychological violence, although it does not result in victims limit human action.
4. There is a subject or not. Violence is called direct or personal if there is a perpetrator, and if there is no perpetrator it is called structural or indirect. Indirect violence has become a part that structure (the structure is bad) and reveals itself as unequal power that causes life chances not the same.
5. Intentional or not. Focus on consequences and not goals, an understanding that only emphasizes the intentional element is certainly not enough to see, to overcome the structural violence at work subtly and unintentionally. From the victim's point of view, intentionally or no, violence is still violence.
6. The visible and hidden. Visible, real violence (manifest), both personal and structural, can be seen though indirectly. Meanwhile, hidden violence is something that is not visible (latent), but can be done easy to explode. Hidden violence will occur if the situation become so unstable that the actual realized rate can downhill easily. Structural hidden violence occurs if an egalitarian structure can be easily transformed into feudal, or a revolution resulting from hierarchical military support can be changed again to a hierarchical structure after the main challenge overlooked (Windhu, 1992: 68-72)

2.4.3 Cultural Violence

Cultural violence can occur because someone who do the violence as if to get legitimacy to do so based on existing culture either from generation to generation, or because of a certain belief embraced by a community that seems to make Violence is normal and natural.

Forms of structural and cultural violence can be marginalization and subordination of women, there is a double burden for women, and also the many stereotypes about women in society. These forms can radiated from the limited space for women's movement, even up to currently, one of them is not free women traveling alone. At every step women will always be there the danger that stalks them, therefore this threat is make women travel alone.

If the three violence are related to each other, then it can be you could say that patriarchy is the cause of all three forms of violence which has been explained. Why is that? Patriarchy creates structure invisible in society, where men become the pinnacle of this structure and make the domination of men in society more higher than women.

Apart from creating an invisible structure, patriarchy too is also a culture that is unconsciously continuous preserved by society, and this culture also makes it seem as if men have the legitimacy to do whatever they want want against women, including pouring out their hatred against women by committing violence against them, even to the point of murder.

The concept of gender based violence is one of the derivatives from gender theory. This concept will be used to see how El Salvador's society views the value of women. Thus femicide itself can be considered a "natural" thing in El Salvador

society because of the high number of cases of femicide in that country and the perpetrators are still at large.

Violence against women does not go hand in hand with development of human civilization. In this part of the world, development science and technology do not by itself show development of human relations that are still in progress gender-biased social construction of society. This kind of life situation requires a sharp analysis knife sharp to dissect the problem so that it becomes clear. The subordinate position created for women is permanent and even seems to legitimize various forms of injustice, oppression, and in itself violence and deprivation of women's human rights.

For anyone who is called upon to fight for truth, justice, and peace has an obligation to look at the roots of this problem critically.

2.5 Review of Related Research

1. The first study by Taria Ayu Lestari Agnes Setyowati H. and Tetty Yukesti (2019) in journal entitled *Gender-Based Violence Againsts the Female Main Character in Colleen Hoover's It Ends with Us*. The findings of this research points that Lily experiences several forms of gender-based violence such as child abuse, physical attacks, domestic violence, pornography violence, and an act of rape. Besides that, the physical and psychological impacts are also identified. Eventually, Lily can overcome her hardship by improving her financial condition, living independently, divorcing her abusive partner, and becoming a single parent. Both internal and external factors are in support of her measure to survive and live a better life.

2. The second study by Imas Juidah and Eli Herlina (2021) in journal entitled *The Phenomenon of Gender Violence as the Main Female Character in the Novel Kelir Slidet by Kedung Darma Romansha as Course Teaching Materials Fictional*

Prose Appreciation. The results of this study are as following. (1) The form of gender violence experienced by the main female character in the novel *Kelir Slindet Kedung Darma Romansha* includes: (a) physical violence in the form of 'pulling', pulling, and encouragement; (b) psychological violence in the form of deviance, infidelity, and word pronunciation offensively rude; and (c) sexual violence in the form of acts of rape and touching fruit chest. (2) The novel *Kelir Slindet* by Kedung Darma Romansha is suitable as teaching material Fiction Prose Appreciation course because it meets the criteria for teaching materials including language, psychology, and culture.

3. The third study by Zahratul Umniyah (2021) in journal entitled *Gender Based Violence: Shackles Patriarchy Against Women In The Shell Novel by Oka Rusmini*. Violence against women still often occurs in societies adhering to a patriarchal system. The patriarchal system gives many disadvantages to women whose rights are shackled. The purpose of this study is to describe the lives of female figures who are victims of physical and psychological violence due to men and women who adhere to a patriarchal system. The results of this study indicate that violence against women is committed by both men and women. This violence has deeply traumatized female figures.

4. The fourth study by Zainab Abd Ali Hammood, Lajiman Bin Janoory (2019) in journal entitled *Bedouin Women Status Under The Patriarchal System In Miral Al Tahawi's The Ten*. This research investigates the status of female characters under the oppressive patriarchal system of Bedouin in the novels of Miral Al Tahawi through the lens of radical feminist theory. Miral Al-Tahawi explains in her novel "The Tent" how women are marginalized and exploited in the context of parental restrictions imposed on them in Bedouin society, which is governed by harsh

customs and values. The rationale comes from an understanding of the influence of this patriarchal authority over Bedouin women that reveals the status of women as oppressed and subject to the conditions that control women's identity and limit their freedom. This research will critically analyze the status of women in a gender-focused society. The current study found that Miral al-Tahawi embodied the suffering of Bedouin women through the suffering of the female characters in her novel. She reveals the extent of the suffering and patriarchal oppression that Bedouin women are subjected to in silence.

After seeing the research results above, the previous research similarity talks about Gender-Based Violence by using a Sociological approach with the various objects. The difference from the previous researches is in the theory used. In this study, the researcher would analyze Gender-Based Violence against Women In Eka Kurniawan's Novel *Cantik Itu Luka*. Therefore this study will discuss more deeply the types of Gender-Based Violence and the factors that cause Gender-Based Violence against Woman by the main character.

The various types and factors that cause Gender-Based Violence against Woman by the main character make the researcher feel interested in the storyline contained in the novel because of the violence committed by the main character. However, it turns to the reader's perspective, all the stories and characterizations done by the author are made for the reader. The main character who commits various violence is only a representation made by the author.