CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1. Background

Criminology studies can be viewed from the perspective of psychology (Skrzypiec in Ahmadi, 2020), sociology (Kennedy Ahmadi, 2020), culture (Presser Ahmadi, 2020), and religion (Ahmadi, 2020). Recently, criminology studies can also enter the context of literature (Alshiban, 2012) and get attention among psychology researchers or literary researchers. It shows that the development of criminology studies is not only focused on formal scientific disciplines but can also enter the context of literature/humanism which is a creative study. Through criminology studies in literature will increase literary criticism through a new perspective (Colvin Ahmadi, 2020). Literature as the author's creative process cannot be separated from the synthesis between imagination and the reality of life. Therefore,literature shown the existence of evil that arises through psychology, sociology, or culture. Through literature, a reader can recognize and understand the evil contained in a narrative created by the author.

Based on the type, literary works are divided into two, namely oral and written literature. Oral literary works can be in the form of folk tales, myths and fairy tales, while written literary works can be in the form of short story, romance, novels, and so on. Literary works consist of intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements in literary works include setting, plot, point of view, themes, characters and characterizations as well as mandate, while extrinsic elements in literary works include the author's social condition, author's psychological state and author's view of life.

The form of literature studied in this study is a literary work in the form of a novel. Novel is a type of prose literature that expresses an event widely. The novel tells of extraordinary events in the life of a character and the conflict that causes changes in the fate of the characters in it. Novels can express something freely, in more detail, in more detail, and involve more complex problems. Various events and conflicts that occur in the novel are a series of imaginations that are turned on by the author (Ratna, 2015).

Novel tell various events that occur in society. These events can be in the form of social life, love, education, economics, struggles and even political events. The events conveyed in a novel cannot be separated from social reality or problems in society. The event is then processed by the author into a story about life's problems.

One of the events in society that the author uses in creating a literary novel is the phenomenon of crime. Criminal acts that often appear in people's lives are then appointed by the author to be one of the themes in the literary work. One of the novels that raises criminal acts in people's lives is the novel Lelaki Harimau by Eka Kurniawan, which is also the object of study in this study using a literary psychology approach. This novel tells about a man named Komar bin Syueb who always commits crimes against his wife named Nuraeni. Through storylines related to economic and social issues, Eka Kurniawan wants to remind humans that there is a limit to tolerance when their deepest self-esteem is considered only the crumbs of trash that should not be taken into account and defending oneself as the highest human dignity is shown by Margio, their eldest child. The crimes committed by Komar are certainly related to his unstable personality and the description of the personality of Komar's character is conveyed by the author to the reader through his

work; then there is a close relationship between the novel Lelaki Harimau and psychology. Psychology and literature are two different but related aspects of knowledge.

Literature is writing that contains instructions or guidelines. In its use, this word is more often used to refer to works of writing that contain beauty and artistic elements, such as poetry, drama and essays. On the other hand, psychology itself is a branch of science that studies behavior and mental processes experienced and done by humans.

From this explanation, it can be seen that literature is more inclined towards fiction that emphasizes beauty, while psychology is more inclined towards the real and based on facts. However, the two are interrelated because the words literature and psychology raise the theme of man and life as the main analysis material. Along with the times, literary works which were originally a product produced as an outpouring of feelings and used as leisure reading only have become a study material to understand the dynamics of life. Various other studies such as sociology of literature, literary anthropology and others all developed in the modern era. Primarily, this is driven by the desire to understand literary works in more depth and not just stop at following the storyline of the literary work in question. This is what encourages scientific approaches and studies towards literary works (Minderop, 2016).

Literary psychology conducts literary studies by viewing literary works as psychological activities both from the author and the readers (Endraswara, 2015). Literary works, especially those in the form of prose such as short stories, dramas and novels, always show the stories of the characters in their lives. In writing their

works, the authors must present characters with unique characters and behaviors to add interest to the stories they write. This aspect is raised by literary psychology as a study material, especially regarding the background of the actions and thoughts of the characters in related literary works.

Wellek and Warren (2019) explain that literary psychology has four meanings. First, the psychology of literature is the psychological understanding of the author as a person or type; second, an assessment of the creative process of the written work; third, an analysis of the psychological laws applied in literary works. And fourth, literary psychology is also defined as the study of the impact of literature on the psychological condition of the reader.

Meanwhile, according to Ratna (2015) literary psychology is an analysis of a literary work using the considerations and relevance of psychology. This means the use of psychology in analyzing literary works from the psychological side of the authors, characters and readers. In other words, it can also be said that literary psychology studies the psychological conditions of writers, characters and readers of literary works. In general, it can be concluded that there is a close relationship between psychology and literature.

The main purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a writing. Essentially, literary works provide a way to understand changes, contradictions and various deviations in society, especially in relation to mental conditions.

Wellek and Warren (2019) mention that there are two kinds of psychological analysis, namely psychological analysis which only deals with the author and psychological studies in relation to inspiration and inspiration. In the research conducted, literary psychology pays more attention to the second thing because it

discusses psychology in relation to the psychological aspects of the characters in the literary work. In connection with this understanding, literary psychology research can be pursued in two ways. The first is to use an understanding of the laws of psychology which are then applied as a method of analysis to a literary work. Meanwhile, the second method is to determine the literary work that will be used as the object of research and then determine the relevant psychological laws for analysis.

The psychological aspects of the characters in literary works produce actions or activities which then produce a plot. These actions or activities are not limited and one of them which is the center of attention in this research is criminal acts. Crime is closely related to personality. Criminal behavior is a representation of the "Id" which is not controlled by the ego and super ego. This id is an impulse that has the pleasure principle. When that principle is developed, the Super-ego is too weak to control impulses. As a result, behavior to please as long as it is pleasant appears in a person (Hagan, 2013).

Analogy: The id is like a horse that always wants to run and has the instinct to be free. The ego is like a cart that controls a horse; Super ego is like a sais. Together with the ego/control line, the superego/sais regulates and directs behavior (which the id/horse wants to do) so that it doesn't get off track and is in accordance with the expectations/norms of society.

Why is the super-ego weak? SE is obtained through the teachings of parents, schools, religious education and so on. Here there are moral values that define good/bad. Relating to conscience. There is education that is too weak/unsupervised, there is also education and teachings that are given rigidly and harshly so that individuals become rebellious and opposed, making it difficult to keep the EGO on track. The

reality principle is also related to a person who is unable to delay immediate gratification in order to achieve greater long-term gains. In other words, criminals are people who have failed to control from the pleasure principle to the reality principle (Mustofa, 2010).

Literary works are the main choice in an effort to understand human reason. The reason is that literary works are a more narrow portrait of various human events. Literary works contain human problems based on the life the author sees. Through literature, crime can be seen again as a lesson as well as an event that is timeless by news. Crime or crime is anything that violates the law or a crime. The perpetrator of a crime is called a criminal. Usually what is considered a criminal is a thief or thief, murderer, robber and also a terrorist. Although this last category is somewhat different because a terrorist is different from a criminal, committing his crimes based on political motives or understanding.

According to Burney (2012). Crime is an anti-social act that is detrimental, inappropriate, cannot be tolerated, which can cause shocks in society and is contrary to social morality. Crimes are things that are criminal in nature, acts that violate criminal law. The science that studies crime or crime is criminology. Criminology literally comes from the word "crime" which means criminals and "logos" which means science, so criminology can mean the study of crime or criminals (Kennedy, 2013). According to Ruggiero (2018) crime is an anti-social act and violates the law and criminal law. Meanwhile, sociologically, crime is all words, actions and behavior that are economically, politically and socially psychologically very detrimental to the community, violate morality and attack the safety of good citizens who have been listed in the criminal law.

Thus, it can be seen that this research was made to understand and determine crime in the community so that the prevention and resolution of crime problems can be addressed properly. The crimes contained in the novel *Lelaki Harimau* are a representation of crimes that exist in society because literature is actually a reflection of the social life of society.

2. Problem Identification

Based on the description above, there are two questions that can be formulated:

1. What are the forms of crime act found in Eka Kurniawan's novel *Lelaki Harimau*?

2. How are the forms of crime act done by the in the novel?

3. Objective

The objectives of the research are actually the guides to achieve the goal of the research; in this regard, based on the problem identification, the objectives are:

1. To identify the forms of crime act found in Eka Kurniawan's novel *Lelaki Harimau*.

2. To Analyse how the forms of crime act are done in the novel.

4. Scope

A scope statement will give basic information about the depth and breadth of the project. It tells your reader exactly what you want to find out**,** how you will conduct your study, the reports and deliverables that will be part of the outcome of the study, and the responsibilities of the researchers involved in the study.

The limitation of the research problem is something that is very important in getting closer to the main problem to be discussed. This is to avoid confusion or

confusion in interpreting the research results. The scope of the research is intended as an affirmation of the boundaries of the object. On the other hand, problem boundaries are also defined as limits to the scope of a problem so that the discussion can focus on one study, not too far away or widening to other topics (Moleong, 2016). The scope of the research indicates the area covered in the research. Beyond the scope are black areas untouched or unreachable by research. This understanding is important because research may not cover everything. The focus of the issue needs to be determined in advance and stated explicitly. Specific issues need to be indicated in the proposal.

Regarding the limitations of the study, this study only analyzes the crimes committed by the main character in the novel *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan with a focus on: domestic violence, sexual harassment and raping. Other topics related to the novel were not discussed at all in this study.

5. Significance

There are theoretical research benefits and practical research benefits. Understanding the benefits of theoretical research is always related to the development of science. While the benefits of practical research are always related to solving a problem.

Theoretical Significance

a. This research is expected to contribute to the world of education and the development of literature.

b. This research is expected to enrich the repertoire of knowledge, especially in the field of literature and also the theory of literary psychology.

c. The results of this study are expected to be used as reference material for similar researchers in the future.

Practical Significance

a. For Students

The results of this study are expected to be used as information material and increase knowledge about crime and the causes of a crime and the effects of the crime.

b. For researchers and readers

This research can provide knowledge and experience so that it can provide a broader understanding in life about crime and obtain ways to avoid crime.

c. For Society

This research is expected to provide information for the public about crime so that people understand how to come into contact with crime.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

This study discusses the crime in the novel Lelaki Harimau and the approach designed is literary psychology because there is a study of the behavior and actions of the characters in a literary work. Furthermore, the related theory in this research is the psychology of criminology whose focus is the scope and meaning of a crime.

2.1 Related Theory

2.1.1 Psychology of Literature

The development of interdisciplinary literary studies has brought together literature with various other sciences, such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, gender, and history. The meeting has given birth to various approaches in literary studies, including literary psychology, sociology of literature, literary anthropology, feminist literary criticism, and new historicalism. In addition, it also gave birth to various theoretical frameworks that were developed from the relationship between literature and these various disciplines, such as psychoanalysis/literary psychology, author psychology, reader psychology, author sociology, reader sociology, sociology of literary works, as well as genetic structuralism, sociology of literature marxism. (Nurgiantoro, 2012).

From the initial description, it appears that literary psychology was born as a type of literary study that is used to read and interpret literary works, authors of literary works and their readers by using various concepts and theoretical frameworks that exist in psychology.

Psychological analysis of literary works, especially fiction and drama, does not appear to be too much, because both literature and psychology talk about

humans. The difference is, literature talks about humans created (imaginary humans) by the author, while psychology talks about humans created by God who actually live in the real world. Although human traits in literary works are imaginary, in describing their character and soul, the author makes humans who live in the real world as models in his creation. Moreover, one of the demands of the character is the psychological dimension of the character, in addition to the social and physical dimensions (Minderop, 2016). That the psychological approach to literature is basically related to three main symptoms, namely authors, literary works and readers with the consideration that psychological approaches are more related to authors and literary works (Ratna, 2015).

The purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a literary work, although this does not mean that literary psychological analysis is completely independent of the needs of society. In accordance with its essence, literary works provide an understanding of the characters, for example, the public can understand changes, contradictions, and other deviations that occur in society, especially in relation to the psyche.

Literary psychology is a study that looks at literary works that contain events in human life played by imaginary characters that exist or may be played by factual characters (Semi, 2012). The relationship between literature and psychology does have a close relationship, according to Endraswara (2015) that psychology and literature have an indirect and functional relationship. Indirect link, because both literature and psychology have the same object
namely human life, while the functional linkage because psychology and literature both study the psychology of others, the difference is that in psychology the symptoms are real, whereas in literature it is imaginative.

According to Wellek (1995: 90) the term literary psychology has four possible meanings. The first is the study of the psychology of the author as a type or as a person. The second is the study of the creative process. The third is the study of types and psychological laws applied in literary works to readers (reader psychology). According to Walgito (in Endraswara, 2015) the appeal of problems in literary psychology is in human problems that paint a portrait of the soul. Psychology is a branch of science whose object of study is humans because psyche or psycho contains the notion of soul.

Thus psychology contains the meaning of knowledge of the soul. Psychology and literature have a very close relationship because psychology is one of thestudies in studying literary works. Literary psychology is a subject that produces works (Ratna, 2015). Literary psychology is a literary science that approaches literary works from a psychological point of view. Literary psychology research focuses on psychological aspects. Literary psychology is the analysis of texts by considering the relevance and role of psychological studies. Thus focusing on the characters, it will be able to analyze the inner conflict. With the close relationship between psychological aspects with elements of characters and characterizations, the relevant literary works to be analyzed thoroughlypsychology in works that give intensity to the psychological aspect.

Related to psychology, especially with personality psychology, literature is one of the interesting study materials because literature is not just a study of boring texts, but becomes study material that involves the character or personality of the characters in literary works (Minderop, 2010: 3). Human nature and the activities they carry out in every life can be explained by many psychological problems in life. To be able to understand the various psychological forms experienced by the

characters in a literary work, it can be understood with the science of literary psychology. Literary psychology is a study that examines the psychological reflection in the characters presented in such a way by the author, so that the reader feels lulled by the psychological problems that arise.

found in literary works (Minderop, 201)

From the theory above, it can be concluded that literary psychology is a branch of literature that approaches or analyzes literature from a psychological point of view. It can be related to the psychology of the author, the reader or to the text itself.

There are three ways that can be done to understand the relationship between psychology and literature, namely:

a. Understanding the psychological elements of the author as a writer,

b. Understanding the psychological elements of fictional characters in literary works, and

c. Understanding the psychological elements of the reader.

According to Warren Wallek in Ratna (2015), in a successful literary work, psychology has been integrated into a work of art. Given the close relationship between the psychological aspect and the elements of character and characterization, the relevant literary works to be analyzed psychologically are works that give intensity to the psychological aspect. The link between literary works and psychology does have a close link, according to Endraswara (2015), that psychology and literature have an indirect relationship, because both literature and psychology have the same object, namely human life, while the functional link is because psychology and literature are mutually exclusive. It's the same as studying the psychology of other people, the difference is that in psychology the symptoms are

real, while in literature they are imaginative. Literary psychology is a literary science that approaches literary works from a psychological point of view.

Literature is one of the interesting study materials, because literature is not just a study of texts which is tedious, but becomes a study material that involves the character or personality of a character in a literary work (Minderop, 2016). Human nature and the activities they carry out in every life can be explained by many psychological problems in life. To be able to understand the various psychological forms experienced by the characters in a literary work, it can be understood with the science of literary psychology. Literary psychology is a study that examines the psychological reflection in the characters presented in such a way by the author, so that the reader feels lulled by the psychological problems contained in literary works (Minderop, 2016).

Literary psychology is used as an approach in this research because one aspect in literary psychology relates to the personality of the characters in literary works. The personality is then manifested in the actions taken by the characters; there are actions that are in accordance with the values and norms of the local community and there are also those that are contrary. Crime is certainly not in line with all cultural norms and values, both local and outside the local culture, because every crime must be detrimental to certain parties.

2.1.2 Criminology Psychology

Etymologically criminology comes from the word crime which means crime, and logos which means knowledge or science, so criminology is a science or knowledge of crime. The term criminology for the first time (1879) was used by P.Topinard, a French anthropologist. Crime is a name or stamp given by people to

judge certain actions. Next Talk about criminal psychology as a type of criminological theory based on individual human factors, then we are never separated from what is heredity and innate, therefore starting a discussion about criminal psychology we talk about psychological and psychological characteristics. These two things will affect whether there is relation between human actions with heredity or innate, or with what is called personality. Deviation of human behavior because of his personality is not a disease, and certainly not a hereditary or congenital. Deviation in human behavior is a disorder in the mental. In Plot criminal psychology research is divided into differences in personality structure, criminals and non-criminals, behavior prediction, normal personality dynamics in criminals, and classification (Susanto, 2017)

2.1.3 Theory of Criminology Psychology

This psychological theory of criminology states that certain personality traits or characteristics are related to a person's tendency to act in psychological theory in criminology. Some ideas about this concept can be observed from the results of personality test measurements. From several psychologists about personality, both using questionnaires and projective techniques, it can be concluded that personality tendencies have a relationship with psychological theory behavior in criminology (Hyland, 2015).

For example, people who tend to act in psychological theory in criminology are low self-control abilities, people who tend to be brave, very strong dominance, more power, extravert, tend to be assertive, macho, drive to fulfill very high physical needs, etc.

These traits have been investigated in studies of prisoners by various psychologists. However, it seems that there is still a need for a more comprehensive study, not only one aspect of personality traits being studied, but all of these traits can be profiled together.

Adaptation in psychology is the ability of each individual to be able to make adjustments to a place or environment which he thinks is seen as something new. Besides that, adaptation also has an understanding of self-adjustment in changing oneself according to environmental conditions, but also changing the environment according to circumstances (self-desire) (Alam, 2013).

Another definition according to Presser (2016). who says that self-adjustment is an effort or behavior whose purpose is to overcome difficulties and obstacles, adaptation can also be said as a response that occurs at stress levels, carried out as an improvement that can change the internal environment. in adaptation can also include internal biological stabilization as well as other psychological. but in this case it is also seen as something positive

In an adaptation there is also a sequence of elements, where according to Alshiban, (2012) these elements include:

- Environment, in this description of the environment is an input in social psychology which can be said to be much broader and adaptive, but if it is defined it can also be said as a condition or a situation in it can affect a situation, in a condition, a situation that can affect development and also human behavior.

- Humans, humans are an adaptive system, in which it can be described holistically and can be done as a unit that has input, control, output and also a

feedback process. it also includes a control process defined in an adaptive system with a cognator activity and also in maintaining that adaptation.

- Health, which is indirectly called health, can affect conditions that can be used as a complete adaptation relationship/ an independent adaptation can also allow humans to respond to other stimuli.

2.1.4 Crime

Crime is a bad act, comes from the word evil which means very bad, very bad, very bad, while juridically crime is defined as an act that violates the law or is prohibited by law. Crime is an act of an action which in general has the meaning of an act that is not in accordance with applicable law.

In language, crime is an evil act, an act that violates the law, behavior that is contrary to the prevailing values and norms that have been ratified by written law. There are several definitions of crime, juridically crime is all human behavior that is contrary to the law, can be punished according to criminal law. Meanwhile, criminologically crime means certain actions or actions that are not approved by the community. Hyland (2015) states that crime is an intentional act or negligence that violates written criminal law or a judge's decision carried out by a person who is not a defense or justification and is threatened with sanctions by the State as a crime or a violation. :

- a. Crime is an act that is done intentionally, in this sense a person cannot be punished just because of his thoughts, but there must be an action or omission in acting. Failure to act can also be a crime, if there is a legal obligation to act in certain circumstances, besides that there must also be malicious intent.

b. It is a violation of criminal law.

c. Done without any legally recognized defense or justification.

d. Sanctioned by the state as a crime or violation and some forms of crime that often occur in society are physical crimes, such as robbery, domestic violence, sexual harassment and rape (Hayland, 2015; Jose, 2021)

Thotakura (2011) also reveals about crime; according to him crime has the meaning of a behavior that is prohibited by the State because it is detrimental to it. The state reacts with punishment in an effort to prevent and eradicate it. In accordance with its development, Hayland (2015) explains that crime is just behavior is not enough to be considered a crime. According to him, crime is behavior marked human beings are more understandable than simply seeing evil as label or label. For example, the names of the behaviors in question, namely thieves, rapists, killer, and so on. Crime from another point of view, for example from the point of view of sociology, crime is seen as an act that deviates from values or values norms prevailing in society. The norms in this society are consensus of the community members with sanctions for those who deviate from consensus, so the imposition of punishment means reaffirmation to society broad that they are bound by a common set of norms and values. Crime is also synonymous with social deviation.

The social aspect means that a person is considered to have committed a crime if he experiences failure to conform or deviate consciously or unconsciously from the norms that apply in society so that his actions cannot be justified by the community concerned. The economic aspect means that someone is considered to do a crime if he harms others by imposing his economic interests to the community around him so that he is considered an obstacle to happiness others.

Crime arises due to many things as stated by Hayland (2015):

1. Biological Theory

This theory says physiological factors and physical structure of a person are brought from birth. Through genes and heredity, it can lead to behavioral deviations. The inheritance of these types of abnormal tendencies can produce deviant behavior and lead to sociopathic behavior. For example, congenital defects related to criminal traits and mental illness. Biological factors also illustrate that crime can be seen from the physical appearance of the perpetrator of the crime, for example, it can be seen from certain biological characteristics such as an asymmetrical face, thick lips, snub nose. , and others.

2. Theory of Psychogenesis

This theory says that criminal behavior arises because of intelligence factors, personality traits, motivations, wrong attitudes, fantasy, rationalization, wrong self-internalization, inner conflicts, controversial emotions and psychopathological tendencies, meaning that evil behavior is a reaction to psychological problems, For example, in a family that has been destroyed by divorce or because of the wrong upbringing of the parents because their parents are too busy in their careers. Another factor that causes crime is the psychology of the perpetrator crime, which means that the perpetrator responds to various kinds of personality pressures that drive them to commit crimes.

Psychologically someone who is disturbed in social interaction will still have bad behavior regardless of the situation and conditions. Criminals tend to have psychological conditions that are under pressure to fulfill their daily needs which they cannot do because they do not have a steady income. Poverty or this economic factor is a factor that influences the occurrence of crime, because in order to fulfill their needs, people will tend to do whatever it is even if they commit a crime.

3. Sociogenic Theory

This theory explains that the cause of purely sociological or social psychological evil behavior is the influence of deviative social structures, group pressures, social roles, social status, or incorrect symbolic internalization. Evil behavior is formed by a bad and evil environment, unattractive school conditions and relationships that are not directed by moral and religious values. This theory reveals that the cause of crime is influenced by environmental factors, both family environment, economic, social, cultural, defense and security and technological inventions. This theory directs us that people have a tendency to commit crimes because of the process of imitating their surroundings or better known as the process of imitation.

4. Deliquency Subcultural Theory

According to this theory, criminal behavior is the nature of social structures with cultural patterns typical of the environment and society experienced by criminals. This happens because the population is dense, the socio-economic status of the residents is low, the physical condition of the village is very bad, or also because there are many familiar and high-level social disorganizations. This factor can be a factor causing the occurrence of crime, the purpose of this factor is the cause of crime seen based on the location of a certain area where a crime occurred. In this case this factor is located outside of the perpetrator of the crime.

There are 8 types of crime that exist on this earth (Hayland, 2015):

1. Violent individual crimes which include other forms of criminal acts such as murder and rape.

2. Crimes against property that are carried out from time to time, such as motor vehicle theft.

3. Crimes committed in certain jobs that are generally carried out by high-ranking people.

4. Political crimes which include treason, espionage, sabotage, and so on.

5. Crimes against public order, lawbreakers see themselves as evil if they are continuously defined by others as bad people, for example prostitution.

6. Conventional crimes include: robbery, theft, especially with violence and aggravation.

7. Organized crime which may include extortion, prostitution, organized gambling and drug trafficking.

8. Professional crimes are committed as a way of life of a person. Perpetrator often assume that he is an important part of a crime or has a high status in a crime.

2.1.4. 1 Domestic Violence

The term violence is used to describe behavior, whether overt or covert, both offensive or defensive, which is accompanied by the use of force against others. UU no. 23 of 2004, defines domestic violence as any act against a person, 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 household.

Indeed, there is no single and clear definition related to domestic violence. However, usually domestic violence is basic, including (a) physical violence, namely any act that causes death, (b) psychological violence, namely any actions and words that result in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act and a sense of powerlessness towards women, (c) sexual violence, namely any act that includes

sexual harassment to the point of forcing someone to have sexual intercourse without the victim's consent or when the victim does not want it; and or have sexual relations in ways that are not natural or that the victim does not like; and or keep her away (isolate) from her sexual needs, (d) economic violence, namely any act that restricts people (women) from working inside or outside the home that generates money and or goods; or allow victims to work for exploitation; or abandon family members. Why are women more vulnerable to being victims of violence?

Women are almost always victims of violence because the culture and values of our society are shaped by patriarchal forces, where men are culturally welcome to be the determinants of life. According to Foucault, men have become the owners of the 'power' that determine the direction of the 'discourse of knowledge' of society. Violence against women in general (in general) occurs through the concept of control over women, whether personal, institutional, symbolic and material. Thus, when the relationship between the sexes is constructed through a domination-subordination relationship, then women are in the position of being regulated by men. This relationship building works through the entire social system which then gives birth to a gender identity that distinguishes men and women.

Socio-culturally, male-female relations (gender relations) in Indonesia are complexly built for several reasons, including:

1. Men are physically stronger than women and it is possible that the high level of aggressiveness has a biological basis as well. In society, men are also accustomed to training to use their physical as well as fighting, using weapons and using intimidation of strength since childhood.

2. In society there is a long tradition of male domination over women, and tolerance for the use of force by men. This tradition is displayed through films, pornography, rock music, and the media in general.

3. Economic realities force women to accept abuse from people on whom they depend.

4. at the individual level, psychological factors interact with the things mentioned above, to explain that some men commit violence and some women become victims of violence; while some other men did not commit the violence and some women did not become the target of violence either.

5. In the end, it can be concluded that there are differences in strength and power between women and men in terms of differences perceived as rights and abilities to exercise control over each other.

So when power relations are not balanced, violence and injustice become a very big possibility. But in certain cases, the reality may be reversed, and it is men who become victims.

Biologically, the sexes of men and women are different. Women have a uterus, menstruate, get pregnant, give birth, and so on. The nature of this woman has a reciprocal relationship with nature, because it is productive and creative. Women are the producers of a new system of life. Meanwhile, men are identical with those who exploit nature. His power is directed to dominate and conquer nature according to his wishes and interests. This causes power relations and exploitation between men and women which results in the subordination of women. Society and culture construct the different relationships between men and women to differentiate their roles and duties. Based on their biological structure, men benefit and dominate women.

The difference in roles between women and men is caused by biological or gender differences. Nurture theory sees these differences as the result of cultural and societal constructions that place men as superior to women. The weakness of the biological structure of women places her in a marginal position in society. Women are considered to have no physical strength, are weak, emotional, so they only have the right to do delicate work, such as housework, child care, and others. Social relations are carried out on the basis of male size. Women have no right to have this relationship. With such differences, women are always left behind in their roles and contributions in family, community, nation and state life. Social construction places women and men in different social values.

The construction of gender in society has been built over centuries to form a culture that is passed down from generation to generation from one generation to the next. Social learning theory explains that we learn a lot about our behavior in the context of interactions with other people. This theory assumes that sexual behavior, for example, can be learned without researching when the learning process takes place, but through observation of other people and other events. For example, if we see someone being punished for having premarital sex, we should lose our personal preference for that kind of relationship. For the problem of sexual assault more broadly, this theory underscores the really important factors of past experience, such as parenting influences, social norms, biological events, and how recent sexual experiences shape sexual thinking and acting.

The results of a study on violence against wives and women's health in Central Java show that women whose fathers have beaten their mothers, or whose in-laws have beaten their wives, are more likely to be abused by their husbands. Similar results were found in many other international studies in the United States, Latin

America, and Asia. In general, researchers believe that women who were not protected against childhood violence might see it as a normal occurrence, and therefore never pay attention to the warning signs of abusive husbands. On the other hand, if a son watches his father beat his mother, he will learn that this is the best way to treat women, and therefore he is more likely to later abuse his own wife. This is referred to as "intergenerational transmission of violence".

The process of inculturation in the household, which is carried out through the process of child rearing, is the most effective way of learning gender roles about how to be a man and how to be a woman that is permitted by society. Luce Irigaray, a postmodernist feminist from France emphasized that "democracy starts at home". Democracy that instills the values of human rights, equality and freedom, according to him, was instilled initially from home. Therefore, he firmly believes that the role of mothers or women in educating their children at home is very decisive. Especially education that teaches mutual love, the development of emotional aspects, sensitivity, care and connectedness to one another becomes important. (KNAK, 2007; Arivia, 2002)

2.1.4.2 Sexual Harrasment

Sexual harassment refers to acts of a sexual nature that are conveyed through physical or non-physical contact, targeting a person's sexual body or sexuality. These acts include whistling, flirting, comments or remarks of a sexual nature, displaying pornographic materials and sexual desires, touching or touching body parts, gestures or gestures of a sexual nature, causing discomfort, offence, humiliation, and may cause health and safety problems.

Sexual harassment is not just about sex. At the heart of the problem is the abuse of power or authority, although the abuser may try to convince the victim and himself that his abusive behavior is actually sexual attraction and romantic desire. Most sexual harassment is perpetrated by men against women. However, there are also cases of harassment of women against men, and also with the same sex (both men and women).

According to Komnas Perempuan, sexual harassment refers to acts of sexual nuance delivered through physical or non-physical contact, targeting a person's sexual body or sexuality. These acts include whistling, flirting, comments or remarks of a sexual nature, displaying pornographic materials and sexual desires, touching or touching body parts, gestures or gestures of a sexual nature, causing discomfort, offence, humiliation, and may cause health and safety problems.

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2.1.4.2.1 Types of sexual harassment

According to (Miller, 2017). , sexual harassment is divided into 5 types, namely:

1. Gender harassment: Sexist statements and behavior that insult or demean women. Examples include derogatory comments, images or text that demean women, obscene jokes or humor about sex or women in general.

2. Seductive behavior: Sexual behavior that is offensive, inappropriate, and unwanted. Examples include repeated unwanted sexual advances, insisting on dinner, drinks, or dates, sending letters and phone calls incessantly despite being rejected, and other invitations.

3. Sexual bribery: Requests for sexual activity or other sex-related behavior in exchange for a reward. Plans may be overt or subtle.

4. Sexual coercion: Coercion of sexual activity or other sex-related behavior under the threat of punishment. Examples include negative job evaluations, revocation of job promotions, and death threats.

5. Sexual misconduct: Serious sexual misconduct (such as touching, feeling, or grabbing by force) or sexual assault.

The views of Möller and Helström (2017) on the categories of sexual harassment based on their behavior are:

1. Sexual solicitation

2. Sexual touch

3. Sexual graffiti

4. Sexual cues

5. Sexual dirty jokes

6. Spreading rumors about other people's sexual activities

7. Touching yourself sexually in front of other people

8. Talking about your own sexual activity in front of other people

9. Displays sexual images, stories, or objects

2.1.4.3 Raping

The act of rape is a criminal act of a sexual nature that occurs when being

forces another human to have sexual intercourse in the form of vaginal penetration with the penis, by force or by means of violence. (Munandar, 2010)

The word rape comes from the Latin rapere which means to steal, force, rob, or take away. In ancient times the crime of rape was often carried out to obtain a wife and the crime of rape was not only in the form of intercourse but all forms of attacks involving the genitals by means of violence and coercion by the perpetrator against the victim.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that what is called rape are:

a. A forbidden sexual relationship with a woman without her consent.

b. Illegal intercourse by a man against a woman carried out by means of coercion and against the will of the woman concerned.

c. Sexual intercourse committed by a man against a woman who is not his wife or without his consent, is carried out when the woman is afraid. (Abintoro, 2013)

2.1.4.3.1 Types of Rape

Judging from the motives of the perpetrators of committing the crime of rape, it can be classified into several motives including:

a. Seductive Rappe: Rape that occurs because the perpetrator feels aroused by lust, and is subjective. Usually this kind of rape is because the two of them already know each other, for example: rape by a boyfriend, rape by a family member and rape by a friend.

b. Sadistic Rape: Rape committed sadistically. In this case, the perpetrator gets sexual satisfaction not because of his bodily relationship but by acts of violence committed by the perpetrator against the victim.

c. Anger Rape: Rape committed as an expression of anger by the perpetrator. This kind of rape is usually accompanied by physical brutality by the perpetrator. Sexual gratification is not his goal but to vent his anger.

d. Domination Rape: In this case, the perpetrator wants to show his dominance over the victim. Physical violence is not the main goal of the victim because the main goal is that the perpetrator wants to control the victim sexually so that the perpetrator can show that he has power over the victim certain people. For example: Rape of maid by employer.

e. Exploitation Rape: This kind of rape can occur because of the victim's dependence on the perpetrator, either economically or socially. In this case, the perpetrator does not use physical violence, but the perpetrator can force his will on the victim.

2.2 Review of Related Study

1. Uyan Saipi, Herson Kadir, Jafar Lantowa. (2021). Kriminalitas dalam Novel Perjanjian Rahasia Karya Sandra Brown

This study aims to describe the forms of crime and the factors that cause crime against the characters in Sandra Brown's novel Secret Agreement. Crime is an act of violence. Physical violence, psychological violence, deprivation violence. This research method is a qualitative descriptive method. The data in this study are in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs that are revealed the existence of criminal acts of violence, physical violence, psychological violence, violence deprivation. The data source is the novel of the Secret Covenant of Works Sandra Brown. Data collection techniques were carried out by reading carefully, marking, taking notes, clarifying, and presenting the findings in the novel The Secret Agreement by Sandra Brown. The data analysis technique was carried out by re-examining the data,

identifying, categorizing, analyzing, interpreting, and concluding the results of the research data. The results of the research and discussion show that the first, physical violence in the novel The Secret Covenant by Sandra Brown, is in the form of inserting a cervical cup into the vagina of the character's body, which functions as a barrier to frozen semen. So that the character can get pregnant is what a doctor does to his own wife. Second, psychological violence, in the form of makes the character feel fear and attacks self-esteem in an insulting way. Third, deprivation violence in the form of neglect by letting the child when seriously ill, and also feel indifferent to the child who died. There is no sorrow for your own child. The factors that cause crime in this novel are divided into two, namely (1) economic factors and (2) internal factors.

Similarities of this research with current research: research object, method; differences: research focus, theory used.

2. Gohar Ayaz and Dr. Snobra Rizwan (2021). Nietzsche's ubermensch and Crime: An Analysis of Arvind Adiga's novel *The White Tiger.*

This paper analyzes the act of crime and its artistic rationalization through the character of Balram Halwai in ArvindAdiga's novel The White Tiger under the theoretical prism of Nietzsche's Philosophy of Ubermensch. Ubermensch is a hypothetical character proposed by Nietzsche in his masterpiece Thus Spoke Zarathustra, who is expected to appear in the future and will possess some unique features like 'transcendence over society', 'creation of new values and master morality','will to power and achievement'. The character of Balram is analyzed as a fictional Ubermensch under the lens of these features using Content Analysis Technique of Qualitative Research Methodology' , which is considered suitable for the specific descriptive nature and scope of this study. This analysis concludes that

the embodiment of such features by Balram justifies his rise as a perfect potential Ubermensch of 21st century, who rejects the traditional moral system and builds his own system of morality where crime also seems to be rationalized. The plight of Balram before committing the crime suggests that people like him must think and act to rise in their lives and achieve a higher rank in the society. They must keep an optimistic attitude towards life and possess life affirming approach like Ubermensch but should remain to the limits of their own circles of moral values without crossing the borders of others. Such actions should be restricted, which may result in heinous crimes like Balram did in the novel. Every such individual who wants to follow the footprints of Nietzsche''s Ubermensch may opt for such actions which are constructive for the humanity and helpful in bringing a positive spirit of living in the society. Indulgence in criminal acts may result in one''s own success but it may prove fatal for the lives of others resulting chaos in the society.

Similarities of this research with current research: research object, method; differences: research focus, theory used.

3. Aisyatun Nadiroh. (2020). Kritik Sosial Maslah Kejahatan Cyber Crime dalam Novel *Kerumunan Terakhir* Karya Okky Madasari.

This research raises the novel Kerumunan Akhir by Okky Madasari as the object of research which aims to describe the form of social criticism, especially the problem of cyber crime contained in the novel. The selection of the novel The Last Crowd as research material because in the novel it tells a lot about social life which alludes to the many problems experienced by modern society today. The method used in this study is a qualitative method, because the data obtained is in the form of a description of the form of social criticism, especially the problem of cyber crime. The data studied were in the form of social facts in the form of words/phrases,

sentences, paragraphs and quotations from story units, including the author's narrative, dialogues and monologues of figures related to social criticism and the form of delivery of criticism made by the characters in the story. The source of data in this study is the novel Kerumunan Akhir by Okky Madasari, the first printing of which amounted to 360 pages, published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama 2016. The data analysis carried out in this study used the Miles and Huberman model, namely an analytical technique carried out intensively and continuously thoroughly and this technique has three steps, namely reducing data, presenting data and drawing conclusions. The results of this study indicate that cyber crime, which is called illegal contents,

namely crimes by entering data or information into the internet about something that is not true, unethical, and is considered to violate the law or disturb public order including crimes in terms of piracy (plagiarism), slander, fraud, pornography, and identity fraud.

Similarities of this research with current research: research object, method; differences: research focus, theory used. The focus of research conducted by Aisyatun Nadiroh is cybercrime; but the pattern and factors of crime are in line with the concept of crime in general.