

***VIOLENCE SUFFERED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN JAY
ASHER'S THIRTEEN REASONS WHY***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

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MALANG
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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitle Violence suffered by female characters in Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reasons Why* is an original work to fulfill the requirements for a Bachelor of Literature (SS) degree at the English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. It does not include material previously written and published by others except those mentioned in the citations and bibliography. Therefore, I am the only person responsibility of the thesis if there are objections or claims from others.

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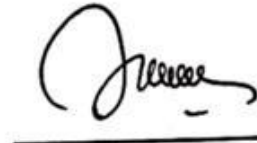
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MOTTO

يُسِّرَّا الْعُسْرَ مَعَ فَإِنَّ (٥)

For indeed, with hardship will be ease. (5)

QS. Al-Insyirah : 5

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to :

My beloved parents, Kusnan Mujiyanto and Nur Hidayah. My beloved brother, Bayu Muryanto. My beloved family who always support and never stop praying for success of my life. My advisor, Dr. Hj. Istiadah, MA, who always guides and helps me in doing my thesis.

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The last, the researchers realize that there are still a lot of thesis writing weakness and mistakes. Therefore all advice and advice is welcome to repair thesis.

Malang, 28 November 2021

Researcher

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Via Oktaviani', with a stylized flourish at the end.

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ABSTRAK

Oktaviani, Via. 2021. *Violence Suffered by The Main Character in Jay Asher's Thirteen Reasons Why*. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Keywords: kekerasan, karakter utama, thirteen reasons why

Kekerasan masih kerap terjadi baik di lingkungan sekolah maupun di luar sekolah. Perempuan selalu menjadi korban dalam kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh laki-laki karena perempuan dianggap sebagai makhluk inferior. Seperti yang dideskripsikan dalam novel karya Jay Asher, *Thirteen Reasons Why* (2017). Novel ini menceritakan tentang tiga belas alasan mengapa Hannah Baker melakukan bunuh diri dan menceritakan nya di dalam sebuah rekaman. Salah satu alasan terbesar ia melakukan bunuh diri adalah karena kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh teman-teman sekolahnya, setelah rumor buruk tentang nya tersebar. Oleh karena itu, peneliti fokus melakukan analisis dan interpretasi karya sastra dengan melihat fenomena kekerasan yang terjadi pada tokoh utama perempuan dalam novel yaitu Hannah Baker.

Peneliti bertujuan menganalisis jenis kekerasan apa saja yang dialami oleh Hannah Baker menggunakan teori kekerasan oleh Galtung (1990). Oleh karena itu, peneliti Menyusun tiga masalah penelitian sebagai inti pembahasan dalam penelitian ini, (1) apa saja jenis kekerasan yang dialami oleh Hannah Baker dalam novel *Thirteen Reasons Why*? (2) Bagaimana usaha Hannah menghadapi kekerasan dalam novel *Thirteen reasons Why*? (3) Apa saja dampak kekerasan yang dialami oleh Hannah Baker dalam novel *Thirteen Reasons Why*?

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Hannah Baker mengalami semua jenis kekerasan (kekerasan langsung, kekerasan structural, dan kekerasan kultural). Lalu, cara Hannah Baker menghadapi kekerasan adalah dengan menggunakan kaset rekaman yang ia buat setelah memutuskan untuk bunuh diri. Ia menyebarkan kaset rekaman yang berisi alasan-alasan yang membuatnya memutuskan untuk bunuh diri. Alasan terbesarnya adalah tentang kekerasan yang ia dapatkan setelah rumor buruk tentangnya menyebar. Terakhir, dampak yang dialami oleh Hannah Baker adalah ia mendapat perlakuan sangat buruk dikarenakan teman-temannya berpikir bahwa ia adalah seorang pelacur, lalu juga tidak dapat membangun hubungan dengan siapapun, depresi dan trauma karena pelecehan seksual dan *stalking* yang ia dapatkan, yang terakhir ia merasa sendiri dan kesepian karena semua masalahnya sampai akhirnya memutuskan untuk bunuh diri setelah diperkosa oleh Bryce Walker, salah satu temannya di sekolah.

ABSTRACT

Oktaviani, Via. 2021. *Violence Suffered by The Main Character in Jay Asher's Thirteen Reasons Why*. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Keywords: violence, the main character, thirteen reasons why

Violence still often occurs both in the school environment and outside the school. Women have always been victims of violence perpetrated by men because women are considered inferior beings. As described in Jay Asher's novel *Thirteen Reasons Why* (2017). This novel tells about thirteen reasons why Hannah Baker committed suicide and tells them in a recording. One of the biggest reasons she committed suicide was because of the violence committed by her schoolmates, after bad rumors about her spread. Therefore, the researcher focuses on analyzing and interpreting literary works by looking at the phenomenon of violence that occurs in the main female character in the novel, namely Hannah Baker.

The researcher aims to analyze the violence that suffered by Hannah Baker in this study by using theory of violence by Galtung (1990). Therefore, the researcher arranges three problems of study as the main discussion in this study. (1) what kinds of violence are experienced by Hannah Baker in *Thirteen Reasons Why*? (2) How does Hannah struggle against violence in *Thirteen Reasons Why*? (3) What is the impact of violence on Hannah Baker in *Thirteen Reasons Why*?

The results of this study show that Hannah Baker suffered from all types of violence (direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence). Also, the way she faced the violence is by using the tapes which she made after she committed suicide. She spreading the tapes about the reasons why she finally committed suicide. The biggest reasons of the tapes is about violence which she got after bad rumors about her spreading. The last, the impact of the violence is she got treat badly as her friend thought she is a slut, cannot make a relationship with some people, she is depressed and traumatic because of sexual harassment and stalking, and the last she felt alone and lonely because of all her problems until she finally committed suicide after she raped by Bryce Walker one of her school friends.

الملخص

لشخصيات العنف القائم على نوع الجنس النساء كما يظهر في ثلاثة عشر سبباً لجاي أشر. 2021. أوكتايفاني ، فيا قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج

العنف ، الشخصية الرئيسية ، ثلاثة عشر سبباً لماذا :الكلمة الأساسية

ضحايا للعنف دائما النساء .المدرسة وخارج المدرسة البيئة من كل في الأحيان من كثير في يحدث العنف يزال لا في ذلك عن وتحكي بيكر هانا انتحار وراء سبباً عشر ثلاثة عن الرواية هذه تحكي .(2017) *Thirteen Reasons Why* Jay Asher ، رواية في موضح هو كما .دنيا كائنات يعتبرن النساء لأن الرجال يرتكبه الذي يركز ، لذلك .عنه سيئة شائعات انتشار بعد المدرسة في زملائه عنف هو انتحاره أسباب أكبر أحد وكان .شريط الشخصية في تحدث التي العنف ظاهرة إلى النظر خلال من وتفسيرها الأدبية الأعمال تحليل على الباحثون بيكر هانا وهي ، الرواية في الرئيسية الأنثوية

لذلك .(1990) لجالتونج العنف نظرية باستخدام بيكر هانا لها تعرضت التي العنف أنواع تحليل إلى الباحثة تهدف لها تعرضت التي العنف أنواع ما (1) ، الدراسة هذه في المناقشة جوهر لتكون بحثية مشاكل ثلاث الباحثة رتبت عشر ثلاثة الرواية في العنف مع التعامل حنا محاولة كانت كيف (2) لماذا؟ سبباً عشر ثلاثة رواية في بكر هانا لماذا؟ سبباً عشر ثلاثة رواية في بيكر هانا لها تعرضت الذي العنف آثار هي ما (3) لماذا؟ سبباً

والعنف ، الهيكلية والعنف ، المباشر العنف) العنف أنواع لجميع تعرضت بيكر هانا أن البحث نتائج تظهر الانتحار قررت أن بعد سجلته شريط باستخدام العنف مع التعامل في بيكر هانا طريقة كانت ، ذلك بعد .(الثقافي الذي العنف هو الأكبر السبب كان بالانتحار قرار اتخاذ إلى دفعته التي الأسباب على تحتوي شرائط بتوزيع قام عوملت أنها هو بيكر هانا لها تعرضت الذي التأثير كان ، أخيراً .عنه السيئة الشائعات انتشار بعد له تعرض وكانت ، شخص أي مع علاقة بناء أيضاً تستطع لم ثم ، عاهرة أنها اعتقدن صديقاتها لأن للغاية سيئة معاملة والوحدة بالوحدة به شعرت شيء آخر ، لها تعرضت التي والمطاردة الجنسي التحرش بسبب ومصدومة مكتنبة المدرسة في أصدقائه أحد ، والكر برايس اغتصبه أن بعد الانتحار أخيراً قرر حتى مشاكله كل بسبب

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Violence is one of the social problems that still occur today. The issue of violence is endless to discuss, ranging from psychological violence, physical violence to sexual violence which can have a negative impact on the victim. In general, violence occurs as a result of gender inequality which includes a series of violent acts committed mainly by men (Wilman, 2013). According to the Lancet website on Violence against women shows that every day somewhere, millions of women and girls in the world experience violence, including physical violence and sexual violence (Thelancet, 2014). Moreover, about 30 percent of women resist violence such as physical or sexual violence by their partners and 7 percent against non-partners (WHO, 2013). Moreover, violence is one of the major causes of death in the world for people aged 15-44 years (WHO, 2002).

According to Galtung (1990), Violence is a situation of humans that only has power and people can solve the violence if they have power. Meanwhile, violence is an attack on a person's physical or mental integrity that is carried out individually or in groups. Violence not only leaves scars on the human body but also has an impact on mental wounds that are difficult to heal such as trauma, depression, and even suicide (Galtung, 2013). Gandhi stated that people can face violence if they can find the root of the violence itself. Furthermore, victims of violence have chosen not to speak and remain silent in their lives. Although some women victims of violence may be able to speak up, most of them choose to remain silent. This is because victims are afraid that men will be able to control women's behaviour movement, and freedom as well as

the social impact that can be obtained by blaming victims of violence.

Specifically, violence also often occurs in the school environment both inside and outside the school which is currently recognized as a serious global problems (University of Sussex, 2006). School is a formal educational institution where to develop all potential and as a place for self-development. In fact, it is not uncommon and not a bit of violence often occurs in schools, whether perpetrated by teachers, students or community. Violence in school can occur in some of form such as bullying, physical violence, verbal violence, sexual violence, gang violence and others (Yarpuzlu, 2009). The physical violence can be easily identified as the action can be perceived through our objective senses and can be indicated by the rules or the enacted law (Rahayu, 2021). Also, Rahayu (2022) explains another kind of violence, symbolic violence. Symbolic violence is a non-physical violence, the cause is the unequal power relation that exists in a social group. Furthermore, a study in Ecuador reported that about twenty two percent of girls were victims of sexual violence in school environment (Dunne et al, 2003). Then, a survey from Ghana added that about forty-nine percent of the 481 girls had reported some form of violence (Appiah & Cusack, 1999).

Thirteen Reasons Why is a novel that present about suicide, violence, bullying, depression and sexual assault. This novel was written by an American writer and novelist, Jay Asher. He was born in Arcadia, California on September 30, 1975. Specifically, Jay Asher wrote many books and most of them were aimed at young readers. In 2007, he published his first novel *Thirteen Reasons Why* in which tells about a young girl who has experienced violence, bullying, and the struggle to survive until she committed suicide. Also in 2017, this novel was made into television series

on Netflix with the same as the original novel. The theme of the film is about teenager's problems such as violence, sexual harassment, bullying, and suicide. As written in the Unicef report, stated that every 7 minutes every day in someplace, around 82.000 teenagers both female and girls are killed by an act of violence in the world (Unicef, 2017).

This novel is a story about violence, bullying, suicide experienced by the main character, named Hannah Baker. Furthermore, starting from the negative perspective of Hannah's friends on her, Hannah's friend considered that she a prostitute and being treated inappropriately. Hannah is considered inferior and gets violent both direct and indirect violence. Thus, one of indirect violence which is Hannah Baker got is a negative perception by her male friend Marcus Cole and is considered that she is cheaper who can be treated casually. Specifically, Hannah asked for a date and made a bet for Marcus. Then, the direct violence of Hannah Baker got is rape by her friend Bryce Walker until she committed suicide.

The research analyzes violence experienced by the main character, Hannah Baker by using Galtung's violence theory. The researcher uses Galtung's theory of violence because this theory discusses violence clearly and is relevant to the research taken by the author. Female characters in the novel experience all forms of violence perpetrated by men, because women's bodies are often considered as objects, causing violence both physically, psychologically, and sexually.

Galtung's theory of violence states that there are three kinds of violence, namely direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. While direct violence is visible violence that is manifested in behavior and occurs when one or more people commit acts of physical, sexual, and psychological violence against others (Rodriguez, 2014). Galtung said that direct violence takes many forms, such as psychological violence which includes verbal and nonverbal violence, physical violence, and sexual violence (Galtung, 1971). Meanwhile, invisible violence or indirect violence divides violence into two terms, both cultural and structural violence. Furthermore, direct violence is visible violence that occurs in the social environment and is a combination of cultural violence and structural violence. Specifically, cultural violence is difficult to see because working by changing the moral color from red is wrong, to green is right, or yellow is acceptable. On the other hand, cultural violence and structural violence make reality blurry, making it difficult to see violent acts or at least not as violence (Galtung, 2009). Therefore, without realizing it, violence often occurs in the surrounding environment, but most of the violence that is seen is often a concern, while on the contrary, violence that is not seen is often not realized by perpetrators of violence.

The researcher analyzed *Thirteen Reasons Why* by Jay Asher using Galtung's theory of violence which includes direct, structural, and cultural violence. Specifically, direct violence is violence that looks physical, psychological includes verbal and nonverbal violence, and sexual violence. Meanwhile, structural violence in the novel is the invisible violence that occurs in the school environment and social environment, which is perpetrated by his friends. Then, cultural violence is all aspects of violence that can legitimize direct violence, which means the ideology of Hannah's friends. This violence also caused Hannah to experience depression, trauma, and suicide. One of the

reasons she committed suicide was the impact of the bad treatment of society, especially her male schoolmates, such as sexual harassment, bullying, negative views from his friends, and rape.

Hannah Baker also difficult to facing violence in Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reasons Why* is what I will discuss in this study. The struggles of Hannah Baker to facing violence in society. One of the violence of Hannah Baker experienced was the rape by her male friend Bryce Walker. Bryce Walker felt innocent and continued his usual activities because he was one of the richest students. Bryce Walker treats women arbitrarily, especially in sexual matters. As a result of that problem, Hannah Baker became depressed and finally chose to commit suicide. Then, she made a tape containing her confession and the treatment of her friend until she finally chose to commit suicide. As we know, many of the victims of violence prefer to be silent and do not speak up because it affects the social and mental environment. Therefore, the researcher aims to build courage in facing women-based violence perpetrated by gender inequality.

The researcher wants to analyze the novel by using Galtung's theory of violence. Previously, there were not many previous studies that analyzed the novel *Thirteen Reasons Why* by Jay Asher using this theory. The first previous study is thesis by Felicia, a student of State Islamic University of Malang Maulana Malik Ibrahim entitled *Hannah Baker's Egoistic Suicide In Jay Asher's Thirteen Reasons Why* (2019). The aims of the study are to finding and discuss about suicide in the novel *Thirteen Reasons Why* and the effort of Clay Jansen, Hannah's friend to solve egoistic suicide in the *Thirteen Reasons Why*. In this previous study, the researcher uses sociological approach and Emile Durkheim's theory about suicide. This research

described three points, there are lack of social, the lack of support and Hannah Baker's decision to commit suicide.

Second previous study is Hannah Baker's Suicide As Seen In Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reasons Why*, written by Cahyaning Pujimahanani and Mochammad Haqqi Firdaus, students of Dr. Soetomo University. This thesis focuses on the suicide case experienced by Hannah Baker in the novel *Thirteen Reasons Why*. The purpose of this thesis is to find evidence of Hannah Baker's suicide in the novel, the causes of Hannah Baker's suicide, the effects of Hannah Baker's suicide on her parents and friends. In this study, the author found that Hannah was proven to have committed suicide by using pills. The cause of Hannah's suicide was caused by three factors, namely, being hurt, anguish, and suffering. The effect of Hannah's suicide on her parents and friends. Hannah makes her parents dysfunctional, they grieve for Hannah and leave everything and move to their old city. Hannah also makes her friends and makes them feel guilty, this is shown by them blaming each other and Hannah, and herself, this also causes them to be viewed negatively by other characters.

The third previous study is *The Effects of Bullying on Hannah Baker Reflected On Jay Asher's Thirteen Reasons Why Novel: Sociological Perspective* (2021) written by Dinda Ronaldina Annisa Sagitrithe, a student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. In this study, the research uses a sociological perspective with the aim of explaining into three types the first is the indicators bullying experienced by Hannah Baker. The second describing bullying on Hannah Baker, and the last explaining the reasons Jay Asher chose Bullying in this novel. The results found in this study are indicators of bullying, namely mocking appearance, denouncing body shape, physical violence, and touching body parts without permission. The second, the author explains

the problem of bullying through characters, events, and setting. Third, the author discusses bullying based on the experience of one of her relatives.

The previous study mostly discussed about suicide and bullying experienced by the character. However, not much has been concerned about violence using Galtung's violence theory. Actually, violence is one of the causes of depression and suicide experienced by the main character in the novel *Thirteen Reasons Why*. Hannah Baker and Jessica Davis received violence which caused them to experience depression. In particular, the depression experienced by Hannah Baker caused her to decide to end her life by committing suicide. The researcher is interesting to analyze the novel with the theme of violence because the author wants to build awareness of women to struggle against violence that occurs due to gender inequality so that victims of violence can speak up about what they have experienced. Then, according to the theorist Johan Galtung is very relevant to the problems in the novel.

That is why the researcher concludes it is important to analyze violence of the main character in Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reasons Why*. The researcher aims to find 1) The kinds of violence which are experienced by Hannah Baker in *Thirteen Reasons Why*, 2) The struggles of Hannah Baker to facing violence in Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reasons Why*, 3) The impact of violence against Hannah Baker in *Thirteen Reasons Why*. It becomes the main reason for choosing this research as entitled: violence of female's character in Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reasons Why*.

B. Problems of the study

1. What kinds of violence are experienced by Hannah Baker in *Thirteen Reasons Why*?
2. How does Hannah struggle against violence in *Thirteen Reasons Why*?
3. What is the impact of violence on Hannah Baker in *Thirteen Reasons Why*?

C. Objective of the Study

1. To analyze violence that are experienced by Hannah Baker in *Thirteen Reasons Why*.
2. To analyze the struggle of Hannah Baker against violence in *Thirteen Reasons Why*.
3. To analyze the impacts of violence against Hannah Baker against *Thirteen Reasons Why*.

D. Scope and Limitation of the study

In scope and limitation of the study, many aspects can be analyzed in Jay Asher's novel entitled *Thirteen Reasons Why*. However, the researcher focuses on the violence of the main character, Hannah Baker in the novel using Galtung's violence theory. Moreover, violence by Galtung included direct, structural, and cultural violence. The researcher puts a limitation on this analysis focused on Hannah Baker as the main character.

E. Significance of the study

In significance, the contribution given in analyzing literary works using Galtung's theory of violence is because in most cases violence is only seen from visible evidence, when in fact there is a lot of indirect violence without us realizing it. where the violence can have a psychological impact such as depression, trauma, and even suicide.

Therefore, this study is expected to provide theoretical and practical contributions to the development of literary studies. Theoretically, this study aims to enrich the development of literary criticism. Practically, this research is expected to provide readers with a better understanding of violence using Galtung's theory. After understanding the research, readers are expected to be able to implement it into their research. In conclusion, this research is expected to help further researchers, especially in conducting related research.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In this study, several terms often appear, to prevent misunderstanding, the researcher explains the meaning of each term:

- 1. Violence:** violence is deviant behavior that results in injury and harm to others.
- 2. Galtung Violence Theory:** violence in terms of its three dimensions; direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence.
- 3. Direct Violence:** the violence that is seen and carried out individually or in groups, whether physically, psychologically, or sexually.

4. **Structural Violence:** indirect violence hidden in institutional systems or social structures hidden in personality, social or religion.
5. **Cultural Violence:** violence based on cultural norms in the form of attitudes or beliefs that have been taught since childhood in everyday life.

G. Previous Studies

The researcher found some studies with the same theory of Johan Galtung about violence. The first study is a thesis entitled *Violence Against the Main Character in the Film Memoirs of A Geisha by Rob Marshall* by Dhinda Wulaningtyas a student of the State Islamic University of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi. In this study, researchers analyzed violence against the main characters in the film. The researcher discusses the types of violence experienced by the main female character, the character's struggle to resolve the violence, and the effect of violence on the main female character in the film *Memoirs of a Geisha* using the theory of violence by Iris Marion, Young and feminist approach. In this study, researchers analyzed four types of violence experienced by characters, namely physical, sexual, emotional, and psychological violence.

The second study is the *Violence Suffered by Queer Characters in Lisa Williamson's* written by Dinantari Susilo, a student at the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (2019). This study is focused on analyzing the violence experienced by the two main characters. In this study, researchers used Galtung's theory of violence and a gender approach. Research that discusses Galtung's typology, in theory, consists of direct, structural, and cultural violence. Moreover, direct violence is perpetrated by the family and friends of prominent figures at school. Meanwhile, structural violence that is hidden in school rules and the last cultural

violence is not visible because it is integrated into the norms of society. This study also analyzes the struggle of two characters against violence.

The third study is entitled *Violence Suffered by Women in Zana Muhsen and Andrew Croft's Sold written by Dhinnoor (2016)*. In this study, the author explores more deeply the violence experienced by women in the novel *Sold* by Zana Muhsen and Andrew Croft by using the theory of Johan Galtung. First, the author explains the kinds of violence experienced by female characters in sold novels. the second, the author discusses the struggles faced by female characters in the face of violence. The result of this study is that the author can explain violence according to Johan Galtung, namely direct, structural and cultural violence contained in the novel. Then, in the face of violence, the female character has the following efforts, such as efforts to get an education, communication to the public by sending letters through mass media such as newspapers, TV, and radio.

Another previous study is entitled "The New Female Image: Dewi Ayu's Feminist Consciousness in *Cantik Itu Luka*" (2020). In this study, the author shows about the stereotypes of Dutch and Javanese woman. *Cantik itu luka* is a novel about Dewi ayu who is a beautiful woman, but her beauty is make her became a prostitute for Dutch and Japanese soldiers.

The previous studies above have helped the researcher understand about violence with different object. More specifically, this study focuses on violence, the struggle of Hannah Baker to facing violence and the impact of violence against the main character, Hannah Baker in the novel. What distinguishes this study from the previous study above is the result of the analysis of the novel. In this study, the author analyzes the Galtung theory which consists of direct, cultural, and structural violence.

In direct violence, the author divides it into two, namely psychological and physical. Psychology violence is divided into three, namely verbal and nonverbal. Verbal violence in the form of labeling, insults and manipulation; and non-verbal violence in the form of stalking and social isolation. In this study, the author also explains the struggles of Hannah Baker in dealing with violence and the impact of violence itself in the novel *Thirteen Reasons Why*.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This study has conducted the theory of Galtung Violence theory. In this study, the researcher uses Galtung's theory by analyzing violence of main character Hannah Baker in *Thirteen Reasons Why*. Moreover, this research analyzes violence of the direct, structural, and cultural violence.

Violence toward females is one of the phenomena that still happen nowadays. This research aimed to discuss the kinds of violence in the novel *Thirteen Reasons Why* and the struggles of the main character, Hannah Baker to violence in Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reason why*. This research is helped by a Galtung's theory to analysis violence focuses on violence.

2. Data Source

In the data source, the researcher's data are in the form of words, phrases and sentences from the novel. The source of the data was taken a novel by American writer, Jay Asher under the title *Thirteen Reasons Why*. The novel consists of 288 pages. The novel was published in 2007 by the Penguin Group, located in New York. In this novel, there are 13 chapters, each of which

is based on the reason why Hannah chose to commit suicide. For the most part, this novel is about Hannah's perspective on everything that happens to her. Specifically, this novel contains many issues that occur in society and one of them is about violence.

3. Data Collection

In the data collection, the researcher takes some tapes as follows: the first step is start with reading the novel. It aims to gain a general understanding of the plot, characters, and their role in the story. Thus, the second reading is intended to search and find data by underlining the evidence which are considered significant to the study. The data which is looked for by the researcher is related to the research objectives, i.e about the kinds of violence which include direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence; Hannah's struggle against that violence and the impact of the violence itself.

4. Data Analysis

After all data have been collected, the next step is classifying the data. In classifying the data, there are several steps taken by the researcher.

First, the researcher classifies the kinds of violence which are direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. The researcher classify the types of violence which have been presented before into smaller types. First, direct violence divided into two types: psychological violence and physical violence. After that, in psychological violence comprises verbal and non-verbal violence. Verbal violence consists of labeling, insult and manipulation; while non-verbal violence consists of stalking and social isolation. Then, structural

violence explains the structural violence that occurs in educational institutions and cultural violence in the form of social opinion.

Second, the researcher was underlying the struggles that are done by the Hannah Baker against any kinds of violence especially in social life. And the last, the researcher identifies the impact of violence on the main character in the novel. The researcher divided the impact of violence into three types there are depression, post-traumatic stress, and suicide.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews the theories that underlying on violence and feminist approaches. The researcher will explain violence, the theory of Galtung violence which includes direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence.

A. Violence

Violence is closely related to the combined "*Vis*" Latin word which means strength or power, and "*Latus*" originating from the word *Ferre* which means carrying. Overall violence is that brings strength or that has strength. R. Audi formulate that violence as an attack or physical misuse of someone or animal; or attacks, a destruction that is very hard, rough, cruel, and malignant over property or something that can potentially be able to manage someone.

According to World Health Organization, violence is the use of physical force and power, threat, or action against oneself, an individual, or a group of people in society that results in or is likely to result in bruising or trauma, death, psychological harm, developmental disorders, or deprivation of rights. Violence is unlawful behavior or wrong treatment. Violence can be defined as an act that causes injury or death to another person and causes physical harm to another person. The violence that causes damage is violence that is against the law. Therefore, violence can be said to be a crime.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the word 'violence' is divided into three namely: first, actions or words intended to hurt people or someone; second, an event in which a person uses force to harm or attack; the third

is an act that violates or acts against something, especially a law, agreement, principle, or something that should be treated with respect.

While, in the general dictionary of Indonesian according to Poerwadarminta, violence is interpreted as "nature or hard thing; Strength; coercion. While "coercion" means pressure, hard insistence. These words are synonymous with the word "raping" which means lowering violence; Worship; Forcing with violence and breaking with violence ". So violence means carrying strength, coercion and pressure.

According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines violence as events such as the use of physical force for injure or abuse, outrage that injures, infringement, exertion of force is very great intense, full of furious and often destructive, expressions or feelings that are very passionate fervor.

Specifically, violence often occurs against women. According to United Nations Population Fund estimates that violence is experienced by one in three women in the world (UNFPA, 2010). Furthermore, in the World Health Organization Report, one of three or thirty-five percent of women in the world have experienced violence intimate partner or non-partner. Mostly, the violence is intimated by their partner in the relationship which is physical or sexual violence (WHO, 2018). Sexual violence is still rife due to several things, including the reluctance of victims to report acts of violence they have experienced. This is because victims of sexual violence are often forced to face stigma from society, and even discrimination (Josse, 2010). Due to stigma and fear of social sanctions, victims often fail to report acts of violence that they have experienced.

Most people often ignore efforts to empower women themselves and ignore men as perpetrators of violence. Women are always considered inferior when compared with men. In the relationship, men always become dominant when

compared to women. Therefore, most men treat women whatever they want. In fact, if they have become victims, women are often considered bad in society. Even though, women are the most disadvantaged parties than men. Violence is specifically aimed at women which can affect disproportionately such as physical, sexual, and psychological such as rape, sexual harassment, intimidation, and others (Nakray, 2013).

B. Galtung's Theory of Violence

In the book of Power and Violence, Johan Galtung gives an example that in the 18th century people died of tuberculosis and were not categorized as violence, while at this time where all the equipment is modern and sophisticated, drugs have also been found, if the dead person does not get it or is left alone, and is abandoned to death, there can be called violence (Galtung, 1969).

Galtung's thoughts on violence contributed to the feminist movement in an effort to raise awareness of violence, oppression, and injustice against women. As we know, women are always victims of violence that are generally perpetrated by men. The issue of violence is important for feminists because so far violence against women often occurs and makes women inferior and men dominant (Pilcher & Whelehan, 2004). Therefore, Galtung (1969) also describes six important dimensions of violence in violence, peace and peace research, namely:

1. Physical and psychological violence.

Galtung stated that violence not only about physical, but also psychological. In physical violence the human body is physically hurt even to the point of murder. Whereas in psychological violence such as lies, indoctrination, threats, pressure both mental and brain abilities. Galtung uses the

words *hurt* and *hit* to express the dual intent of both physical and psychological violence.

2. Positive and negative influences.

Galtung stated that every people can be influenced by giving reward and punishment. Every people can be influenced not only by punishing when they are guilty, but also by rewarding. Reward oriented systems which actually contain "control", are not free, are less open, tend to be manipulative, even though they provide pleasure and euphoria. Then, punishment is something given to influence them without consciousness.

3. The objects side

Galtung believes that every violence needs an object. In certain actions, there is still the threat of physical and psychological violence, although it does not cause victims but limits human action.

4. The subject side.

Galtung stated that the possibility of violence with and without a subject there are direct violence and indirect violence. Violence is called direct or personal if there are perpetrators, and if there are no perpetrators it is called structural or indirect. Indirect violence has become a part of this structure (badly structured) and has manifested itself as an imbalanced power that causes unequal life opportunities.

5. Intended and unintended.

Focusing on the result and not the goal, an understanding that only emphasizes the element of deliberation is certainly not enough to see, overcome structural violence that works subtly and unintentionally. According to Galtung, this distinction is particularly important, because it would reveal things that were

not in accordance with the understanding of violence, peace and ethics system is meant to combat the violence that is done on purpose. An understanding that only emphasizes this deliberate element is certainly not enough to see, to overcome structural toughness that works smoothly and unintentionally. If that action is aimed at peace, then too little can be reached. Therefore, Galtung tries to provide a broad perspective by involving an element of coincidence, as well as that which concerns the fate of many people. Whether, from the victim's point of view, whether intentional or not, violence is still violence.

6. Manifest and latent violence.

Violence that is visible, real (manifest), both personal and structural, can be seen even indirectly. Meanwhile, latent violence is something that is invisible, but can easily explode. Latent violence will occur if the situation becomes so unstable that the actual level of realization can easily decrease. Structural latent violence occurs when an egalitarian structure can easily be transformed into feudal, or a hierarchical military-supported revolution can again transform into a hierarchical structure after the main challenges have been overcome (Windhu, 1992).

According to Johan Galtung in violence, peace and peace research (1969), stated that violence occurs when humans are influenced in such a way that their actual physical and mental reality is under their potential realization. More precisely, actual, which means real and potential, which means it may occur, be ignored or be eliminated. In the book of power and violence, Johan Galtung also takes cases of people dying from disease or natural disasters. In the 18th century, if people died from disease it was not categorized as violent. However, if that person dies in the present, where the equipment is so

sophisticated and many medicines have been found, if there is no treatment, there is an element of violence. Moreover, if the person is allowed, abandoned to death, it is clear that this is an act of violence. (Galtung, 1969).

Johan Galtung's thoughts are relevant to feminist thought. Galtung said that patriarchy is closely related to direct, structural, and cultural violence. Galtung explained that female's bodies are often the main object of oppression by men power. The body and reproductive rights, sexuality, sexism, power relations between women and men, and the private-public dichotomy are the focus of the problem. oppression here is the existence of power relations where the tendency of men to control women and women who are always considered below men is one of the causes (Galtung, 2010).

Therefore, Johan Galtung formulated the 'Triangle of Violence' which consists of direct, structural, and cultural violence with the aim of helping identify forms of violence. the definition of direct violence is that it can be seen clearly as well as the perpetrators. while structural violence cannot be clearly seen and there are no direct perpetrators to be held accountable. Meanwhile, cultural violence is the legitimacy of structural violence and direct cultural violence (Galtung, 1990).

C. Direct Violence

According to Galtung, direct violence can take various forms such as physical, such as murder or torture, rape, and sexual violence, and psychologically such as insults, insults, and bullying (Galtung, 1971). In fact is that direct violence is mostly done by men and makes women victims. Violence against women is direct and can be experienced by women in public spaces or closed spaces such as homes.

Although women are often victims of violence perpetrated by men, with the existing structure and culture in society, in the end, it makes women feel that violence is something that often happens and cannot be avoided. According to Galtung, violence at all social levels, both in the form of criminal violence in the family and society, as well as political violence within and between one society and another, is dominated by men. Direct violence can cause fear and psychological trauma for the victim. In fact, not a few from direct violence to suicide.

The first category of acts of violence for survival needs is killing. for more details is maiming. Then, maiming is also an insult to well-being that needs to be carried out in the presence of sieges, sanctions and misery. According to Johan Galtung (1990), maiming is also an affront to human needs because it results in siege and sanctions. For some people or groups killing is directly avoidable. However, it differs from the point of view of victims of intentional homicide such as children, women, and the weak. By the mechanism of killings that are carried out slowly are included in sanctions. The category of alienation can be defined into socialization terms, such as cultural internalization. In addition, there is a double aspect, namely desocialization from one's own culture and being resocialized back to other cultures such as prohibitions and impositions of language. While the category of repression has the same double definition as freedom from or freedom to the limit of an international bill of human rights with historical and cultural limitations. These categories have been added implicitly types of violence such as detention, locking up of people's freedom in prison, concentration, and the meaning of

locking up people's freedom by expelling them abroad or to remote parts of the country.

D. Structural Violence

According to Johan Galtung, structural violence describes social structures such as economy, politics, law, religion and culture that can stop individuals, groups and communities from reaching the power that is controlled by them (Galtung, 1969). Generally, the word violence often contains a physical description, but according to Galtung, violence is a disturbance that can be avoided from fundamental human life or human life disturbance, which reduces the level of the actual level at which a person can fulfill their needs properly (Galtung, 1993). According to Galtung, structural violence is violence that is not perpetrated by individuals but is hidden in a smaller or wider structure. The structure patriarchal has also placed the man in the top level position, and because of this he gets the real advantage of this position.

Generally, structural hardness is disguised or invisible, therefore it is known as indirect violence. Structural violence is often accepted as the norm in society. In essence, structural violence is the result of hierarchical relationships within and between societies that privilege those at the top and oppress, exploit and dominate those at the bottom. Johan Galtung explained several aspects and forms of structural violence, namely: exploitation, penetration, segmentation, marginalization and fragmentation. Exploitation is an unfair economic and social relationship. It occurs in a complex structure and at the end of long and branching legislative chains and cycles. It represents a major part of the archetypal violent structure whereby people at the top benefit more and those

at the bottom feel disadvantaged. People tolerate and rationalize structural violence for important psychological reasons. A violent structure not only leaves its mark on the human body, but also affects the mind and soul.

Penetration is the exploitation of elements of the 'top dog' or elite ideology that reach consciousness. Ideological penetration is related to segmentation. While, Segmentation allows the oppressed to see only limited reality. This acts to obscure the true nature of the relationship between strong and weak. Segmentation is the result of two processes, marginalization and fragmentation.

Marginalization and Fragmentation exclude peripheral agents from the center and from one another. Together, marginalization and fragmentation serve to create a greater degree of disharmony within the periphery than within the center, while simultaneously preventing the interests exploited within the periphery from coinciding with those exploited within the center. In other words, both marginalization and fragmentation force the 'underdogs' to the margins of society, condemning them as insignificant, dividing and alienating them from one another. Here it is worth mentioning that although exploitation and oppression may go hand in hand, they are not identical. Galtung states that 'this is a short formation for complex affairs in the economic, social and political order which have consequences such as malnutrition, lack of freedom, lack of togetherness, general deprivation of well-being'.

C. Cultural violence

Galtung defines cultural violence as the prevailing attitudes and beliefs that have been taught to us since childhood and surround us in everyday life.

Galtung states that aspects of culture such as religion, ideology, language, norms, and others - can be used to justify or legitimize direct or structural violence (Galtung, 1996).

In the concept of cultural violence, Johan Galtung in his writing entitled *Cultural Violence* in the *Journal of Peace Research* (1990), stated that culture in this case is not an entity or cultural system as a whole but only aspects of culture. Symbolic aspects of society such as religion, ideology, language, art, empirical science and formal science can be used as tools to justify or legitimize direct and structural violence.

In religion has a holy place and Heilige or what we call god. a basic distinction can be made between a transcendental god outside us or an immanent God within us (Galtung, 1990). Immanence often occupies a position that is worldly, material, temporary, changing, and has no definite meaning in the face of an absolute reality, which humans then dissolve in that meaning. The transcendent, on the other hand, always fills the depths of everything, always lies behind the real, behind the impossible to say.

With a god outside of us, even above that god is full of hope but it is possible that some people will be seen as closer or even higher to that god than others. Specifically, between God and Satan beside us who are even side by side. In short, because of religion, disputes arise between those who are elected and those who are not.

Ideological aspects related to religion, humans are considered to have a higher position when compared to animals and nature because they are considered capable of self-reflection. men are stronger/more logical when compared to women. Then, modern nations or initiators of civilization and

historical processes when compared to others. whites are considered more intelligent than non-whites. Generally, in modern society, the upper class has power and privileges when compared to the lower class. And people who have a strong religion will be considered better than those who disbelieve (Galtung, 1990).

Cultural violence basically makes direct and structural violence look right or not a mistake in committing violence in the community. According to Galtung, one of the ways in which this cultural violence occurs is by changing the color or pattern in an action from something that is wrong or red to something that is right or green. Besides that, it can also be done by disguising a reality so that the act of violence or the actual facts of the violence becomes invisible (Galtung, 1990).

Besides that, Galtung also explained that cultural violence itself can be influenced, originated or related to direct violence and structural violence. The direct violence classification itself falls into four categories. In the first category, namely murder, injuring or eliminating a life and providing a threat to someone's life. The second category is suffering or loss of welfare as a threat from a boycott or sanction, which results in a loss of freedom and welfare and is considered the slow killing of the victim.

The next category is isolation in the aspect of socialization which is defined as cultural internalization such as the prohibition of using language. The final category includes types of violence such as incarceration, which means locking people in prison and expulsion, which means locking people out such as throwing them abroad or to places far away in the country (Galtung, 1990).

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter examines of three points to be discussed. First, discussed three types of violence experienced by the main character Hannah Baker in the novel using Galtung's violence theory which is direct violence, structural violence and cultural violence. Then the second point, this chapter also discuss the struggles of Hannah Baker to solve violence in the novel *Thirteen Reasons Why*. And the last is the impact of violence of the main character in the novel such as depression, post-traumatic stress and suicide.

A. The Types of Violence in the *Thirteen Reasons Why*

According to Galtung, violence is divided into three types, namely direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. In particular, the researcher explains the violence experienced by the main character, Hannah Baker in the novel according to the Galtung typology. In this case, the researcher discusses the types of violence according to Galtung's theory including direct violence which is divided into (psychological and physical), structural violence, and cultural violence below.

1. Direct Violence

Thirteen Reasons Why was published in 2007 by Jay Asher, describing the problems of youth in high school (The New York Times, 2009). Starting from Hannah Baker, a girl who ended her life because of bad treatment from her friends that affected her reputation at school. Hannah Baker received bad treatment in the form of bullying, sexual harassment, and even rape.

Based on the previous chapter, direct violence can take many forms. Classically, direct violence is violence that is seen by both the perpetrator and his actions, direct violence is divided into two, namely physical, such as rape and sexual assault, and beatings. and psychological, such as insults, bullying, and labeling (Galtung, 1971). In this study, researchers discuss direct violence, including psychological violence (verbal and nonverbal), physical violence and sexual violence.

a. Psychological Violence

Psychological violence is not easily recognized, the consequences felt by the victim do not leave a visible mark on others. The impact of this violence will affect a situation of feeling unsafe and uncomfortable, reducing the self-esteem and dignity of the victim. Psychological violence is violence that involves a person's mental condition. Violence perpetrated by the perpetrator can injure the victim's psychological condition or make the victim emotionally disturbed. According to Galtung, one of dimension violence is psychological violence which is violence work on the soul serves to decrease mental potentialities (Galtung, 1963).

Specifically, psychological violence has two types there are verbal and non-verbal acts. Verbal violence is an act that present by using words and non-verbal violence is an act that presents by gesture or signs. To take an in-depth analysis of psychological violence in Jay Asher's novel *Thirteen Reasons Why* the researcher explains two types, there are verbal violence and non-verbal violence. Then, each of them is further divided into several subchapters as follows :

1) Verbal Violence

Verbal violence is a form of psychological violence that uses language verbal to protect oneself or to vent from actions that have been experienced. Mostly, verbal violence is a form of deliberate action or prank. In this case, verbal violence is a moral crime committed by every individual that leads to criminal activity such as bullying and shamming. Then, the researcher comes up with some points which are supported by stated shreds of evidence in the novel :

a) Name-calling or labelling

Labeling or name-calling is the act of giving labels from one person to another person where this name-calling will stick and tends to become the identity of the person who gets the name-calling. According to Jon Gunnar Bernburg (2019), labeling is related to problems that arise after the social environment typified the individual as a deviant.

In this case, Hannah Baker got body shamming that earned her the label. Hannah Baker earned the label as the best ass and one of the sexiest women in her school. Because of that, a bad image of her began to form and many people treated her casually as a joke. She is considered a cheap and easy woman who can be treated as she pleases. Hannah Baker got a bad image ever since she started a relationship with one of her friends, Justin Folley. To identify the case, we can see the data below.

"I know what you're all thinking. Hannah Baker is a slut"
(Asher, 2017:23).

After dating Justin Folley, Hannah got rumors that she was a slut. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word "slut" has several meanings to describe a woman with dirty, slovenly, or untidy habits and having

multiple sexual partners. Rumors built up Hannah Baker's bad image that she was a cheap and easy woman. As we know, we can see in the data below.

"... And since everyone at school already had a perverted image of me after Justin's little number, I was the perfect choice, wasn't I?"(Asher, 2017:41).

As we know from the statement above, that everyone at school has a perverted image of Hannah Baker. Hannah Baker is considered a cheap and easy woman who has many sexual partners. Hannah Baker's perverted image is branded as the best ass in Freshman class as the paragraph is supported below .

*"...But what happens when someone says you have the best ass in the freshman class?"(Asher, 2017:44).
"Best Ass in the Freshman Class, Wally. Standing right here in your store!"(Asher, 2017:47).*

Name-calling or labelling is one of the verbal violence which is a method to judged someone as being better than or less than beside of image of that person. In fact, name-calling affects to psychological of the victim as depression until suicide. In this case, Hannah Baker received verbal abuse in the form of a bad label as a prostitute at her school because of the rumors that spread. That's one of the reasons why she committed suicide and got bad treatment in her life. Those bad treatments are harassment and rape from his friends because of the bad image she got.

b) Insult

Insult is negative behavior that results in someone being uncomfortable or hurt and usually occurs repeatedly. For the most part, insults may come as funny jokes, but in truth, they are serious verbal abuse. In this case, Hannah Baker's rumors that she was a prostitute changed her life and made her friends treat her badly. For example, one of his friends Alex Standall made a list on a

piece of paper that said girls were hot/not hot and made several of his other friends insult Hannah in class. To identify the case, we can see the data below.

*"I grip my knees tighter. Jackass Jimmy (Asher, 2017:38).
 "You idiot, Jackass." (Asher, 2017:38).*

Alex's paper list created a bad opinion of Hannah Baker. Actually, the list was written because Alex had a problem with Jessica Davis and made the list about her and Hannah. Hannah is on the list because all her friends at school have a perverted image of Hannah Baker. Hannah Baker is considered a prostitute and a cheap woman.

Another insult that Hannah Baker gets is students making fun of her poetry. The poetry that Hannah wrote was very important to her because she really put her soul and mind into it. However, Hannah's school friends did not take her seriously and made a parody of the poem. To identify the case we can look at the evidence below.

*"Some even wrote parodies of my poem, reading them to me in the hopes of getting under my skin. I saw that. I watched two girls in Mr. Porter's class recite a version before the bell rang" (Asher, 2017:191).
 "It was all so stupid and childish and cruel" (Asher, 2017:191).*

From the evidence above, we can see that the poetry written by Hannah is considered bad and used as a joke. Moreover, it hurt Hannah's feelings because poetry was important to her. The poem contained all her troubles, but no one appreciated it.

Specifically, an insult is a form of verbal abuse that some people don't realize because the words spoken are not taken seriously. Related to this, Hannah Baker got insulted because of the rumors spread by some of her friends. The rumors built up Hannah's bad image and made her friends treat her badly.

c) Manipulation

Manipulation is a method of mental confusion and emotional exploitation to gain control over the victim. This manipulation can cause a person to be cornered and disadvantaged. In this case, one of Hannah Baker's friends who helped her catch the stalker was Courtney Crimsen. She is a popular girl at school who is beautiful, smart, and liked by her other friends. Initially, Hannah and Courtney's relationship was fine when they wanted to catch the stalker. However, Courtney spread a bad rumor about Hannah Baker at school, that Hannah had adult toys in her drawer. To identify the case, we can see the data below.

"...Our sweet little Miss Crimsen told this guy, and whoever else was standing within earshot, that I've got a few surprises buried in my dresser drawers" (Asher, 2017:114)..

From the evidence, we can see Courtney Crimsen spreading bad rumors about Hannah Baker and insult Hannah in front of her school friends. Courtney Crimsen felt the need to have some topics to discuss with her other friends, and she spread rumors about Hannah because Hannah already had a bad reputation at school. In fact, Hannah got a bad reputation after she met Justin Foley. At first, she liked Justin Folley and just wanted to date him like the rest of her friends. However, this was not what Hannah Baker wanted. After they met, they kissed and dated, but Justin spread rumors and made a bad opinion about Hannah. Researchers found evidence that showed cases of sexual violence in sexual harassment and the data can be seen below.

*"...But then you started bragging" (Asher, 2017:30).
 "A rumor based on a kiss started a reputation that other people believed in and reacted to. And sometimes, a rumor based on a*

kiss has a snowball effect. A rumor, based on a kiss, is just the beginning” (Asher, 2017:31).

From the quote above, we can see that Justin Foley manipulated Hannah's story and spread bad rumors. In particular, Justin Folley was a popular boy in school and he dated many girls one of which was Hannah. Hannah Baker is the new student at the school and if Justin dated her, it would build a good reputation for him. However, Justin spreads a new story that builds up Hannah's bad reputation at school.

2) Non Verbal Violence

Non verbal violence is violence which has impact on soul and emotion of someone, with no word or physical interaction. Specifically, non verbal violence includes gaze, gestures, laugh and action of body someone.

a) Stalking

The next non-verbal violence is stalking, which means disturbs victims. In this case, Hannah Baker got stalking by one of her friends, Tyler. According to Majchrzyk (2012), stalking is a repeated threat which means acts of violence or harassment against the personal life of one or more people. Generally, victims of stalking will feel uncomfortable or make their life disturbed and unsettled. The threat is carried out on an ongoing basis, carried out continuously, such as by stalking or following the victim so that it makes the victim feel afraid.

Bad rumors about Hannah Baker led Tyler to stalk her all the way to Hannah's house. Tyler is one of the student life photographers from the school yearbook. He has plenty of photographic equipment to photograph other students and will include their photos in the yearbook. Hence, the bad rumors

about Hannah Baker intrigued Tyler and stalked her with the intent of getting some good photos for the yearbook. However, this horrific thing scared Hannah and ruined her privacy at home. As we know, we can see the evidence below.

“And I feel a little creepy telling it, too. Why? Because I’m trying to get closer to you, Tyler. I’m trying to understand the excitement of staring through someone’s bedroom window. Watching someone who doesn’t know they’re being watched. Trying to catch them in the act of” (Asher, 2017:75).

*“What were you trying to catch me in the act of, Tyler?” (Asher, 2017:75).
“for example, how long were you stalking me, Tyler? How did you know my parents were out of town that week?” (Asher, 2017:78).*

From the evidence above, we know that Tyler was stalking Hannah Baker from Hannah's window and taking some pictures. Not only that, Tyler also took some photos that he shouldn't have done, for example when Hannah was changing clothes in her room. We can see the proof below.

*“And the moment I stepped into my room... Click” (Asher, 2017:80).
“Still, I wasn’t dumb enough to change in front of the window. So I sat down on my bed. Click” (Asher, 2017:80).*

As we know above, that Tyler took some photos without Hannah's permission. That moment stalking Tyler disturbed Hannah Baker. The place that should make her feel comfortable and safe, has now turned into a terrible place for her. Her room was one of those places where she felt safe. And now, she had to be careful and vigilant in her own room. Finally, when Tyler stopped stalking her, it still scared Hannah. We can see the evidence below.

“... and at least you stopped coming around my house. But your presence, Tyler, that never left” (Asher, 2017:89).

“My house. My bedroom. They were supposed to be safe for me. Safe from everything outside. But you were the one who took that away.” (Asher, 2017:89).

“Well . . . not all of it. But you took away what was left” (Asher, 2017:89).

Basically, stalking is non-verbal violence that can affect the victim's psychology. Victims will feel anxious and afraid, it can even affect their social life. Many stalkers, feel what they are doing is normal without knowing the impact on their victims. Stalking is a crime that involves violence and causes the victim to experience trauma or depression.

b) Social Isolation

Social isolation is a type of cutting someone from the essential relationship. Peer exclusion or isolation is a subtle form of bullying that often occurs in the social environment and causes psychological effects on the victim. In this case, Hannah Baker got some isolated from others her school friends. Hannah Baker feels lonely and ignored by her friends at school.

After Hannah Baker became close to Justin Foley and spread bad rumors about him, she was treated badly as a group not just one of her friends at school. She was considered a cheap and easy woman, in fact, she got a prevented image at school. In one moment, the entire group treats Hannah Baker badly as she walks over. We can see the evidence below.

"I can still see Justin huddled among his friends at school. I remember Hannah walking by, and the whole group stopped talking. They averted their eyes. And when she passed, they started laughing" (Asher, 201:29-30).

From the above evidence, we can show that Hannah got socially isolated from her school friends. In particular, some of her friends isolated Hannah from the rest of the group due to bad rumors about her. So it was one of those violent non-verbal causes that had an impact on Hannah's psychology.

Moreover, Hannah also gets social isolation from her friends in class after she gets a stupid list about herself that Alex wrote. Several of her friends show

gestures that no one wanted Hannah Baker to join the situation. We can see the data below.

“When I looked up, the whispers stopped. Any eyes looking at me turned away. But I saw that paper getting passed around...” (Asher, 2017:38).
“...Again came the “idiot” whisper—this time repeated across the room as if no one wanted me in on the joke”(Asher, 2017:38).

From the quote above, after Alex's paper about Hannah made people change and Hannah's friends didn't treat her right. Another social isolation that Hannah is experiencing is that one of her friends, Zach has stolen the letters that meant a lot and comforted her loneliness. We can see the data below.

“Maybe it didn't seem like a big deal to you, Zach. But now, I hope you understand. My world was collapsing. I needed those notes. I needed any hope those notes might have offered. And you? You took that hope away. You decided I didn't deserve to have it” (Asher, 2017:165)..

The stolen letters were something of great value to Hannah. To Hannah, the letters were hoped that she would live and prove that there were still people who cared about her. However, Zack steals the letter and leaves Hannah in despair. In particular, this case includes social isolation because Zack distances Hannah from other people who still care about her and steals her hope.

b. Physical Violence

Physical violence is physical contact that leaves scars, wounds, wounds, or death on the victim. In this case, the physical abuse that Hannah Baker got was from one of her best friends, Jessica Davis. Their relationship ended after Jessica and Alex broke up and Alex made a list about Hannah and Jessica to take revenge on her. Because of this, Jessica Davis was angry with Hannah and accused Hannah of causing it all. She slapped Hannah in the face and believed the rumors about Hannah that she was a prostitute. We can see the proof below.

“She rose up beside her chair—glaring down at me—and swung. So tell me, Jessica, which did you mean to do? Punch me, or scratch me? Because it felt like a little bit of both. Like you couldn’t really decide” (Asher, 2017:67).

“That tiny scar you’ve all seen above my eyebrow, that’s the shape of Jessica’s fingernail... which I plucked out myself” (Asher, 2017:68).

From the evidence above, we can see that Hannah Baker was physically abused by her best friend Jessica Davis and left a small scar on her face. She got a slap that left a scar from Jessica Davis. Not only physically, but it also hurt Hannah's heart, because Jessica was her best friend and she trusted the most. However, Jessica actually believed the rumors spreading about her.

c. Sexual Violence

1) Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is a type of sexual discrimination which regards gender. Some of the causes of sexual harassment are male dominance and often women are considered to be inferior to men. In this case, Hannah Baker was subjected to several physical sexual harassments by some of her male friends because she was considered a slut and a cheap woman. Therefore, many of Hannah's school friends treat her casually and badly.

As though Alex Standall, he made a list of Hannah Baker and Jessica Davis who a hot girl and not in the paper. He spread the paper in the class and made his school friend built a bad image of Hannah. We can see the evidence below.

“I tilted my head so I could read the upside-down title of the paper: FRESHMAN CLASS—WHO’S HOT / WHO’S NOT” (Asher, 2017:39).

“But what happens when someone says you have the best ass in the freshman class? Let me tell you, Alex, because you’ll never know. It gives people—some people—the go ahead to treat you like you’re nothing but that specific body part” (Asher, 2017:44).

From the evidence above, we can see that what Alex did was a kind of sexual harassment. In particular, the list that Alex created was written by Hannah at the top of the paper listing who the girl had the best ass and Jessica Davis the worst. He sexually abused Hannah and Jessica Davis as her body. On top of that, Alex's list also builds on Hannah's bad image of her best ass. Therefore, many of her school friends especially her male friends treat her as a prostitute. Ostensibly, her friend Bryce Walker sexually harassed her at a local liquor store. He grabbed Hannah and made it a joke. We can see the evidence below.

"Best Ass in the Freshman Class, Wally. Standing right here in your store!" (Asher, 2017:48).
"I swung my backpack over my shoulder and probably whispered"
"but when I moved around him, I purposely avoided his eyes"
(Asher, 2017:50).
"Then the jerk let go and put his hand on my shoulder" (Asher, 2017:50).
"I'm only playing, Hannah. Just relax" (Asher, 2017:50).

From the evidence above, we can see that a guy in the local liquor grabbing Hannah's ass and stated that it was a joke. Moreover, for some people doing that is considered a joke and not taken seriously. However, touching or grabbing someone without permission is one of sexual harassment and causes hurt to the victim.

"Alex, am I saying your list gave him permission to grab my ass?"
"No. I'm saying it gave him an excuse. And an excuse was all this guy needed" (Asher, 2017:52)..

We can see the quotation above, that a list of Alex made was built a bad image about Hannah and made a guy can grabbing her with no permission. He did it just for a joke and if Hannah got angry he would blame her because Hannah's image was seen as a slut. Not only Bryce Walker, but Hannah also got sexual harassment from other her friend. We can see the data below.

“And that’s when his hand touched my knee. That’s when I knew” (Asher, 2017:141).

“I stopped laughing. I nearly stopped breathing. But I kept my forehead against your shoulder, Marcus” (Asher, 2017:141).

“There was your hand, on my knee. From out of nowhere. The same way I was grabbed in the liquor store” (Asher, 2017:141).

From the quotation above, we can see that Hannah got the same sexual harassment as in the liquor store. Marcus Cooley sexually harassed Hannah after they out on a date of a dollar valentine’s event. Marcus thinks that Hannah is a cheap and easy woman, and he grabbing Hannah at the cafe they dated. We can see more evidence below.

“And I couldn’t look away as your fingertips caressed my knee... and started moving up” (Asher, 2017:142).

“Your shoulder rotated and I lifted my head, but now your arm was behind my back and pulling me close. And your other hand was touching my leg. My upper thigh” (Asher, 2017: 142).

“Below the table, my fingers were fighting to pry your fingers off.” (Asher, 2017: 142).

“To loosen your grip. To push you away. And I didn’t want to yell—it wasn’t to that level yet—but my eyes were begging for help” (Asher, 2017: 142).

From the evidence above, we can see the type of sexual harassment because Marcus grabbing with no permission from her. And also, Marcus did it as just a joke because he thinks that Hannah is a slut and an easy woman.

2) Rape

Rape is a kind of sexual violence. In fact, mostly rape perpetrated by a man who is known to the victim, such as a friend, classmate, partner, and employer (Bachman and Saltzman, 1995). As though, Hannah Baker experienced rape which perpetrated by one of her school friend, Bryce. Bryce Walker not only sexually harassed Hannah by grabbing her ass but also rape Hannah Baker at the pool of the party. We can see the evidence below.

“Your whole hand was back. And when I didn’t stop you, you slid your hand across my belly. Your thumb touched the bottom of my bra and your pinky touched the top of my underwear. I turned my

head sideways, away from you. And I know I didn't smile" (Asher, 2017:263)

"Your fingers made their way under my bra. But you didn't grab me. Testing the boundaries, I guess. Sliding your thumb along the underside of my breasts" (Asher, 2017:263)

"Best ass in the freshman class." (Asher, 2017:263)

"Bryce, you had to see my jaw clench. You had to see my tears. Does that kind of shit turn you on?" (Asher, 2017:263).

We can see the evidence above, that Bryce Walker sexually harassed Hannah Baker. He grabs Hannah because of Hannah's rumor that she considered the best ass in the freshman class. Bryce Walker treats Hannah as a slut and raped her in the pool with doesn't care about her feeling. We can see more of evidence below.

"Just relax," he said. "Everything will be okay." As if letting him finger me was going to cure all my problems (Asher, 2017: 265).

"You stopped rubbing circles on my stomach. Instead, you rubbed back and forth, gently, along my waist. Your pinky made its way under the top of my panties and rolled back and forth, from hip to hip. Then another finger slipped below, pushing your pinky further down, brushing it through my hair. And that's all you needed, Bryce. You started kissing my shoulder, my neck, sliding your fingers in and out. And then you kept going. You didn't stop there" (Asher, 2017:265).

From the quotation above we can see that it was the cruelest sexual violence that Hannah's ever got. That sexual violence did not only tear Hannah physically but also her mental and psychological. This moment has already broken Hannah Baker until she committed suicide. Actually, not only Hannah Baker was raped by Bryce Walker, but also her friend Jessica Davis got raped by Bryce Walker at another party. To know we can see the evidence below :

"And you tried to make a joke of it" (Asher, 2017:225)

"she won't move. She'll just lay there" (Asher, 2017:225).

"And with the bass thumping, no one heard him walking across the room. Walking across the room. Getting on the bed. The bedsprings screaming under his weight. No one heard a thing"(Asher, 2017:226).

From the quotation above we can see that Bryce Walker raped Jessica Davis when she drunk and unconscious. Actually, Jessica got the same cruelest

sexual violence from the same person. In this case, Jessica is Justin's girlfriend and she got drunk, but Justin permits his friend Bryce into the room and raped her girlfriend. We can see more evidence below.

"And what was his response? What was it? What was his reasoning for you to step aside and let him in that room? Do you remember? Because I do" (Asher, 2017:225).
"First, you started a chain of events that ruined my life. Now, you were working on hers" (Asher, 2017:228).

From the evidence above, we can see that Justin Foley permit his friend Bryce Walker into the room and raped her girlfriend. Actually, Bryce Walker has the power so that he can do anything and without having to take responsibility.

2. Structural Violence in Educational Institution

Structural violence is violence that occurs because of inequality, especially in the distribution of power. Generally, structural violence is more often seen as psychological violence. Moreover, misuse of resources, insights, and progress results for other purposes or being monopolized by a group of people also translates into structural violence (Windhu, 1992).

Structural violence is static and invisible. According to Galtung, structural violence is violence caused by social, political, school, and economic systems. In general, the more powerful institutions will benefit more while subordinate institutions and institutions will be ignored even though they also have priorities. Similar to direct violence, structural violence will occur when the four groups of basic human needs are affected, namely freedom, welfare, identity, and security. In this case, violence that occurs in educational institutions addresses the phenomenon of violence against peers, both at school

and in the community against two female figures in *Thirteen Reasons Why* Hannah Baker and Jessica Davis.

Talking about violence and education are two things that are contradictory or not relevant. In fact, it is evident that a lot of violence has occurred in educational institutions, whether carried out by teachers, parents, or other students. Violence in the context of education includes physical such as beatings, fights, delinquency, and fighting teachers; and psychological such as cornering or harassing speech, inhibition and neglect of potential, discrimination, pressure, and restriction.

In this case, the first conflict is when the characters in the novel got violent in school. Hannah Baker got bad treatment from her friends because of her bad rumor in the school. Hannah Baker got psychological, physical, and sexual violence that made her decided to suicide. The only hope to cancel her decision of suicide is to consult with her school counselor, Mr. Porter. The researcher found evidence below :

"I'm giving life one more chance. And this time, I'm getting help. I'm asking for help because I cannot do this alone. I've tried that" (Asher, 2017:269).
"Of course, if you're listening to this, I failed. Or he failed. And if he fails, the deal is sealed" (Asher, 2017: 269).
"Only one person stands between you and this collection of audiotapes: Mr. Porter" (Asher, 2017:269).

From the evidence above, we can see that the only hope of survival is to consult with the school counselor. He asked Mr. Porter for help as a school counselor, but the answer Mr. Porter gave was not what he wanted. In truth, only one of his hopes was shattered until she decided to commit suicide. We can see more evidence below :

"It's hard to explain unless you've heard some of the rumors about me" (Asher, 2017:274).

"I haven't. Teachers, especially a teacher moonlighting as a counselor, tend to get left out of student gossip. Not that we don't have our own gossip. About you?" (Asher, 2017: 274).

From the evidence above we can see that mostly some teachers tend to get left out and nothing really cares about student gossip. Sometimes, student gossip has some impact on the victim both psychologically or physically. And if some student tells about that student gossip, most of the teachers will take it not seriously. We can see more evidence below :

"One, you can confront him. We can call him in here to discuss what happened at this party. I can call you both out of ... You said there were two options" (Asher, 2017:277).

"Or two, and I'm not trying to be blunt here, Hannah, but you can move on. You mean, do nothing?" (Asher, 2017:277).

"It is an option, and that's all we're talking about. Look, something happened, Hannah. I believe you. But if you won't press charges and you won't confront him, you need to consider the possibility of moving beyond this" (Asher, 2017:p.277).

Actually, the solution which Mr. Porter given is not what Hannah Baker wanted. Mr. Porter wants Hannah to forgive or move on from her problems. Generally, when students have a lot of problems, the school does nothing and wants its victims to forget about it because they think about the school's reputation. The school forces its students not to take law ways because the school's reputation will be bad. This is one of the invisible violence that occurs in schools caused by the power of an institution.

3. Cultural Violence: Social Opinion

According to Galtung (1990), cultural violence is non-variable, permanent. In other words, cultural violence is the justification for acts of structural violence as well as direct violence. Specifically, the central aspect violence puts culture might not easy to be seen. For the most part, social

opinion is a judgment or estimate of someone or something with respect to the character, attitudes, and views in society.

Often, violence occurs as a result of all kinds of behavior that lead to social opinion. as well as the opinion that a woman who has a sexy body is often considered bad and it becomes a reason for violence both physically and psychologically.

In this case, Hannah Baker got bad rumors about her and made a bad social opinion. In the first, she dating with Justin Foley and they kissed, but Justin spread a whole story and made bad rumors about her. After that, most of the people in the school thought that she is a slut, cheap and easy woman because of the rumor, we can see from the statement below :

"I know what you're all thinking. Hannah Baker is a slut"
(Asher, 2017:24).

"Hannah Baker is not, and never was, a slut. Which begs the question, What have you heard? I simply wanted a kiss. I was a freshman girl who had never been kissed. Never. But I liked a boy, he liked me, and I was going to kiss him. That's the story—the whole story right there" (Asher, 2017:24).

From the statement above we can see that most people thought of the view in society. Hannah's school friend thought that Hannah is slut because of the rumor about her. And most people treat her badly and built a bad image about her as a paragraph below.

"You needed a name to put down opposite Jessica's. And since everyone at school already had a perverted image of me after Justin's little number, I was the perfect choice, wasn't I? And the snowball keeps a-rollin'"(Asher, 2017: 41).

The quotation shows that after a rumor that Justin Folley spread, now the other Hannah's friend also spread a list about hot girl/ not hot. And he chooses Hannah because of her bad reputation. Since spreading the rumor

everyone at school already had a perverted image of her. They thought that Hannah is slut, sexy and easy woman. Therefore, many of her friends treats her badly as a paragraph below.

“But what happens when someone says you have the best ass in the freshman class? Let me tell you, Alex, because you’ll never know. It gives people—some people—the go ahead to treat you like you’re nothing but that specific body part. (Chapter 2, p.44).

Alex, am I saying your list gave him permission to grab my ass? No. I’m saying it gave him an excuse. And an excuse was all this guy needed” (Asher, 2017:52).

The quotation shows that most of Hannah’s school friend treats Hannah sexually because of the rumor and also the list of her. They thought that Hannah is a slut so that they can grabbing her with no permission.

B. Hannah’s Struggle Facing Violence

Having a rumor made most of Hannah’s school friends though that she is a slut, cheap and easy woman. She has to struggle to face her problems based on her version since they are not in common people’s way of thinking and feeling. As main character, Hannah Baker to facing violence in *Thirteen Reasons Why* by Jay Asher.

She got a lot of violence start from psychological violence and physical violence. Mostly, the victim of violence can’t speak up about they are experienced as Hannah Baker. Hannah Baker can’t speak up and telling her friend about her experienced and committed suicide. Therefore, she made some tapes which is in every tape that have a story about the reason why she committed suicide. Furthermore, she sent the tapes to her friends who were the reason for committed suicide as in the paragraph below.

“I hope you’re ready, because I’m about to tell you the story of my life. More specifically, why my life ended. And if you’re listening to these tapes, you’re one of the reasons why” (Asher, 2017:7).

*“Hey! That sounds like a joke. Why would a dead girl lie?
Answer: Because she can’t stand up” (Asher, 2017:8).*

Hannah Baker made tapes because she can’t speak up about what she experienced. She always considered a slut and easy woman, most of her friends treat her badly. Therefore, those tapes reveal some people who be the reasons why she committed suicide. Especially, a man who treats her sexually violently and treats her badly as he wanted because they thought that Hannah is a slut. As though Justin Folley, is a one person who made Hannah committed suicide. The rumor which Justin spreading in the school after he dating with Hannah Baker is a start to all of the problems. Specifically, Hannah likes Justin and she going to kiss him but Justin spread a whole story like Hannah is a slut and cheap woman. She stated in the paragraph below.

*“I know what you’re all thinking. Hannah Baker is a slut.”
(Asher, 2017:24).
“Hannah Baker is not, and never was, a slut. Which begs the question, What have you heard? I simply wanted a kiss. I was a freshman girl who had never been kissed. Never. But I liked a boy, he liked me, and I was going to kiss him. That’s the story the whole story right there” (Asher, 2017:24).*

Hannah Baker denied that she is a slut and never was a slut. However, everyone her school friend thought that she was a slut after the rumor from Justin Folley spreading. Specifically, in this tape, part Hannah shows that she is a girl who had never been kissed, and she likes Justin and was going to kiss him, just it. She just kissed Justin and never going to do what they thinking about.

Not only Justin spreads a rumor that Hannah is a slut and cheap woman, but also Alex Standall. Alex spreading a list of papers who choose which one be a hot or not hot girl in the freshman school. In that paper have a list of Hannah Baker as a hot girl and Jessica Davis as a not hot girl. This tape part

shows the impact of Alex's list. Specifically, after Alex spreading a list about Hannah and Jessica a lot of her friends treats her like a slut and cheap woman. As though Bryce Walker, Hannah Baker got sexual harassment and raped by Bryce Walker and also Jessica Davis.

In the first story about Bryce, Hannah show that Bryce sexually harassed her in the Blue Spot Liquor. He grabbing the ass of Hannah Baker and said that it is just a joke because Hannah is the best ass in the school. It support by the statement below:

*"Best Ass in the Freshman Class, Wally. Standing right here in your store!" (Asher, 2017:48).
 "I yanked my arm, but his grip was tight." (Asher, 2017:48)
 "Then the jerk let go and put his hand on my shoulder. "I'm only playing, Hannah. Just relax" (Asher, 2017:50).*

Hannah Baker tries to keep away Bryce's hand and unresponsive about Bryce's talking about. However, Bryce always treats women badly as he wanted and said that it is just a joke and something not serious. As though Jessica, got raped by Bryce Walker and thought that it was a not seriously incident. As in the quotation below :

*"Just relax." Those words, he's said it before. It's what he always says to the people he's taking advantage of. Girlfriends. Guys. Whoever" (Asher, 2017: 226).
 "For Hannah, the world did end. But for Jessica, it didn't. It went on. And then, Hannah hit her with these tapes" (Asher, 2017:227).*

Bryce Walker always thought that what he did it is something not serious. Jessica Davis got raped by Bryce Walker when she was drunk, and no one knows about that incident except Justin Folley, Jessica's boyfriend. Therefore, Hannah Baker shows that incident in her tape because she thought that Jessica must speak up about it. Especially, Hannah also got raped by Bryce

Walker at the end of her life before she committed suicide. The supporting paragraph is shown below.

“Wait, don’t answer that. Let me say this first: I was not attracted to you, Bryce. Ever. In fact, you disgusted me” (Asher, 2017:265)
“You were touching me.. but I was using you. I needed you, so I could let go of me, completely” (Asher, 2017:265).

Hannah Baker got a lot of bad treats from her friends and one of is raped by Bryce Walker until she completely committed suicide. Although she got bad rumors and bad treatment from her school friends, Hannah never gives up on facing the rumor spreading until the end committed. The quotation supporting below.

“Not once had I given in to the reputation you’d all set for me. Not once. Even though sometimes it was hard. Even though, sometimes, I found myself attracted to someone who only wanted to get with me because of what they’d heard. But I always said no to those people. Always” (Asher, 2017: 264).

Hannah always got bad treatment after rumor spreading, but she never gives up even though sometimes it was really hard. The struggles of Hannah Baker in the novel is one of hard action. Maybe, if the other one can didn’t do the same as Hannah Baker did. Not only sexually harassed by Bryce Walker, but Hannah Baker also got some sexual harassment from her others friends after rumor spreading. Although, Marcus Colley though that Hannah is an easy woman and treats her badly. He made dating with Hannah Baker in the Dollar Valentine event but think seriously about it. Marcus also grabbing Hannah in Rosie’s cafe after they meet it. As supporting paragraph is shown as below.

“And that’s when his hand touched my knee. That’s when I knew. The same way I was grabbed in the liquor store” (Asher, 2017: 141).
“Have the only two people you truly trust turn against you. Have one of them use you to get back at the other, and then be accused of betrayal” (Asher, 2017:144).

“Let someone take away any sense of privacy or security you might still possess. Then have someone use that insecurity to satisfy their own twisted curiosity” (Asher, 2017:145).

Specifically, Hannah Baker just wanna make a relationship with someone, but that person treats her badly because of the rumor. The struggle of Hannah Baker at this moment is she trust Marcus Colley to date her, but Marcus treats Hannah Baker badly and sexually harassed her in Rosie’s cafe. After that time, Hannah starts thinking about suicide, if she lost in the society what people thinking. As supporting paragraph below.

“The next day, Marcus, I decided something. I decided to find out how people at school might react if one of the students never came back” (Asher, 2017:146).

Moreover, Hannah Baker resolves her problems is with trying to find another friend who trusts her after the rumors spreading. She always trying until she feels that no one trusts her and all of her friends treat her badly. Therefore, she committed suicide and the end of her life and made a tape to speak up the reasons why she committed suicide. she spreading the tapes to her friends who be the reasons she committed suicide.

C. Impact of Violence on the main character

Having rumor made Hannah’s friends depressed until she committed suicide. The rumor made her life complicated and have problems. Specifically, most of her friends thought that she is a slut, cheap and easy woman. After the rumor spreading, a lot of her friends treat her badly as a slut. Therefore, that was made Hannah Baker depressed, anxiety, traumatic and suicide.

1. Depression

According to World Health Organization, Depression is a mental disorder that is loss of interest and pressure, present with depressed mood, low

self-worth and depression can lead to suicide. As though Hannah Baker, after the rumors about her spreading. She got some impact one of is depression. Specifically, Hannah Baker feeling lost interest in her life until committed suicide. As evidence paragraph below.

“I explored alleys and hidden roads I never knew existed. I discovered neighborhoods entirely new to me. And finally... I discovered I was sick of this town and everything in it” (Asher, 2017: 118).

After the rumors about her spreading, she got a lot of bad treatment from her school friends. Therefore, the feeling like a loss of interest in her life, especially in her society. She totally thought of suicide after she got sexual harassment from her school friends as supporting paragraph below.

“And then... well... certain thoughts begin creeping around. Will I ever get control of my life? Will I always be shoved back and pushed around by those I trust?” (Asher, 2017:145).

And that time, she starts feeling a lost interest in her life and can get control of her life. Actually, she always trying to get closer with the others her friends but all of her friends treat her badly. She got that all of her friends who she trusted always be shoved back and pushed around her. Totally, she got depression and cut off her hair, as supporting paragraph below.

“She got a haircut. In the photo at Monet’s, Hannah’s hair was long. That’s how I always picture it. Even now. But that’s not how it was at the end” (Asher, 2017:157).

She got a haircut to expressed her feeling because of all of her problems. She feels like no one person besides her and all of the people who she trusted always shoved back. Specifically, she feeling alone and lonely even her parents. As supporting paragraph below.

“My parents love me. I know they do. But things have not been easy recently. Not for about a year. Not since you-know-what opened outside of town” (Asher, 2017:170).

“When that happened, my parents became distant. There was suddenly a lot for them to think about. A lot of pressure to make ends meet. I mean, they talked to me, but not like before. When I cut my hair, my mom didn’t even notice” (Asher, 2017:170).

Even though, her parent also didn’t notice her problems and became distant after they opened outside of town. She totally feeling alone and can’t get relations with another one. She lost interest in her life and thought to end her life.

2. Post-traumatic Stress

Post-traumatic stress disorder is mental health that may develop after experiencing a shocking, scary or dangerous event. In this case, Hannah Baker got a lot of bad experiences which is made her got traumatic. As though, she got stalking by one of her friends Tyler. He stalking Hannah and take a picture when Hannah in the room until she got post-traumatic after that event, as supporting paragraph below.

“After your visits, I twisted my blinds shut every night. I locked out the stars and I never saw lightning again. Each night, I simply turned out the lights and went to bed. Why didn’t you leave me alone, Tyler? My house. My bedroom. They were supposed to be safe for me. Safe from everything outside. But you were the one who took that away” (Asher, 2017:89).

After Tyler stalking her in her bedroom she got traumatic with the camera which takes a picture of her in that bedroom. Therefore, she always turned out her lamp and went to bed. For Hannah Baker, her bedroom is one place that is supposed to be safe from everything outside and from all of her problems. But after the moment Tyler made it, that place didn’t be safe again for her. Hannah is also traumatic for all of the people who always be trusted for her. As supporting paragraph below.

“And then ... well .. certain thoughts begin creeping around. Will I ever get control of my life? Will I always be shoved back and pushed around by those I trust?”(Asher, 2017:145).

Specifically, Hannah Baker always trying to be closer with another one. However, all of her friends didn't the same and shoved back. Therefore, she got post-traumatic with people who she trusted.

Hannah Baker always got bad treatment from her school friends as sexually harassed. She always got sexual harassment from her friends after the rumors about her spreading. The impact of that event made Hannah Baker got traumatic as evidence paragraph below.

“The kisses felt like first kisses. Kisses that said I could start over if I wanted to. With him. But start over from what? And that's when I thought of you, Justin. For the first time in a long time, I thought of our first kiss. My real first kiss. I remembered the anticipation leading up to it. I remembered your lips pressed against mine. And then I remembered how you ruined it. “Stop,” I told Clay. And my hands stopped pulling him in” (Asher, 2017:215).

Clay is one of her friends who has a connection with her and always cares for her. She feels interested in Clay and trying kissed him as a what she wanted. But, after all of the accident of her before, she got post-traumatic stress. We can see the quotation above, that Hannah Baker got traumatic after Clay trying to kiss her. She remembered Justin's moment, she thought of the first kiss with Justin Folley and she remembered about her accident after Justin spreading the rumors.

3. Suicide

According to the public health review, the definition of suicide is an act of intentionally terminating one's own life. Suicide attempts several characteristics as such as self-initiated, potentially injurious behavior, and the

presence of intent to die (Apter A, 2010). In this case, Hannah Baker initiative terminating one's own life as a paragraph below.

"The next day, Marcus, I decided something. I decided to find out how people at school might react if one of the students never came back" (Asher, 2017:145).

Hannah Baker starts to thought about suicide after she got some bad treatment from her school friends as though Marcus Colley. She totally thought about it after she got to date Marcus Colley in Rosie's cafe. Marcus Colley thought that Hannah is a cheap woman who easy and he treats her not seriously. Marcus also grabbing Hannah because of the rumors. Therefore, she cut her hair to expressed her feeling as the paragraph below :

"Come to think of it, I cut my hair the very day Marcus Cooley and I met at Rosie's. Wow! That's weird. All those warning signs they tell us to watch out for, they're true. I went straight from Rosie's to get my hair cut. I needed a change, just like they said, so I changed my appearance. The only thing I still had control over" (Asher, 2017:164).

Specifically, a person who considered suicide is with changing her behavior or her appearance. In this case, Hannah Baker changes her appearance with cuts her hair after dating Marcus Colley. However, no one seems to notice Hannah's changes in personal appearance even her parents. Therefore, she gave a sign to pay attention with wrote a note for Mrs. Bardley in the peer communication class as supporting paragraph below.

*"So I did just that. I wrote a note to Mrs. Bradley that read" (Asher, 2017:170)
"Suicide. It's something I've been thinking about. Not too seriously, but I have been thinking about it" (Asher, 2017:170).*

Actually, Hannah Baker no one friends, and she always feels alone and lonely. Then, no one notices her changes in personal appearance. One of Hannah Baker's acts is a type of suicidal behavior to giving a warning sign that

she is not fine. Mostly, someone who considered suicide will give a sign for someone or friends with changes the personal behavior or appearances. In this case, Hannah Baker wants someone to save her from suicide as the paragraph below.

“Or maybe I wanted someone to point a finger at me and say: ‘Hannah. Are you thinking about killing yourself? Please don’t do that, Hannah. Please?’ But deep down, the truth was that the only person saying that was me. Deep down, those were my word” (Asher, 2017:170).

From the quotation above we know that Hannah Baker actually wants someone to help her from her thought about suicide. But no one care and no one notices her changed appearances. Therefore, she finally making preparations of suicide by giving away personal possessions which are one of suicidal behavior as supporting paragraph below.

“‘She came over to give me her bike.’ The words sit there, undisturbed, for an uncomfortably long time. ‘She wanted me to have it,’ (Asher, 2017:233). ‘She was done with it. When I asked for a reason, she just shrugged. She didn’t have one. But it was a sign. And I missed it.’ I summarize a bullet point from the handout at school. ‘Giving away possessions’” (Asher, 2017:233).

Totally, she seriously thinking about suicide and giving away possessions for one of her friends Tony. She gave another sign with visiting Tony’s home and giving him a bike. But, Tony didn’t notice it because she doesn’t really know what Hannah Baker wants to do. Actually, she thought about suicide and how to kill herself as the paragraph below.

“But sometimes I took things further and wondered how I would do it. I would tuck myself into bed and wonder if there was anything in the house I could use. A gun? No. We never owned one. And I wouldn’t know where to get one. What about hanging? Well, what would I use? Where would I do it? And even if I knew what and where, I could never get beyond the visual of someone finding me—swinging—inches from the floor. I couldn’t do that to Mom and Dad” (Asher, 2017:254).

Specifically, she thought about suicide and how to killing herself softly. She wants to end her life without hurt herself because she feeling afraid. From the quotation above, we know that Hannah Baker totally committed suicide because of all of her problems and she always feeling lonely. Actually, she needs reasons which are totally committed suicide as evidence paragraph below.

“You were touching me... but I was using you. I needed you, so I could let go of me, completely” (Asher, 2017:265).

She didn't push Bryce's hand when he raped Hannah Baker, because she totally giving up and completely killing herself. She just needs the reasons for surely committed suicide. Therefore, she trying to safe herself by visiting her teacher, Mr. Porter to find the reasons to save her, as the paragraph below.

“You want me to move beyond this. It's not a question, Mr. Porter. Don't take it as one. She's thinking out loud. It's not an option because she can't do it. Tell her you're going to help her” (Asher, 2017:278).
“I think there's more we can talk about, Hannah.” (Asher, 2017:278).
“No, I think we've figured it out. I need to move on and get over it” (Asher, 2017:279).

She just needs the reasons to save her or the reasons to committed suicide. she always trying to find reasons to save her life, but no one notices it and she didn't find that reasons to save her life. Instead, she got the reasons which are totally committed suicide. Therefore, after Bryce raped her and she visiting Mr. Porter she totally killing herself.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter examines two points to be discussed. First, the conclusion, according to the analysis result. Then the second point is suggestions for the next researchers who are interested in examining research on the same topic or object.

A. Conclusion

Thirteen Reasons Why is the first debut novel of Jay Asher about a young adult in 2017. The story about Hannah Baker, a new student who spread *Thirteen Reasons Why* she committed suicide. The biggest reason why she committed suicide because she got violence from her others school friends after bad rumors about her spreading. Moreover, the violence Hannah experienced includes psychological violence, physical violence and sexual violence.

Therefore, using the violence theory by Johan Galtung, the researcher found that the treatment received by the main character in *Thirteen Reasons Why* specifically divided into three. Firstly, the findings in this study stated that the main character, Hannah Baker suffered from violence called direct violence which breaks into psychological violence and physical violence. While, psychological violence includes verbal violence such as labeling, insult, and manipulation; and non-verbal violence such as stalking and social isolation. The second violence by Galtung's theory in this study is structural violence which did by the education institution. In this case, Hannah Baker got some bad treatment from her school friends after rumors about her spreading, and she thought about suicide.

She goes to counseling guidance and the counselor didn't help well Hannah to find the best solution to her problems until she committed suicide. The last violence by Galtung's theory is cultural violence. It is the type of invisible violence because it was presented by norms, moral values, and culture.

Secondly, problems formulated by the researcher is about Hannah's struggle against violence. Hannah Baker facing violence with the tapes which she made after she committed suicide. She spreading the tapes about the reasons why she finally committed suicide. The biggest reasons of the tapes is about violence which she got after bad rumors about her spreading. After the rumors spreading she got some bad treatments from her school friends such as psychological violence, physical violence and also sexual violence.

The last problem in the study is the impact of violence on the main character, Hannah Baker in the thirteen reasons why. All of her friends thought that Hannah Baker is a slut and they treat her badly as a slut. Hannah always tries to make a relationship with some people but didn't go as expected. She always got bad treatment and made her depressed. She also got traumatic after the treatment of her school friends such as sexual harassment, stalking, and grabbing. She felt alone and lonely because of all her problems until she finally committed suicide after she was raped by Bryce Walker one of her school friends.

B. Suggestion

This novel actually has a lot of topics to be discussed. Therefore, the researcher hopes that this study will be useful and render an excellent contribution to the next study. The next researcher may analyze about sociological approach toward the characters. It could be the focus on the social integration in the novel of thirteen reasons why.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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