

**VIOLENCE SUFFERED BY CORA AND AJARRY IN COLSON
WHITEHEAD'S *THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2022**

**VIOLENCE SUFFERED BY CORA AND AJARRY IN COLSON
WHITEHEAD'S *THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD***

THESIS

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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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MALANG**

2022

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “Violence Suffered by Cora and Ajarry in Colson Whitehead’s *the underground railroad*” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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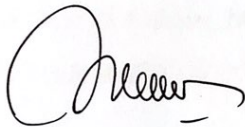
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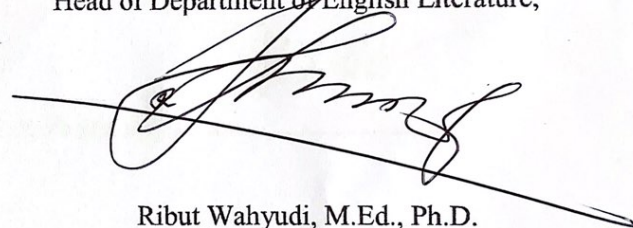
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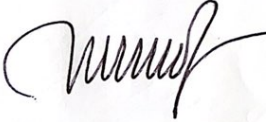

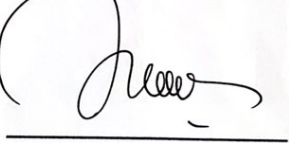
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MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

“Verily, with every difficulty, there is relief.”

— Quran Surah Al-Insyirah: 6

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to :

The hero of my life Bapak Suparlan and my beloved Ibuk Suprihatin. Thanks for your unconditional love and affection all the time. Thanks for giving me everything you could. I love you beyond melodies, beyond pain, and beyond words.

To my dearest siblings Wing, who always support me.

To my cutest nephews and niece Ipeh, Thalhah, Rumi, and Aliza, where my happiness comes from.

My best advisor, Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A, who has patiently guided and evaluated me.

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This thesis can be realized because of help, support, and pray from many people around me. Therefore, I would say thank to the best gratitude to my advisor, Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A who has patiently guided me in finishing the thesis by guiding and evaluating the concept of this research.

This thesis is presented to my family, especially my father, my mother, and my siblings. Moreover, my friends in the English Literature Department who always accompanies me passing day by day. I am very honoured to be the part of the student in Faculty of Humanities at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The last, I realize my faults in this thesis. Hence, the suggestion and the critics are welcome to make me better. Hopefully, this study is useful for the readers and next researchers.

Malang, June 29th 2022

The Researcher

Lussy Yoka Indriyani

ABSTRACT

Indriyani, Lussy Yoka. 2022. **Violence Suffered by Cora and Ajarry in Colson Whitehead's *The Underground Railroad***. Thesis. English Literature Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor

Advisor : Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, MA.

Keywords : Novel, Violence, Black women slave, Direct violence, Structural violence, Cultural violence

Racial issues are very complicated issues and are always the subject of discussion, especially the issue of black people. As a result, the issue of racism makes black people often get unpleasant treatment; discrimination, and violence. This research discusses African-American women in a novel entitled *The Underground Railroad* by Colson Whitehead. This novel features Cora as the main character and Ajarry as a supporting character. In the novel, these two characters are told to get violent treatment from their surroundings. The first type of violence is the kind of structural and cultural violence experienced by Cora in Colson Whitehead's *The Underground Railroad*. Second, the structural and cultural violence experienced by Ajarry in the same novel. The object of this analysis is the novel *The Underground Railroad* by Colson Whitehead which discusses violence. In analysing the study, the researcher took several steps, such as reading novels, classifying, and categorizing data into types of violence. In addition, this study uses a literary criticism design and the object of analysis is black female slaves. In addition, this study applies Galtung's theory of violence about direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. As a result, the researcher found all kinds of violence against Cora as the main character. In direct manifestations of violence, Cora experienced sexual harassment, beatings, torture, and others. The structural violence that Cora experiences occur in how the male character subordinates and marginalizes Cora by placing her in Hob. Finally, the cultural violence experienced by Cora, can be seen in her position as a slave woman who was treated arbitrarily by her employer. Besides focusing on Cora, this research also focuses on Ajarry. Direct violence against Ajarry was manifested in the form of physical and sexual abuse. Then, the cultural violence represented by Ajarry in the context of being a slave who can be traded at a price determined by white people. At least, this thesis is expected to provide knowledge to the public about violence against black women.

ABSTRAK (Bahasa Indonesia)

Indriyani, Lussy Yoka. 2022. **Kekerasan yang Diderita oleh Cora dan Ajarry dalam Novel *The Underground Railroad* Karya Colson Whitehead**. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Kata Kunci : Novel, Kekerasan, Budak perempuan kulit hitam, Kekerasan langsung, Kekerasan struktural, Kekerasan kultural.

Isu rasial merupakan persoalan yang sangat rumit dan selalu menjadi pembahasan, terutama isu tentang orang kulit hitam. Alhasil, isu rasisme membuat orang kulit hitam seringkali mendapatkan perlakuan yang tidak menyenangkan; diskriminatif dan kekerasan. Penelitian ini membahas tentang peremuan Afrika-Amerika dalam sebuah novel berjudul *The Underground Railroad* karya Colson Whitehead. Novel ini menonjolkan Cora sebagai tokoh utama dan Ajarry sebagai tokoh pendukung. Dalam novel tersebut, kedua tokoh ini diceritakan mendapatkan perlakuan kekerasan dari lingkungan sekitarnya. Kekerasan pertama adalah jenis kekerasan struktural dan kultural yang dialami Cora dalam *The Underground Railroad* karya Colson Whitehead. Kedua, kekerasan struktural dan kultural yang dialami Ajarry dalam novel yang sama. Objek analisis ini adalah novel *The Underground Railroad* karya Colson Whitehead yang membahas tentang kekerasan. Dalam menganalisis studi, peneliti melakukan beberapa langkah, seperti membaca novel, mengklasifikasikan, dan mengkategorikan data ke dalam jenis kekerasan. Selain itu, penelitian ini menggunakan desain kritik sastra dan objek analisisnya adalah budak perempuan kulit hitam. Selain itu, penelitian ini menerapkan teori kekerasan Galtung tentang kekerasan langsung, kekerasan struktural, dan kekerasan kultural. Hasilnya, peneliti menemukan semua jenis kekerasan terhadap Cora sebagai tokoh utama. Pada manifestasi kekerasan langsung, Cora mengalami pelecehan seksual, pemukulan, penyiksaan, dan lain-lain. Kekerasan struktural yang dialami Cora terjadi pada bagaimana karakter laki-laki mensubordinasi dan memarjinalkan Cora dengan menemukannya ke Hob. Terakhir adalah kekerasan kultural yang diperoleh oleh Cora yaitu dapat dilihat bagaimana posisi dia sebagai wanita budak yang diperlakukan dengan sewenang-wenang oleh majikannya. Selain fokus pada Cora, penelitian ini juga fokus pada Ajarry. Kekerasan langsung terhadap Ajarry diwujudkan dalam bentuk pelecehan fisik dan seksual. Kemudian, kekerasan budaya yang diwakili oleh Ajarry dalam konteks menjadi budak yang bisa diperjualbelikan dengan harga yang ditentukan oleh orang kulit putih. Setidaknya, tesis ini diharapkan dapat memberikan pengetahuan kepada masyarakat tentang kekerasan terhadap perempuan kulit hitam.

مستخلص البحث

إندرياني، لوسي يوكا، ٢٠٢٢، عانى العنف من قبل كورا وأجاري في "السكك الحديدية تحت الأرض" في كولسون وايتهد. بحث جمعي. قسم دراسة الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإنسانية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف : دكتورة حجة استعادة ماجستير في الآداب

الكلمات الرئيسية : روايات ، عنف ، عبيد أسود ، عنف مباشر ، عنف هيكلية ، عنف ثقافي.

القضايا العرقية هي قضايا معقدة للغاية ودائمًا ما تكون موضوعًا للنقاش ، وخاصة قضية السود. ونتيجة لذلك ، فإن قضية العنصرية تجعل السود في كثير من الأحيان يتلقون معاملة غير سارة ؛ التمييز *The Underground* والعنف. يناقش هذا البحث النساء الأميركيات من أصول أفريقية في رواية بعنوان للكاتب كولسون وايتهد. هذه الرواية تصور كورا باعتبارها الشخصية الرئيسية وأجاري *Railroad* كشخصية داعمة. في الرواية ، يُطلب من هاتين الشخصيتين تلقي معاملة عنيفة من محيطهما. النوع الأول من *The Underground Railroad* العنف هو نوع العنف الهيكلية والثقافي الذي عانت منه كورا في فيلم لكولسون وايتهد. ثانيًا ، العنف البنيوي والثقافي الذي عاشه أجاري في الرواية نفسها. الهدف من هذا التحليل للكاتب كولسون وايتهد والتي تناقش العنف. في تحليل الدراسة *The Underground Railroad* هو رواية اتخذت الباحثة عدة خطوات مثل قراءة الروايات وتصنيف البيانات وتصنيفها إلى أنواع من العنف. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تستخدم هذه الدراسة تصميمًا للنقد الأدبي وموضوع التحليل هو العبيد السود. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تطبق هذه الدراسة نظرية غالتونغ للعنف حول العنف المباشر والعنف الهيكلية والعنف الثقافي. ونتيجة لذلك ، وجدت الباحثة أن كل أنواع العنف ضد كورا هي الشخصية الرئيسية. في مظاهر العنف المباشر ، تعرضت كورا للتحرش الجنسي والضرب والتعذيب وغيرها. يحدث العنف البنيوي الذي تتعرض له كورا في كيفية قيام الشخصية الذكورية بإخضاع كورا وتهميشها بوضعها في حب. أخيرًا ، يمكن رؤية العنف الثقافي الذي تعرضت له كورا في وضعها كامرأة جارية عوملها رب عملها بشكل تعسفي. إلى جانب التركيز على كورا ، يركز هذا البحث أيضًا على أجاري. تجلّى العنف المباشر ضد أجاري في شكل اعتداء جسدي وجنسي. ثم ، العنف الثقافي الذي يمثله أجاري في سياق كونه عبدًا يمكن المتاجرة به بسعر يحدده البيض. على الأقل ، من المتوقع أن توفر هذه الأطروحة المعرفة للجمهور حول العنف ضد النساء السود.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background study that explains about the reason why the researcher chooses the topic. It is also supported by brief explanation about previous studies. Furthermore, there are also the accumulation of problems of the study which lead into topic of discussion. The objectives of the study are used to take mind-map about what the researcher does after formulating the questions in problem of the study. The next sub topic is about scope and limitation which give the outline and the boundary of selected topic. There is also significance of the study that contains the benefits of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Based on historical records, Africa was once colonized by various European countries, the colonial countries include: Portugal, England, France, Spain, Italy and Belgium (Birmingham, 2008). Portugal is an example of a European country that succeeded in colonizing Africa, to be precise when the Portuguese succeeded in controlling the Port of Ceuta in Morocco in 1415. However, this event could not be said to be a large-scale colonization. And, it wasn't until the end of the 19th century that the struggle for control of Africa took place on a large scale. At this time, the power of major countries in Europe such as; The Portuguese, British, French, Spanish, Italians, Germans and Belgians split and claimed their own colonies. In addition, this colonization process then continued into the early 20th century (Jerónimo, 2016). In fact, in some cases it can be found later and followed by other countries such as the American which enslaved native Africans and then brought them to the American continent (Carney, 2002).

Furthermore, the reason why black Africans went to America was because white people kidnapped Africans and forced them to become slaves in European colonies in America. The first Africans brought in are estimated to have numbered 19 and landed near Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619. Historians estimate that there were six to seven million Africans who were enslaved in the America. This practice of slavery grew in popularity as businessmen in the Region became wealthy through the slave trade and investment in southern plantations (Eskelner et al., 2014). Since African's moving to the U.S., the issue of black people is started. It happened around 17th centuries. Then, this story of black people is noted as important history (Kennedy, 2017).

Since black people move to U.S., they face some problems there. They are sold, avoided, discriminated, and getting other bad treatments. Ironically, white people also build negative representations toward black women, such as breeders, mummies, matriarchs, hot girl, having deviant sexuality, ugly, and unfeminine (Qasim, 2012). Because of this stereotype, white people place the black people into lower class.

Since being slaves, black people are treated like a stuff. They can be bought and sold based on white people's needs. There are some specifications that measure their price. For instance, black woman who is young and in a good condition will have higher price than older woman. In addition, the price can be determined by the system of slave trade. If white people sell black people in a group, it also influences the price (Harris, 1993).

The novel entitled *The Underground Railroad* recalls the memories of black people struggle. The novel written by Colson Whitehead is debuted on 2018. The novel tells about black people who become slaves in America. The black slaves obtain some violence such as dragging, locking up, torturing, beating, and others. This novel represents that black slaves have lower position and do not have rights to voice. In conclusion, its literary work portrays black slave's dark times (Dubey, 2020).

The researcher is attracted to analyse the novel *The Underground Railroad* which has been discussed by Abraham Mulia Sinulingga (2021) under the title *Fight for Freedom Portrayed in Colson Whitehead's Underground Railroad and ramudya Ananta Toer's Bumi Manusia: A Comparative Study*. This study takes the same object with the research to consider kinds of violence obtained by black people, consist of Cora and Ajarry. The thesis uses comparative method towards two different objects, there are the novel *Underground Railroad* and *Bumi Manusia*. It examines about the similar motifs in both objects although having different condition and culture. Both objects aim to fight for freedom. There are three research questions in this study that become the topic. The first is about the way to fight for freedom on Colson Whitehead's *Underground Railroad*, the second is the way to fight for freedom on Pramudya Ananta Toer's *Bumi Manusia*, and the last is what is the difference and the same on both objects.

The second journal which supports this study is *Gender Inequalities Experienced by Cora in Colson Whitehead's The Underground Railroad*. It is arranged by Iskobar Santani (2021) as supporting study. The researcher takes the

approach of gender inequality by Mansour Fakih who claims the form into 5 kinds. They are marginalization, subordination, stereotype, violence, and double burden. Furthermore, the study also applies the theory of womanism by Alice Walker. It fits to how the main character overcomes gender inequalities. As the focus, the research also takes Cora as the main character to be the object of analysis.

Risa Ayu Pratiwi's thesis (2020) under the title *The Representation of Antislavery in Colson Whitehead's The Underground Railroad* also deals with this study. It takes *The Underground Railroad* novel as the object. It contributes to this study because it describes about black slaves' situation and condition. The researcher analysis the thesis using theory of representation of Stuart Hall and Foucault's discursive approach towards the utterances and sentences reflected to the theory.

The fourth is the thesis entitled *Traveling Ever towards Freedom: A Metaphorical Feminist Study of Colson Whitehead's The Underground Railroad*. This journal is written by Afsaneh Askar Motagh and published on 2020. The study provides the researcher about slavery phenomena in the same object, that is the novel of *The Underground Railroad*. It takes the sentences or utterances to describe slavery phenomena in the novel includes of racism, black women oppressions, and others. Furthermore, the journal applies black feminism thought concept by Patricia Hill Collins.

Another thesis that has similar object is *The Oppression Experienced by Black People Characters in Colson Whitehead's The Underground Railroad* by Sandra Damar (2018). It discusses about kinds of oppression gotten by black people

characters. The study applies Iris Young theory about five faces of oppressions. The theory itself consists of oppression, marginalization, exploitation, helplessness, and culture imperialism.

The last journal supports to the study is written by Tania Musmita, Kurnia Ningsih, and Fauzia Rozani Syafei. The research is under the title *Seizing Liberty in the Novel The Underground Railroad (2016) by Colson Whitehead*. This journal is published on 2018. The study discusses about seizing liberty done by a slave in America and analysing the plot, setting, and character on the novel *The Underground Railroad* as the object analysis. It aims to reveal the liberty done by a slave in the novel. The researchers apply the theory of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud and self-awareness concept by Crisp and Turner. In analysing the topic, the researchers take a text and context based on interpretation to support the analysis process.

Beside of taking the previous studies about same object, the researcher also adopts the previous research about same theory. The first article related to the study is entitled *Cultural Violence towards the LGBTQ+ Community in Islamic Majority Country: A Case from @tabu.id's Comment Section* by Siti Ibadhea Harrisa and Nokia Putri Andika Lainsyamputty. It is published on 2022. The research discusses about LGBTQ+ cases and how the social point of view about the social phenomena. The observation applies Galtung's theory of cultural violence by examining kinds of violence reviewed by culture in the society. Furthermore, the study also takes hegemony theory by Antonio Gramsci. This article uses thematic analysis by

collecting the data from @tabu.id belongs to the comments from March 2020 to November 2021

The next, a journal arranged by Ganindra Ahmad Altamir is also engaged with the study. The researcher takes a study of sexual violence topic by bringing a tittle *Women's Resistance Against Sexual Violence in The Keeping Room Movie (2014)*. It is published on 2020. The article is using The Keeping Room movie as the object of analysis by taking the utterances in the movie. In examining the data, the study uses descriptive qualitative approach. Furthermore, the study applies two kinds of theory. The first is Johan Galtung's theory of violence's triangle, includes of direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. The second is the theory of resistance by James Scott about public resistance and vague resistance.

The next article under the tittle *Machismo Culture and Gender Based Violence (Femicide) in El Savador* becomes the preface to this study because of applying similar theory. The journal is arranged by Y.A. Wahyuddin and Ambika Putri Swakartika Sari on 2020. The researcher applies Galtung's theory of cultural violence. It examines gender based violence and hegemony system towards El-Savador country. The observation uses explanative qualitative to examine the object. The processes are collecting data, analyzing data, and conclusion. Because of using explanative qualitative method, the study obtains the data from previous journal, observation result, and other resources from printed and electronic media related to the object. In addition, the researcher does reviewing towards the literatures, and further to be analyzed to take the pattern and finding another trending.

A thesis under the title *Violence Suffered by Queer Character in Lisa Williamson's The Art of being Normal* also gives contribution towards this study. It is written by Dinantari Susilo which has been published on 2019. It examines about various of violence argued by Galtung. Its violence is divided into three, such as direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. The researcher is focused the object research on novel's main characters.

The next observation related to this research is a journal written by Linda Dwi Eriyanti. The study is under the title *Johan Galtung's Thoughts about Violence based on Feminism Perspective* and has been published on 2017. The research discusses about Galung's theory of violence that matches to all levels. It applies feminism approach to examine the aspect of gender that presents in violence. The method applied is qualitative method and literature study. The researcher considers there is same background of violence and gender aspect.

The next journal deals with the thesis is entitled *Violence Suffered by Main Character in Shoko Tendo's Yakuza Moon* by Dinda Zahra Mustavi (2016). The researcher takes the novel *Yakuza Moon* as the object. Furthermore, it uses utterances and sentences reflected to violence forms to be examined. The writer also uses the theory of violence, for example direct violence, cultural violence, and structural violence. The research takes the main character as the object of analysis.

The last research which takes the same topic with the study is *Black Women Oppression in Harriet Jacobs' Incidents in the Life of Slave Girl* by Zainatus Sa'diyah (2008). This study concerns on black woman character and discusses about the oppressions obtained by her. The main character itself is also black

women. The oppression includes racial discrimination, black women trading, physical and emotional violence, domestic violence, and anguish. To overcome these kinds of violence, the main character also does some struggles. Hence, the researcher also uses the theory of black feminism.

Getting some prefaces from previous studies, the researcher would like to take *The Underground Railroad* by Colson Whitehead as the objects. The novel includes as historical novel because it tells about the situation and condition of black people in U.S. The study focuses on black women characters, they are Ajarry and Cora. This topic is worthy enough to be observed since the previous studies only discuss about antislavery's reflection, various oppressions, and gender inequality at the same novel. At gender inequality by Mansour Fakhri, there is also violence representation, however the forms are physical, psychological, and sexual violence.

In this study, the researcher would like to identify kinds of violence through black women slaves, Ajarry and Cora. The theory used is by Galtung. Types of violence in this study belong to direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. Hence, the theory applied will distinguish this research towards previous study.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on background of the study, the researcher identifies the following problems :

- a) What are the kinds of violence suffered by Cora in Colson Whitehead's *The Underground Railroad*?

b) What are the kinds of violence suffered by Ajarry in Colson Whitehead's The Underground Railroad?

C. Significances of the Study

The significances of the study can be reviewed into theoretical and practical aspects. Theoretically, the result of this research is expected to give new preface for violence through black people. Besides, the research can give contribution for the development of black issues.

Practically, the research hopefully can be useful for the next observers who want to take the discussion about black people and violence, especially for English Department students and others who have relevant theme.

Lastly, the writer wants to give the reflections about the study. As the result, people will know various concepts of violence and how it implies into the novel.

D. Scope and Limitation of the Study

Reflected by research questions, the observer focuses to analyse kinds of violence towards Ajarry and Cora on Colson Whitehead's The Underground Railroad. The writer examines the object using various types of violence argued by Galtung, such as direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. In this research, the writer focuses on Cora, as the main character of Colson Whitehead's The Underground Railroad.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Novel : a literary work created by society based social emotional and rational (Sumarjo, 2010: 47).

2. Violence : The condition when people are influenced that causes actual somatic and mental realizations are below of potential realization (Galtung, 1970).
3. Black Women Slave : Native African women who moves to America and become slave.
4. Direct Violence : The violence manifested by someone who directly attacks the victim and results a scar, trauma, etc.
5. Structural Violence : The violence caused by social structure's reason and it is seen by social class' point of view.
6. Cultural Violence : The violence caused by a culture formed by society which becomes permanently happened.
7. Jezebel : A slave constructs and stereotypes that portray black women as evil and immoral. Stereotyped Jezebel is "identical with promiscuity", has an "insatiable sexual appetite", and is "someone who uses sex to manipulate men.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter gives complete references about the applied theory. The first topic related to the study is about black women which becomes the guideline due to the main character discussion. Furthermore, this chapter also presents the topic of slavery includes of situation, condition, and culture toward slavery era. There also the explanation about violence consists of meaning, causes, and types.

A. Black Women

The word of “black women” is indicated to African women. This term is reflected to the women with black skin, as in African women. The practice of slavery brings black women to have bad identity (Simms, 2001). Because of whites’ actions, black women are frequently badly assumed by society. Since the 16th century, black women are inseparable from the stereotype “Jezebel”. This term stereotype “Jezebel” is used during the slavery era as a rationalization of a sexual relationship between white men and black women, especially sexual relations involving slaves and slaves. “Jezebel” is depicted as a black woman with an insatiable and hypersexual desire for sex (Jewell, 1993). Because of their lower position, black women cannot fight back white people. In fact, this popular assumption is created by white people because they often make black women slave to be their sexual satisfaction (Mohanty, 2015).

Racism is not blamed on a single causal factor such as capitalism, colonialism or personal prejudice. Racism emerges as an ever-changing complex of factors linked to the political, economic and social conditions of a particular time

(Rahayu, 2016: 281). Racism effects black women to be placed into lower class. The women are socially interpreted as something that is not important, anything that connotes bad things or bad traits will refer to femininity (Rahayu, 2010: 45). The role of black women does not only become whites' sexual need, but they are also treated as slaves. They have to work in master's or owner's field in order to fill master's need. Tragically, black women only accept few cost of this working hard.

B. Slavery

The term of slavery has been well-known by all society in the world. Based on Richard Hellie's (2022) opinion, slave is a person who can be bought or sold. Furthermore, slave does not have a right for themselves and the social status is hereditary inheritance. America does not become the first country who practices slavery. Moreover, the culture of slavery has run before that era. The slaves have same status like a property or good. It means that the slaves are fully owned by the master (Abror, 2011). This becomes the reason why the master can treat them arbitrarily. The term slavery itself can also be interpreted as a group of people who are victims of a system, where their freedom is taken by others to meet their needs. In other words, slavery is people who do not get their rights because they are used and taken away by others. The popular practice of slavery dates back thousands of years. It happened in Egypt, China, India, Greece, Rome, and others (Watkins, 2016).

According to Ahmad Suyuti (2015: 12), there are many factors that cause a human being a slave. There is economical factor in a family, an orphan who does not have caregiver, children's abduction, or providing impolite attitude towards

people who have power in society. These factors can cause a person being a slave. The most important thing to be underlined in slavery system is power, hence something that is seen as a power owned by a human or group of people will create slavery practice. Furthermore, the other factors that led to the emergence of slavery according to Punam and Sharma (2018: 7-9), namely:

1. Poverty, natural disasters and the search for a better life

Perpetrators of slavery generally look for people who are vulnerable to coercion and tend to be migrants, who leave their homes due to economic difficulties, natural disasters, conflict or political instability.

2. Gender

Women and children have the potential to become slaves because of their low social status in society. Women are very vulnerable to becoming slaves because their demands as sexual objects are quite high.

3. Demand for cheap labour

Using slaves is one way to reduce a company's operational costs compared to hiring an employee.

4. Human trafficking generates huge profits

Because of the high demand in the European and American markets for slaves, many businessmen became richer because they made huge profits from the slave trade.

5. Slavery is difficult to identify

Both traders and consumers are aware of the huge risk they are taking by participating in this slavery behaviour, so they will do everything to cover up this slavery activity.

6. Political conditions

The destabilization and dispersion of populations increases their vulnerability to unfair treatment and abuse through human trafficking and forced labour.

7. Social and Cultural Practices

Many societies and cultures demean, abuse and exploit women and girls, creating dangerous living conditions for these women.

8. War

The war created many orphans and street children who were very vulnerable to human trafficking. Often in conditions of war, prisoners of war were forced to work and become slaves. This can be seen in World Wars 1 and 2 which involved many slaves in various war supporting infrastructure developments

The factors that lead into slavery is not same with the factors of slavery's freedom. In the other words, people have bigger chance of being slavery than the freedom. This condition becomes the reason why slavery practice is difficult to be solved. In addition, this condition automatically supports a long time slavery practice. There is no problem-solving from this case because slavery practice improves toward social arrangement. It must give the disadvantages toward slaves who expected to their freedoms and rights.

1. African-American Slavery

There are two big routes for African slave trade. There are transatlantic slave trade and trans Saharan slave trade. Trans Saharan slave trade route includes of Arab country and surroundings. The trade was started on 652 and run about 17 centuries. In the other hand, transatlantic slave trade route includes of American and Europe continent. This kind of slave trade only run about four centuries, but the trades are improved (Ross, 2010).

Slavery practice in America actually had been happened since seventeen centuries. American's invasion towards African is intended to look for the slaves for the country. In addition, American masters African's land to enlarge the authority. As the consequence, African are kidnapped by American and forced to be slave in their country. Along eighteen centuries, a historian predicts that there are around six until seven million African become slave (Berlin, 2009).

African-American slavery is kind of slavery practical that happened in America and African roles as the slave. Based on history, African-American slavery is practiced into some ways. So that, there are some types of African-American slavery. Each type brings some purposes for the master. This practice absolutely gives a benefit for the owner of slaves.

First type of African-American slavery is chattel slavery. Based on the name, chattel means a good which is owned personally. At this system, the slave can be sold or bought (Berlin, 2009). The slave does not have a

right and is expected to help for sexual needs to follow master's command. There is one of African-American people reports that chattel slavery still presents in African-Moslem countries, such as Mauritania and Sudan (Boster, 2013).

Beside of chattel slavery, debt guarantee is also included as African-American slavery types. This kind of slavery involves human for debt case (Berlin, 2009). The slave itself comes from family's member of debtor. At this type of slavery, the slave is difficult to get away because the interest, foods, clothes, and others are still calculated as charge.

The next type is forced labour. This slavery practical has ever happened in Indonesia. It is generally found in each part of the world caused by colonialization. Forced labour involves threats or violence against slaves. They can be contracted or not contracted, so that they will not be able to escape from this slavery practical (Berlin, 2009).

The last type is serf. It is a term for the slaves who work as laborers during feudalism in Europe. They are controlled by the landlords and earn the living from working for landlords (Berlin, 2009). This kind of slavery is attached and the slaves may not go out without landlords' permission. At this rule, the slaves need to ask for permission to the landlords, include of married, selling goods, changing occupation, and others. Every decision must involve the landlords.

Those types of slavery have ever been hold by African-American slaves. It brings disadvantages toward black slaves. The main case is they cannot decide their life. As the consequence, black slaves are difficult to move forward because they are bound by the rules. In fact, the rules itself are made by the master.

C. Violence

Violence is commonly known as aggressive social act that purposed to ruin other people. As the effect, people who obtain violence can leave the damage through physic, mental, sexual, suffering, and threat. This act, directly and indirectly, will conduce some disadvantages toward the victim.

According to Colombijn (2005: 282), violence is an action that shows the physical strength to give the damage for other people. Audi also adds that violence is an attack or crashing action towards an individual or animal for the certain purpose. Violence is unpredictable. It means that people cannot predict the doer and the victim. In addition, the victim cannot also guess kinds of violence practice because it happens unpredicted.

Victim of violence must result some characteristics. The first is attitude movement that is usually happened for almost all people who obtain the violence. At this case, the victim will change to be more quiet than usual. The second is upset that is caused by the anxiety after getting violence. Then, the victim can also more unfocused because of losing self-esteem. Besides, the victim of violence can be

more afraid to other people. The trauma effected will make the victim realizes that everyone in this word is cruel.

Beside of characteristics, violence is built by some factors. The first is environment. The environment influences people's attitude. If a person lives in an environment which has violence practice, so he/she will do the same, and vice versa. The second is drugs' effect which leads someone to do violence practice. As the effect, drugs' consumer frequently losses her/his control, hence it is possible to create a violence. Then, the economic conditions can be the reason of violence. Because of being stressed of economic condition, people usually do violence practice to express it. The last is personal experience. The victim of violence tends to have the grudge towards other people, so he/she will easily to express it by practicing violence.

Mansour Fakh (2001: 17), categorizes violence into eight forms. The first is sexual abuse. It includes of sexual forcing and marital rape. The second is domestic violence and child abuse. This kind of violence is not rarely happened. Although a wife is fully owned by a husband, this treatment is classified into violence. The third is genital mutilation. The example is the culture of women's circumcision. The reason of circumcision through women is aimed to control them. The forth form is prostitution. This case is usually led by economical condition which further makes them to choose prostitution as the way to escape. Five manifestation of violence is pornography. It also includes as violence since women's body is considered as sexual object. The sixth is enforced sterilization in a family because it dangers physical condition. Then, molestation is also

categorized as violence because it results the disadvantage towards women. The last is sexual and emotional harassment that belongs to cat-calling, interviewing women about sexual activities, sexual feedback as profession's guarantee, and others.

In addition, according to Galtung, violence is the cause of difference between the potential and the actual, between could have been and what is. Violence is that which increases the distance between the potential and the actual, and that which impedes the decrease of this distance (Galtung, 1969). So, the violence is present when human beings are being influenced so that their actual somatic and mental realizations are below their potential realizations. He also gave example if a person died from tuberculosis in the eighteenth century it would be hard to conceive of this as violence since it might have been quite unavoidable, but if he dies from it today, despite all the medical resources in the world, then violence is present.

D. Johan Galtung's Violence

Galtung is an activist of violence. He formulates the dimensions of violence. The dimensions itself lead to thinking, research and, potentially, action, towards the specific problems (Galtung, 1969). As the result, he gives opinion that there are six dimensions of violence.

1. Physical and Psychological.

As stated before, Galtung emphasizes that violence is not only focused on physical but also psychological. It may be called basic distinction to differ violence that works on the body and violence that works on the soul (Galtung, 1969). In

physical violence, people can see that the actual realization of the victim decrease even lost in the actual realization (death). Then for the psychological of victims, they were threatened in order to decrease their mental potentialities. The latter would include lies, brainwashing, indoctrination of various kinds, threats, etc.

2. The Positive and Negative Approach.

At this case, people can be influenced by giving punishment and reward. Punishment is something given to influence people when they are guilty while giving a reward is a pleasure that given to influence them without consciousness. People are controlled, unfree, and receive manipulative right. The influencer has a certain purpose implicitly by giving the reward.

3. The Object-side.

Galtung (1969) believes that every action of violence needs an object. In order to explain this statement, Galtung gave an example. Someone who is throwing stone around or testing nuclear arms, there may not be violence in the sense that anyone will hit or hurt, but it belongs to the psychological violence because the impact of throwing stone or testing nuclear can destroy the other people things and indirectly it destroys the ownership between the owner and the things that they have.

4. The Subject Side.

For this dimension, Galtung emphasizes his argument about the possibility of violence with and without a subject. The first is direct violence where people see and know the subject of violence directly. The second is the indirect violence where people cannot see the subject as the violence includes into certain system or

structure. It can be concluded that the subject of direct violence is concrete, while indirect violence is rarely visible.

5. Intended and Unintended.

This fifth dimension emerges in order to give a wider perspective about structural violence that almost never is noticed and got the unintentional factor. Galtung prefers to look the term of guilt refers to the consequences that are done than the concept of guilt has been tied in Judae-Christian ethics and Roman Jurisprudence. For them, the guilt will be decided because of the aim rather than the impact. There's no unintentional factor. He considers in determining intended or unintended, it can be seen by the victim's view.

6. Manifest and Latent Violence.

Manifest violence relates to the observable of personal or structural, even though it is indirectly visible since the theoretical entity of potential realization also enters the picture. In addition, latent violence is something which invisible and hidden, but easily to out any time. However, this latent violence present when the situation is so unstable that the actual realization level rapidly decreases. Galtung named this as a situation of unstable equilibrium.

E. Galtung's Violence's Framework

Taken by the review of six dimensions, Galtung further classifies the kinds of violence into three types. There are direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence (Galtung, 1990).

1. Direct Violence

Direct violence is type of violence that is directly aimed to the victim. It usually results scars or mental hurt. Direct violence usually happens in the form of physical violence. In addition, it is done by an individual, hence the punishment will be obtained individually.

Direct violence can take many forms. On classic form, it involves the use of physical force, such as murdering, torturing, raping and sexual assault, and beating. Time by time, kind of direct violence is developed. Another type of direct violence is verbal violence. The manifestations include of insulting, blaming, judging, and many others.

Peace and conflict studies scholar Johan Galtung describes direct violence as an unavoidable distraction. It relates to basic human needs of life that makes it impossible or difficult for people to fulfil their needs or reach their potential. At this case, it is caused by threatening that is also classified as direct violence.

2. Structural Violence

Structural violence is form of violence that is mostly factored by system of society. Social class usually leads people to do structural violence. Based on application, structural violence occurs against some groups, classes, genders, nationalities, and others. The superior groups usually have more access to goods, resources and opportunities than groups, classes, genders, nationalities, and others, and these unequal profits are built into the

social, political and economic systems that govern societies, states, and the world. This tendency may be overt as Apartheid or tradition or the tendency to give some groups privileges over others.

Galtung said that structural violence is inequality distribution of the power (Galtung, 1969). He argued that a powerful person is not a person who has more power than others. He assumes that the most glaring facts about this world: the tremendous inequality, within and between nations, in almost all aspects of human living conditions, including the power to decide over those living conditions – and the resistance of this inequality to change (Galtung & Höivik , 1971). Then, according to Galtung, the world consists of center and periphery. In concern is with the mechanism underlying this discrepancy, particularly between the center in the Center, and the periphery in the Periphery. The structural violence discusses about how to conceive of, how to explain, and how to counteract in equality as one of the major discussion. Thus, the special type of dominance system to be discussed is imperialism. Furthermore, Galtung also stated that structural violence is the injustice which is created by the unity of system. This system causes people cannot fulfill their basic human needs (Galtung, 2009: 119).

3. Cultural Violence

Cultural violence is the prevailing attitudes and beliefs that have been taught to us since childhood and that surround us in our daily life about the power and need for violence. Considering telling a history that is glorified, recorded, and reported on wars and military victories includes as nonviolent popular uprisings or victories of connection and collaboration. Almost all cultures declare that killing a person is murder, but killing tens, hundreds or thousands people during a declared conflict is called war.

The function of cultural violence highlights the way in which the act of direct violence and the fact of structural violence are legitimized and thus rendered acceptable in the society (Galtung, 1990). Cultural violence can now be added as the third super-type and put in the third corner of a violence is stood on its direct and structural violence feet, the image invoked is violence as the legitimizer of both. Then, the three types of violence are interconnected each other. Galtung said that direct violence is an event; structural violence is a process; with ups and down; cultural violence is an invariant. a permanence (Galtung, 1997).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is important part for a research. It uses to describe the method applied by the researcher. In addition, research method also informs the theory used by the researcher to ease further discussion. This chapter provides research method which explains the step of analysis, such as classifying, categorizing, and others. Research method also shows up the data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study belongs to literary criticism which conducts the step of formulating, analysing, classifying, and evaluating the literary works (Abrams, cited in Yudiono, 1986: 20). The study is also categorized as sociological literary criticism because it discusses about the phenomena in society. The further discussion is about violence. The research deals the issues with theory from Galtung. The manifestations include of direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence.

B. Data Sources

The data source is the source which gives the information to be analysed (Zuldafrial, 2012). The data sources of this research is the novel *The Underground Railroad*. The novel was created by Colson Whitehead published on 2016. It has 12 chapters and 320 pages. It is gotten by the website. The data at this research are words, clauses, and sentences reflected to kinds of violence.

C. Data Collection

The data of the research is the sentences or utterances represent to kinds of violence, such as direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence on *The Underground Railroad*. In doing this observation, the writer has to follow some steps to get the result. First, the researcher reads the entire novel *The Underground Railroad*. Second, identifying the utterances by considering the data towards violence types. At last, the researcher rereads the novel while dividing or classifying the evidences into violence's type.

D. Data Analysing

The researcher conducts some steps in analysing the data. First is reading the novel *The Underground Railroad* to collect the data needed. After that, the researcher classifies the data by categorizing them into several kinds of violence based on Galtung's theory, such as direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. Then, the researcher analyses the concept of violence forms. In the last analysis, the researcher rechecks the grouped data to ensure that the particular data belongs to the concepts.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter provides the data analysis that are taken by data collection for further being findings and discussions. The data which will be explained in this part becomes the answer towards research questions in the first chapter. The answers are about kinds of violence, it includes of direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. These manifestations are experienced by black women characters, Ajarry and Cora, because they become the focus character on the novel. Furthermore, each sub-topic also represents about kinds of violence by giving further explanation about violence action.

A. Violence Experienced by Cora in Colson Whitehead's *The Underground Railroad*

Cora is the main character on the novel. As the main character who is a woman and from black people, Cora got some violence from the people around. Her position which is classified as lower class leads people around to attack her, the white people until the black men who are black and slave too.

According to Galtung, violence can be meant by an obstacle that leads people cannot actualize themselves which should be avoided. Hence, kinds of violence actually can be stopped as long as the obstacle is removed (Muchsin, 2006). Reza (2012) argues that violence is the use of physical strength and power, threat towards individual or group that results trauma, bruise, death, even rights' deprivation. Other than that, Rahayu (2022) said that violence does not only emerge as a result of attempts to hegemonize power between the dominant group and the

subordinate group. Rather, it can also arise due to efforts to affirm the status quo unconsciously by upper social groups who want to dominate.

Galtung classifies violence into three types. They are direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. Based on the novel entitled *The Underground Railroad* arranged by Colson Whitehead, the researcher finds each manifestation of violence by Galtung experienced by Cora.

1. Direct Violence Experienced by Cora in Colson Whitehead's The Underground Railroad

There are many manifestations of direct violence. It involves of physical power, such as killing, torturing, beating, even sexual harassment and raping. Not only that, verbal violence is also included as direct violence (Galtung, 1971). The examples of verbal violence are insulting, manipulating, judging, and many others. In other words, direct violence has a meaning as kind of violence which directly aimed to attack the victim and it absolutely hurts the body or mental condition.

Cora is one of black woman who becomes slave for Randal's plantation. Because of her position, Cora obtains the direct violence for many times. She has to follow the rule made by plantation's owner. The rules sometimes are not logic and inhuman. Slaves' owners are mostly from white people expected to high profit without considering the slaves' condition. For instance, slaves will only get daily meals if they work well. In the other hand, slaves will be punished if they cannot fulfil the target

needed. The punishments are relative. Some of them will be beaten or will not get their dinner.

Not long after it became known that Cora's womanhood had come into flower, Edward, Pot, and two hands from the southern half dragged her behind the smokehouse. If anyone heard or saw, they did not intervene. The Hob women sewed her up. Blake was gone by then. (p.26)

The utterances above portray how Cora is lusted by Blake and his gang. Blake is black slave who hates Cora because of dog's cage case. This problem makes Blake wants to score her. The phrase "*womanhood had come into flower*" signs that Cora has been mature. Then, Blake and his gang dragged Cora and lust her. The more serious case, they rape Cora until her reproductive needs to be sewed.

Direct violence is a violence tends to physical action. Matlin (2008) argues that sexual violence is a form of direct violence. The reason is sexual violence is kind of violence which is done by someone by using sexual contact. Furthermore, sexual violence is gathered by physical and psychological pressure.

In the evidence above, Cora is being dragged and lusted by Blake's gang. It is a form of direct violence since Blake's gang uses sexual contact to Cora. Not only that, another reason is supported by the words "*dragged her behind the smokehouse*" becomes a proof Cora's direct violence representation.

Then the cane was out of her hand. It came down on her head. It crashed down again and this time the silver teeth ripped across her eyes and her blood splattered the dirt. (p.34)

At this utterances, Cora get punishment of her attitude. She actually cannot understand of her fault. The owner directly hit her using a cane. The owner is from white people. Because of owner's position, he would have the highest position in Randal's plantation. No matter what, his mood decides his reaction towards the slaves there. For instance, if the owner in a bad mood, he absolutely will attack the slave in plantation as reflected by Cora. Because of Cora's position, she does not have a power to defend herself. She has to accept what the owner done to her.

William Blake (1948: 292) represents the image of black slave in his poem entitled *Visions of the Daughters of Albion*. He stated that black women are frequently punished by the owner for certain reason. William images how the master tortures black women brutally without considering any genders.

Based on Cora's reflection, she got direct violence into the kind of physical violence. Cora's position as lower class and having no power become the reason of the owner to express what he wanted. As the consequence of owner's hit, Cora was bleeding and it spilled into the floor. This effect of punishment can be detected visually, hence it is included as direct violence.

She almost ran. She almost did. But the quickness of the violence, the blade of it, arrested her. Ridgeway scared her. When Homer came to the back of the wagon with a lantern and revealed Ridgeway's face, the slave catcher was staring at her with untempered fury. (p.228)

Ridgeway is slave catcher who is sent to catch Cora. The proof provides about Cora's condition when she fights with Ridgeway. Cora plans to run away from Ridgeway because she did not want to back to Randal's plantation. As the solution, Cora has to fight with Ridgeway. However, she was fail to run away. The sentence "*but the quickness of the violence, the blade of it, arrested her*" portrays that Ridgeway attacks to Cora at the way she tries to go away.

Direct violence is type of violence which is directly done by someone. It includes of torturing, killing, raping, sexual assaults, beating, and others. This kind of direct violence usually results a scar on the victim. Furthermore, shaming and threatening also belong to direct violence (Galtung, 1990).

Based on the evidence above, it is categorized as direct violence. The victim is Cora herself because she got violence from the slave catcher. The act done by slave catcher is beating. As the effect, it makes her falling down. Hence, this treatment is direct violence because it is directly done by the doer. Being tortured is a consequence or punishment that has to be gotten by Cora since her way to run away from Ridgeway.

They fought and grappled in the violence of their fall. In the jumble of collisions, Cora's head knocked across the stone. Her leg was ripped one way, and her arm twisted under her at the bottom of the steps. (p.303)

The evidence above represents about Cora's fight with Ridgeway. Since her last fault of running away, Cora plans for her second plan to run away again. Her decision and steps make her fight with Ridgeway again. At

this chance, Cora tries to grapple with Ridgeway although she knows that Ridgeway is a boy and having bigger size. Because of this accident, Cora gets hurt on her leg and her arm.

Another kind of direct violence is physical violence. According to Galtung (1992: 62), physical violence is a physical abuse commonly happens in society. It can be detected visually because the application will leave an injury on the selected part of body. The implementations are kicking, mocking, hitting, throwing, and other actions that result a scar in the body.

The proof above is the manifestation of direct violence that is done by Ridgeway. As explained before, direct violence belongs to the actions that result an injury. In addition, the injury can be seen visually on the selected part of body. At this case, Cora becomes the victim because Ridgeway has a bigger body and is a man. It is not equal condition when a man tries to hurt a woman because they have different physical strengthen. As the effect, Cora rips her leg and arm.

Ridgeway slapped her across the face and told her to mind him. "It took me awhile to find my footing after Tennessee," he said. "You and your friends did me a bad turn. But that's done. You're going home, Cora. (p.302)

When Cora fails to run away, Ridgeway gives a small punishment to her. Her face is slapped by Ridgeway to warn that her decision was wrong. Ridgeway further gets angry of Cora's action. Then, he intimidates Cora to return back to Randal's plantation. Cora automatically feels afraid because the condition there underestimates her position.

As mentioned in the explanation above, direct violence is kind of violence which result the direct effect to the victim. It can be killing, hitting, torturing, and others. According to Galtung (1992: 62), physical violence is physical abuse which is recognized by society. It is caused by the damage resulted and the harshness can be detected visually.

2. Structural Violence Experienced by Cora in Colson

Whitehead's *The Underground Railroad*

The second form of violence according to Galtung is structural violence. This kind of violence is not directly done by someone but its characteristic is veiled on the social structure. The types of structural violence are penetration, segmentation, marginalization, and fragmentation. Those aspects are the way to block the mobility towards exploitation. The first is penetration which is used to doctrine bad insight towards low class group. Then, segmentation gives partial point of view or related to something happened. The next is marginalization which keeps lower class to only move on their limitation. The last is fragmentation to separate lower class to higher class (Galtung: 1996: 199).

In the novel *The Underground Railroad* by Colson Whitehead, Cora represents the structural violence. The word structural is tend to discuss about social structure issue. If it is taken by the position of Cora who is black woman slave, it should reflect the manifestation of structural violence. Her

position on both slavery structure and social structure are same, that is in the lower class.

"You in Hob now," Moses told Cora one afternoon when she came in from helping with the baling. (p.20)

The evidence explains about Cora who is moved to Hob. This place is a cabin where crazy people live. In addition, the cabin is also filled by unwanted slaves in Randal's plantation, such as people with mental issues, pity slaves, and unlucky slaves. It is proven by the next evidence.

They cradled her head and sang lullabies to their lost children through her. Lovey visited her friend as well, but the young girl was not immune to Hob's reputation and got skittish in the presence of Nag and Mary and the others. (p.43)

The utterance above represents about Hob's reputation. As explained before, the black slaves who have problems will be moved to Hob. Thus, Hob becomes a quarter of problematic people. Because of this reason, Cora is frequently attacked by some people in Randal's plantation.

Blake and his friends started telling tales. Blake recounted how he woke from a nap behind the stables to find Cora standing over him with her hatchet, blubbering. He was a natural mimic and his gestures sold the story. (p.25)

The proof portrays about how Blake and his friends who consist of several black men treat Cora. Because of living in Hob, Cora frequently gets bad stereotype of her. The utterance above explains about bad issue shared by Blake and his friends. The news is about Cora's cruelty which tries to threat Blake by standing over him with her hatchet. The stereotype constructs Cora's bad personality. It supports her displacement to Hob that is filled by problematic members.

Structural violence is kind of violence based on social structure. The lowest class will be treated as marginalized class. This marginalized class will be treated not visible into society. According to Muniarti (2004: 10), marginalization is the process of pushing a particular group to the edge by not allowing to speak up, improving the identity, and exploring the place. The marginalized group is usually taken as a secondary group of society which is less important. In addition, this lower class is usually filled by black women slave which has no power and movement in the social class, hence they have to stay in the lower class.

On the utterance above, it reflects that Cora's position in Randal's plantation must be same with others because they live with similar race. However, her movement becomes a problem towards herself because there is additional classification in the place she lived. The rumour aimed to Cora includes of structural violence because people around places Cora into lower class in the group of black with a tragic life she got. Unfortunately, there is no people who live in Randal's plantation allow Cora's bad news by means they just ignore the rumour flies. In fact, she has good condition and mental.

Once Cora's chest started to sprout, Edward, the most wicked of Blake's gang, bragged of how Cora flapped her dress at him while she made lascivious suggestions and threatened to scalp him when he refused her. (p.25)

The utterance reflects that Cora gets verbal violence again. At this evidence, Edward as one of Blake's gang spreads hoax to Randal's plantation members about Cora. He tells that Cora does sexual violence and

threat towards him. It happens after Cora's movement to Hob. Hob's reputation influences how Randal's people spot to Cora.

Structural violence is related to marginalization system held in society. Marginalization has a means as poorness process towards a group (Mansour Fakih, 2001: 13). Structural violence is done to block the mobility between upper class and lower class, so that lower class will not place the upper class easily.

The proof above reflects to structural violence gotten by Cora. The verbal violence expressed by Edward as the manifestation of it. Edward tells the worst thing without a reason and an aim. Many people assume that Cora's movement because of a stigma constructed by the master who places her into Hob. Randal's plantation members let it happen and they admit of Edward's story. It is affirmed by Cora's replacement to Hob where is full of stressed people.

Young women whispered how they watched her slink away from the cabins on the full moon, to the woods, where she fornicated with donkeys and goats. Those who found this last story less than credible nonetheless recognized the usefulness of keeping the strange girl outside the circle of respectability. (p.26)

The utterances portray about the hoax created by young women to support the last evidence. Cora's movement to Hob takes the negative insight from society. Hob's bad reputation provokes Randal's plantation slaves to stereotype the members. As portrayed in Cora, she gets a bad issue shared by young women in Randal's plantation. Related to previous

evidence, it is reasonable thing for Cora to be labelled as a person who has mental illness because she lives in Hob.

Structural violence leaves marks not only on human body, but also on the psychological and spirit (Galtung, 1990). The aspects can be exploitation, penetration, fragmentation, segmentation, and marginalization. The manifestation is also various. There are verbal violence, bullying, judging, and other actions related to indirect attack.

Based on the evidence above, Cora gets structural violence in Randal's plantation since her marginalizing into Hob. The place that is famous with problematic slaves become the reason why Cora and Hob's members are put into lower class. As the effect, the judgement towards Cora that is represented by young women is tolerated by Randal's society. The previous bad stereotype of Cora also supports young women's wrong information because of Hob's reputation. In fact, slaves are in the same class, however Randal's plantation constructs the social class by dividing the cabin.

3. Cultural Violence Experienced by Cora in Colson Whitehead's *The Underground Railroad*

The next type of violence is cultural violence. Based on the name, cultural violence means the type of violence depend on the culture. Hence, it is formed by a culture. According to Galtung (2010), cultural violence is attitude formed by belief which exists since childhood. It happens on

habitual activities and practices around social life. For instance, the stereotype about work division towards men and women. It realizes that men have to work outside while women have to stay in home setting house works' needs. It absolutely results cultural violence for women, in fact they have similar right to men. This kind of stereotype leads society to not allow the women to do what they want.

Cora's position as black women and slave must manifest the cultural violence's practical on slavery. As we know, there are some cultures in black life. Such as, black women have to stay at home and take care of children, have high sexual desire, and are easy to get angry. This kind of belief place black women as the lower class. In addition, black women who have status as slave will get double burden in this case.

Then there was the matter of Chester's clumsiness and Cora's incomprehensible action. Connelly peeled them open the following sunrise. He started with Chester, to follow the order in which the transgressions had occurred, and called for their bloody backs to be scrubbed out with pepper water afterward. It was Chester's first proper licking, and Cora's first in half a year. Connelly repeated the whippings the next two mornings. (p.36)

The evidence above tells about how Connelly punishes Chester and Cora. Connelly is one of the owner of Randal's plantation, while Chester is a black-kid-man. The behavior towards slaves is they will get punishment if they try to protect other slaves. As reflected by Cora, she defends Chester by giving her back into Connelly. It happens when Connelly punishes Chester because of his clumsiness.

According to Galtung (1990: 291), cultural violence is a legitimization of structural violence and direct violence at the culture point of view. It is

formed by daily's stereotype made by social. It is also permanent violence because the attitude, feeling, and value created by society itself. For examples are the hate, fear, racism, intolerance, cultural aspects, and others.

The action reflected by Cora is included as cultural violence. The ideology embedded in Connelly as the master that he has an authority to treat the slaves as he wants. Because Cora's willing to protect Chester, she kindly gets the punishment too by Connelly. This practice also represents as patriarchy system because of men taking of authority to women in all aspects.

B. Violence Experienced by Ajarry in Colson Whitehead's *The Underground Railroad*

Ajarry becomes the supported character in the novel *The Underground Railroad* arranged by Colson Whitehead. Ajarry is main character's grandmother. Ajarry saw how the slavery started. She is the victim of slavery. At first, her family is thrown away from her village, then it turned on her. She is sold for many times. At first, her cost is very low because there are many other slaves whom are sold too. Hence, Ajarry had to compete to the others. The second reason why she got very low price because of her age.

According to Galtung (1990: 291), violence is a thing that is able to be avoided related to human basic needs, proper life needs, and something which decreases satisfying under reality. Intimidation towards violence is also type of violence. By this case, violence usually attacks the women because they have lower

status in the society. The belief that women are weak, easy to cry, and not independent creates a bad treatment towards them. As the consequence, women tend to be sexual slave, having no freedom outside, and others. Galtung (1996: 2) also added violence through women is built by power relation where it tends to the men to control women.

Ajarry becomes the first black woman slave on his family. She had lived since the whites colonized black people in Africa. Ajarry knows the history of slave and looks on how the whites drag black people to be sold. Ajarry feels the cruelty of whites at that time. She has to lost her mother, even her family. Moreover, she has to kill her expectation to have a normal life because she does not have a chance to manage her own life. Being violence, it is a habitual activity for Ajarry because she realizes her position in whites' environment.

1. Direct Violence Experienced by Ajarry in Colson Whitehead's The Underground Railroad

Galtung (1996: 88) argued that direct violence is included as men phenomena. That is caused by men's role in society which creates domination at social class. As the result, direct violence done by men happens on all social class. The violence can be criminal violence both on society and family and political violence that happens in social life. Men domination builds unequal treatments toward women.

As black female slave, Ajarry always gets unwanted treatment from white people. At her era, almost all slaves' owners are from white people.

At Ajarry's era, black people places into lower class because they will be sold. It is caused by their movement to America, so white people made them to be slave. The slaves are sold into different cost. It can be more expensive if a slave is sold individually. In the other hand, slaves' cost will be cheaper if they are sold together at the same time.

The noxious air of the hold, the gloom of confinement, and the screams of those shackled to her contrived to drive Ajarry to madness. Because of her tender age, her captors did not immediately force their urges upon her, but eventually some of the more seasoned mates dragged her from the hold six weeks into the passage. (p.9)

The utterances above describe Ajarry's first time to be a black slave. It portrays how Ajarry was dragged into a ship to another ship. The evidence also explains about the treatment gotten by Ajarry from white people. She is forced and dragged. Furthermore, white people also persecuted other slaves. It can be proven by the sentence "*The noxious air of the hold, the gloom of confinement, and the screams of those shackled....*" which gives the imagination how white people punishes them

According to Mansour Fakih (2008), direct violence towards women can be physical and psychological violence that is exactly felt by women. For instance, form of torturing, sexual harassment, pornography, and many others. The effects of this violence can be a scar or mental hurt. Almost all types of violence are done by men because of the stereotype that says men has a power in society. Every part of social class presents direct violence through men (Galtung, 1996: 90-91).

The violence experienced by Ajarry is classified as direct violence. There is physical touch between white people and Ajarry. In addition, those kinds of physical touch lacks Ajarry because it may result scars on her body. For example, the word force and drag identically belong to hard treatment done by white people. Besides, the situation Ajarry takes place supports that Ajarry gets bad treatment.

Rings set with colored stone flashed on his fingers. When he pinched her breasts to see if she was in flower, the metal was cool on her skin. She was branded, not for the first or last time, and fettered to the rest of the day's acquisitions. (p.10)

The utterance depicts about how Ajarry is filtered to be an appropriate slave. As we know that, slave is treated like good that can be touched. It aims to determine the quality of slave because they are not only working in a field, however they also have to fulfil the master's sexual needs. The rule of choosing a slave to be bought is the master can check slave's condition includes of pinching the breasts to make sure a slave has been mature or not. This kind of molestation had run for many years ago.

According to Galtung (1971), direct violence includes of sexual harassment, sexual abuse, intimidation, and oppression. It becomes men's phenomena since the women are the victim in this case. It can be caused by the stereotype running into society. Men create their identity of being powerful, hence the rules made by society actually are created by men themselves.

At the case of Ajarry above, it is kind of sexual harassment. As explained above, it manifests on how the buyer pinches her breasts, in fact it is sexual organ of women. Unfortunately, it happens for a long time because the slaves have no class there. In other words, black slaves are placed into lower position. Its structural custom has attached since black people are getting invasion. As the consequence, black slaves are treated like goods who have to fulfill the master's basic and sexual needs.

Ajarry died in the cotton, the bolls bobbing around her like whitecaps on the brute ocean. The last of her village, keeled over in the rows from a knot in her brain, blood pouring from her nose and white froth covering her lips. As if it could have been anywhere else. (p.13)

The story about Ajarry ends tragically. Based on the situation, Ajarry died in the cotton and there are no people who know her death. The phrases “*keeled over in the rows from a knot in her brain, blood pouring from her nose and white froth covering her lips*” identically shows that she got some physical oppressions from her owner. Hence, it can be predicted that Ajarry is death because her owner punishes her.

Direct violence practices on all part of society. Direct violence is a form of individual responsibility. In the other words, the doers of violence will get punishment by themselves. Galtung (2003) states that direct violence is an event of violence and realized into some actions. The actions can be killing, beating, intimidating, and oppressing.

The evidence above provides Ajarry gets the oppressions from the owner. The condition of her body strengthens the proof that Ajarry must get

bad treatments from the owner. The action done by Ajarry's owner is categorized as direct violence since it results the scars on her body, for instance bleeding on her nose and white froth on her lips. Furthermore, it can be ensured that Ajarry also obtains mental illness. The setting proves Ajarry is going to run out from her owner's place.

2. Cultural Violence Experienced by Ajarry in Colson Whitehead's The Underground Railroad

The source of cultural violence is patriarchal practice. It builds the attitude and belief based on habitual life and violence's need (Galtung, 200: 41). One of cultural violence is the way to change morality. A case is assumed good based on its reason. For example, a murder which is caused by nation business is tolerated to be good. In the other hand, an individual murder gets wrong (Galtung, 1996: 198).

Ajarry's position as black woman slave is classified into lower class. She gets a double burden because she is a woman covered by black skin. This reason makes Ajarry experiences some violence. One of them is cultural violence. The stereotype towards Ajarry becomes the consequence of getting bad treatment from white people. At her era, racism and gender inequality are running together.

It was hard to say how much they paid for her in Ouidah as she was part of a bulk purchase, eighty-eight human souls for sixty crates of rum and gunpowder, the price arrived upon after the standard haggling in Coast English. Able-bodied men and childbearing women fetched more than juveniles, making an individual accounting difficult. (p. 8)

The utterances above the behavior of white people treat black people as slaves. The white people classify the cost of black slaves based on their rules and their own needs. Hence, black slaves do not need to determine their own cost because there will be an evaluator to select their cost. This practice was running time by time on slavery era, where black people are generalized to goods. Because of the mindset built by white people toward black people, this slavery practice was running for a long time and creates the violence for black women.

Rings set with colored stone flashed on his fingers. When he pinched her breasts to see if she was in flower, the metal was cool on her skin. (p.10)

The proof describes about how a white person treats Ajarry as black slave. It happens when there is slavery trade in the market. Not only Ajarry, all black people are considered as goods. Social belief constructed by white people automatically lead them into violence. The black people lost their rights, powers, and prides as human. As a good, Ajarry can be touched by master's candidate although on vital organ.

Another way of cultural violence is minimalizing the reality (Galtung, 1996: 198). It means that people will not see the fact of violence action. Hence, they will believe that practical violence is not kind of violence, however it is a habit. Cultural violence can be constructed by marginalization, stereotype, and double burden. These aspects support the culture or belief which is running on society.

The experience obtained by Ajarry is kind of cultural violence. She is sold based on the cost which is decided by white people as selector. The judgements made by white people is also the form of stereotype because they specify the requirements based on their needs. It directly become the belief around white environment that good black slaves have those standards. Furthermore, a white person touched Ajarry's vital organ. It is actually categorized as sexual abuse. Because of the belief applied in this place, Ajarry has not power against it and all people give tolerance for master's candidate action.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

At this chapter, there are only two parts. The first is the conclusion. The conclusion contains the outline of analysis results. It will show brief explanation about the whole research, started from topic, theme, theory applied, and the results of analysis. Furthermore, the second part is suggestion. This part aims to give the suggestion for the next researcher who will take the same object or topic.

A. Conclusion

Cora as the main character in the novel becomes the highlight of the research. In addition, the supporting character named Ajarry is also raised since the slavery in Cora's family started from her grandmother, Ajarry. At this study, the novel *The Underground Railroad* becomes the object of this research and catches those two characters to specify the study.

By applying the theory of Galtung about violence, the researcher finds two questions to guide the topic. The first, the researcher purposes a topic about kinds of violence gotten by Cora in Colson Whitehead's *The Underground Railroad*. It highlights the main character to represent the manifestation of violence as long as being black woman slave. The second, the researcher formulates a topic about kinds of violence gotten by Ajarry in Colson Whitehead's *The Underground Railroad*. The second question discusses about Ajarry as the supported character. It shows the representation of violence too.

After doing analysis, the researcher finds kinds of violence both in Cora and Ajarry. Supported by Galtung theory, the violence forms are direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. Both characters are the victim of these violence because they place as black female slave.

As the result of analysis, the first problem is about violence types obtained by Cora. Cora as the main character gets some unequal treatments. The first form of violence is direct violence. It includes of sexual harassment and physical actions, such as hitting, beating, and others gotten by Cora. Then, there presents structural violence experienced by Cora. It is started by her moving into marginalized group which effects to verbal violence she got. The last is cultural violence. It is proven by her action to protect black kid which further leads her into a problem with the master.

The second question formulated by the researcher is about the violence through Ajarry. She is Cora's grandmother who starts the slavery root on her family because she lived on whites' colonialization. Reflected to Cora's position, Ajarry has the same class with her that forces Ajarry to follow the rule made by white people. The first kind of violence which is discussed is direct violence. It is mostly included of physical abuse, such as sexual harassment and beating. The last is about cultural violence. Since this violence related to culture through slave, the explanation presents the effect of Ajarry's position who has been harassed by white people and the society tolerance it because of the belief's construction.

B. Suggestion

The study is purposed to be additional reference for the next researcher who takes about violence. This research can also be additional resource for the next study who discusses about the form of violence, such as direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. In addition, it can be a reference for the next researcher who takes black women or black slaves as the object on analysis. It is suggested to take the topic of violence in different literary works, for instance drama, movie, poem, and others. Besides, the novel taken in this study is recommended to be analyzed by bringing different topic, such as psychological approach and racism.

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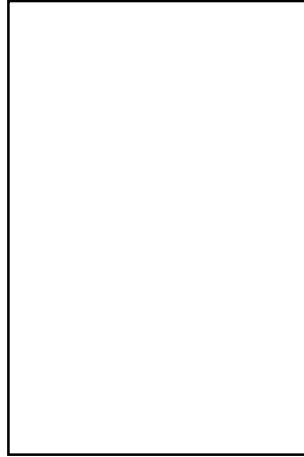
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