FEMALE CHARACTER'S STRUGGLE AGAINST VIOLENCE IN HANNAH'S *THE NIGHTINGALE*

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
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Female Character's Struggle against Violence in Hannah's *The Nightingale*

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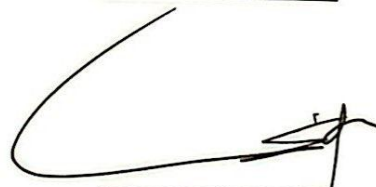   NIP 196703131992032002
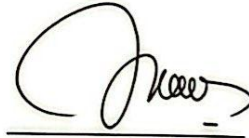
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MOTTO

When you feel tired studying

try to remember your spirit at the start of trying it

try, and do not forget to wish

Let Allah arrange the most effective scenario for you

(YN)

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to

My Parents who always support and love me

My strong mother Ismiyati and all my beloved family

All parties who have contributed to this thesis.

Thank you from the bottom of my heart and I'm grateful to have some amazing

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This thesis is still far from perfect and there are still many shortcomings. Criticism and Suggestions will be welcome for the improvement of this thesis. Hopefully this thesis can provide benefits for writers and readers in general for the present and the future.

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ABSTRAK

Yani, Tri (2021), **Perjuangan Karakter Wanita Melawan Kekerasan pada Novel *The Nightingale* karya Kristin Hannah**. Skripsi.Malang. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Negri Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing : Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M. A.

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Penelitian ini menyajikan pembahasan tentang tokoh-tokoh perempuan yang mengalami kekerasan dalam novel yang berjudul *The Nightingale*. Penelitian ini menampilkan analisis kekerasan yang berfokus pada tokoh Isabelle dan Vianne dalam novel tersebut. Novel tersebut menampilkan kekerasan yang terjadi pada kedua tokoh tersebut dari lingkungan di sekitar mereka pada saat perang. Analisis dalam penelitian ini terbagi menjadi dua bagian. Bagian pertama membahas tentang jenis-jenis kekerasan yang dialami oleh para tokoh wanita dalam novel The Nightingale dan yang kedua membahas tentang bentuk perlawanan para tokoh wanita terhadap kekerasan yang mereka alami. Selanjutnya penelitian menggunakan kritik sastra sebagai desain penelitian dan objek yang berfokus pada kekerasan yang terjadi pada tokoh-tokoh perempuan. Proses analisis dilakukan dengan membaca novel Kristin Hannah *"The Nightingale"*. Ini terdiri dari 39 bab yang diterbitkan di Inggris oleh St Martin's Press dan diterbitkan pada Januari 2015, pengklasifikasian, dan pengkategorian bentuk-bentuk kekerasan. Hasil dari penelitian ini menampilkan kekerasan yang dialami yang dialami Isabelle dan Vianne merupakan jenis kekerasan langsung,kekerasan struktural dan kultural dalam lingkungan pada masa perang. Hasil analisis, peneliti menemukan tiga aspek kekerasan yang digambarkan dalam novel: yaitu kekerasan lansung, kekerasan struktural, dan kekerasan kultural. Untuk melawan faktor-faktor tersebut, upaya gerakan yang dilakukan oleh perempuan melawan kekerasan adalah untuk mendapatkan keberadaan mereka sebagai perempuan yang terbagi dalam tiga hal, yaitu perempuan intelektual, menjadi dirinya sendiri, dan kebebasan pada perempuan untuk mengaktualisasikan diri.

ABSTRACT

This research presents a discussion of female characters who experience violence in the novel entitled The Nightingale. This research presents an analysis of violence that focuses on the characters Isabelle and Vianne in the novel. The novel shows the violence that occurred to the two characters from the environment around them during the war. The analysis in this research is divided into two parts. The first part discusses the types of violence experienced by female characters in the novel The Nightingale and the second discusses the forms of struggle female characters to the violence they experience. Furthermore, the research uses literary criticism as a research design and object that focuses on violence that occurs against female characters. The analysis process was carried out by reading Kristin Hannah's novel "The Nightingale". It consists of 39 chapters published in the UK by St Martin's Press and published in January 2015, classifying, and categorizing forms of violence. The results of this research show that the violence experienced by Isabelle and Vianne was a type of direct violence, structural and cultural violence in the wartime environment. As a result of the analysis, researcher found three aspects of violence depicted in the novel: direct violence, structural violence and cultural violence. To combat these factors, the struggle of carried out by women against violence are to achieve their existence as women which is divided into three things, namely intellectual women, being themselves, and women's freedom to actualize themselves.

ملخص البحث

ياني، تري، 17320180، 2021. صراع الشخصيات النسائية ضد النظام الأبوي في The Nightingale تحت أوراق كريستين هانا. البحث الجامعي. مالانج. الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف: دوكتورة. حاجّة. استيادة ، ماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية: النسوية، الأبوي، The Nightingale

يقدم هذا البحث مناقشة الشخصيات النسائية التي تعرضت للعنف في رواية بعنوان The Nightingale. فلبحث تحليلاً للعنف يركز على شخصيتي إيزابيل وفيان في الرواية. وتظهر الرواية العنف الذي حدث للشخصيتين من البيئة المحيطة بهما أثناء الحرب. وينقسم التحليل في هذا البحث إلى قسمين. يناقش الجزء الأول أنواع العنف الذي تتعرض له الشخصيات النسائية في رواية العندليب، ويناقش الثاني أشكال مقاومة الشخصيات النسائية للعنف الذي تتعرض له. علاوة على ذلك، يستخدم البحث النقد الأدبي كتصميم بحثي وموضوع يركز على العنف الذي يحدث ضد الشخصيات النسائية. تمت عملية التحليل من خلال قراءة رواية كريستين هانا " The Nightingale" . ويتكون من ٣٩ فصلاً نشرتها مطبعة سانت مارتن St Martin's Press في المملكة المتحدة وتم نشرها في يناير ٢٠١٥، حيث يصنف ويصنف أشكال العنف. تظهر نتائج هذا البحث أن العنف الذي تعرضت له إيزابيل وفيان كان نوعاً من العنف المباشر والعنف البنيوي والثقافي في بيئة الحرب. ونتيجة للتحليل، توصل الباحثون إلى ثلاثة جوانب للعنف المصور في الرواية: العنف المباشر، والعنف البنيوي، والعنف الثقافي. ولمواجهة هذه العوامل فإن جهود الحركة التي تقوم بها النساء ضد العنف تهدف إلى تحقيق وجودهن كنساء، وهو ما ينقسم إلى ثلاثة أشياء، وهي المرأة المثقفة، وكونها ذاتها، وحرية المرأة في تحقيق ذاتها.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the research background, research problems, research objectives, research scope and limitations, research significance, and research methods. The research method will explain the research design, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis. This chapter explains the definitions of key terms.

A. Background of Study

Literary work is the result of the author's composition. An author could describe various experiences in his life, either personally or based on the experiences of others, both real and unreal. It is dependent on the function of literary works as a description of life phenomena. Various life problems, including the world of women, manifest in more flexible forms in response to all external factors, including images of women, thoughts, behaviors, and feelings (Albloly & Ahmed, 2015). Reading literature can also help you understand yourself and other people better (Rahayu, 2020).

In contemporary Indonesian literature, the portrayal of women has undergone significant transformation, mirroring the broader social changes. This new female image challenges the patriarchal norms and offers a more nuanced and empowered representation of women (Rahayu & Aurelia Aurita, 2020). Incorporating gender perspectives in literary studies not only enriches students'

understanding of texts but also promotes critical thinking about societal structures and inequalities (Satriawan & Rahayu, 2020).

A gentle and passive attitude makes women often considered lower than men. This arbitrariness is perpetrated by men against women, such as forced marriages, murder without reason, robbery or destruction of other people's property, and fraud or slander, which are natural forms of oppression and violence. Violence is carried out in the form of sexual harassment and abuse. Perpetrators of violence are individuals who have physical and social strength. Victims are figures who are physically and socially weak. Therefore, victims often become desperate (Turpin, 2007).

In this world, everyone should have an equal role in society. Women and men have the right to participate in public and private life without estab restrictions based on the type of sex . However, in many societies, men are considered superior to women. This suggests that men have the right more than women both in terms of speaking not participate and cotrol. More distant , not infrequently we read or hear that women are victims of abuse and even violence by men (Berdahl, 2007).

The struggle to raise the status of women has been carried out by many groups, including women themselves. Women rise to voice their degrees in various domains. Included in literary works in the form of novels. Through novels, several authors are able to insert special messages about the struggles of women who do

resistance. Through the characters, they carry the big message in the novel (Cudworth, 1998).

A novel is a literary work that is able to arouse the sense of its readers. Throughout the novel, it is as if the reader is involved in every event that occurs in the novel, such as the struggle of women, which makes the reader feel a form of struggle directly. Novels with the theme of women's struggles are usually studied from a feminist perspective (Fox & Murry, 2000).

Feminism itself is a women's movement that seeks full equality of rights between women and men. The feminist movement is a movement for the liberation of women from their dependence on other people, especially on men. Through the provision of education and a high level of intelligence, women will get the opportunity to optimally develop all the potential that exists in them. They will be better able to make important decisions for themselves and appear as respectable individuals (Chambers, 2005).

Feminism realizes that all this time women have been treated badly by men. They fight for their right to be treated fairly. Therefore, they created a campaign. Through this movement to destroy male domination, and turn off the shadow of patriarchy and get fair treatment in society (Kambarami, 2006). In literature , many writers today write novels about women's struggles. Researchers insert feminist ideas to criticize inequality in social treatment of women. The writer's imagination can raise awareness of the problems women face and make people angry (Virgi Marlany Ibratul Karimah, 2017).

The advantages of existentialism feminism from Simone De Beauvoir. Simone de Beauvoir argues that throughout history, women have always been subordinate to men. Beauvoir also continued that women in their existence in this world are only other for men (Collins, 2017). Women are objects, and men are subjects. So existentialism, according to Beauvoir, is when a woman is no longer an object but has become a subject for herself. Simone de Beauvoir revealed that women who are aware of their freedom would be able to freely determine their way of life, and most importantly, women must be able to refuse to be objects (Collins, 2017).

During World War II, when Germany invaded France, harsh conditions forced French women to fight back. Each country may have standards of resistance practice. Because of injustice in the government system, this happens and is carried out by individuals or groups. Furthermore, injustice, frustration, human prejudice, violence against different races, and gender inequities can all cause members to take actions that result in resistance (Security & Spring, 2000). Women's lives were harmed during the German occupation. They witnessed colonialism firsthand when the German army invaded France. When their men go to war, the women are left guilty of their children and must fight to stay alive. Women only had two choices at that time. The main choice is to easily accept things and live under the command of the enemy; the second option is to fight the enemy with great risk (Kesternich et al., 2014).

The novel The Nightingale tells the story of two sisters named Isabelle Rossignol and Vianne Mauriac, who live under German occupation. This novel tells

the story of France, where War II began, and Germany colonizing France. At that time, the French, who had given orders to protect their country, left their homes and families and visited the military. All French women just stay at home and expect their husbands to come back from their duties. Women at that time were very tortured, they lived under the pressure of the Nazis. Nazi soldiers came to every house and spent the night there (Dori, 2018).

In addition, The Nightingale story depicts the role of women who contribute to politics and struggle to free themselves from the clutches of colonialism through most of the characters in the novel. The main female characters show their resistance to oppression. This novel realistically depicts the roles of most of the characters named Isabelle and Vianne, who struggle to live in the midst of the German occupation. in this case, it is easy to recall that French women have made a significant contribution to the positive transformation of French society and have won recognition and have taken their position with men as contributing actors to French independence (Airlangga, 2016).

Related to the novel The Nightingale, the researcher applies feminism existentialis by Simone De Beauvoir. Kristin Hannah's novel The Nightingale has previously been studied but with different research and theories. This novel has been researched by Marvella, Jayanti Yudistira (2020) with the title Women's Resistance during warfare II in France Reflected in Hannah's The Nightingale. This research uses the Liberal feminist theory. This study uses identical novels but with different theories. In addition, the researcher analyzes the practice of existentialism from Simone De Beauvoir in The Nightingale because it describes the practice of

existentialism and has never been studied using an existentialist feminist perspective before. Therefore, this research can provide awareness and description of the practice of existentialism in society.

This research takes *The Nightingale* as the object of literary criticism, which consists of 39 chapters and 401 pages and was published by St. Martin's Press and published in January 2015. This novel represents the lives of ladies who are dominated by men. The society that men are more respectable than women. This novel consists of several patriarchies during which men are always dominant over women. In essence, women feel exploited by men in women's biological affairs. A female character played by Vianne and Isabelle fights for equality and freedom in her family and country, while her parents detest her. This study explains the existentialism described in Nightingale. To examine existentialism in Nightingale, the researcher uses the perspective of existentialist feminism from Simone De Beauvoir.

Previous studies are one among the authors' references in conducting research. The author uses the previous studies as relevancy to enrich the fabric and theory in assessing research. Furthermore, it forms it more accessible for writers to search out research gaps.

First, In Ika Dwi Lestari's research, Erika Citra Sari Hartono (Lestari & Hartono, 2006) the title is The Interpretation of Nazi's Ideology in Kristin Hannah's *The Nightingale*. This thesis discusses a surrogate historical approach to studying Nazi discourse. This study uses the ideas of current historicism. The objectives of

this research include: Trying to search out the implied message of the author, Describing the socio-political conditions of War II that are presented within the novel, and also, Finding the Nazi ideological side represented within the story in an exceedingly particular discourse. This study used a qualitative descriptive method, where the info sources were taken from books, novels, and the internet. The results of this study found that: The ideology of the state agrees with the blending of a peaceful state, The cruelty of the socio-political conditions of war II in France, the Nazi discourse is rooted in Hitler's government.

Second, In Marvella's research, Jayanti Yudistira the title is Women's Resistence during World War II in France Reflected in Hannah's *The Nightingale*. This thesis discussed the bad conditions during war II, which made France occupied by Germany. French women put up a fight against Germany. This study was conducted to work out women's resistance during warfare II in France, described within the Nightingale. The aim of this study is to clarify how women's resistance is reflected within the novel. During this study, the researcher used qualitative descriptive as a technique and feminist criticism as an approach. The author uses Liberal Feminist theory in analyzing the story. The results showed that there had been obstacles administered by the most character within the story, which were categorized into three aspects supported by Liberal Feminists; Gender equality, women's self-development where women are brave and, women's emancipation where women save 1/2 Paris's Jewish children. The most character brings this resistance within the novel about the liberal feminist idea of gaining freedom from colonialism (Brier, 2020).

Third, In Elizabeth Rustaviani Nugraheni the title is Women's Struggle Against the Opperssion of Men in Toni Marrison's *Paradise*. This thesis discussed the characterization of the most character and therefore the two women, Consolata, namely Gigi, and Mavis within the novel. This study analyzes how the social conditions where the most character lives and therefore the unfair treatment administered by the residents of the town of Ruby and therefore the struggle of the most female character against oppression. the tactic employed in this study may be a library research method where the most source is that the Paradise novel itself. The theories employed in this research are as follows, theory of character, theory of characterization, patriarchal theory, and feminist theory. The feminist approach is employed to research the struggle of the most female character against oppression. The results of the analysis show that the characteristics of the most female characters are brave, kind, and loving (Elizabeth Rustaviani Nugraheni, 2016).

Fourth, Maria Yasinta's research the title is "Singin and Swingin and Gettin Merry Like Christmas." This thesis discussed how women struggles to be an independent woman. Maya Angelou describes herself as a hard-working woman trying to create ends meet for herself and her only child, Clyde. Marriage and divorce are the starts where he's searching for his true self. In this case, there are two conflicting problems which are the most topics. The first is to appear for the characteristics of Maya Angelou and Tosh, and their conjugal relationship within the book Singin' And Swingin' And Gettin Merry Like Christmas. The second is to seek out out what triggers Maya Angelou's struggle to become an independent

woman. during this study, the author uses two theories, namely the idea of characteristics and also the theory of feminism. Regarding the most topic, the approach wont to analyze this subject is that the study of feminism. The results of his research concluded that Maya Angelou was a hardworking, strong, religious, intelligent, and talented woman. Tosh himself is a beautiful and lovable person. the wedding relationship between Maya Angelou and Tosh is that the bridge for Maya Angelou's movement to become an independent person additionally as a career (Yasinta, 2017).

Reliable previous studies show that the analysis of violence against women in literary works is interesting and important, considering the widespread reality of the problem of violence against women. Therefore, the researcher believes that research on this topic is still relevant and therefore intends to conduct a study of the violence experienced by female characters in the novel *The Nightinale* by Kristin Hannah using Johan Galtung's theory of violence. In the previous studies above, the focus was different. However, this research focuses on violence. Therefore, the researcher decided to research the novel *The Nightingale* using Johan Galtung's theory. This research discusses the violence experienced by female characters during War II in the novel *The Nightingale*.

B. Problems of Study

The researcher formulate the research question as follows:

1. What are the forms of violence experienced by female characters of The Nightingale?

2. What is the form of the main character's struggle for fighting against violence in the novel *The Nightingale*?

C. Significant of the Study

Through this analysis, the researcher wants to contribute to the development of literary studies, both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is expected to broaden the horizons of literary criticism, First, this research is intended to understand how women's struggle against violence which is described in the novel *The Nightingale* according to Simone Beauvoir's theory: intellectual women, being themselves and women's freedom to actualize themselves. Second, this research hopes that readers will understand the forms of violence against women. women are depicted in the novel the nightingale and this research can complement previous studies from a different perspective. Especially feminist literary criticism. Practically, this research is expected to provide readers with a much better understanding of women by using feminist theory, and from this research, it is also hoped that it can increase people's knowledge about existential feminism so that women are no longer looked down upon and can fight for their rights and be made as one of the references in researching literary works, especially from the point of view of existentialist feminism Simone de Beauvoir. Finally, the results of this study aim to provide a deeper contribution and understanding in developing data on feminist theory for future researchers.

D. Scope and Limitation

To limit the fields to be analyzed so that they will specialize in problems, the writer chooses to see how Isabelle and Vienne struggle to get their rights. This analysis only focuses on how the two sisters, Isabelle Rossignol and Vianne Mauriac, faced the war and took part in the war. In addition, this analysis wants to clarify the feminism that supports the struggles of Isabelle Rossignol and Vianne Mauriac. The writer will analyze the extent to which Simone de Beauvor's existentialist feminist thoughts appear in the novel and clarify the concept of feminism itself.

E. Definition of Key Terms

There are several technical terms employed during this research. The definitions below make it possible to interpret this study.

1. Violence is not only direct but also structural and cultural. It occurs when human beings are influenced so that their actual somatic and mental realizations are below their potential realizations (Galtung & Fischer, 1971).

2. Violence is that which increases the distance between the potential and the actual, and that which impedes the decrease of this distance (Galtung & Fischer, 1971).

3. Women's struggle for equality is not only against physical violence, but also against structural violence that discriminates against them in various aspects of life (Galtung 1990).

4. Women's struggle is a woman's effort to achieve freedom and gender equality (Febrianti, 2019).

5. Violence is any force that prevents humans from developing their full potential (Galtung 1990).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explains more about the theoretical background used in this research. There is about feminist literary criticism, the perspective of existentialist feminism from Simone De Beauvoir.

A. Feminist Literary Criticism

Feminist literary criticism is one of several literary criticisms supported feminist ideas that seek justice in how women are viewed as writers and in their literary works. Feminist literary criticism includes literary criticism that mixes various perspectives of literary criticism mapped by Abrams, particularly expressive female writers, by specializing in the analysis and assessment of women writers and the way women are portrayed in literature, in respect to men and their social environment. Mimicking how women are represented in literature, in regard to men and society, and in feminist theory (Siti Muniroh, 2020).

Feminist literary criticism has almost passed two centuries so far. This literary criticism is predicated on the reflection of women's own situation within the long run and their achievements specific and practical measures. Thus, feminism could be a source of feminist literary criticism. Feminism has experienced two waves. the primary Wave, also called liberal feminism, usually refers to the social movements that girls championed for his or her legitimate voting rights and basic civil rights in America and Britain from 1890 to 1920 (Guo, 2019).

B. Feminism

Feminism is closely associated with political movements which fight to induce women's rights. Talking about feminism isn't something new, generally among feminists. Feminism begins to supply the critical result around 1960. Through feminist narratives, readers are encouraged to critically evaluate the power dynamics and inequalities that exist within their own cultures (Rahayu, 2020).

Feminist literature provides a critical lens through which readers can examine the structures of power and gender relations in society (Rahayu, 2020). Being feminist could be a long process that arises from a range of pain and bitterness, and bitterness over the inequality within the other hand which passed off within the social arrangement, both of which take an area within the public, even within the domestic realm, and private realm (T. F. Press & York, 2017).

The history of feminism began in the early 18th century when feminism was not yet booming, but many women have argued for recognition from the public. After the French revolution, many women were interested in looking for new ideas, considering that before the revolution, many women wrote works showing their demands for gender equality, especially in education. What they imagine is to stop male domination by creating the associations associated with it and rejecting arguments about women (Patu & Schrupp, 2019).

The definition of a feminist is called the social hierarchy between men and women. in this case, it promotes a social system called patriarchy, in which women exist oppressed and exploited. At the same time, The definition of Patriarchy describes it as a lack of that social power that leads to subordination and oppression

of women. Although many of the first feminisms were liberal, radical, and feminist, Marxists or so-called socialists had different goals. Usually, feminism is referred to as a movement that works to end social domination in the modern realm. Women here who support gender equality get the same treatment as men regarding gender, political and economic equality (Swirsky & Angelone, 2016).

From the perspective of June's Feminism is an ideology that arises when women demand gender equality against men. In this sense, the term was first used in political debate in the last 19 centuries. Meanwhile, feminism is a type of belief related to the stereotypical condition of women constructed by society. In this case, women need recognition for a society that has gender equality like men. So, feminism itself takes a movement to get the same privileges as men (Suaidi, 1813).

Within the First Wave, women had succeeded in fighting for civil rights and, also the opportunity to pursue education and find employment in an exceedingly particular industry. In this case that this wave was a complement to the deeper and subtler social works by later feminists. The Second Wave, also called the Women's Liberation Movement, focused on the differences between women and men and discussed the origins and operations of gender discrimination in ideology, culture, and society. Departing from this feminist ideology, the first development of feminist literary criticism tried to seek out opportunities and approaches to alter the literary mechanism between the private and also the political (Guo, 2019).

According to Hodgson-Wright in Sarah Gamble's The Routledge Companion to Feminism and Postfeminism (2004), early feminism may be described as an effort to combat patriarchy in its various forms between 1550 and 1700. the first campaign sought to counter society's perception of ladies as weaker more emotional, and irrational. However, there was no legislative change within the position of ladies between 1550 and 1700. Women had no formal rights, including the proper to vote, in local or national government at the tip of the century. Despite the very fact that women's educational conditions improved significantly from 1550-1700, women were prohibited from pursuing a university education, and therefore the associated benefits (Suwastini, 2013).

According to the theory, feminism has several types of concepts. Generally, the three styles of feminism are Liberal feminism, Radical feminism, Marxist and Socialist feminism, Psychoanalytic Feminism, Postcolonial Feminism, Ecofeminism, and postmodern and existentialist feminism (Jean Franco, 1989). This study focuses on existentialist feminism by using the existential concept of women by Simone Beauvoir to analyze women's struggles. Each developed from different feminist interests and perspectives. This kind of feminism can help analyze literary works by understanding other concepts, perspectives, and approaches.

The liberal feminist type focuses on the differences between women and men who determine these different skills by searching for measurement equations. In general, this type of feminism rejects the differences between women themselves and in women's specific social life. Liberal feminists are ideologically committed

to formal political processes and the existence of public decision-making structures. Therefore, they are less stringent than radical socialists and feminists in studying the politics of daily life in the private sphere and analyzing sexual power and privilege (Henry & Lanier, 2018).

The definition of liberal theory is a feminist theory which beliefs the gender inequality of woman which relates by lowering access for women and man to civil rights and allocating social resources such as education and employment (Bimer & Alemeneh, 2018). Liberal feminists focus on an equal opportunity, removing barriers to women's full access to social wealth, position, and power. Feminism rejects the dominant stereotypes of essentialist women, which emphasize gender equality. Contemporary liberal feminist thought has its roots in eighteenth and nineteenth-century liberal political theory, which challenged prevailing ideas about the biology of determinism and Enlightenment and its valuable assumptions about human rationality (Becker, 2015).

Radical feminism, the brief explanations of radical feminism, are a community movement for their extraordinary courage in raising the issue of sexuality in women to the field of discussion. Radical feminism believes that women's oppression is the broadest and most profound form of oppression. Thus they try to examine the various ways men control women's bodies and enslave women's sexuality to serve their desires. In this case, usually Radical feminists focus on the origin of women's oppression as the domination of women's bodies. According to radical feminists, to deprive a person of the power of controlling his

or her own body means to deprive that person of his or her humanity (Chambers, 2005).

The theory of radical feminism is centered on biological aspects. They argue that gender inequality is caused by biological differences between men and girls themselves. The purpose is that ladies feel exploited by men in women's biological matters. For example, women's roles of pregnancy and motherhood are always played by women. during this case, radical feminism often attacks family institutions and patriarchal systems, which they perceive as sources of oppression. They consider these institutions as institutions that give birth to a system of male domination to oppress women (Wolff, 2007).

Marxist feminism is concerned with differences between men and women, the categories of differences in depth power and authority, and different dispositions and characteristics of the woman and man. While, another reason that Marxist feminists define some categories on identity, agency, authenticity space, or body but in the expression and exploitation of women and men associated with social class. Or the need to return to Marxist feminist analysis based on social materiality and not on intermediate trade class and gender (Mojab & Zia, 2019).

Marxist feminists cared to show their appreciation directly for Marx, Engels, and other thinkers of the 19th century. They also cared to identify classism instead of sexism because the main reason for oppression for ladies. Marxist feminists believe that the oppression of ladies isn't the result of an individual's willful actions but the merchandise of the political, social, and economic structure within which the individual lives. Marxist feminists are focused on helping

uniquely resolve the inevitable divisions in movements that arise in the context of capitalist (Eisenstein, 2005).

C. Existensialist Feminism Theory

Humans are born with the ability to select their way of life; they are given the ability to manage themselves and determine their place in the world. Existentialism is a doctrine that considers all phenomena derived from human existence. So it can be inferred that existentialist regards humans as something elevated, and their presence is always defined by itself because only people who are conscious of themselves and know how to position themselves may live (Savulescu & Kahane, 2009).

According to (Simons et al., 1979), the cause of women's oppression is that they are not treated as subjects like men. Men are regarded as subjects in the community, while women are viewed as objects (other). Furthermore, she explained that the process began with biological facts such as reproductive roles, hormonal imbalances, female organ weakness, and so on, combined with patriarchal history to corner women into reproductive and domestic functions, unaware that women had been led to the definition of unconscious beings. (Simons et al., 1979) established a theory of woman existentialism in her book The Second Sex; she argued that to achieve the existence of women, three things must be accomplished: woman's intellect, freedom to be herself, and freedom for women to actualize themselves.

Existential feminism emerged in the 20th century and was inspired by the theory of women in the book The Second Sex by Simone De Beauvoir.

Etymologically, existence comes from the word "eks," which means outside, and "sisters," which means to stand or put, so existence can be understood as standing alone or out of oneself. Existentialism is a philosophical movement that studies the search for the meaning of one's existence (Patu & Schrupp, 2019).

Simone De Beauvoir introduced existentialism. Beauvoir believes that women are only human beings who are different from men. Women are their subjects, and men are their objects. So, according to Beauvoir, existentialism is when a woman is no longer an object but has become a subject herself (Wallace, 2009).

Simone de Beauvoir refers to men as self and women as others. If others threaten themselves, then women are a threat to men. To be free from that threat, a man must submit to or control a woman. So the myth was created that women are irrational, complex, and not understood, but at the same time, men are looking for 'ideal' women to make themselves complete and perfect (Wallace, 2009).

Beauvoir uses three perspectives to categorize women as other, namely from a biological perspective, psychoanalysis, and historical materialism. From a biological point of view, he saw the fertilization process of a woman's egg by a man's sperm. Meanwhile, he sees women's struggle against masculinity and femininity from a psychoanalysis perspective. Meanwhile, according to de Beauvoir, from the perspective of Marxism, women are oppressed because of the forms of life that they have to carry out in class society, where a small section of the ruling class has oppressed the masses of men and women. For Marxists, the

material conditions of life are ultimately the fundamental facts of human history (Prameswari1, Ni Putu, 2007).

Bases on the way humans exist (existentialists), liberation for existentialist feminism is eliminating the desire to be a subject. If there is no self, there is no desire to control, dominate, or objectify the other. From a woman's point of view, women's freedom is when women reach transcendence in the sense of standing on an equal footing with men. According to Beauvoir, the distinction is achieved by working, being intellectuals, trying to create socialist societal transformation, and refusing to internalize their other status (Wallace, 2009). According to de Beauvoir in (Simons et al., 1979), the relationship between men and women will not automatically change, even if there has been a change in the system in society from capitalist to socialist. Women will always be other, both in capitalist and socialist societies.

1. Subject-object relationship (the others)

De Beauvoir's moral analysis highlights oppression and violence against humans caused by misunderstandings about subjects and objects. Simone De Beauvoir believes that there is always a contradiction between subjectivity and each person's self in human relations. Always trying to turn other people into objects and not wanting the thing itself (Collins, 2017).

The reason why women are oppressed, their existence is abandoned, and not the subject is not at all like men. So this gives the idea that the whole issue is the man, while the woman is just another object. The process starts with the truth of biological factors such as reproductive roles, hormonal imbalances, weakness of

female organs, and so on concerning patriarchal history until finally, women are forced to play reproductive and domestic parts and do not know that women have led to the definition of unconscious beings. This has led to the domination of women throughout history (Cataldi, 2006).

Simone De Beauvoir looks at the problem of women's oppression. Begin with the question, "What is a woman?" (Ward & Ward, 1962). People think women are objects to "make an impression" on children. The redundancy that can cause this is considered a "weakness." Her body begins to think that she cannot live without a man, especially if she believes that a woman is part of a man (Jean Franco, 1989). So women are defined as part of men and not vice versa. In this case, it is clear that men are subject and the absolute, while women are the objects or "the other."

The difference between women and men mainly stems from the reality of social construction that marginalizes women and some other large self-internalization (Otherness). The critical question is whether women can liberate themselves from object status and whether, for liberation, they have to become men or can approach a different subjectivity. A male-made culture treats men as subjects and women as objects (Sharp & Smith, 2006).

From the opinion above, we can understand that women are always considered insignificant creatures because women are still considered objects and creatures number two. Both the desire to have children has always been seen as a weakness where women cannot live without the help of men. About the objections

of men and women and making them "the other." Thus, men assert their identities and women as others, or men are subjects and women are objects.

As more women appear, all those constructs and myths will be fragile and destroyed; in the future, women will be liberated like any other image. In women, men seek "other shadows" as essence and life partners. With his ambivalence, men make women a source of inspiration and a place for men to conquer whatever they want. Nature is the coarse material veil in which the human soul is imprisoned, and women are the ultimate reality of uncertain and limited existence (C. Press, 2012).

In his book The Second Sex, Beauvoir in (Simons et al., 1979), says that as "another character," women are defined in terms of negatively; women, in particular, are powerless figures. This weakness is seen as a destiny that women inevitably accept without change. The women then symbolize the night, chaos, and inner. Not allowing their understanding of reality is related to their lack of logic and stupidity. Women can also be subjects and be involved in positive societal activities. So that nothing can prevent women from developing themselves, and women can become beings who have an essence and certainly are not looked down upon (Simons et al., 1979).

In his book The Second Sex, Beauvoir in (C. Press, 2012) states that as "other characters," women are defined negatively, especially as powerless characters. This weakness is seen as a destiny a woman must accept without change. At that time, women symbolized night, chaos, and introspection. Don't let them understand the facts related to their lack of logic and stupidity. Women can also be subjects and participate in active activities in society. So nothing stops women from

developing and being creatures of nature and certainly not to be underestimated (Simons et al., 1979)

Women are also considered subjects of the imprint of children¸ on their faces. Women should be seen as people who can be called upon to work together. From this, we can see that women have been marginalized.

2. Oppression of Women by Men

Gender oppression is not just a form of oppression. By far, all black people know what it's like to be oppressed by white people, and the poor know what it's like to be crushed by rich people.

According to Dorothy Kauffman McCall in (Sharp & Smith, 2006), men bully women for only two reasons:

1) In contrast to racial and class oppression, the oppression of women is an interrelated historical fact, an event that has been repeatedly questioned and distorted by time.

Women must always submit to men.

2) Women have alienated the internalized view that men are needed, and women are not.

Beauvoir calls the tragic act of women who accept their differences a feminine mystery; that is, it is passed down from generation to generation. According to him, this specialization is Beauvoir related to the institution of marriage and motherhood. He also believes that the institution of marriage will damage the couple's relationship and is a form of slavery. According to Beauvoir,

being a wife, mother, or household servant is femininity limiting women (Wallace, 2009).

Women decide to get married because it becomes a duty. After all, the pressure is on their shoulders because marriage is the only possible solution. After all, they want an everyday life as a wife and mother. However, the secrets they keep and the deep feelings they will make the beginning of married life difficult, which can prevent it from emerging a balance of happily ever after (Jean Franco, 1989).

The purpose of marriage is to prevent a woman from a man's freedom, but since there is no love or individuality without freedom, she must give up love for the individual. Specifically, ensure that it is protected for life than men (Jean Franco, 1989). One of the root reasons for women's violence is society's Patriarchal culture. According to Beauvoir in (Ma'anit, n.d.), men are referred to as "the self," whereas women are referred to as "others." Beauvoir's comment demonstrated that the patriarchal ideology regards women as inferior while men as superior, which explains why women are frequently subjected to various forms of violence from men.

Galtung's views on violence influenced the feminist movement, which aimed to increase public awareness of gender-based violence, injustice, and inequality, as well as the presence of deliberate actions between men and women to alter circumstances and promote peace. Feminists need to address the issue of violence since, up until now, men have subjugated women due to acts of torture, rape, domestic abuse, and sexual assault (Galtung & Fischer, 1971).

A violent act in which the majority of the victims are women or girls is referred to as gender-based violence against women. Hate crimes, or crimes done against women or girls because of their gender, are frequently classified as forms of violence against women. One of the main reasons why women are abused is thought to be the ingrained patriarchal culture in our country. According to Millet (1970), the street woman understood that she had to behave feminine in order to exist in a patriarchal society or else she would face injustice and cruelty on many levels. This demonstrates how women have to submit to patriarchal culture in order to protect themselves from the violence they frequently encounter.

The concept of violence in the triangular model is provided by (Galtung & Fischer, 1971). According to his classification, there are three types of violence against women: structural, cultural, and direct. The feminist movement, which aimed to raise awareness of women's existence, oppression, and violence against them, benefited from Galtung's views on violence as well. Men and women make conscious decisions to alter the circumstances and bring about peace. Feminists find the topic of violence crucial because, so far, mistreatment of women—whether in the form of rape, torture, domestic abuse, or sexual harassment—has resulted in their subjugation to males.

3. Woman struggles

Women's struggle is an effort against the oppression of men as powerful individuals. As Beauvoir in (Simons et al., 1979) mentioned in the preceding paragraph, women in this circumstance are others. Through existentialism and feminism, Beauvoir raises awareness among women about the importance of being

able to live freely and select their path without support or guidance from others. Beauvoir, in other words, encourages women to be themselves. Women must be free to express themselves in all ways since they have the same rights as men and exist as humans.

4. Freedom actualize themselves

Women who realize their freedom will be able to know themselves fully. Women actualize themselves as an independent action based on real-life experience gained to acquire self-freedom. Women who actualize themselves reject being used as objects by men. According to Beauvoir in (Simons et al., 1979), men are referred to as "the self," whereas women are referred to as "others." Beauvoir's statement demonstrates that the patriarchal idea regards women as inferior and men as superior, which is one type of women's oppression. As a result, to live, women must actualize themselves to gain liberation from oppression.

5. Woman intellectual

According to Beauvoir in (Simons et al., 1979), to exist, women must be intellectual. She highlighted that women who are conscious of their independence will be able to freely select their way of life, allowing them to be independent without relying on males. Women can be intellectual without worrying about their biological constraints. The most important thing is that women can reject to be objects for males.

Beauvoir in (Simons et al., 1979) states that intellectual women see themselves as aware beings, subjects rather than objects. Intelligent women will try harder at everything because they do not want to fail. Furthermore, Beauvoir in (Simons et

al., 1979) stated that educated women are uncomfortable and offended by their modesty and wish to retaliate by toying with masculine weaponry. Intellectual women educate, speak up rather than merely listen, share their opinions, and confront males. They strive to outperform humanity to achieve triumph and freedom.

6. To be herself

To be herself, women must be capable of making decisions based on their desires. These women do what they believe without pretending to be someone else. According to Beauvoir in (Simons et al., 1979), women aware of their independence can freely decide their way of life without being coerced by others.

D. Galtung's Theory

The concept of violence in the triangular model is provided by (Galtung & Fischer, 1971). According to his classification, there are three types of violence against women: structural, cultural, and direct. The feminist movement, which aimed to raise awareness of women's existence, oppression, and violence against them, benefited from Galtung's views on violence as well. Men and women make conscious decisions to alter the circumstances and bring about peace. Feminists find the topic of violence crucial because, so far, mistreatment of women—whether in the form of rape, torture, domestic abuse, or sexual harassment—has resulted in their subjugation to males.

1.   Direct Violence

Direct violence is one of the three categories into which Galtung separates kinds of violence. One type of violence against women that is committed directly is called "direct violence." Thus, one could argue that physical violence against women takes the form of direct violence. (Galtung & Fischer, 1971) disclosed that direct violence includes gender-based acts such as abuse, kidnapping, and rape or sexual assault. His work as a peace mediator and researcher led him to recognize that the majority of direct violence is committed by males against women, making them the victims of this male-dominated phenomenon. Women can be the victims of direct violence in both household and public settings.

2. Structural Violence

Structural violence is also related to inequality or injustice in social, economic or political structures. This includes circumstances in which societal structures or processes can inflict pain in the absence of any overt, obvious bodily action. Some instances of inequality include those related to economic status, gender, or resource accessibility (Galtung & Fischer, 1971).

Galtung emphasized that persistent conflict and suffering may result from systemic violence.People who are victims of structural violence bear psychological and spiritual wounds in addition to physical ones. Stated differently, structural violence refers to the use of violence inside an unfair system to prevent people from meeting their most fundamental needs. According to (Galtung & Fischer, 1971),

structural violence has the potential to result in mental health issues, depression, and other negative outcomes.

3.Cultural Violence

According to (Galtung & Fischer, 1971), there are theological and cultural components to cultural violence. Violence against which victims are frequently oblivious is referred to as cultural violence. Cultural violence is frequently justified, accepted, and even considered as a duty that must be carried out. Cultural violence victims frequently stand up for it. Cultural violence is the result of beliefs, attitudes, or conventions that justify or encourage violence. This encompasses ideas, morals, or even words that may be used to disparage or excuse violent behaviour. Gender discrimination based on culture and gender stereotyping are two examples of cultural violence. Galtung highlights that acts of violence are encouraged and justified by the milieu that is created by cultural violence.

CHAPTER III

RESEACH METHOD

This section describes the research methods, namely: research design, data sources, data collection, data analysis.

A. Research Design

The type of research that researchers will conduct is literary criticism, research aims to reveal various information carefully based on the characteristics of a thing (individuals or groups), the state of the phenomenon, etc. The data collected is in words and pictures, not numbers. In this study, the researchers revealed data in words, phrases, and sentences in the novel The Nightingale by Kristin Hannah. The problems are analyzed using Simone De Beauvoir's existentialist feminist theory as a scalpel in this study.

B. Data and Data Source

The data source of this research is a novel entitled *The Nightingale* . I ni is a masterpiece of historical fiction novel Kristin Hannah. Novel i ni tells the story of two sisters in France during War II and their struggle to survive and resist the German occupation of France during the war II. The novel has been published in several editions; first publisher by St Martin's Press and published in January 2015 in English. Researchers concentrated on the words, sentences , dialogue and story in the novel is written Kristin Hannah , *The Nightingale* .

C. Data Collection

There are several steps for data collection.

The researcher read all chapters of the novel The Nightingale thoroughly and in-depth two or three times. Researchers collected data from various parts of the novel which were collected by underlining the data according to the theory in the literature review. Then the researcher identified the characters, plot, setting and conflict in the story about the main character's resistance and looked for data about the character's struggle to obtain their rights.

D. Data Analysis

The researcher took steps to classify the data after all the data had been collected. Researchers begin by classifying these into three forms of violence. It is the factor that causes women to fight back, namely direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. For against these factors, movement efforts made by women against violence is to earn their existence as women who are divided in three ways, namely intellectual women, become themselves, and freedom for women to actualize themselves.The researcher explains and interprets the information after classifying all the data. The researcher then began to interpret the novel of *The Nightingale*. The researchers arrived at a conclusion at the last stage of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the analysis results that answer the questions in the first chapter. Based on the analysis of the novel, it was found that data about women who resist violence in the novel *The Nightingale* were identified as the most relevant for each data. This study focuses on three types of Women's resistance is influenced by three types of violence: structural, cultural, and direct assault. Women opposing violence are fighting for their existence as women, which is separated into three categories: intellectual women, being themselves, and freedom for women to actualize themselves.

There are three types of violence that occur in the novel *The Nightingale* which are discussed by researchers, namely Galtung's theory of forms of violence in a triangular model consisting of direct, structural violence and cultural violence.

A. Forms of violence experienced by female characters in *The Nightingale*

Any inevitable affront to fundamental human needs, in general, is defined as violence. Any entity that is able to feel pain and take pleasure in it is considered a living thing. When there is violence, requirements are not met to the fullest extent that is now feasible. Human violence is destructive to one's health, soul, and spirit (Galtung & Fischer, 1971). Direct violence is one of the three categories into which Galtung separates kinds of violence. Violence against women that is committed directly is known as "direct

violence." Thus, it is possible to classify explicit violence as a type of physical violence directed towards women. As part of direct violence, (Galtung & Fischer, 1971) disclosed gender-based violence, including rape or sexual assault, abuse, and kidnapping. As a result of his work as a researcher and peace mediator, he came to understand that men are more likely to commit acts of explicit violence against women, with women often being the victims.

1.   Direct Violence experienced by Isabelle and Vianne in *The Nightingale*

Based on the novel of The Nightingale, researchers found that Isabelle experienced forms of violence as conceptualized by Galtung. The evidence of direct violence experienced by the main character is as follows;

> *"Who are you working with?" the officer demanded.*
> *Isabelle refused to answer, and the officer slapped her hard across the face, sending her crashing to the ground. "Tell me, or you'll receive worse," he snarled".* (Hannah, 2015).

According (Galtung 1990) defined direct violence as actual, physical violence, such as beatings, torture, or other acts of aggression that have an immediate effect on the victim. This is clearly identifiable as actual violence. The goal of direct violence is to harm or destroy someone's body as well as their mind.

The quotation above demonstrates the violence that Isabelle's main character had to endure in the area of her face when she refused to answer a question during her interrogation by the Germans. In this instance, the protagonist Isabelle was subjected to physical assault, and after being smacked, she collapsed to the

ground. In addition to physical violence, the officer also used threats to cause fear and psychological pressure on Isabelle. This threat created a deep sense of fear and exacerbated the mental suffering experienced by Isabelle. This psychological violence aims to break her spirit and force Isabelle to provide information. Backed up by more proof that Vianne encountered, as seen by the quotation below;

> *"You think you can Defy Us?" The Soldier Shouted.*
> *Vianne Stood Her Ground, But the Soldier's Hand Lashed Out, Striking Her Across The Face. "This is a warning," he said. "Next time, it will be world."*
> (Hannah, 2015)

Johan Galtung defines "direct violence" as physical or verbal abuse that targets a person directly and causes them to suffer or lose something. This type of violence is the most evident since it is visible (Galtung 1990).

Vianne was immediately physically hurt by the German soldier's powerful slap. Physical violence is evident in this slapping act. The blows are used as a means of intimidation in addition to causing pain and injury to the body. This physical abuse is a direct kind of violence that gives the victim instantaneous physical pain. In addition to using physical force, the soldiers also threatened Vianne verbally, instilling anxiety and psychological strain. "This is a warning," the soldier declared. Next time, it will be worse." These threats are designed to instill fear of further violence, exacerbating the victim's mental suffering. This psychological violence aims to break her spirit and force Vianne to obey and not fight. Through this analysis, we can understand how direct violence not only serves to cause direct suffering but also to intimidate, control, and destroy the morale of the victim. Another prove that Isabelle was physically abused;

> *"Mademoiselle," a man said, shoving her against the poster she'd just defaced, pressing her cheek into the paper so that she couldn't see him, " do you know it is verboten to do that? and punishable by death? "*(Hannah, 2015)

According to Johan Galtung, direct violence is violence that is physical or verbal and occurs directly, causing direct suffering or loss to the victim. This violence is the most obvious form of violence and can be seen directly (Kaufman, 2015).

Isabelle was physically abused, as evidenced by the statement above. The man pushed Isabelle hard against the poster he had damaged, pressing her cheek against the paper so she couldn't see it. This act of pushing and pressing is an example of real physical violence. This aggressive physical contact caused immediate pain and injury to Isabelle, which was a direct physical manifestation of violence. The man added a verbal threat by saying, "*do you know it is verboten to do that? and punishable by death?"* the man also used verbal threats that created fear and psychological pressure on Isabelle. This threat of the death penalty increases the fear and mental stress experienced by Isabelle. This psychological violence aims to frighten and force compliance through threats of extreme punishment. To support Isabelle's claim of male aggression, the researchers included the following data;

> *"You are hurting me,"*
> *The man yanked her away from the wall and dragged her down the street,*
> *Moving so fast she had to run along beside him;*
> *She bumped into the stone alley wall every step.*
> *When she stripped on a cobblestone and almost fell,*
> *He tightened his hold and held her upright*."(Hannah, 2015).

The quote above shows that Isabelle's main character gets a direct violence which hurts his physicality he is injured by the treatment of the man who pulled

him on the wall and pulled him to the road until he crashed into a stone. Not only that, but Isabelle was appointed and subsequently strangled. This demonstrates that Isabelle is being physically harassed by the man known as the Gestapo. Isabelle is physically persecuted, as evidenced by her being stuck in a stone and strangled.

Isabelle's response, "You hurt me," shows her resistance and courage in the face of violence. Despite physical and psychological abuse, her verbal resistance and perseverance highlight her inner strength and resistance to oppressive forces.

Galtung's framework helps in understanding the immediate and profound impact of such acts of violence, as well as the resilience and resistance demonstrated by individuals in the face of oppression. This analysis underscores the complex dynamics of power, violence, and resistance during times of conflict, highlighting the human capacity to survive and resist even in the most dire of circumstances. The other evidence of the violence obtained by the main character is as follows;

> *"Isabelle was pulled into a room full of smoke.*
> *Her eyes stung as she looked around.*
> *It was an abandoned novelty store that had once sold bonnets*
> *And notions and sewing supplies. In the smoky light,*
> *She saw empty display cases thad had been shoved up against the walls.*
> *Empty mental hat racks were piled in the cornet.*
> *The window out front had been bricked up and the back door*
> *That face rue La Grande was padlocked from the inside."*(Hannah, 2015).

The statement indicated that Isabelle had been directly persecuted by a man named Gestapo, he was dragged into an area filled with smoke, making Isabelle's eyes painful. Isabelle was also pushed against the wall in addition to that. The aforementioned claim demonstrates that males have abused Isabelle. This includes

the Gestapo physically persecuting Isabelle. This data demonstrates that women who physically harmed her at Theory Galtung have obtained direct violence. (Galtung & Fischer, 1971).

Seeing and understanding the condition of a once lively room now in disrepair shows Isabelle's awareness of the impact of war. This realization allows Isabelle to better understand and confront the forces that cause her suffering. This understanding is a form of intellectual resistance that refuses to accept violence.

2. Structural Violence experienced by Isabelle and Vianne in *The Nightingale*

Structure quality or injustice in social, economic or political structuresal violence is also related to in. This covers circumstances in which society structures or processes can inflict pain without any overt, obvious bodily action. Some instances of inequality include those related to economic status, gender, or resource accessibility. Galtung emphasized that persistent conflict and suffering may be brought on by systemic violence (Galtung & Fischer, 1971).

Victims of structural violence suffer physical, psychological, and spiritual wounds in addition to physical ones. Put another way, structural violence is the use of violence inside an unfair system to prevent people from meeting their most fundamental needs. According to (Galtung & Fischer, 1971), structural violence has the potential to lead to mental health issues, trauma, depression, and overall suffering.

Johan Galtung defined structural violence as the kind of violence that is encouraged in social structures and processes that leads to injustice and suffering,

as exemplified by the novel Kristin Hannah The Nightingale (Kaufman, 2015). Following are some dialogue samples that illustrate the structural violence in injustice and misery that the main character experiences;

> *Vianne: "We have no food, Isabelle. The Germans have taken everything. The rations are barely enough to keep us alive."*
> *Isabelle: "We can't just accept this. We need to find a way to feed our families."*
> (Hannah, 2015)

The dialogue where Vianne discusses how her German job makes it difficult for her to procure food is depicted above. This dialogue illustrates structural violence since French residents suffer from malnourishment and starvation as a result of the German occupation system's strict regulation of food distribution. Because of this arrangement, the populace is disadvantaged and does not have equitable access to necessities.

Galtung argues that if there is starvation and inadequate access to food, medical care, and first aid for the most vulnerable populations of children, the elderly, the impoverished, and women is a gradual and purposeful slaughter (Galtung & Fischer, 1971). This is emphasized by the part of this novel that renders Vianne traumatized by this war:

> *"Vianne darednot leave the two of them alone, and so today, like each of the previousdays, she made them both come to town with her to see what their rationcards would get them".*
>
> *"They had been standing in a food queue at the butcher's shop for two hours already. Isabelle had been complaining nearly that whole time.Apparently it made no sense to her that she should have to shop for food".* (Hannah, 2015)

The war has left the characters of Vianne and Isabelle with severe financial difficulties. When food becomes scarce, they have to overcome restricted economic resources, food shortages, and financial challenges. Socioeconomic disparities are evident among the French populace at large. Societies with lower economic

resources endure more economic hardship, whereas organisations with higher economic resources are better equipped to withstand the repercussions of conflict.

Similarly, the story shows how gender discrimination may turn into a type of structural violence that impacts women's lives, particularly when it comes to their ability to attend school, through the character Isabelle;

> *"I mean, why are you at the school?"*
>
> *"Oh. That. Well, the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Avignon expelledme. For nothing, I might add." "And the Sisters of St. Francis?"*
>
> *"Ah. They had reason to expel me." "And the school before that?*
>
> *"Isabelle didn't know what to say.Madame put down her fountain pen. "You are almost nineteen".*(Hannah, 2015)

According to Johan Galtung, structural violence occurs when social structures and institutions create conditions that cause suffering or injustice towards certain individuals or groups. This violence is hidden in the norms and rules that govern society (Kaufman, 2015). According to Galtung, cultural violence is an aspect of culture that can be used to justify or legitimize direct or structural violence. This includes ideology, religion, language, and symbols that support or condone violence (Galtung, 1990a).

Isabelle has been expelled from several educational institutions, indicating her inability to adapt to the norms imposed by these institutions. Isabelle's expulsion from various schools reflects structural violence in the form of institutional exclusion. The social structures and rules implemented by these educational institutions create conditions that do not allow Isabelle to succeed, thereby causing injustice and suffering. Isabelle's expulsion from various institutions and Madame's

assessment of her age reflect strict and inflexible social norms. Cultural violence is seen in the way social norms and educational culture oppress individuals who do not conform to expectations. Strict expectations of student behavior and adjustment are a form of cultural violence that supports structural violence through exclusion and stigma.

> *"Isabelle." She clutched her suitcase handle in both hands.*
> *"Papa."*
> *"Kicked out of another one." She nodded, swallowing hard. "How will we find another school in these times?"* (Hannah, 2015)

According to Galtung, cultural violence is an aspect of culture that can be used to justify or legitimize direct or structural violence. This includes ideology, religion, language, and symbols that support or condone violence (Galtung, 1990a).

Isabelle is expelled from school again, mirroring a recurring pattern in which she is expelled from various educational institutions. Structural violence is seen in Isabelle's expulsion from school. An education system that does not provide support or alternatives for students who do not conform to established norms causes injustice. This expulsion not only hindered Isabelle's education but also reinforced her social exclusion. Isabelle's father is worried about how they will find another school in such a difficult situation. The uncertainty in finding a new school amidst the war and German occupation demonstrated structural violence in the form of instability in the education system. Social and political structures that do not support continued education cause stress and insecurity for individuals like Isabelle and her family.

3.   Cultural Violence experienced by Isabelle and Vianne in *The Nightingale*

Cultural violence encompasses characteristics of religion and culture, according to (Galtung & Fischer, 1971). Victims of cultural violence frequently do not know about the violence they are subjected to. Many people view cultural violence as legitimate, ethical, and even a duty that must be carried out. Cultural violence victims frequently go on to perpetrate violence against other people. Norms, beliefs, or ideologies that encourage or justify violence are examples of cultural violence. This includes beliefs, principles, or even words that may be used to disparage or excuse violent behaviour. Gender stereotypes and prejudice based on cultural background are two instances of cultural violence. The following are several dialogues that reflect the cultural violence experienced by the main characters, Isabelle and Vianne;

> *Teacher: "The German soldiers are here to protect us from the Bolshevik threat. We should be grateful for their presence."*
> *Isabelle: "How can they say that when they are taking our friends and neighbors away?."*(Hannah, 2015)

Galtung defines structural violence as "violence embedded in social structures," adding that "the unequal distribution of resources and power within these structures causes suffering and injustice." When there is a gap between people's potential and the reality of their lives, structural violence happens," he said. Structures that restrict people's ability to realize their potential are the reason for this discrepancy .

The quote above reflects the cultural violence through indoctrination and propaganda spread by the Nazis in occupied France. Teaching in schools that glorified the existence of German soldiers created an environment that supported and justified the oppression and atrocities carried out by the Nazi regime. Master's statement reflects how structural violence is often normalized and justified by those in positions of power. In this case, the presence of German soldiers was justified as

protection from the Bolshevik threat, even though their actions caused suffering and injustice for the citizens. This dialogue depicts the injustice that occurs when a power structure (in this case, the German military occupation) dominates and controls the lives of civilians, preventing them from living in safety and peace. These structures exploit their power for their ends while local citizens suffer the consequences of their actions.

Structural violence is often hidden behind ideological or political justifications. Although the army's presence is claimed to be for protection, the reality is that they are causing suffering by capturing and possibly killing Isabelle's friends and neighbors. It shows how structural violence can cause suffering that is not always immediately visible but is very real.Other evidence that strengthens the cultural violence experienced by the main character, Vianne;

> *Neighbor: "It's not our place to get involved in these matters, Vianne. We are women; our duty is to keep the home and care for our children."*
> *Vianne: "But what about standing up for what is right? We can't just do nothing."*
> (Hannah, 2015)

According to (Galtung 1990), violence is when humans are hampered in realizing their mental and physical potential. This case encompasses both overt acts of physical violence and structural acts of violence brought on by institutionalized inequality in society. Galtung states in (Burak, 2021), that structural violence occurs when social structures or institutions prevent individuals or groups from fulfilling their potential. Gender norms that assume that women's roles are limited to household matters and caring for children are examples of structural violence because these norms prevent women from participating fully in public life and making important decisions.

This argument reflects cultural violence through traditional gender norms that limit women's roles to household duties. A culture that insists that women should not be involved in resistance or public affairs curbs their freedom and

contributes to and reinforces gender inequality. In this context, neighbors' statements illustrate structural violence embedded in traditional gender norms. Neighbors express views that have been normalized by patriarchal social structures, which imply that women should not be involved in matters outside the household. This reflects how structural violence is often justified by ideologies that support the status quo, in this case, patriarchal ideology that limits women's roles and participation. There is other evidence that strengthens the cultural violence experienced by the main character, Isabelle;

> German Soldier: *"Women should know their place. War is a man's business."*
> Isabelle: *"And what place is that? To watch our world fall apart and do nothing?"*
> (Hannah, 2015).

Structural violence occurs when there is a mismatch between existing potential and the reality of human life. Structures that inhibit individuals' opportunities to develop and realize their full potential cause this mismatch (Galtung 1990).

The quote above reflects cultural violence through an aggressive culture that devalues the role of women and considers war to be a man's business. This attitude reinforces male dominance and ignores the potential contribution of women in fighting oppression. The German soldier's statement that "women should know their place" reflects the structural violence embedded in gender norms. The German army justified its views by stating that "war is a man's business," reflecting a patriarchal ideology that reinforced structural violence. This ideology justifies an unequal division of roles between men and women, preventing women from participating in activities that are considered the domain of men. And supported by other evidence;

> *"You read too much," Christophe said, chewing on a stalk of hay.*
> *"What is that, a romantic novel?" She rolled toward him, snapping the book shut".*
> *"It was about Edith Cavell, a nurse in the Great War.*
> *A hero. "I could be a war hero, Christophe." He laughed.*
> *"A girl? A hero? Absurd." Isabelle got to her feet quickly, yanking up her hat and white kid gloves.*
> *"Don't be mad," he said, grinning up at her.*
> *"I'm just tired of the war talk. And it's a fact that women are useless in war. Your job is to wait for our return".*(Hannah, 2015)

Violence is when humans are hampered in realizing their mental and physical potential. Peace is the absence of violence and the existence of justice and equality in the social structure (Galtung 1990).

The sentence above shows Isabelle's courage, but she faces challenges in achieving her dreams due to gender stereotypes limiting women's involvement outside their traditional positions. This viewpoint undermines Isabelle's aspirations to become a warrior and limits her choice of occupation. Christophe's statements that "A girl? A hero? Absurd" and "women are useless in war" are reflections of structural violence embedded in gender norms. Gender norms that underestimate women's ability to become war heroes or participate in conflict are a form of structural violence because they limit women's roles and contributions in society. Christophe justifies his views by stating that "women are useless in war" and that a woman's job is to wait for the man's return. This case reflects a patriarchal ideology that strengthens structural violence by limiting women's roles to the domestic sphere and considering them powerless or useless in the context of conflict. Because combatants are stereotyped as men, Isabelle was considered unsuited to fight in the war.

> *"I want to stay and fight, Papa. To be like Edith Cavell.*
> *"He rolled his eyes. "You remember how she died? Executed by the Germans."*
> *"Papa, please." Enough. I have seen what they can do, Isabelle. You have not."*
> *"If it's that bad, you should come with me".*(Hannah, 2015)

Structural violence is silent; it does not show—it is essentially static and tranquil waters. Peace is not only the absence of violence but also the presence of justice and equality in the social structure. Cultural violence is an aspect of culture that is used to justify or legitimize violence in other forms, such as ideology, religion, and traditions that support discrimination or oppression (Galtung 1990).

The preceding quotation is when Isabelle expressed her wish to fight on the battlefield to her father, but he declined. Due to her unconventional role as a combatant in the war, Isabelle faced stigma from her father. These unfavourable opinions are a reflection of the cultural violence that keeps women from participating in ways that go against social norms. Because of the misconception that women are not strong enough or suitable to fight on the front lines, her father had doubts about her military prowess. This perspective is a reflection of gender norms that minimise and question the contributions that women could make in times of war.

B.   The forms of the main characters to fight against the violence the in The Nightingale

In the novel The Nightingale by Kristin Hannah, the characters Isabelle and Vianne face various forms of violence that affect their lives. Isabelle and Vianne, two main characters in the novel The Nightingale, were often victims of violence committed by German soldiers during World War II. In Kristin Hannah's novel The Nightingale, the two main characters, Isabelle and Vianne, show various actions of resistance to oppression and fight for their rights.

> Isabelle: "I want to stay and fight, Papa. To be like Edith Cavell."
> Papa: "You remember how she died? Executed by the Germans."

Isabelle: "Papa, please."
Papa: "Enough. I have seen what they can do, Isabelle. You have not."
Isabelle: "If it's that bad, you should come with me." (Hannah, 2015)

Isabelle defies social conventions that forbid women from participating actively in the battle. She opposed the systemic violence that restricted women's duties to the home and non-militant realm by announcing her intention to fight like Edith Cavell. Isabelle's awareness of unfairness and determination to take action are evident in her conversation with her father. Galtung claimed that critical knowledge and proactive action are necessary to resist systemic violence. This understanding is shown by Isabelle, who decides to fight despite the considerable hazards.

Vianne and Isabelle's form of resistance to violence in the novel The Nightingale explores the establishment's resistance to obtaining its rights. It is a form of resistance to violence to gain their existence as intellectual women, to be themselves, and for women to have the freedom to actualize themselves. This offers deep insight into the complexities of human resilience and the search for understanding amidst adversity.

Neighbor: "It's not our place to get involved in these matters, Vianne. We are women; our duty is to keep the home and care for our children."

Vianne: "But what about standing up for what is right? We can't just do nothing."(Hannah, 2015)

Vianne rejects the narrative that women should stay home and not get involved in public affairs or resistance. The importance of standing up for what is right, even if it means going against prevailing social norms. Galtung shows that structural violence is often supported by cultural violence, such as patriarchal

ideology, which limits women's roles. Vianne fights this violence by asserting her right to act.

> German Soldier: *"Women should know their place. War is a man's business."*
>
> Isabelle: *"And what place is that? To watch our world fall apart and do nothing?"*(Hannah, 2015)

Both Vianne and Isabelle desire justice, fairness, and the absence of violence (negative peace; positive peace). They fight for their rights and work to establish more equitable and just conditions by doing away with and rejecting the customary roles placed upon them.

According to Galtung's theory in (Rauf, 2011), resistance can be considered a form of resistance to structural and cultural violence. They reject norms that limit their potential and fight for justice and equality. Galtung argued that true peace means eliminating unjust social structures and promoting equality. Their actions and dialogue reflect this struggle, emphasizing the importance of an active role in fighting structural injustice. (Galtung, 2015)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After conducting data analysis, the researcher came to the last chapter, where conclusions were discussed. In this chapter, the researcher concludes about violence and the resistance of female characters against it from the novel The Nightingale. Furthermore, in this chapter the researcher also gives suggestions to readers or other researchers who want to research study this novel.

A. Conclusion

This research explores and analyzes the depiction of violence experienced by women in the novel "The Nightingale" by Kristin Hannah using Johan Galtung's theoretical approach. Galtung's theory provides a rich framework for understanding various dimensions of violence, namely direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence.

In the context of direct violence, this novel presents a dramatic picture of the Second World War involving the main female characters, Isabelle and Vianne. The fight scenes, bodily pain, and anguish these two individuals experience are all filled with violence. The main character, Isabelle, is actively involved in the resistance against the Nazi occupation of France. He committed acts of sabotage, helped smuggle downed Allied pilots, and faced a high risk of physical violence. This case is an example of a direct struggle against physical violence from the invaders. In the context of direct violence, Isabelle's resistance shows how individuals can act to resist physical violence applied by oppressive forces. Then Vianne, Isabelle's

sister, faces direct violence in the form of harassment and threats from the Nazi soldiers occupying her home. Although she initially appears passive, Vianne eventually finds a way to protect the Jewish children by hiding them and creating false identities. Vianne shows that resistance to direct violence does not always have to be physical. Smart strategy and moral courage are also significant forms of resistance

Meanwhile, the novel's depiction of social inequality and women's gender reveals the existence of structural violence. The women in this novel also face structural violence in the form of economic injustice, such as a lack of food and resources. They must find ways to survive and support their families in difficult conditions.

Cultural violence is reflected through patriarchal norms and society's views on gender roles. Because of this perspective, women cannot participate freely in public life and make unfair decisions. This research offers a comprehensive insight into how societal norms and beliefs can exacerbate women's experiences during conflict, drawing on Galtung's notion of cultural violence. This novel highlights the importance of solidarity between women in the face of violence. Women supported each other, both in active resistance and in daily survival under Nazi occupation. The female characters in this novel, especially Vianne and Isabelle, reject the traditional roles assigned to them by patriarchal society. They showed that women could also play an active role in the resistance and had the courage and ability to contribute to the struggle against Nazi colonialism.

These findings can be used as a starting point for future research on how women are affected by war and conflict, as well as a catalyst for reforms aimed at creating a society that is more inclusive and just.

B. Suggestion

The author offers ideas for more study on this novel based on the previously mentioned findings. Additionally, readers may be able to delve further and learn more about techniques, theories, and bibliographies by using this research. Improved comprehension of literary studies can be achieved by using this research to learn more about literary theory, particularly from a feminist standpoint. Studying Kristin Hannah's book The Nightingale is attracting more attention from academics. Researchers suggest applying various feminist perspectives to examine a number of women-related issues. A more thorough gender analysis of the book may be the focus of future studies. An in-depth comprehension of the effects of conflict on both sexes can be achieved by concentrating on women's roles, gender stereotypes, and the function of masculinity in violent circumstances.

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