

Women's Psychic Violence in the Buru Island Tetralogy by Pramoedya Ananta Toer

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Abstract

The Tetralogy of Buru Island by Pramoedya Ananta Toer discusses various forms of psychological violence. However, various studies that the authors found have not addressed this issue. Whereas, women's psychological violence is very important in developing literacy research that contributes to the resolution of women's problems. The purpose of this study was to analyze psychological violence in women in the Buru Island Tetralogy by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, along with psychiatric symptoms. This research uses a feminist approach to psychoanalysis. The research data are in the form of a Tetralogy of Buru Island by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. The source of research data is the Tetralogy of Buru Island by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Data analysis was performed qualitatively with heuristic and hermeneutic reading techniques. From the results of the study found a form of psychological violence as follows: sexual violence in the form of sexual abuse experienced by Annelies, while sexual violence was experienced by Nyai Ontosoroh, Annelies, and Maiko characters; emotional abuse experienced by Nyai Ontosoroh and Paulette; economic violence experienced by Nyai Ontosoroh. Furthermore, psychiatric symptoms experienced are hysterical, traumatic, and depression.

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INTRODUCTION

Psychic violence against women in literary works is a matter of feminism because it is related to the status and position of women in society (Kardiansyah et al, 2017). The problem of feminism is not a matter of biological or gender differences, because it is human nature. The problem of feminism is a matter of gender. Gender is a trait that is inherent in men and women who are socially and culturally constructed (Fakih, 2013).

Law number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence states that psychological violence is an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering on a person. The act according to Poerwandari (Werdiningsih, 2016) includes shouting, cursing, threatening, degrading, regulating, harassing, stalking, and spying, as well as other actions that cause fear, including directed at people near the victim such as husband, children, family, and friends.

Women who experience psychological violence are difficult to identify because they cannot see directly but instead appear through behavior, and even then appear in an unconscious condition. Because the experience of psychological violence is usually hidden.

In writing literary works, many women are used as inspiration (Nafiyah & Mardikantoro, 2016). The presence of women in literary works is part of the author's efforts to reflect the problems of life that exist in society (Prasetyo & Haryadi, 2017).

Literary works that make women an inspiration to reflect on the problems of life are the four novels of the Buru Island Tetralogy (TPB) namely Human Earth (BM), Children of All Nations (ASB), Footsteps (JL), and Rumah Kaca (RK) by Pramoedya Ananta Toer (PAT). Through TPB, PAT discusses forms of psychological violence against women such as sexual violence, emotional violence, and economic violence experienced by women leaders who lived in the Dutch colonial era.

For example, the character Nyai Ontosoroh who was forced by his father to marry Herman. Marriage without consent will be a burden for Nyai Ontosoroh. Because he will have sex with a husband he does not love. Based on this, forced marriages are psychological violence because they result in traumatic behavior towards Nyai Ontosoroh. Besides, there is also Annelies who was raped by his sibling, Robert. Although rape affects physical conditions, it also affects psychological conditions, because it results in traumatic life in Annelies.

The purpose of this study was to analyze psychological violence against women in TPB's PAT work accompanied by psychiatric symptoms such as hysterical, traumatic, and depression.

Since TPB's PAT work was published in 1980 until now, a lot of people have done research on it. But as far as the authors found they have not paid attention to the psychological violence of women.

Previous studies of TPB which, as far as the writer found, are as follows: (a) Manuaba (2003) examines the struggle of Human Dignity in the novel *Bumi Manusia*; (b) Firmansyah (2013) examines the Reflection of Javanese Culture in *Human Earth and Children of All Nations Perspective on Philosophy*; (c) Hardiningtyas (2014) examined *Indis Culture in the Buru Island Tetralogy*. Dermawan & Santoso (2017) examined *Mimicry and Indigenous Resistance to Colonialism in the Footsteps*; (d) Masitoh and Rohman (2017) examine the *Traces of Nationalism in the Footsteps*; and (e) Hastuti (2018) examines *Class Conflict in Human Earth*.

METHODS

The approach used in this research is feminist psychoanalysis. The purpose of this study was to analyze the forms of psychological violence against women in TPB's PAT work, namely sexual violence, emotional violence, and economic violence, accompanied by psychiatric symptoms such as hysterical, traumatic, and depression.

The data of this research were in the form of text fragments of TPB by PAT, namely BM, ASB, JL, RK which were in line with the research objectives. The source of research data is TPB by PAT. Data analysis was performed qualitatively with heuristic and hermeneutic reading techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion of the research found that the forms of psychological violence against women in the TPB by PAT were sexual violence, emotional violence, and economic violence.

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence against women in TPB consists of two types, namely sexual harassment, and sexual assault.

a. Sexual Harassment

Kalyanamitra and Prasetyo (Sugihastuti & Saptiawan, 2010) set limits on sexual harassment from the mildest to the highest. The light ones are naughty whistles, blinking eyes, jokes and banter that lead to sex. While the high is looking at the body from the tip of the hair to the ankles, statements about the body or physical appearance, giving sign language that is sexually connoted, showing pornographic images, showing sex organs, poking, touching, or pinching.

Sexual harassment against women is experienced by Annelies and the offender is Minke by expressing an erogenous body (the part of the body that arouses sexual desire) and kissing. The first form of disruption is found in the following quotation:

- (1) "Her breasts are dense and bulging and naturally attract attention" (BM, p. 47).
- (2) "and for such a beautiful face and recess it doesn't feel like something is needed. Even naked will still be beautiful" (BM, p.60).

The statement "breasts" and "naked" are sexual harassment because they are related to an erogenous body. Annelies who listened to that

statement would bring unpleasant feelings towards Minke who stated it. Although the statement was not spoken directly to Annelies, Minke will continue to do what she thought. The statement above shows Minke's excessive passion and passion.

Meanwhile, in the second form of harassment, Annelies was kissed by Minke as in the following quote:

- (3) "I grabbed her hand, I held her and kissed her cheek. He looked surprised, bought a lot watching me "
"You!" His face was pale
"And I kissed him once more. This time my skin feels as smooth as velvet "
"The most beautiful girl I have ever met," I whispered to my heart's content. "I like you, Ann."
"He did not answer, nor did he express his gratitude. Only with a gesture, he invited home. And he walked in silence and remained silent until we arrived behind the housing complex "
(BM, p.55)

The word "kiss" shows Minke's efforts to fulfill her passions and desires. It means Minke, who has been thinking about erogenous bodies from the beginning, but in the end, showed them through their changes. With these actions, Minke has harassed Annelies.

From a psychological point of view, Minke's kiss made Annelies psychologically depressed. The pressure is seen when Annelies "surprised", "bought", "muted". Annelies did not expect Minke to harass herself because at first Minke was friendly and polite.

As a result of Minke's actions, Annelies became depressed. Depression is a feeling of sadness that illustrates the loss of a happy mood. Depression occurs due to psychological pressure resulting from changes in the atmosphere.

b. Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is forced sexual intercourse, sexual intercourse without consent, and torture of sexual body parts.

Sexual assaults on women were experienced by three figures namely Nyai Ontosoroh, Annelies, and Maiko.

First, sexual assault on Nyai Ontosoroh is categorized as rape in marriage, as in the following quote.

(4) "In the evening you came. I heard the steps of his shoes were getting closer. He immediately entered the room. I tremble. The light from this afternoon turned on by the footman, reflected the light on his white and blinding clothes. He approached me. He lifted my body from the floor, put it on the bed and put it on it. Even breathing feels like I'm not brave, afraid to rile it. "

"I don't know how long the meat hill has been with me. I fainted, Annelies. I no longer know what happened. "(BM, p.127)

The statement of a "trembling" body and a feeling of "fear" shows that Nyai Ontosoroh does not have the will to have sex with Herman. Because basically, Nyai Ontosoroh was forced by his father, Satrotomo to marry Herman without the feeling of love and approval. Therefore, despite not having the will, Nyai Ontosoroh was forced to obey Herman's will. Because if not, not only Herman who scolded him, but also Satrotomo.

Therefore, sexual relations between husband and wife based on coercion are categorized as rape in marriage, because one party does not approve of it.

Therefore, sexual relations between husband and wife on the basis of coercion are categorized as rape in marriage, because one party does not approve of it.

Psychologically, the reaction of "trembling and" afraid "shows that Nyai Ontosoroh is psychologically depressed. These psychic symptoms are traumatic.

Second, the sexual assault experienced by Annelies is incest rape, ie blood rape by an older brother named Robert, as in the following quote.

(5) "Then it turned out that by me he was about to rape me, before killing. He tore my clothes. My mouth remained blocked. And my horse neighs loudly. How now I ask my horse to help. I wrapped my legs together like mine, but he broke with his mighty knees. The accident was inevitable ". (BM, p.363)

(6)

The statement "I twisted my legs like mine, but he broke it down with his mighty knee" shows that Annelies tried to fight the strength of Robert's body, even though he was unable to do so.

The inability of a woman to defend herself causes the position of women as weak beings increasingly visible (Alimatussa'diyah & Nuryatin, 2017). The weakness of the body of women who defend themselves causes them to be so easily exploited by men.

Psychologically, the incest rape experienced by Annelies caused her to become traumatized. He chose not to report to his mother for fear that Robert would be scolded. Besides, Annelies worried that if Robert's actions were heard by sugar company employees, their company would go bankrupt.

Besides that, Annelies was very worried that one-day Minke would divorce him knowing that she was no longer a virgin. So when he was dating, Annelies fell ill and his body could not be moved just because Minke did not come home to meet him for four days.

Psychological symptoms such as falling ill are not just a traumatic effect, but also hysteria, which is excessive concern resulting in health problems.

Third, the sexual assault on Maiko took the form of erogenous torture by the employer of pleasure.

(7) "My employer, the Japanese, then hates me too much. I often get beaten up. I once tortured him with a cigarette fire header. The problem is because my subscription has decreased too. Indeed, the risk that can befall me is not just as ordinary as usual. (BM, p.252)

(8) "I prayed day and night lest he persecutes me. No. He may also persecute as long as he does not take my savings ... "(BM, p.225)

The statement "I was beaten up a lot" and "tortured by cigarette fire" shows that Maiko suffered a great deal of suffering from being tortured by his employer. Nevertheless, he tolerated the treatment. Moreover, he was aware of syphilis he suffered. The millionaire concerned is that if the torture makes the employer confiscate his savings.

Psychologically, torture in the form of beatings, being burnt with cigarettes, suffering from syphilis, and worrying that the money was taken would make Maiko psychologically depressed.

Psychic symptoms experienced by Maiko are traumatic symptoms such as praying that nothing unexpected happens.

Emotional Violence

Emotional violence is psychological violence which includes denouncing, insulting, threatening/scaring as a means of imposing the will, and isolating the wife from the outside world (Sugihastuti & Saptiawan, 2010).

Emotional violence against women in TPB was experienced by two figures, Nyai Ontosoroh and Paulette. *First*, the emotional abuse experienced by Nyai Ontosoroh is the loss of the rights as a mother to her children due to the legal policies of the Indies Court, as in the following quote.

- (9) "For the second time, I saw mama shed tears. He could not stand the sight of his beloved son's clothes. And the suitcase that commemorates him at the expulsion of his parents' house "(ASB, p. 535).

The statement "shed tears" shows that Nyai Ontosoroh felt a deep sadness over the death of Annelies in the Netherlands.

The incident originated from the decision of the judge of the Indies court stipulating that Nyai Ontosoroh did not have custody for Annelies because her marriage to Herman was only based on concubine status. Therefore, Nyai Ontosoroh was not recognized by Indian law as a mother to Annelies, even though it was Nyai Ontosoroh who gave birth to her. And the judge assigned custody to Meurits, who was Herman's first child and his first wife in the Netherlands.

As such, Nyai Ontosoroh has failed to defend her maternal rights to Annelies before the Indies court of law. As a result of these failures, Nyai Ontosoroh was forced to give up her child to the Netherlands.

From a psychological point of view, the sadness due to failing to maintain the child and

then the child died causes Nyai Ontosoroh to experience emotional distress. This caused Nyai Ontosoroh to experience psychological symptoms in the form of depression.

Second, Paulette's emotional abuse was a result of the bad behavior of her husband, Jacques, who was drinking alcohol, as in the following quote.

- (10) "Stop drinking, Jacques, return as the Jacques I know and always know and miss first. I choose you, I love you, Jacques, because you have an advantage over French people in general. You never drank, you were a teetotaler. Do you remember when I asked you before we got married? Why don't you ever drink? Don't you have fun? And you answer, we from the Indies can have fun without booze. Now you're not satisfied with bols and whiskey. You keep drinking like this. "(RK, pp. 307-308)

The quote above shows Paulette's disappointment at her husband named Jacques because of his bad behavior of consuming alcohol. Though the reason Paulette married Jacques was that he was not used to bad behavior.

Jacques's bad behavior shows that he doesn't respect Paulette who is loyal and sacrifices for himself.

From a psychological point of view, Paulette's expectations that did not match reality made him emotionally depressed, that is, a feeling of sadness towards Jacques's actions. Thus, the psychological symptoms experienced by Paulette are depression.

Economic Violence

Economic violence experienced by Nyai Ontosoroh happened to the seizure of company property by Meurits through the Indies court of law, as in the following quote.

- (11) "I have not yet talked about the division of the passage that does not mention my rights at all. I don't have enough letters to prove that this company is mine.
(12) He is everything where our lives hitchhike. He was my first child, Ann, your oldest brother, this company. "(BM, p.150)

The quote above shows that Nyai Onstoroh is lamenting the loss of ownership of the sugar company that he founded since living with Herman.

Nyai Ontosoroh protested with sadness towards the Court judge who did not give him the opportunity to defend the Sugar Company.

The treatment of judges and Meurits shows that they have marginalized Nyai Ontosoroh's property. Meanwhile, as a native woman, Nyai Ontosoroh could only fight but could not win it.

Thus, the treatment is categorized as economic violence against women because it seized the ownership of Nyai Ontosoroh, a sugar company that is a source of economic family.

From a psychological point of view, the Judge who had established Meurits as the owner of the Sugar Company, psychologically depressed Nyai, because the company that was considered to be the first child was seized by someone else. Thus, the psychic symptom experienced by Nyai Onstoroh is depression, which is a feeling of sadness over the event that she experienced.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of research on psychological violence against women in TPB by PAT are as follows: sexual violence in the form of sexual harassment experienced by Annelies, while sexual assaults were experienced by Nyai Ontosoroh, Annelies, and Maiko; emotional violence experienced by Nyai Ontosoroh and Paulette; economic violence experienced by Nyai Ontosoroh. While psychiatric symptoms experienced are hysterical, traumatic, and depression

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