

**VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ABUSE OF WOMEN IN
TOEWS'S *WOMEN TALKING***

THESIS



**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor
Degree at Faculty of Letters Bosowa University**

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BOSOWA UNIVERSITY

MAKASSAR

2023

THESIS

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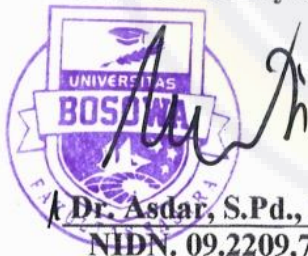
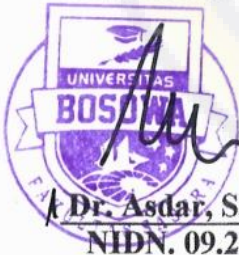
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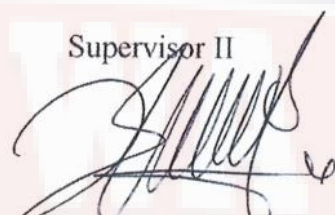
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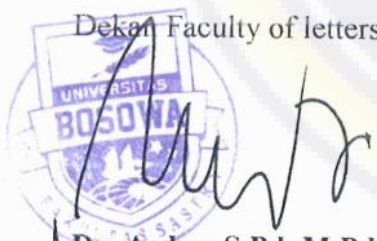
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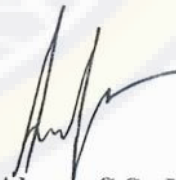
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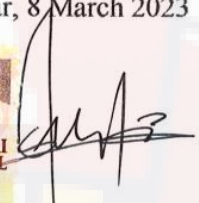
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer hereby declares that the content in this thesis **VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ABUSE OF WOMEN IN TOEWS'S *WOMEN TALKING*** was the absolute work of the writer and has never been used in any institution or for any purpose before. The writer guarantees that the content of this thesis was the result of the writer's own thoughts. The guidance received in the preparation of writing this thesis and the resources used really exist and were recognized.

Makassar, 8 March 2023




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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the writer would like to thank Allah SWT, Because of the bless and mercy, the writer could finish her writing which was submitted in partial of the requirements for the bachelor degree at Faculty of Education & Letters, English Department, Bosowa University.

In writing this thesis, it cannot be separated from the help of other parties in providing assistance and guidance, so that the writer can complete it research and preparation of the final project. For this reason, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express his deepest gratitude to his beloved parents who had been very instrumental in the life of the writer's, my father **Yanto TR** and especially my mother **Sambariah** who has provided a lot of moral and material support, so the thesis can be completed as it is. recently.

Thank you also to the writer for the support, patience and recognition of the supervisor, **Sudirman Maca S.S., M.Hum** as supervisor I and **Asyrafunnisa S.S., M.Hum** as supervisor II who had helped the writer patiently complete this thesis by providing advice, guidance, and corrections from the early stages of this study as well as giving the writer an extraordinary experience during the writer's research process, and also **Dra. Dahlia D. Moelier, M. Hum** and **Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M. Hum** as examiners.

To my beloved male colleague **Andi Muhammad Fadel** who has accompanied and provided support to the writer during the process of completing the research. Thank you to my friends **Azizah, Rehan, Ulfa, Rudi, Avira, Aiman** and other friends who always give their energy and time to accompany the

writer's to do research, thank you for being a good friend and always bringing joy all this time, and thank you to the English literature staff at the University of Bosowa **Yultriana, S.psi** and **Rahmawati Ali, S.S.**, for all the assistance gave in the process of lecturing writers. Thank you to **Ms. Ola** who was always loyal to provide time and experience during the process of the writer's researching who was always there for the writer in every condition. Thanks to the friends who accompanied me during the study and the same struggle in the English Literature Study Program for four years at the University of Bosowa.

The writer was very grateful to all those who had gave their support. The writer hopes that kindness goes to all of them. The writer realizes that this thesis was far from perfect, therefore the writer was ready to receive suggestions from readers so that this thesis in the future can provide benefits to all of us.

Makassar, 8 March 2023

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ABSTRACT

SUCI NADIYANTI. 2023. "Violence And Sexual Abuse Of Women In Toew's *Women talking*". English Language and Literature Program, Faculty of Letters. Bosowa University. Supervised by: Asyrafunnisa and Sudirman Maca.

The aimed of this study was to determine the types of violence and sexual abuse in *Women Talking* by Miriam Toews's Novel and describe the struggle of the main 8 characters from violence and sexual abuse in *Women Talking* by Miriam Toews's Novel.

The method was used in this research was descriptive qualitative method. The data in this research was in the form of analyzed applied the sociology of literature to analyzed violence and the sexual harassment of women in Molutsche. After collecting the data, the data analyze through Tong (2013) feminism theory of literature to analyze the main characters of violence and sexual abuse harassment in women.

Based on the results of this study, it was found that the types all *Women Talking* was based on the true story of a Mennonite colony in Bolivia, where, from 2005 to 2009, hundreds of women young and old were routinely drugged with animal anesthetic spray and raped. They awoke to pain, bruises, and bleeding. A "group of eight" men had violated almost every female member of the colony. This was a struggle for feminists to prove that gender equality was very necessary in social life.

Keywords: Violence, Sexual Abuse, Feminism, Novel

ABSTRAK

SUCI NADIYANTI. 2023. “Kekerasan Dan Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Wanita Dalam Pembicaraan Wanita Toew”. Program Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra. Universitas Bosowa. Dibimbing oleh: Asyrafunnisa dan Sudirman Maca.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa saja jenis kekerasan dan pelecehan seksual dalam novel *Women Talking* karya Miriam Toews dan untuk mendeskripsikan perjuangan 8 tokoh utama dari kekerasan dan pelecehan seksual dalam novel *Women Talking* karya Miriam Toews.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa analisis penerapan sosiologi sastra untuk menganalisis kekerasan dan pelecehan seksual terhadap perempuan di Molutsche. Setelah data terkumpul, dilakukan analisis data melalui teori sastra feminisme Tong (2013) untuk menganalisis tokoh utama kekerasan dan pelecehan seksual pada perempuan.

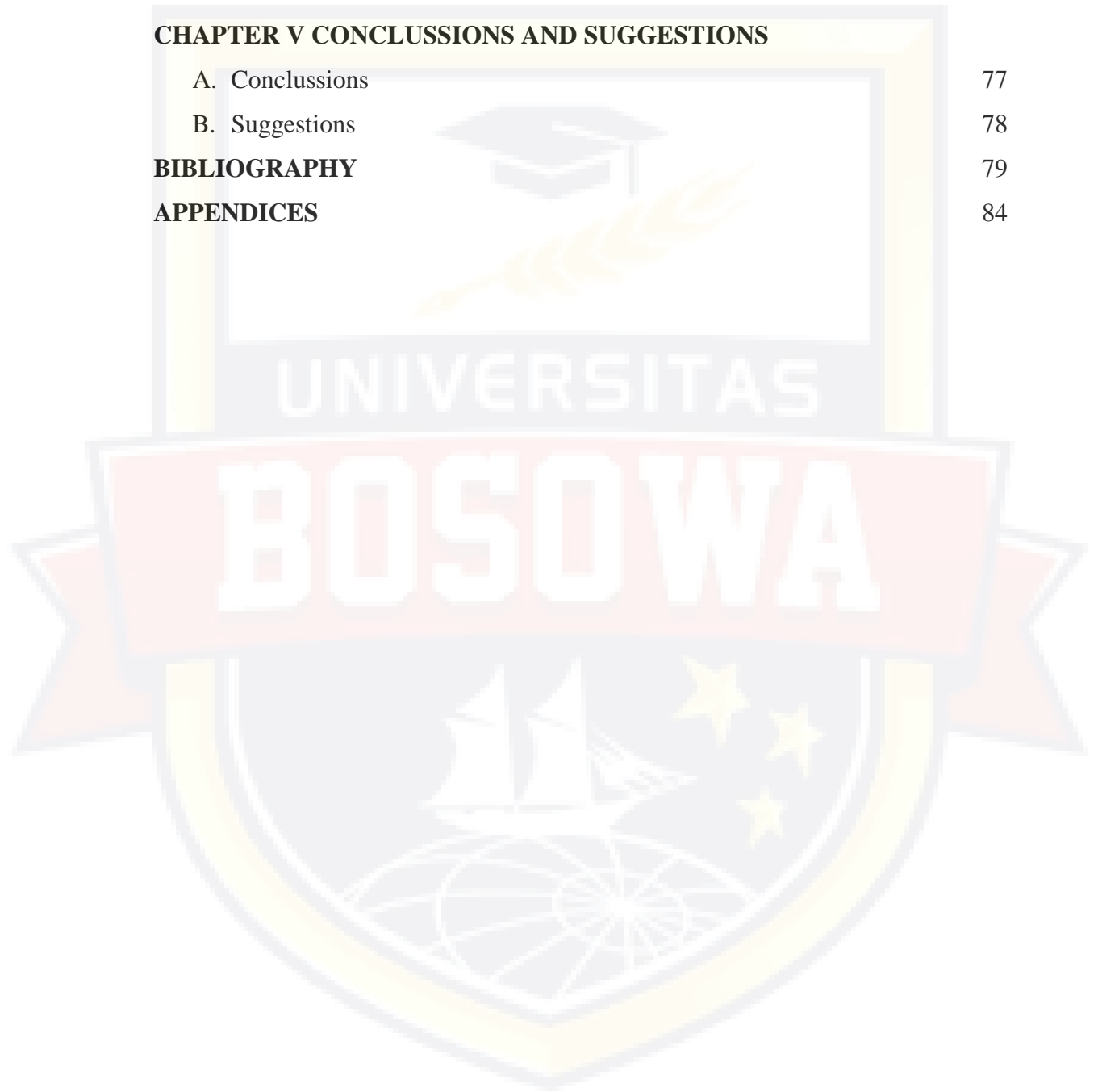
Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, ditemukan bahwa tipe *All Women Talking* didasarkan pada kisah nyata koloni Mennonite di Bolivia, di mana sejak 2005 hingga 2009, ratusan wanita muda dan tua secara rutin dibius dengan obat bius hewan. dan diperkosa. Mereka terbangun dengan rasa sakit, memar, dan pendarahan. Laki-laki "kelompok delapan" telah melanggar hampir setiap anggota perempuan koloni. Ini merupakan perjuangan kaum feminis untuk membuktikan bahwa kesetaraan gender sangat diperlukan dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Kekerasan, Pelecehan Seksual, Feminisme, Novel

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Women had always been the object of issues in social life. This can be seen often encountering by them in everyday life, such as violence, sexual harassment, racial discrimination, economics and even social class. Gender inequality towards women also raises the notion that women were considered weak, dependent on men, irrational, emotional, and so on, making women inferior in society. From this assumption, the existence of women who were secondary and make women victims of gender differences ultimately leads to discrimination. The formation of gender inequality was caused by the patriarchal system inherent in people's lives.

The patriarchal system plays a massive role in shaping gender inequality against women. The patriarchal system causes women to be in a weak position which forms gender inequality in women in all aspects of life, such as power, education, employment, ownership of wealth and assets, good health, and a decent living. Feminism requires women to fight for their rights in all aspects of life and increase the position and degree of women so that they were equal to those men. This feminist movement was a manifestation of self-prosperity and advancing the welfare of women as part of society. Feminism has a special interest in the cultural formation of gender, including in literature. Literature produces representations about gender differences which contribute to the social

view that men and women had different values, Efendi (2022:23). For this reason, there were often many literary works that make women's lives as the center of the story's focus. Literature was traditionally described as an existing body of writing because of its inherent imaginative artistic qualities, Lukens (2022:3). In addition, literature can be described as something that was written through a process of imagination which was an imitation or reflection of real life. There were various types of literary works, such as poetry, novels, and prose.

Novel was a literary work that gave pleasure to its readers. Novels can bring readers to certain situations, places, or periods that occur in the story of the novel. Through a series of events and conflicts experienced by the characters, it was as if the reader enters the life of the characters in the novel. At the end of the novel, the reader can find the meaning, message or values contained in the novel, Simanjuntak (2022:2).

The research entitled *Violence and Sexual Harassment Against Women Speaking in Miriam Toews's* novel discusses the violence and sexual harassment experienced by female characters in Miriam Toews' novels. The discussion was carried out using a literary feminism approach. The literary feminism approach was a perspective or study model that focuses researcher on women.

During the colonial period, women were considered very weak, they were forced to satisfy sex. Izugbara (2004:35) said that women had a position as a subaltern subject or received discriminatory treatment from groups that

had power in the colonial period. Therefore, if they refused to fulfill the sexual needs of the soldiers, they would be tortured and still had to serve the greed of the invaders. At that time the situation of women, especially teenagers, they had to give up their virginity by force and for human beings who were not human. Colonialists deliberately provided a place for them to commit indecent acts with innocent women.

Based on some of these perceptions, Mendham (2022:18) stated that the feminist movement emerged in the 60s in the United States. In a lexical sense, feminism was a women's movement that demands full equality of rights between women and men. This feminist movement elicited a very good response among women, because it fought for freedom for women in politics, education, work, and other things that were usually done by men.

The title of the novel *Women Talking* was a Miriam Toews' novel which tells the story of the Mennonite community and its devastating impact, especially on the lives of girls and women. In a fictionalized version of the Bolivian colony located in North America and called the Molotschna Colony (incidentally, the name of the Russian Mennonite settlement founded in the 19th century where the Bolivian colony and Toews herself originate), *Women Talking* imagines what could have happened between traumatized women in the time between the men's arrest and their return after being released from prison by Bishop Peters and other male members of the colony.

Eight Molotschna women, all survivors of the attacks, met in the hayloft on 6 and 7 June 2009 to discuss their options. They can do nothing, as

some of the women in the colony had chosen; they could stay and fight when the guys came back; or they can leave. Each option presents significant complications and potential consequences, and the women had only two days to determine their future. If they stay in Molotschna, they would be “given the opportunity to forgive these people,” thereby securing their place in heaven. If they forgive, they would be kicked out of the colony and out of God's good grace.

The writer was chosen the novel *Woman Talking* by Miriam Toews's because it was important to discuss violence against women in the novel *Woman Talking* to find out its relevance to the realities that occur in society. The depiction of women in literary works would justify stereo types in society.

By tracing a text in a literary work, feminism problems would emerge which can be used as feminism theory. With feminism theory, the research tries to provide a response to the problems that exist in violence and sexual harassment of women. Feminism more that appears would answer the formulation of the problem in novel *Women talking*.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

The choice of *Women Talking* as a research subject was motivated by the writer desire to find out the types of violence and sexual abuse in the novel *Women Talking* and the struggles of the main characters in defending their faith considering that harassment by men can be forgiven or not in the novel *Women Talking* from Miriam Toews's. Miriam was the main character in this

novel. The character most often told and has more than one role in the story. In addition, in our society there were often many conflicts related to life, one of which was violence and sexual harassment. Therefore the researcher choose this title to gain further understanding about faith, purpose, responsibility, power, guilt, love, and forgiveness. In the novel *Women Talking* many conflicts describe the phenomenon of violence and sexual harassment that occurred at Molotschna. Therefore, the writer hope this was a good object to be analyzed.

C. Problems of the Research

The research was founding several problems when discussing violence and sexual harassment in the novel *Women Talking* by Miriam Toews's. The problems were types of violence and sexual abuse in *Women Talking* by Miriam Toews's novel, and the struggle of the characters in defending their faith considering that abuse by men can or should be forgiven in Miriam Toews's *Women Talking* novel.

D. Scope of the Research

This research was conducted within the scope of feminism of literature. Feminism of literature was a branch of literature. In particular, it focuses on the study of violence and sexual harassment. The writer focused on the analyzed of the types of violence and sexual abuse in the novel *Women Talking* and the struggles of the main characters in defending their faith

considering that harassment by men can be forgiven or not in the novel *Women talking*.

E. Questions of the Research

1. What were the types of violence and sexual abuse in *Women Talking* by Miriam Toews's Novel ?
2. How were the 8 characters struggle from violence and sexual abuse in *Women Talking* by Miriam Toews's Novel ?

F. Objectives of the Research

The aimed of this study were to find an overview of the problem through analyzed and studies that had been previously mentioned in the writer problem, namely:

1. To find out the types of violence and sexual abuse in *Women Talking* by Miriam Toews's Novel
2. To describe the struggle of the main 8 characters from violence and sexual abuse in *Women Talking* by Miriam Toews's Novel.

G. Significance of the Research

There were two functions for conducting research. This research was important to do because it has theoretical and practical functions.

1. Theoretically, the writer assume that the result can improve theoretical basis of literary studies, especially those related to violence and sexual harassment in Miriam Toews's novel *Women talking*.

2. Practically, this study tries to implement one of the literary theorists.

Researcher can examine goals that were formulated appropriately, would give empathy to others in the process of achieving goals and would also provide knowledge to readers about the basic impulses of human emotion and faith based on violence and sexual harassment.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides a review of related literature, containing some of the topics used to support analysis in research, which were necessary resources on the topic. Namely: previous studies, feminism theory, violence, sexual abuse, novels.

A. Previous Studies

A study needed some relevant research to support further implementation research. Some data can be obtained from the relevant study's previous research. In writing this thesis, the research collected information from previous research regarding the disadvantages or advantages. The research also digs up 7 information from journals and thesis to obtain pre-existing information about theories and topics related to the title. The *Nightwoods* was the object of this study, published in 2011, therefore this novel has never been used as an object of literary criticism research in the form of a journal or thesis. The research found one journal article published on Research Gate, which contained a review of the novel *Nightwoods* by Charles Frazier. The following were some previous researcher conducted research related to domestic violence.

Anggraeni (2014:5) *Criticism Against Violence for Solving Problems Reflected in William Somerset Maugham's Liza of Lambeth* novel, aimed to find domestic violence in the household. In this research, the researcher finally found that domestic violence against women. Story comes from the urban area at the end of the nineteenth century in the Victorian era. Furthermore, the

researcher identifies the characters in the novel Harry and Sally with domestic violence. Harry was against her wife Sally by doing physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse, and verbal abuse. Harry, as the abuser, committed domestic violence towards his wife because he felt that what he did could solve the problem. They come from the lower class, which lacks domestic violence information and did not know domestic violence. Understanding the definition and the sign of domestic violence could prevent and reduce the violence. Thus, the way to stop domestic violence was to know the character, educate and establish effective programs about domestic violence, then end the cycle of an abusive relationship. Understanding the definition and the sign of domestic violence could prevent and reduce the violence Hassan (2014). After seeing the results of the researcher above, the similarity of previous researcher talks about violence and sexual harassment in women using a sociological approach with various objects.

Hayati (2020:4), *Representation of Domestic Violence in La Barka: A Sociology of Literature*, discussed domestic violence using a sociological approach. This study analyzes women as victims of *domestic violence in La Barka's* novel. As a result, the researcher found domestic violence data against women, namely, physical, psychological, sexual abuse. They also provide the cause and impact of domestic violence against women.

Thoyibi (2020:3), *Domestic Violence on Paula Hawkins' Novel The Girl On The Train* using Sociological Approach, discussed the main character as the victim. The researcher identify the causes of domestic violence, describe

how domestic violence was portrayed in the novel, and express the author's reasons for choosing domestic violence in writing the story. The researcher were interested in the domestic violence phenomenon and want to increase the awareness of the abusive behavior that frequently happens in daily life. As a result, the researchers found the causes of domestic violence such as economic problems, man's lousy habit violence, jealousy of woman or man, and disloyalty woman or man that represented to plot, characters, setting, and style of *The Girl on The Train* novel.

Alfianita (2021:8), in a journal article *Toward of Post Appalachian Sense of Place*, analyzes post-southern theory development in exploring Appalachian culture and literature. *Nightwoods* as a case of his studies in presenting rural, agricultural, and in the end perhaps be the fantasies of Appalachia's agrarian. Moreover, the researcher wanted to criticize these novels that lack parodic, intertextual qualities that quietly happened in post-modern and post-southern. The researcher examines *Nightwoods* as more agrarian fantasy than two other novels. It represents how the main character Luce engages the Lytle numerous behavior and Agrarian that living on the lodge, growing cash crops, limited in using cash, all of which portray how lives in the ancient period.

Armin (2022:7) *Domestic Violence in the Novel Woman in a Turban* by Abidah El Khalieqy Sociological Approach discusses the domestic violence in novel *Woman in a Turban*. the purpose was the study to describe the violence in the main character. Annisa, as the main character, gets physical abuse by

her husband, Samsudin. Her husband was selfish and did not care about Annisa's condition because he always harms his wife. As a result, the kinds of violence that happened to the victim were physical, psychological abuse, and sexual abuse because Samsudin used Annisa as his sexual object.

Lapierre, S. (2022:34) This study presents findings from a qualitative study conducted in two relatively remote, primarily rural regions of the Canadian province of Quebec whose resource-based economic structures exacerbate inequalities between men and women. The purpose of this study was to understand how violence and homelessness intertwine in women's life courses in such regions. On the basis of past research showing that gender socialization around traditional roles and conservative values was particularly tenacious in non-urban areas, conducted life-course interviews with 22 women in 13 different towns and villages of these two regions. These social responses, together with women's economic and social disadvantages in these regions, were also the main factors that explain homelessness experienced by the participants in this study. Our analysis of these responses illustrates the patriarchal social structure of power in these regions, which was perpetuated in the interpersonal, institutional, and representational dimensions and keeps women in precarious, subordinate social positions, while ostracizing or punishing women who try to resist.

McGlynn, C. (2022:2-4). The European Commission proposed a new landmark Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence which includes measures on the non-consensual distribution of

intimate and manipulated images. People refer to this form of violence against women as ‘image-based sexual abuse’, a term that encompasses all forms of the non-consensual creating, taking or sharing of intimate images or videos, including threats to share such material and altered material. In this article, people provide a new analysis of current Member State laws covering all forms of image-based sexual abuse, as well as the first detailed examination of the Commission’s proposals to tackle this form of violence against women. People suggest that the Commission’s proposal was characterised by both its ambition and limitations. It was ambitious in its attempts to set minimum rules in challenging areas of criminal law and, in doing so, recognises the serious harms of image based sexual abuse. At the same time, by seeking to expand the reach of EU criminal law, inevitably requiring compromise, the scope of the proposed measures was somewhat limited. Such compromise and limitations risk entrenching hierarchies between different forms of abuse and, ultimately, the proposal fails to provide a comprehensive response reflective of victims’ experiences.

Gill, A. K., & Harrison, K. (2019:56) explores the role of socio-cultural factors in violence against women and girls, focusing on child sexual abuse (CSA) and sexual violence (SV) in British South Asian communities. Using examples from 13 in-depth interviews with survivors, the researchers examine (1) how abusers gain access to their victims, (2) family and community responses and (3) the role of cultural factors in concealing CSA/SV. The interviews demonstrate that British South Asian survivors were extremely

reluctant to disclose SV/CSA due to factors that other groups of victims usually did not face, including a general taboo about discussing sex and strong cultural norms around notions of shame. These findings were contextualized in relation to a larger study that also involved community focus groups and interviews with professionals in relevant fields. Moving forward, new culturally specific support pathways for British South Asian victims must be developed that take account of the role that victims and their communities must play if CSA and SV were to be effectively combatted.

In this study, the research would analyze the types of violence and sexual harassment in women. In addition, completes the research by analyzing how the characters in the novel deal with the trauma.

B. Feminism Theory

In this chapter, the research discusses about the feminist theory used to analyze in Miriam Toew's Novel *Women Talking*. Feminist literary criticism was literary criticism informed by feminist theory, or, more broadly, by the politics of feminism. It used feminist principles and ideology to critique the language of literature. This school of thought seeks to analyze and describe the ways in which literature portrays the narrative of male domination by exploring the economic, social, political, and psychological forces embedded within literature. This way of thinking and criticizing works can be said to had changed the way literary texts were viewed and studied, as well as changing the canon of what was taught. Feminism was often defined as a collection of thoughts, stances and actions that depart from awareness, assumptions and

concern for injustice, inequality, oppression or discrimination against women, and was a movement that seeks to stop all forms of injustice and discrimination that befell one gender certain. Feminism in its development also formulates a vision of a just, democratic and prosperous society as well how to achieve these conditions. Allen, K. R. (2022:34)

1. Feminist Theory

Feminist theory was a major branch of theory within sociology that was distinctive for how its creators shift their analytic lens, assumptions, and topical focus away from the male viewpoint and experience. Therefore, feminist theory shines light on social problems, trends, and issues that were otherwise overlooked or misidentified by the historically dominant male perspective within social theory. Key areas of focus within feminist theory include discrimination and exclusion on the basis of sex and gender, objectification, structural and economic inequality, power and oppression, and gender roles and stereotypes, among others. Key areas of focus include the following:

a. Gender Differences

Some feminist theory provides an analytic framework for understanding how women's location in, and experience of, social situations differ from men's. For example, cultural feminists look to the different values associated with womanhood and femininity as a reason why men and women experience the social world differently. Other feminist theorists believe that the different roles assigned to women and

men within institutions better explain gender difference, including the sexual division of labor in the household.

b. Gender inequality

Feminist theories that focus on gender inequality recognize that women's location in, and experience of, social situations were not only different but also unequal to men's. Liberal feminists argue that women had the same capacity as men for moral reasoning and agency, but that patriarchy, particularly the sexist division of labor, has historically denied women the opportunity to express and practice this reasoning. These dynamics serve to shove women into the private sphere of the household and to exclude them from full participation in public life.

c. Gender Oppression

Theories of gender oppression go further than theories of gender difference and gender inequality by arguing that not only were women different from or unequal to men, but that they were actively oppressed, subordinated, and even abused by men.

d. Structural Oppression

Structural oppression theories posit that women's oppression and inequality were a result of capitalism, patriarchy, and racism.

2. Major Varieties of Feminism

Feminism has some major varieties, such as, Liberal, Marxist, Radical, socialist (sometimes called dual system theory), and Psychoanalytic.

a. Liberal Feminism

Education was seen as a valuable tool in the battle against discrimination based around ignorance. It was possible to legislate (pass laws) against sexual discrimination as a way of changing individual attitudes and behavior. For example, the Sex Discrimination and Equal Pay Acts in the 1970's in Britain. the general position of women in our society has significantly improved in the past 100 years. Woman has legal equality with men, although they still did not had status equality with men (that is, males still tend to had generally higher social status than women). The goal of women's liberation was freeing women from oppressive gender roles: sexual and gender equality.

Liberal feminism led to advances in the economic sphere, in equality of opportunity and in civil rights. The main problem of liberal feminism its tendency to accept male values universal values. All women should want to become like men, to aspire to masculine values.

According to Tong (2013) in her book "feminist thought" liberal feminist trying to free women from gender roles, namely from roles that were used as reasons to give a lower place, or not to provide a place at all for women, especially in equal education, equal liberty, equal right, and the suffrage.

1. Equal Education

Mary Wollstonecraft as stated in the book" feminist thought" claimed that a woman should not be considered a "male toy." In other

words, a woman was not created just for men's pleasure, but a woman has the right to self-determination. In his life women had the right to get an education equal to that of men. So that men should not regard women as meaningless. When the men were educated in courage, simplicity, justice and fortitude, women were educated in virtues such as patience, obedience, good humor, polite, and flexibility. It shows that women were considered to had to take refuge in men who were considered brave. And women must also obey male orders, and be able to be their entertainers (Tong, 2013:14).

2. Equal Liberty

Everyone has the right to be treated fairly. Everyone has the right to express their opinion or express their freedom in society. As long as the expression of that freedom was not detrimental to others and was not negative, anyone should had the right to voice their rights in equal freedom. In this situation, equal economic, social and politic rights were the main topic in this era. Wollstonecraft as cited in “feminist thought” book said that if society wanted to achieve sexual equality or gender justice then society must give women the same opportunities in economic, social and political rights as men. (Tong, 2013:15)

3. Equal Rights

The equal education, liberty and rights were important things to human's life, especially for women. The equal rights for the women in the world need to be maintained. For nearly forty years after the

passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, feminists went about their work relatively quietly in the United States. Then, around 1960, a rebellious generation of feminists loudly proclaimed as fact what the suffragists Stanton and Anthony had always suspected: In order to be fully liberated, women need economic opportunities and sexual freedoms as well as civil liberties. John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor Mill in the book “feminist thought’ affirmed the existence of women's suffrage to be equal for men. Not only had the right to express their own political views but they also had the right to fight something that was considered to limit their freedom in their lives, and they also had the right to abolish slavery (Tong, 2013).

b. Marxist Feminism

Influence the philosophies of Marx and Engles, Key concepts class, wealth, capitalism. Women's oppression originated in the introduction of private property. Capitalism was the cause of women's oppression. Prescription the capitalist system must be replaced by a socialist system in which the meant of production belong to one and all. Rejection of the abstract individualism of liberal feminism. Emphasis on our social nature, as it was our social existence (class, the kind of work people do) that determines the people consciousness.

A woman’s conception of herself was a product of her social existence which was largely defined by the kind of work she did relegated largely to domestic work in the private sphere and the

reproduction of the species (rather than production). With its emphasis on economic factors, Marxist Feminists see women as a distinct economic class, rather than as individuals, analyzing the connections between women's work status and their self-image. Capitalism perpetuates the subordination of women by enforcing their economic dependence on men. Impact on comparable worth debate, wages for housework, women's double-day. The weaknesses of Marxist Feminism include its obscuring differences between distinct economic classes of men and women and its failure to make room for issues unrelated to the nature and function of work (the sex-gender system).

c. Radical Feminism

Lens of sex or gender and sexuality, influence to some extent the black power movement, other social and progressive movements of the 1960s. the key concepts of radical were biology, sex or gender system, patriarchy, power, dominance, hierarchy. Women's biology was closely related to their oppression, as well as all the manifestations of sexual violence. Prescription was generally revolves around their conception of *female biology, perhaps androgyny radical-liberation feminists, separatism radical-lesbian feminists, recovery of an authentic female nature radical-cultural feminists*. Main insight distinctions of gender, based on sex, structure virtually every aspect of our lives and were so all-pervasive that ordinarily they go unrecognized. Gender was the unquestioned framework in terms of which perceive and interpret the

world. Radical feminists appeal to women not as an economic class but as a class defined by the sex/gender system.

Sexuality was the root cause of oppression women were oppressed because they were women. Radical feminists, through their analysis of the gender system, first disclosed the elaborate system of male domination known as patriarchy. Radical feminists focus on the subordination of women as its primary concern revealing how male power was exercised and reinforced through such practices as sexual harassment, rape, pornography, prostitution, as well as childbearing, housework, love and marriage. Radical feminists made stride in the battle against violence against women. In response to the almost total domination of women by men, radical feminists had tried to celebrate womanhood in contrast to the devaluation of women that pervades the larger society, focusing on the creative power inherent in women's biology. Biology gave rise to those psychological characteristics linked with women: nurturance, warmth, emotional expressiveness, endurance, practical common sense García-Moreno, et al., (2015:23-25). A possible problem: in celebrating womanhood were they celebrating what has already been defined as feminine by the patriarchy? Some radical feminist theory was also biological determinist and obscured differences among women.

d. Socialist Feminism

Influence: Marxism, psychoanalysis, radical feminism the key concepts of socialist feminism were unity and integration of capitalist

system and patriarchy explanation: women's oppression was complexly determined by a variety of forces, including economic, social, and psychological. Socialist feminism attempts to synthesize best insights of Marxist and Radical feminism. Capitalism, male dominance, racism, imperialism were intertwined and inseparable. Socialist feminism remains more historical than biological and more specific than universal: recognizes all the important differences among human beings class, sex, but also age, race, ethnicity, nationality, sexual orientation. Women, like all human beings, were constituted essentially by the social relations they inhabit. A women's life experience was shaped by all these various dimensions. Refuses to reduce oppression to one single type or cause Hassan, et al., (2014:9).

e. Psychoanalytic Feminism

The lens of psyche. Influence: Freud, the psychoanalytic movement, including object relations theory Key concepts: sexuality, the Oedipus complex, id, ego, superego Explanation: women's oppression was tied to the manner in which she resolves the Oedipus complex. Prescription: altering parenting habits, reconceptualizing the Oedipal stage; women must gain insight into how their psychic lives especially their sexual lives were structured while they were still infants. The weaknesses of psychoanalytic feminism was female sexuality parasitic upon male sexuality. How did psychoanalysis deal with issues of race and class?

3. Notion Oppression

Oppression was a type of injustice. Oppression was the inequitable use of authority, law, or physical force to prevent others from being free or equal. The verb oppress can mean to keep someone down in a social sense, such as an authoritarian government might do in an oppressive society. It can also mean to mentally burden someone, such as with the psychological weight of an oppressive idea. Oppression was the condition that happens when people were pushed down by societies or people of weak and people who were not able to resist when they were oppressed by others. In the real life people did not escape from the oppression. People who feel oppression were weak people, for example; oppression experienced by college students that were conducted by the senior etc (Deutsch, 2006: 76). In much of the written literature of the ancient and medieval world, had evidence of women's oppression by men in European, Middle Eastern and African cultures. Women did not had the same legal and political rights as men, and were under control of fathers and husbands in almost all societies. In some societies in which women had few options for supporting their life if not supported by a husband, there was even a practice of ritual widow suicide or murder. Asia continued this practice into the 20th century with some cases occurring in the present as well in Greece, often held up as a model of democracy, women did not had basic rights, and could own no property nor could they participate directly in the political system. In both Rome and Greece, women's very movement in public was limited, Jamilah (2019:8).

There were cultures today where women rarely left their own homes. In the 1970s, the women's movement set itself the goal of challenging male dominance in all its forms and had an important effect on attitudes and social policy. But some radical feminist ideas were themselves rooted in biological differences between men and women focusing on women's caring and nurturing natures and men's violence and aggression. Other strands of feminism eschewed these more extreme forms of biological determinism. They concentrated instead on social structures in particular patriarchy, which has many different definitions but can be summed up as the institutionalized dominance of women by men in society. But whether they focus on biology or social structures or a combination of both, most feminist theories view male supremacy as universal and having existed for all time, regardless of the economic basis of society. Socialists and Marxists, however, argue that the oppression which women experience today has not always existed but was rooted in the rise of societies based on private property and divided into classes a process which began to take place around 10,000 years ago. the phenomena of women oppression in literature has been historical problems for women. Women writer never get good respond like men in literary world. Therefore, there were few women who become a writer. Most of great writers who had big contribution in literary world were men. That was why women never important for literary growth, therefore the birth of feminist literary criticism was the reaction of women oppression described

in literature. Feminist literary criticism has the purpose to read and examine male domination toward female in literary world.

4. Theoretical Application

Feminism and literary work cannot be separated, they were interrelated each other. Feminism was that it was the belief that women should be equal to men and now were not, and that it was also any actions, especially organized, that promote women's rights to move towards equality with men. Feminism addresses economic, social, political and cultural disparities of power and rights.

C. Violence

Violence meant acts of violence, both physical and non-physical, committed by one gender or a family, community or state institution against the other sex. Juergensmeyer (2013:3-6). Violence was an expression either physically or verbally that reflects acts of aggression and attacks on a person's freedom or dignity that can be carried out by individuals or groups of people, Junaidi, (2022:2-5). Forms of violence perpetrated by individuals were similar to violent treatment using physical, sexual, psychological violence (harassment), by someone in their environment, Azizah (2021:7-8).

Douki (2003:8-9) Domestic Violence Before the advent of modern science and social figures, the theory of domestic violence had existed since the time of the Prophet. One of the prophet's hadiths about domestic violence narrated by Ahmad which meant *You had to feed him as you eat, you had to give him the clothes you can give him, don't hit him in the face, don't disgrace*

him, and do not do hajr boycott unless inside the house Michau, et al., (2015:12-15). The science of criminalology, violence as anything that was used in such a way as to cause damage both physically and psychologically was violence that was contrary to the law. Due to damage to objects or physical or resulting in illness and death to someone. This definition was very broad because it involves "threatening" in addition to a real action Kato (2017:4-7).

Violence against women in the household was any act based on gender differences which results in or may result in misery, pain and suffering of women physically, sexually or psychologically, including certain threats, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of rights whether occurring in front of public or in private life Elghossain, et al., (2019:3-5). Domestic violence cited in Rosita, et al., (2022:7-9) was an act that was carried out individually or jointly against a person or unilaterally which results in misery, suffering physically, sexually, psychologically, economics, and psychology, including threats of certain actions, coercion, arbitrary deprivation of liberty within the family sphere. Domestic violence can also be interpreted as acts of rape or harassment experienced by someone (sexual violence); violence related to economic problems to reproductive health, such as being forced to participate in family planning. Consistently among partners, domestic violence was triggered by infidelity, usually in the context of alcohol or drug use Pasaribu (2021).

D. Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse meant there was no consent sexual encounter within the family where as someone was pressured or forced to do sexual activity. Someone underage between 16 and 18 years, whether on the child, stepchild, grandchild, nephew or niece, and other people, they were considered can not give the consent. If sexual activity happens under any circumstances, it constitutes sexual abuse. Moreover, sexual abuse involves the behaviors such as anal or vaginal penetration, fondling, and fellatio. Sexual abuse referred to marital rape, whereas the male speculates that he has the right to do sex whenever he wanted without women's permission Wiehe (1998:55).

Lady, et al., (2021:34) explained further that sexual harassment always involves unequal power and coercion. However, there were specific sexual forms, where as sexual assault was not accompanied by physical assault. Still, it was rather seen as a primary form of coercion by which the partner was being the victim. In many cases, the coercion was based on the perpetrator's right to had sex to their spouse on their terms. It was crucial to remember the consent to had sex. Hence, if there was no active consent, the sexual activity could be criminal. Therefore, sexual assault and sexual abuse were defined as unspoken words in silence. It mostly happens to women, whereas they were in the position of guilt, fear, and shame to talk. Thus, most sexual abuse cases did not meet the legal definition of rape. Still, it was a problem in a marital relationship because the laws commonly include the exceptions for all but mainly in a physically violent incident Rosita, et al., (2022-45).

1. Emotional and Psychological Abuse

Emotional abuse was defined as a verbal statement or physical act that can destroy the victim's self-esteem. This abuse manifests in calling names, ridiculing, threatening, and using other types of verbal violence to degrade the victim. Moreover, the abusive partner used this category to control and power over the victim until they lose self-esteem and feel insecure. Still, at the same time, the victim was afraid of being abandoned, or the victim feels that they deserve to get abused by their partner Walker (2005:4-6). As a result, the emotional abuse impacts the victim, who always depends on self worth lessness. The victim feels insecure and could lose their identity because they did not had self-respect Khodary, et al., (2019:6-8).

Fahmy (1999:10-15) The victim considers their partner precious, but the victim did not. Thus, the men who abuse their wives often feel insecure or jealous, resulting in lashing out and isolating their partners to gain back a sense of control Abozaid, (2020:6). Meanwhile, on the Center for Family Justice page, emotional and psychological abuse was the partner's behavior to control and damage the victim's emotional well-being. The behavior could be verbal and non-verbal, whereas all of those behavior includes name-calling, mocking, intimidation, yelling in partner's face, manipulate, interrupting, cheating, saying negative things about the victim's friend and family, avoiding from friend and family, stalking the victim phone calls, message, social media, computer, and transportation, also not listening and twisting the words. Thus, emotional and psychological abuse could happen in verbal and non-verbal behavior. This category can reduce self-esteem more frequently than physical abuse Adhha (2019:4). Therefore, the psychological abuse was related to the

relationship in the past, where as the victim was experiencing the violence. in this case, emotional, psychological abuse could take the repeated threats that lead to intense anxiety and fear because it could trigger the memory in the past. This was called psychological battering because the victim mainly gets terror, uncertainty, and trepidation.

As a result, whereas the victim who has anxiety cannot predict where the violence can occur towards them, they would feel like he got the violence even they did not because the feeling of threats and anxiety for the survivors were excruciating for themselves Mansour, et al., (2018:35-40).

2. Economic and Financial Abuse

Economic and financial abuse was similar to isolation, but in this category, the abuser was using the money to control the victim. Money provides the chance and independence Walker (1999:5-10). Thus, with holding access to finance gave the abuser more chance to control the victim. Once again, the type of control can remove the ability of the victim to control their own life. Moreover, since money and finance was the source of tension in the household, it could be the potential of the abuser to commit violence. For instance, when the abuser was handling the finances in the household, the victim was becoming the position to ask for the money to run the household Novisky, et al., (2015:15).

It reinforces the lack of independence and can cause the abuser to oppress through violence. Moreover, some abusers would take control by denying their partner access to bank account and forbidding them to seek employment to improve their financial status Biagini (2017:3). Hence, in this

category, the abuser used the money to control the victim and simultaneously lowers the victim's position. Economic or financial could happen where as the abuser makes the victim financially dependent on the abuser, having no power in the relationship McCleary-Sills, et al., (2016:8). Economic abuse behavior includes avoiding the victim to work or attend school, denying access to use transportation and bank accounts, sabotaging educational opportunities by destroying the assignment, and using the name's victim to had debt. Thus, the finance category was limited the victim's access by using money, and they did not had the power to go against the abuser because it makes them rely on it Wismayanti, et al., (2019:45).

E. Novel

The word comes from the Italian, Novella, which meant the new staff that small. The novel developed in England and America. the novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel was not only based on data nonfiction, researcher of novel can change according to the desired imagination. Zastrow et al., (2015:23) says that novel was a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape meant the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting.

Santoso et al., (2010:46), which describe novel was a prose essay that was longer than a short story and tells the life of someone with more in-depth by using everyday language and discussed many aspects of human life.

Novel was a description of a very long essay of fiction compared to other literary works that describe individual activities that were very detailed by using real rules and telling various aspects of activities of living things."

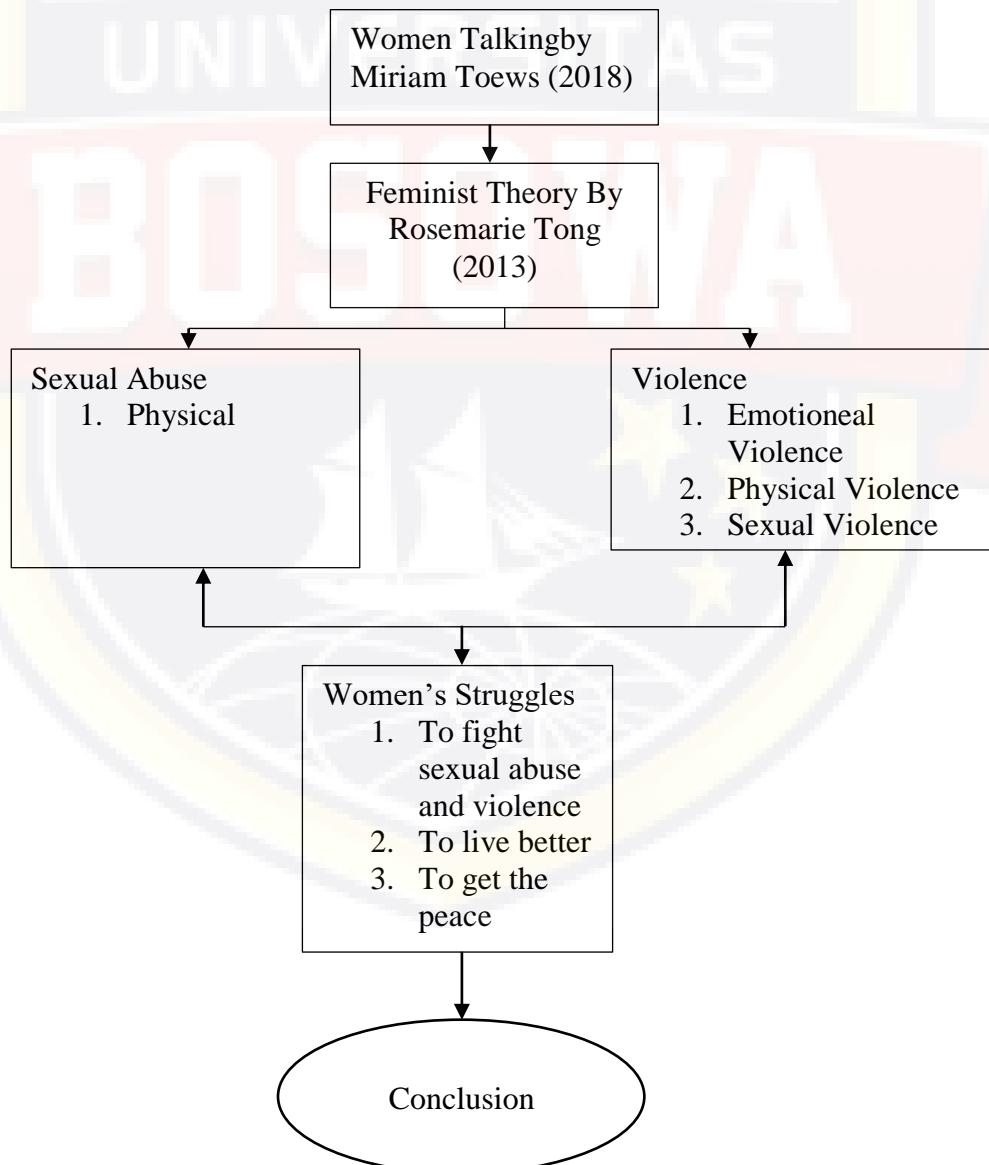
Purba (2010:62) Says Novel interpreted as a fictional prose story with a certain length, which depicts the character, movement and real-life scenes, that representative in a groove or a rather chaotic state or wrinkled.

Siswanto (2008:141) States Novel was that writing long prose, contains a senes of stories a person's life with those around him by accentuating the character and nature of the perpetrators. the problems discussed were not as complex as romance. Usually the novel tells the events in a certain period. the language used was more like everyday language. Novel or often referred to as a romance was a fictional prose story in a certain length, which depicts characters, real movements and scenes that were representative in a plot or a situation that was somewhat chaotic or tangled. Novels had characteristics that depend on characters, presenting more than one impression, presenting more than one effect, presenting more than one emotion Tarigan (1991: 165).

Miriam Toews portrays women in a complex way. Women in the novel *Women talking*, were not only described as female figures in general, graceful, gentle and so on. Women were also described as strong, fierce, brave to rule and so on. Even so, it turns out that women were still the objects of violence by men. Violence, whatever its form, has never been separated from the lives of women, from those who speak softly, with good temperaments, to

women who follow foreign lifestyles. Moving on from the problems above, the proposer was motivated to research violence against women. The forms of violence experienced by women, factors that encourage violence and disclosure of violence in the novel *Woman Talking*. In addition to knowing what issues make Miriam Toews describe women in such a way, making women objects of violence.

Theoretical Framework



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter covered types of research, data sources, data collection procedures, and data analysis techniques.

A. Type of the Research

This research would applied qualitative descriptive research. It was a type of research part of the qualitative method that allows the writer to describe a phenomenon by presenting facts in detail without trying to interpret them. Moleong (2007:6) says Qualitative research was research that aimed to understand phenomena about what was experienced by researcher subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, and so on, holistically and by way of description. In the form of words and language, in certain natural contexts and by using various natural methods. Descriptive qualitative research was writer that describes real facts or conditions from observable behavior of the people in the novel *Women talking*. Based on this statement, the writer considered that the qualitative description was appropriate to support this writer.

B. Source of Data

The source of the data was the novel *Women Talking* by Miriam toew's in the form of problems of violence and sexual harassment of women who were the main characters. In connection with the researcher topic of violence and sexual harassment in women, the researcher used the theory of feminism

literature to describe and analyze the main characters of violence and sexual abuse harassment in women. *Women Talking* was a 2018 novel in Canada writer Miriam Toews, by Alfred A. Knopf.

C. Procedures of Data Collection

Data collection procedures were the first step in conducting research as the main objective of research in obtaining data. By understanding data collection techniques, writer would obtain accurate data. There were several procedures used by research in collecting data, which were as follows:

1. Reading Novel

The writer would read the novel *Women Talking* which consisted of 19 chapters and 216 pages to find out how the risks in the colony and how to strengthen their faith, whether men could be forgiven or not in the novel *Women Talking* by Miriam Toews.

2. Understand the contents of the novel.

The writer understand the contents of the novel *Women talking*, therefore writer can find problems of violence and sexual abuse harassment against women in the novel *Women Talking* by Miriam Toews which was want to study.

3. Taking note.

It would be use to record the words or sentences for each part of the statement that were relevant to this study. Taking a note was the next step for writer after finding the evidence of the narratives and dialogues in the novel. This step aimed to recording the data and then categorized into their respective aspects of the study.

3. Describing

Describing was the next step after the data was categorized then the activity was continued with the description of the evidence that showed feminism that presented in novel.

4. Drawing Conclusion

The last step was drawing conclusion after the data had been collected and explained the research would make conclusion from what had been found according to the existing data.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques were the process of finding and compiling data systematically. The analyze applied the sociology of literature to analyzed violence and the sexual harassment of women in Molutsche. After collecting the data, the data analyze through Tong (2013) feminism theory of literature to analyze the main characters of violence and sexual abuse harassment in women. The supported data by collecting references that were relevant to the analysis of the novel, reading and studying all sentences from the text of the novel and describing the synopsis of the novel, then the writer concluded the data analysis to answer the question formulation.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contained data that was quoted from the *Women Talking* novel which had 19 chapters and 216 pages, the writer found 10 data showing the types of violence and sexual abuse and 17 data of the 8 characters struggle from violence and sexual abuse.

A. Finding

Data collection was showed a number of data about the types of violence and sexual abuse and 8 characters struggle from violence and sexual abuse. Data collected using existentialist Feminist Theory By Rosemarie Tong (2013). The following were the sections used in finding data on the novel.

1. Types of Violence and Sexual Abuse in *Women Talking* by Miriam Toews's Novel

After reading the whole novel of *Women Talking* by Miriam Toew's, the writer found 33 data of identity search of the main character. The data were obtained from applied theory Tong (2013) about the violence until the sexual abuse of the main character. From 33 data the writer found 4 types of violence used in identity search of the main character in the novel they were "Physical and non physical", "Sexual", "Psychological Violence", and "Domestic Violence", 2 types of sexual abuse "Emotional and psychological abuse", "Economic and Financial Abuse".

The writer also applied about “To Fight”, “Live Better” and “Get the Peace” in order to support the women struggle that influenced *Women talking*’s identity search.

a. Violence

Violence was defined the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation.

This definition emphasises that a person or group must intend to use force or power against another person or group in order for an act to be classified as violent. Violence was thus distinguished from injury or harm that results from unintended actions and incidents. This definition also draws attention not only to the use of physical force but also to the use of threatened or actual power. Such power or force may be used against oneself, against an individual or against a group or community, as in gang violence or repression of ethnic groups. Violence was here defined not only as resulting in physical injury but as being present where psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation occurs; acts of omission or neglect, and not only of commission, can therefore be categorised as violent.

1) Types of Violence on Physical and Non Physical

This was the type of abuse that many people think of when they hear the word ‘abuse.’ It can include punching, hitting, slapping, kicking, strangling, or physically restraining a partner against their will. It can also include driving recklessly or invading someone’s physical space, and in any other way making someone feel physically unsafe.

Non Physical As one survivor puts it, “My ex-husband used words like weapons; like shards of glass, cutting and slowly draining my life, until I had nearly none left. I didn’t think I was abused because he didn’t hit me- usually... I had begun to believe his awful lies- how worthless I was, how stupid, how ugly, and how no one would ever want me.” Other survivors had pointed out that while the signs of physical abuse might be noticeable to a friend or family member, the effects of verbal/emotional abuse were harder to spot, and harder to prove. Emotional scars can often take longer to heal.

Table 1. Violence on Physical and Non Physical

No.	Data	Page
1	“ Dump men in the middle of nowhere, confine them, abuse them , suspend them in limbo, and this was what you get”	100
2	“Are you beloved Ruth and Cheryl member of molotschna? ”	120
3	“How should we know what they’re guilty of or not? ”	121

Based on the table showed the types of violence both on physical and Non physical.

Data 1:

The sentence **Dump men in the middle of nowhere, confine them, abuse them.** The men from the colony commit acts of sexual violence against the women in the colony, by talking about this very painful experience and discussing how and what they should do to fight against the acts of sexual violence they experience and reject the Bishop's ultimatum. Ultimately, the women delegated decisions to only two families, the Friesens and the Loewens. The family gathered in the barn of a senile farmer. Each was represented by an older matriarch, two adult daughters and a teenage girl. Sitting on overturned milk pails, women drink instant coffee, smoke cigarettes, cry over what they had suffered and discussed their future.

Data 2:

In this data **member of molotschna.** Liberal Feminism was viewed to place women who had full and individual freedom. By getting acts of verbal violence, the women in the colony were prohibited from chatting with the outside world, therefore they did not know anything that was out there. This school stated that freedom and comfort were rooted in rationality and competition between the private and public worlds. Every human being, according to them, has the capacity to think and act rationally, this also applies to women. The root of oppression and backwardness in women was because of the fault of the women themselves. Women must prepare themselves so that they can compete in the world within the framework of being in group of doing violence as a revenge to men and had an equal position with men.

Data 3:

The women finally set a trap and catch the culprit in action. At least eight of the colony's men had snuck into homes at night, drugged women with horse anesthetic, and mutilated their bodies. **We know what they're guilty** Now the men was in prison - a safer place for them than the colony, where Salome tried to kill them with a scythe, and another victim's relative hanged one from a tree. When the many remaining men travel to the city to save their relatives, the women must decide how to take control of their lives.

2) Types of Violence on Sexual

While sexual abuse can be a form of physical abuse, it was put into a category by itself because it can include both physical and non-physical components. It can involve rape or other forced sexual acts, or withholding or using sex as a weapon. An abusive partner might also use sex as a meant to judge their partner and assign a value – in other words, criticizing or saying that someone was not good enough at sex, OR that sex was the only thing they're good for. Because sex can be so loaded with emotional and cultural implications, there were any number of ways that the feelings around it can be uniquely used for power and control. It wasn't until 1993 that marital rape was illegal in all 50 states, so some people may still assume that sex was something a partner was entitled to, and not recognize it as a larger pattern of power and control.

Table 2. Violence on Sexual

No.	Data	Page
4	“ They were tall, muscular, sexually inquisitive creatures with little impulse control, but they were children ”	95
5	“I had made them unconscious with the belladonna spray. I had instructed the girls, Autje and Neitje, to lure the Koop brothers to the loft with promises of intimacy, to make a considerable amount of noise so that she could enter the loft undetected. Now the Koop brothers would not be able to go to the city to inform on the women”	102

Based on the table showed the types of Violence both on Sexual.

Data 4:

In this character the women recognized this truth easily, and one of the women, Ona, proposed that the women pursue a "new religion, extrapolated from the old but focused on love". In the novel **sexually inquisitive creatures with little impulse control, but they were children**, while the women was discussing the community they dream of building, they were discussing building God's City on earth. (They, strictly speaking, did not want to re-create another human city.)

The ability of women to come to the same conclusion as a church father gave them the distinct sense that they no need to be led to truth by men; after experiencing suffering and spending their lives in more or less forced service, when they were gave a little freedom to speak to one another, they arrived at the same place as the greatest minds.

Underlining all of this was the novel's naming of a character named Peters, who served as the leader of the colony and thus its main villain.

Even if he not rape the woman himself, he was complicit in the act, and protected the men who did. “Peter” was the name of the apostle Jesus said would build his church, and Peter was often considered the first Pope. The implications were onerous.

Data 5:

One of the colonists, Klaas, returns from a separate assignment to town. Finding the women in the middle of their preparations, he demanded to know what they were planning. The women managed to divert him with fake stories. **The loft with promises of intimacy, to make a considerable amount of noise so that she could enter the loft undetected.** Persuading him that he need oral surgery, they drug Klaas and steal his carriage to take their provisions with them. Meanwhile, two teenage girls, Autje and Neitje, trade sex with two men from a neighboring colony in exchange for their cooperation in an escape plan.

As the women leave, August laid alone in the hayloft, reflecting on what he has learned from the women. He reflected that they left the colony in search of peace, just as he came back here in search of the peace he has yet to find.

3) Types of Violence on Psychological

Physical violence meant that a person was exerting control over another person through the use of physical force. Examples of physical violence include hitting, punching, slapping, kicking, restraining, choking, strangulation, and brandishing or using any object as a weapon.

Often the most visible form physical abuse can involve direct assaults on the body, including use of weapons, driving dangerously, destruction of property, abusing pets in front of family members and forced sleep deprivation. Physical abuse rarely occurred in isolation and perpetrators could also inflict other types of abuse on victims.

Table 3. Violence on Physical

No.	Data	Page
6	“Did adam initiate that act himself? Was he able to protect himself? ”	120
7	“Aren’t you suggesting that the attackers were as much victims as the victims of the attacks? ”	123
8	“Are you willing to kill for our cause? But you’ll allow yourself to be killed for our case? ”	155

Based on the table showed the types of Violence on Physical.

Data 6:

Liberal feminists had a view of the state as an impartial ruler between the interests of different groups originating from the theory of state pluralism. **Was he able to protect himself**, they realized that the country was dominated by men, which was reflected in "masculine" interests, but they also thought that the country can be dominated by the interests and influence of these men. In short, the state was a reflection of the interest groups that had control over the state. For most Liberal Feminists, women tend to be "inside" the state only as citizens, not as policy makers. Therefore, there was inequality of women in terms of politics or statehood. Even in subsequent developments, the views of Liberal Feminists regarding "equality" at least had their own influence on

the development of "women's influence and equality to carry out political activities such as making policies in a country.

Data 7:

The women of Molotschna had no voice; they were commodities. The bishop would give them an opportunity to forgive those who attacked them, thereby securing everyone's place in heaven. If they did not forgive, they would be excommunicated and banished. **The attackers were as much victims as the victims of the attacks**, four generations of women meet in a hayloft to discuss what they should do. The women could not read or write they only speak Plautdietsch, an old German Mennonite language and so ask August Epp, the local schoolteacher who was returned after a long-ago excommunication, to transcribe the notes from their discussion.

Data 8:

On the other hand, women remain loyal to Mennonites, and the argument that their faith required universal love and forgiveness carries enormous weight. **But you'll allow yourself to be killed for our case.** Eventually, the Friesen matriarch Agata broke the deadlock by finding a compelling theological argument to leave. She suggested that by staying, women would consciously place themselves "on a direct collision course with violence", as both victims and perpetrators. When word reached the colony that the men were on their way home, the women gathered supplies for their exodus.

4) Types of Violence on Domestic

Domestic violence (also known as domestic abuse or family violence) was violence or other abuse that occurred in a domestic setting, such as in a marriage or cohabitation. Domestic violence was often used as a synonym for intimate partner violence, which was committed by one of the people in an intimate relationship against the other person, and can take place in relationships or between former spouses or partners. In its broadest sense, domestic violence also involves violence against children, parents, or the elderly. It could assume multiple forms, including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive, or sexual abuse. It could range from subtle, coercive forms to marital rape and other violent physical abuse, such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing that may result in disfigurement or death, and included the use of technology to harass, control, monitor, stalk or hack

Table 4. Violence on Domestic

No.	Data	Page
9	“ New methods of forgiveness would be established and the men would not be allowed to force us to forgive, or force us to leave the colony if we don’t forgive, or threaten us with god’s refusal to forgive us if we don’t forgive the men”	60
10	“Do you really mean that you want to stay and not fight? ”	104
11	“ But by staying and fighting, we would hopefully achieve peace for our children.”	104
12	“So, once again, we return to our three reasons for leaving, and they were valid ”	121
13	“Do you think you were created in god’s image, or that you evolved from animals? ”	128

Based on the table showed the types Violence on Domestic.

Data 9:

In *Women Talking*, the women of Manitoba had to answer that question themselves, because the men would not want to help them. **New methods of forgiveness** would be established and the men would not be allowed to force the victims to forgive, or force the victims to leave the colony if they did not forgive, or threaten them with god's refusal to forgive them if the women did not forgive the men.

As the novel begins, the Manitoba people had left the colony for a nearby town, where they would be selling livestock to raise the money they needed to free the rapists from prison. After the rapists returned home, the women would be asked to forgive them. Forgiveness like pacifism was a staple of the Mennonite faith, and any woman who refuses to forgive her rapist would jeopardize her place in heaven.

Data 10:

For me, the strength of this book lies in the reality of women. It was hard at first to tell them apart from each other, but Toews slowly perfects each one, including their flaws as well as their more admirable traits. It reminds us that victims of horrific crimes were not defined by their experiences. These women still fight with each other, sing together, smoke cigarettes and drink coffee. they survive. Do you really mean that you want to **stay and not fight**.

What unites them all was that they had decided doing nothing was not an option. Their meeting itself then became an act of rebellion, with the talk framed as weapons. When one of the husbands returned to find them in the shed, they quickly made up excuses about quilting to hide what they were talking about.

Data 11:

Family was an important part of one's life. The reason was from the family a person can first feel sincere love. The family was also the first place a person learned the meaning of life. **But by staying and fighting**, the women would hopefully achieve peace for their children. Living with a harmonious family was a pleasure to be grateful for. Words for the family could be an expression of gratitude for these immeasurable blessings.

The warmth with family was something that would always be missed, especially for someone who lived overseas. Especially when you felt tired and difficult, only family could be the most comfortable place to unwind and calm down. It was not wrong, if then many put the happiness of their family above everything.

Data 12:

On the other hand, their thoughts of killing their accusers could result in violence, which was against their religion. So, once again, **we return to our three reasons for leaving, and they were valid**. The only way to save themselves, their children, and their souls was to leave. If they started their own colony, the male and female within it would share all

decisions. Women would be allowed to think, and girls would learn to read and write. They would create a new religion based on love. This would be their non-violent manifesto.

“By staying... we women would be betraying a central tenet of the Mennonite faith, which was pacifism, because by staying we would consciously place ourselves on a direct collision course with violence, perpetrated by us or against us. We would invite danger.”

Data 13:

An often misunderstood part of this claim to human privilege was that the capacities that set us apart from other animals (morality, reason, language, culture, and so on) depend on other behavioral components and even brain structures that had an evolutionary story. **Were created in god's image, or that you evolved from animals**, this explains why the writer found clues or their precursors in other species. Nevertheless, the gap between modern humans and other species was real.

However, the people must be careful about defining the image of God as a unique human cognitive faculty. There was a possibility that the gap could be filled by other species that were now extinct. The people now know of many extinct hominin species, some of which even interbred with anatomically modern humans. Do the cognitive abilities of these species only showed differences in degrees? Some scientists think so, and if so, it would pose a challenge to understanding the image of God as our unique cognitive ability.

Another challenge to the interpretation of this image of God was the status of persons with mental disabilities. If someone was impaired in reasoning or language, did they lack the image of God? Did they not show their true form? The Christian answer to these questions was no. The Bible repeatedly taught that God values all people, especially those who were rejected by society or were unable to take care of themselves. In fact, the bearing image as the reason that all human life was valuable.

b. Sexual Abuse

1) Types of Sexual Abuse on Emotional and Psychological Abuse

Mental or psychological abuse happened when one partner, through a series of actions or words, wore away at the other's sense of mental wellbeing and health. It often involved making the victim doubt their own sanity. We had heard stories of abusers deliberately moving car keys (and in one case, the whole car!) or a purse, dimming the lights, and flat-out denying that certain things had taken place. The result of this, especially over a sustained period of time and often with the isolation that abusers also tend to use was that the victim depends on the abuser more and more because they did not trust their own judgment. They also hesitate to tell anyone about the abuse they were experiencing, for fear they would not be believed. Angela, a participant in one of our Support Groups, said, "He had called me crazy so many times, I was unsure if anyone would ever believe me about the abuse."

Table 5. Sexual Abuse on Emotional and Psychological Abuse

No.	Data	Page
14	“That position would be staying behind to fight ”	26
15	“To life? You mean to waging war. I’ve noticed how you come alive in the act of killing”	27
16	“Surely we can’t be afraid of boys this age ”	76
17	“Tell the men, if they ask, that their womenfolk were attending the difficult birth of their sister , in labour, in Chortiza!”	89
18	“If not by the elders whom we had lied against, and whom, if our plan to leave becomes a reality, we would never see again, therefore leaving us unforgiven, bereft of mercy, with black hearts, and unable to enter the kingdom of god? ”	94
19	“Seriously, were you telling me that yo would stop thinking about something when you feel you “know”it? were you out of your mind?”	125
20	“If you don’t believe in eternal life then we really must hurry now. you must agree that time was running out?”	126
21	“ But, by staying and fighting, we would hopefully achieve peace for our children”.	140

Based on the table showed the types of Sexual Abuse both on Emotional and Psychological.

Data 14:

In this data the colony elders dismissed the incident as a woman trying to cover up an affair, as hysteria, as a lie. It happened to a 65 year old woman and a 3 year old girl.

Eventually, **staying behind to fight** two men were caught trying to break into a neighbor's house at night, and they revealed the truth. They were part of a group of men, a gang, behind the series of attacks. At night, they would spray the family with an anesthetic used to sedate the livestock, rendering them unconscious. Then they would rape the women.

Such attacks were known as ghost rapes. In 2011, eight men would be tried and found guilty.

Data 15:

Many of the colony's women chose to do nothing. But for two families gathered together all named after the Toews doing nothing was not real option. **You mean to waging war.** I had noticed how you come alive in the act of killing. All that remains was to decide whether to fight for chanced within the colony or left the colony and built a new life for themselves outside the colony. So they sat and talked, in endless circling circles, around their choice.

Some women used the power of eternal love. Others claim the power of love was meaningless, especially in this damn context. Some said they had to physically fight their rapists, and kill them if necessary. Others object that killing their enemies was the gravest possible sin.

Data 16:

Those who came out argued that staying in the colony to fight meant being forced to choose between forgiveness and eternal life. Surely **we can't be afraid of boys this age.** But if they left, others asked, would that mean abandoning their son? Could they take their son with them if they were still children? If they were bringing a boy, what was the age limit? At what age did they declare a son past redemption? And did the real fault lie with the men themselves, or with the evil ideology allowed to rule men's hearts and minds?

Data 17:

In the novel's narrative present, the remaining men left Molotschna and head to the city, hoping to bail out the guilty eight and return them to the colony. **Women folk were attending the difficult birth of their sister**, meanwhile, August grew despairing and considered killing himself. While out in the field with a gun, Ona finds him and keeping him from committing suicide. Though he did not reveal his plans to her, she suspects what he was up to. In order to keep him from harming himself, Ona tells him about the meeting she and the other women were holding in the hayloft, and asks that he take the minutes. Because August loves Ona, he agreed.

Data 18:

Then there was Ona, an "old maid", she was raped and pregnant. She was a curious woman, collector of facts (about butterflies, stars, nature), and even calm enough at heart to forgive her rapist, or at least argue that she was not born one. This was similar to the not all men argument. If not by the elders whom we had lied against, and whom, if our plan to left became a reality, we would never see again, **therefore leaving us unforgiven, bereft of mercy, with black hearts, and unable to enter the kingdom of god**. Here it was shown that she has a fairly heavy sense of trauma and has a very high emotional sense of what the incident he experienced was so heartbreaking. Ona was almost too good to be true, while there's a Mennonite-manic-pixie whiff about her character's

conception, Ona was also surprising. Never surprised by what Mariche has to say, but the women never quite sure what Ona's mouth would be. No wonder August smitten.

Data 19:

While the men were away, the women of the colony hold a referendum. On the ballot were three options, each one represented by an illustration: forgive the men and do nothing; stay in the colony and fight; left the colony. **Telling me that you would stop thinking about something when you feel you.** The votes were equal between 'stay and fight' and 'leave,' and eight women, four from the Friesen family, and four from the Loewen family, were appointed to break the deadlock. In the hours that remain before the men return, the women hold secret meetings in a hayloft to debate the issue and come to a decision.

Data 20:

While the debate was interesting on the particulars, women in Bolivia were valiantly coming forward to testify against their rapist (a man they know) in court, and in doing so they were breaking every tradition they know. But, **by staying and fighting,** they put themselves "beyond the bounds" of their own conditioning and told their story in front of the world. Their actions required extraordinary courage. Toews' debate seems like an intellectual exercise by comparison.

Data 21:

Whether they would truly be denied entry into heaven if they refused to forgive their offenders, what it mean to forgive and to heal, and the pros and cons of staying or leaving. **Believe in eternal life then we really must hurry now. you must agree that time was running out.**

Each of the eight women had been the victim of multiple rapes, and Ona Friesen were pregnant with a rapist's child. Although the rapes were not depicted in the novel, their violent nature was evoked: Greta was wearing uncomfortable dentures because her teeth were knocked out during her attack, and the women had "faint scars, from rope burns or from cuts." The women were interrupted by the owner of the hayloft, the elderly and infirm Earnest Thiessen.

2) Types of Sexual Abuse on Economic and Financial Abuse

Because abuse was about power and control, an abuser would use any meant necessary to maintain that control, and often that includes finances, either by controlling all household budgets and not allowing victims to had their right to finances and even spending money. The perpetrators also usually not allow their victims to had jobs and earn their own money, this type of harassment was often a big reason why someone cannot left an abusive relationship, which was carried out by perpetrators who usually adhere to a patriarchal system.

Table 6. Sexual Abuse on Economic and Financial Abuse

No.	Data	Page
22	“Looking straight at me now and smiling broadly, that dragonflies had six legs but cannot walk?”	82
23	“Be a realistic. What happened to Julius?”	88
24	“How can we prevent the men from taking some of the animals, considering that this was the only reason the men had returned in the first place? ”	93
25	“We’re not pigs. Can’t we be different? Do you believe that we evolved from animals or were created in the image of god ? ”	127
26	“But what about heaven?”	128
27	“No, Salome, demurs Ona. That defeats the purpose of the teaching of non-violence ”	135
28	“We want our children to be safe. We want to keep our faith. And we want to think”	135
29	“How could we know? We’ve never leave Molotschna and we don’t had a map, and even if if we did had a map we don’t know how to read it. ”	162
30	“How did you girls get back to Molotschna if Ruth and Cheryl stayed behind in the Koop brothers’ barn?”	174
31	“But tell me, Neitje, did you girls tell the Koop brothers of our plan to leave? ”	176
32	“I explained that, since our meeting ended yesterday, I have managed to procure the safe from the co-op, a stick of dynamite and a world map.”	183
33	“It’s impossible for the Koop boys to inform on us. There was no way they can reach the men in the city on time, not if it was seven hours each way at a fast clip.”	189

Based on the table showed the types of Sexual Abuse both on Economic and Financial Abuse from the both data above.

Data 22:

Humans needed a variety of challenges to test perspectives that had long existed. **Looking straight at me now and smiling broadly,** that dragonflies had six legs but cannot walk. This view would always change and develop towards new experiences. Living in the space between inner and outer corners in real situations, where various experiences were

explored and personally molded into social contexts was a foundation for learning. This meant that humans need to be challenged so that ancient and long-established ways of thinking can be influenced, changed and transformed. To live in the space between the inner and outer curves of real life, where experience was our own and deeply personal, at the same time tempered in a social context, was an important pillar of learning.

It was very difficult to imagine what would happen in the future. Rest assured that, we would step forward and invest meaningfully in sustainable development learning. It was like the phenomenon of dragonfly life in its winding metaphorical process. Life would continue to adapt and learn to seek continuous knowledge. "Life was like a journey through a panorama," said Arne Naess, a Norwegian philosopher. It was very difficult to predict what the future would bring. Be sure to step into a ten year period where the focus was on learning about sustainability. Just try to look back to see the panoramic panoramic metaphor of the dragonfly twisting and with eyes wide open to seek knowledge about sustainable living.

Data 23:

If Julius has put a cherry pit into his nose, she says, then it follows that Julius has been eating cherries or certainly has been in the proximity of cherries. Compounds with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties had been identified and extracted from cherry pits, although research into their safety and efficacy was ongoing. Antioxidants were substances that

can protect your body from disease by preventing cell damage. Cherries and their extract had been shown to reduce uric acid levels and had been proposed as a treatment for gout, although the involvement of the cherry seeds themselves was unclear. **Be a realistic**, additionally, cherry pits had several culinary uses, including extracting compounds from the kernels to form liquor. The recipe did not use the seeds themselves, but instead draws out the flavor from the fruit residue stuck to the seeds. Cherry pits contain varying amounts of amygdalin, which your body converts to cyanide. However, cyanide was only formed when the cherry pit was crushed or chewed. Swallowing small amounts of cherry pits was generally safe, but they can be a choking hazard and can obstruct the large intestine in sufficient quantities. It was always best practice to spit out the pits while you're munching on cherries. Children should also be taught to spit holes.

Data 24:

In this data who grew up in a small Mennonite community in Manitoba, had a strong empathetic response to this story. *Women talking*, was not so much about the events, **considering that this was the only reason the men had returned in the first place**, but the imaginative responses to them. In the fictionalized version, all the men from the community go to town to provide bail for their captured relatives. The women meet in the barn and discussed their options, boiled down to three: 1.) Do nothing 2.) Stay and fight 3.) left the community.

Data 25:

One view was that the image of God referred to unique human cognitive abilities. **Do you believe that we evolved from animals or were created in the image of god.** When people talk about the things that "make us human," they were often referring to abilities such as reason and rationality, mathematics and language, laughter and emotion, caring and empathy, and cultural products such as music and art.

Theologians had historically associated imagery with the unparalleled human capacity to think rationally. "Man's superiority lies in the fact that God made him in His own image by giving him an intellectual soul, which raised him above the wild beasts of the field." also emphasized intelligence and rationality in his discussion of image bearing.

Some people were currently challenging whether there was a big difference between the cognitive abilities of humans and other animals. Studies of animal behavior (particularly chimpanzees and other apes) showed that animals not only laugh and cry and care for each other, but can learn some sign language and even had basic reasoning abilities.

But while some think this similarity meant that humans were "just another animal," a strong case can be made for the distinction of humans across a number of disciplines—and often by scholars who had no apparent religious motivation. From a scientific point of view, the people differ in kind and not only in degree from other species.

Data 26:

The last book of the Bible, Revelation, conflates the idea of heaven and paradise. The writer describes a vision of a new, re-created heaven coming down to earth. **But what about heaven**, it was not escapism from this planet but rather an affirmation of all that was created, material, and earthly but now healed and renewed.

This final biblical vision of heaven was a lot like the garden of Eden complete with the Tree of Life, rivers, plants and God although this time it was also an urban, multicultural city. In what was essentially a return to Eden, humans were reconciled with God and, of course, with one another.

Heaven or paradise in the Bible was a utopian vision, designed not only to inspire faith in God but also in the hope that people might embody the values of love and reconciliation in this world.

Data 27:

She also used the spray on Scarface Janz, a 'do nothing' woman, for fear she would find a way to get to the city to alert the men, and on her son, Aaron, who did not want to left the colony. The women left in a convoy of buggies. **That defeats the purpose of the teaching of non-violence.**

August was left behind watching over the sleeping brothers, pondering the women's sudden absence, his own life and decisions, and anticipating the return of the colony men. He reveals that the real reason

his family was excommunicated was because, at the age of twelve, he began to bear a remarkable resemblance to Bishop Peters. He also understands that Ona asked him to take the minutes, not because the women needed them, but because she perceived that he was suicidal and thought he would be safe in the company of the women, performing a task

Data 28:

Over two days, the women debate their options. **We want to keep our faith.** First, they discussed practicalities: what can they do if they leave; how much can they feasibly resist if they stay. But they quickly move on to deeper moral, political, and theological considerations. For the first time, the women openly question the patriarchal structure of their society, in which they were worked to the bone as little more than household servants.

Data 29:

At one point, August interrupts the women to suggest that hope might dwell in the very fact of their persistence. **We've never left Molotschna and we don't had a map, and even if we did had a map we don't know how to read it.** He tells them about a "mysterious river that scientists believe can sustain life in the bottom part of the Black Sea," because fossils showed imprints of soft tissue suggesting that inexplicably, against all odds these dark anoxic waters had not killed everything. Though August offered this metaphor with earnest intentions, wanting to "somehow convey that life and the preservation of life was a possibility

even when circumstances appear to be hopeless,” the women range from insulted to skeptical in their reactions. Mariche wanted to know if August was comparing the women to the “lower layers” of water, suggesting that they should stay despite the life-draining pressure of the men. Ona wanted to know, “What was soft tissue, exactly?” She wonders: were the women the soft tissue? Salome disagrees with her: The women were the deep waters!

Data 30:

Like most novels, exchange works on several levels at once: The metaphorical content explores the possibility of survival under difficult conditions, but it was the nature of the back-and-forth discussion, disagreement, misunderstanding, and desire to be understood that illuminates what this survival was like in practice. **Get back to Molotschna**, August seeks solace in the resonance of comparisons, but his metaphorical mode did not work out the heavy core of communal thinking. The truth of the metaphor lies not so much in its content as in its messy response, an awkward flurry of tenor and vehicle: were we the soft part? Dark water? River? Fossil? Oxygen itself? The metaphor itself was simple in the same way I feared the novel would disappoint it was a color by number allegory for survival but the upheaval and pull of debate it inspires became something far more interesting. The right to dispute the river, and to debate its meaning these rights were oxygen and current, the elements that make life possible.

Data 31:

The scene about the secret river was also quite funny—which was part of its purpose, too. This was a funny book. But its humor always takes us deeper into consciousness, into the nuances of how people ache and want, rather than deflecting us away from the white-hot core of human hurt and yearning that flows like a secret river or not! beneath the novel's fluid conversational layers. Toews grants emotion room to be contradictory and double-edged: Not just sadness but the need to make a plan. Not just sadness but the need to make a joke. But told me, Neitje, did you girls told the Koop brothers of **our plan to leave**. If Toews was asking how we can respond to trauma, she was asking not just about the grand philosophical business of vengeance, but also about the granular questions of what it meant to bear sadness alongside the need to make dinner, the need to get a cherry pit out of a little boy's nose, the need to make sure there's enough hard bread in the wagons for a long journey on the road.

Data 32

While the horrors in *Women Talking* was drawn straight from the world, its hope was entirely imagined. On the Manitoba Colony in Bolivia, the women were not only denied the right to talk to therapists, there was no community-wide conversation about the rapes. I explained that, since our meeting ended yesterday, **I have managed to procure the safe from the co-op, a stick of dynamite and a world map**. So Toews's choice to frame the entire novel around a conversation gave its characters precisely

what their real-life counterparts were denied. And the novel's closing pages find these women setting off into an unknown future possibly about to run into the colony's men returning from town, possibly walking straight into a wildfire, possibly headed to freedom. Even this unstable horizon of possibility was much more than what awaited the women on the Manitoba Colony; as Jean Friedman-Rudovsky reported for *Vice* in 2013, the rapes were still happening long after the original perpetrators were imprisoned. This novel knows that truth: Violence was something more systemic than a few rapists; more like a wildfire than a small burn contained to a few toxic bodies you can lock away for good.

Data 33:

In the final few pages, August wrote a list of "good things" because one of the grandmothers has requested it. This list includes stars, pails, birth, beams, flies, manure, wind. Even futility. If a solution was impossible, then the making of this list in the face of that impossibility might be closer to the point the desire to left behind an artifact of reckoning. **It's impossible for the Koop boys to inform on us.** There was no way they can reach the men in the city on time, not if it was seven hours each way at a fast clip. The catalogue offered a surge of possibility in its luminous particulars, an affirmation of the world alongside an acknowledgment of its trauma. But I also detected a clear-eyed sense of impotence lurking in its margins. If the list had been allowed to occupy the very last pages of the novel, it might had felt precious or deluded: a false

note of sentimental hope, as if systemic gendered violence could be solved by warm dusk light on the fields, or the sudden glow of a firefly. But the novel actually closes with August standing watch over two teenage boys who had been knocked unconscious with the same tranquilizer used on the women for years to keep these boys quiet, so they would not give away that the women had fled. We land on this uneasy plot twist violence used to fight violence rather than the gorgeous list of affirmations that precedes it.

Ona felt implicated by loving the list as much as I did. I wanted to stay inside it forever, surrounded by the smells of fresh bread and clean laundry, consoled by the primal bond between a mother and her unborn child. “I already love this child more than anything,” Ona says of hers, but also, a few pages later, “I don’t believe in the security that you say love brings.” August’s list insists upon “good things,” but these good things don’t dissolve anyone’s pain. They just sit alongside it. And the brilliance of the novel was that it lets them: Stars. Birth. Wind. Women. It holds the persistence of their grace while refusing to make false promise about the redemption or vindication waiting for them beyond it was final page.

In this final data, there are 13 data which show the violence experienced by the main characters, and there are 20 data which show where the acts of sexual harassment were experienced by the main characters. The data shows how the main characters struggle to face

injustice towards the actions they receive as women, so they finally decide to leave the colony.

B. Discussion

The data on finding showed a number of data about the the types of violence and sexual abuse and 8 characters struggle from violence and sexual abuse.. Data collected using existentialist Feminist Theory By Rosemarie Tong (2013).

1. Types of violence and sexual abuse in *Women Talking* by Miriam

Toews's Novel

a. Violence

Violence was an expression either physically or verbally which reflects acts of aggression and attacks on the freedom or dignity of a person which can be carried out by an individual or a group of people. generally related to authority, that is, if translated freely it can mean that all authority without regard to the legitimacy of use or acts of arbitrariness can also be included in this formulation of violence.

Roots of Violence: Wealth without work, Pleasure without conscience, Knowledge without character, Commerce without morality, Knowledge without humanity, Worship without sacrifice, Politics without principles.

1) Violence on Physical and Non Physical

Meant that a person was exerting control over another person through the use of physical force. Examples of physical violence include

hitting, punching, slapping, kicking, restraining, choking, strangulation, and brandishing or using any object as a weapon.

Physical violence meant the intentional use of physical force or the threat of physical force against another person that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm.

Physical violence occurred when someone used a part of their body or an object to control a person's actions. No bullying .Physical violence and/or altercations .Paul Mitchell Schools, in its admission, instruction, and graduation policies and practices, did not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, religion, age, ethnic origin, colour, disability, sexual orientation, or ancestry. Violence Physical violence including assault with or without a weapon, against another pupil, a staff member or board member was prohibited and would result in the disciplinary sanctions included in policies on suspension and expulsion and conduct/discipline.

The relationship between physical and non-physical violence has received scant empirical attention even as both domains were investigated in the same studies. Therefore, the role of non-physical violence as a possible risk factor for physical violence has yet to be evaluated. The writer reported expression of non-physical or verbal violence typically precedes physically violent behavior for individual patients. This pattern has been taken as support for what has been termed a hierarchical model of violence, wherein non-physical violence precedes and potentiates the likelihood of physical violence by individuals.

2) Violence on Sexual

Sexual violence was any sexual act or attempt to obtain a sexual act by violence or coercion, act to traffic a person, or act directed against a person's sexuality, regardless of the relationship to the victim. It occurred in times of peace and armed conflict situations, was widespread, and was considered to be one of the most traumatic, pervasive, and most common human rights violations.

Sexual violence was a serious public health problem and has a profound short or long-term impact on physical and mental health, such as an increased risk of sexual and reproductive health problems, an increased risk of suicide or HIV infection. Murder occurring either during a sexual assault or as a result of an honor killing in response to a sexual assault was also a factor of sexual violence. Though women and girls suffer disproportionately from these aspects, sexual violence can occur to anybody at any age; it was an act of violence that can be perpetrated by parents, caregivers, acquaintances and strangers, as well as intimate partners. It was rarely a crime of passion, and was rather an aggressive act that frequently aimed to express power and dominance over the victim.

Sexual violence remains highly stigmatized in all settings, thus levels of disclosure of the assault vary between regions. In general, it was a widely underreported phenomenon, thus available data tend to underestimate the true scale of the problem. In addition, sexual violence was also a neglected area of research, thus deeper understanding of the

issue was imperative in order to promote a coordinated movement against it. Domestic sexual violence was distinguished from conflict-related sexual violence. Often, people who coerce their spouses into sexual acts believe their actions were legitimate because they were married. In times of conflict, sexual violence tended to be an inevitable repercussion of warfare trapped in an ongoing cycle of impunity. Rape of women and of men was often used as a method of warfare (war rape), as a form of attack on the enemy, typifying the conquest and degradation of its women or men or captured male or female fighters. Even if strongly prohibited by international human rights law, customary law and international humanitarian law, enforcement mechanisms were still fragile or even non-existent in many corners of the world.

From a historical perspective, sexual violence was considered as only happening to women and as being commonplace and "normal" during both war and peace times from the Ancient Greeks to the 20th century. This led to the negligence of any indications of what the methods, aimed and magnitude of such violence was. It took until the end of the 20th century for sexual violence to no longer be considered a minor issue and to gradually become criminalized

3) Violence on Physical

Physical violence was when an individual or a group attacks or threatens to attack someone physically. This may or may not involve the use of a weapon. Physical assault can happen to anyone, regardless of gender, age or any other characteristic.

Discrimination or hate crime– if the assault was motivated by hostility towards a person or group due to a protected characteristic, domestic violence – if the assault happened within a relationship or between family members, and Sexual assault and rape – if the assault was of a sexual nature.

4) Violence on Domestic

In the household context, this violence was called domestic abuse or domestic violence. Domestic abuse occurred when someone who was bound by marriage acts dominantly and controls their partner, it can even lead to general violence or domestic violence

b. Sexual Abuse.

Sexual violence was an act of sexual harassment against someone without the consent of the party concerned. This also includes sexual acts against children committed by adults. For children or individuals who were too young to express consent, this was called child sexual abuse.

Sexual abuse or sexual violence that occurred in children can be interpreted as any form of sexual activity against children that was carried out by adults, older children, or children of the same age as the victim.

1) Types of Sexual Abuse on Emotional and Psychological Abuse

Psychological abuse, often called emotional abuse, was a form of abuse characterized by a person subjecting or exposing another person to a behavior that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, chronic depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder. It was often associated with situations of power imbalance in abusive relationships,

and may include bullying, gaslighting, and abuse in the workplace. It also may be perpetrated by persons conducting torture, other violence, acute or prolonged human rights abuse, particularly without legal redress such as detention without trial, false accusations, false convictions, and extreme defamation such as where perpetrated by state and media.

Clinicians and researchers had offered different definitions of psychological abuse. According to current research the terms "psychological abuse" and "emotional abuse" can be used interchangeably, unless associated with psychological violence. More specifically, "emotional abuse was any kind of abuse that was emotional rather than physical in nature. It can include anything from verbal abuse and constant criticism to more subtle tactics such as intimidation, manipulation, and refusal to ever be pleased. This abuse occurred when someone says words or did actions used to try and control the other person, to keep the other afraid and instill fear that, or kept apart from others or try to break someone's self-esteem of themselves.

Emotional abuse can take several forms. Three general patterns of abusive behavior include aggressing, denying, and minimizing; "Withholding was another form of denying. Withholding includes refusing to listen, refusing to communicate, and emotionally withdrawing as punishment." Even though there was no established definition for emotional abuse, emotional abuse can possess a definition beyond verbal and psychological abuse. Blaming, shaming, and name calling were a few verbally abusive behaviors which can affect a victim emotionally. The

victim's self-worth and emotional well-being were altered and even diminished by the verbal abuse, resulting in an emotionally-abused victim.

The victim may experience severe psychological effects. This would involve the tactics of brainwashing, which can fall under psychological abuse as well, but emotional abuse consists of the manipulation of the victim's emotions. The victim may feel their emotions were being affected by the abuser to such an extent that the victim may no longer recognize their own feelings regarding the issues the abuser was trying to control. The result was the victim's self-concept and independence were systematically taken away.

Emotionally abusive traits as including causing fear by intimidation, threatening physical harm to self, partner, children, or partner's family or friends, destruction of pets and property, forcing isolation from family, friends, or school or work. More subtle emotionally abusive behaviors include insults, putdowns, arbitrary and unpredictable behavior, and gaslighting (e.g. the denial that previous abusive incidents occurred). Modern technology has led to new forms of abuse, by text messaging and online cyber-bullying. Emotional abuse was "based on power and control", and defined emotional abuse as including rejecting, degrading, terrorizing, isolating, corrupting/exploiting and "denying emotional responsiveness" as characteristic of emotional abuse.

Several studies had argued that an isolated incident of verbal aggression, dominant conduct or jealous behaviors did not constitute the

term "psychological abuse". Rather, it was defined by a pattern of such behaviors, unlike physical and sexual maltreatment where only one incident was necessary to label it as abuse. Tomison and Tucci write, "emotional abuse was characterized by a climate or pattern of behavior(s) occurring over time ... Thus, 'sustained' and 'repetitive' were the crucial components of any definition of emotional abuse." Andrew Vachss, an author, attorney, and former sex crimes investigator, defined emotional abuse as "the systematic diminishment of another. It may be intentional or subconscious (or both), but it was always a course of conduct, not a single event

2) Types of Sexual Abuse on Economic and Financial Abuse

The financial abuser refuses to allow their partner access to finances or the abuser can take full control of the household budget. Victims may not had the ability to generate their own income or find a job to earn their own money. Without access to financial resources, a person may feel he or she cannot left the relationship. This violence was usually found in the household system and environment that still adheres to a patriarchal system where women were not required to had a job other than taking care of the household with money gave by their husbands to meet their daily needs.

2. 8 characters Struggle From Violence and Sexual Abuse in *Women*

Talking by Miriam Toews's Novel

a. To fight sexual abuse and violence

Sexual harassment against women was an act that was considered normal and at the same time sad for women's rights today. The existence of legal protection for women so that they were not treated as second-class creatures in Indonesia has been carried out in various ways through the ratification of women's human rights. The legal umbrella remains the basis for women to be equal to men.

Violence was a form of the phenomenon of gender inequality. Gender injustice arises because of a misunderstanding of the concept of gender which was equated with the concept of sex, even though the words gender and sex literally had the same meaning, namely sex. The concept of sex was something that was natural, innate, and cannot change, such as menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, while men do not. As women make their choices do nothing, stand and fight or flee we get a glimpse of what they had been through; one of them, Salome, was the mother of a three-year-old girl who, after being raped several times, was refused treatment for a sexually transmitted disease because Peters believed doctors would gossip.

But Toews' focus was not trauma, but survival. The book unfolds as a series of transcribed dialogues in August, a schoolteacher recently readmitted to the colony after his parents' ostracism for circulating

contraband literature. As she chronicles how women unravel the ethical conundrum attached to their three possible courses of action, the novel crackles with debates about thorny questions such as whether mothers should abandon sons if women decide to abandon men. (If the women leave, someone asks, who would milk them and make them dinner?)

While the concept of gender was not something that was natural or natural, but the result of social and cultural constructions that had been processed throughout human history, for example, women were soft, emotional, while men were strong and rational. The occurrence of violence against women was the result of stereotypes, marginalization and subordination to them. When violence against women occurs, people easily say because women were weak, they deserve it or other names that did not strengthen and made women victims of violence feel protected.

Women who were generally physically weaker than men also result in stereotyping that women were also weak in all respects. This was often used by men to discriminate against women or marginalize women, so women were not involved in strategic roles. On the other hand, women were in a subordinated and marginalized position. As a result of this labeling, men often use their power to commit violence against women, both physically, psychologically and sexually.

b. To live better

The discovery that eight men in the Molotschna Colony had drugged and raped members of the female community over several years.

Waking up, sleepy and bruised, the women were told by the colony's leader, Bishop Peters, that they had been visited by the Devil, punishing them for their sins. The truth was not revealed until one of the men was caught red-handed and confessed. After one of the colony's women, Salome Loewen, attacks the perpetrators with a scythe, Bishop Peters has the men taken to the town jail for their own protection. Doing nothing would be sinful, said another, because it would trade "a central tenet of Mennonite belief, namely pacifism, for by staying we would consciously set ourselves on a direct collision course with violence, committed by us or against We. ... By staying... we would be bad Mennonites". Meanwhile, the clock was ticking, with fears that the men might return early and that Neitje, and his friend, Autje, may had unwittingly sabotaged the escape attempt by persuading a pair of brothers from a neighboring colony to bring them horses. use. As pointed out, Toews (who was born into a Mennonite community in Canada) recognized the value of humor in such a somber tale. When one person argues that it should be the men who go, not the women, another observed that "none of us ever ask a man for anything ... was not that interesting," added the speaker, laughing, "that the yang and just a request a woman would make from a leaving man.

c. To get the peace

The colonists set out en masse to retrieve the culprit from the prison. Before leaving, Bishop Peters issues an ultimatum: if the rapists ask for forgiveness, the women must give it to them. Otherwise, men and

women alike would be banned from Heaven, and women (only women) would be ostracized and forced to leave the colony.

The women gather to discuss what they should do. While some chose to forgive, fearing what would happen to them if they left the colony “unable to read... unable to write... unable to speak the language of our country,” others were determined to leave. Still others wanted to stay and reject the Bishop's ultimatum.

Ultimately, the women delegated decisions to only two families, the Friesens and the Loewens. The family gathers in the barn of a senile farmer. Each was represented by an older matriarch, two adult daughters and a teenage girl. Sitting on overturned milk pails, women drink instant coffee, smoke cigarettes, cry over what they had suffered and discuss their future.

One of these women, the dreamy Ona Friesen one of the adult daughters found colony schoolteacher August Epp in the field with a gun. Feeling overwhelmed with guilt and shame, August contemplates suicide. To protect her from herself, Ona asked August to return with her to the warehouse to make the minutes of the ladies' meeting. Other women agreed to this arrangement because they wanted notes of their deliberations, but they couldn't write their own. They also trusted August because he was a "sissy" man, who couldn't "stuff a pig's guts out". On the other hand, women remain loyal to Mennonites, and the argument that

their faith requires universal love and forgiveness carries enormous weight.

Eventually, the Friesen matriarch Agata broke the deadlock by finding a compelling theological argument to leave. She suggested that by staying, women would consciously place themselves "on a direct collision course with violence", as both victims and perpetrators. When word reaches the colony that the men were on their way home, the women gather supplies for their exodus.

One of the colonists, Klaas, returned from a separate assignment to town. Finding the women in the middle of their preparations, he demands to know what they were planning. The women managed to divert him with fake stories. Persuading him that he needed oral surgery, they drug Klaas and stole his carriage to take their provisions with them. Meanwhile, two teenage girls, Autje and Neitje, trade sex with two men from a neighboring colony in exchange for their cooperation in an escape plan. As the women leave, August lied alone in the hayloft, reflecting on what he has learned from the women. He reflects that they left the colony in search of peace, just as he came back here in search of the peace he has yet to find.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the writer presented conclusions and suggestions for further information regarding the research results

A. Conclusions

Based on the data discussion result of all, *Women Talking* was based on the true story of a Mennonite colony in Bolivia, where, from 2005 to 2009, hundreds of women young and old were routinely drugged with animal anesthetic spray and raped. They awoke to pain, bruises, and bleeding. The male members who were also fellow members of the colony had violated almost every female member of the colony. In accordance with the data that has been researched by the writer, this was a struggle for feminists to prove that gender equality was very necessary in social life. The victim may feel their emotions were being affected by the abuser to such an extent that the victim may no longer recognize their own feelings regarding the issues the abuser was trying to control. The result was the victim's self-concept and independence were systematically taken away. Emotional abuse was "based on power and control", and defines emotional abuse as including rejecting, degrading, terrorizing, isolating, corrupting/exploiting and "denying emotional responsiveness" as characteristic of emotional abuse.

Moreover for struggle from the characters, they chronicles how women unravel the ethical conundrum attached to their three possible courses of action, the novel crackles with debates about thorny questions such as whether

mothers should abandon sons if women decide to abandon men. The discovery that eight men in the Molotschna Colony had drugged and raped members of the female community over several years.

B. Suggestions

In this section, the writer would like to provide some suggestions to readers and other researchers based on research findings and discussion. The writer's suggestion was that those who were interested in reading and learning about struggles and gender equality for women in literature can understand how the struggles of the characters in the novels were examined by the writer and can also be more creative and innovative in choosing teaching strategies to convey material.

For researchers, especially those who had the same problem and were interested in conducting research, it was suggested that this research can be a reference. Hopefully, there would be further research on how to complement this technique, because of course this research was not perfect and has several weaknesses. Sexual tranquility experienced by the characters, the writer also hope that the results of this study can be useful and assist future researchers in understanding how the relationship between feminism and sexual violence and harassment experienced by women.

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APPENDIX 1**SYNOPSIS OF WOMEN TALKING BY MIRIAM TOEWS**

Between 2005 and 2009, in a remote Mennonite colony in Bolivia named the Manitoba Colony, after the province in Canada, many girls and women would wake in the morning feeling drowsy and in pain, their bodies bruised and bleeding, having been attacked in the night. The attacks were attributed to ghosts and demons. Some members of the community felt the women were being made to suffer by God or Satan as punishment for their sins; many accused the women of lying for attention or to cover up adultery; still others believed everything was the result of wild female imagination.

Eventually, it was revealed that eight men from the colony had been using an animal anesthetic to knock their victims unconscious and rape them. In 2011, these men were convicted in a Bolivian court and received lengthy prison sentences. In 2013, while the convicted men were still in jail, it was reported that similar assaults and other sexual abuses were continuing to take place in the colony. *Women Talking* was both a reaction through fiction to these true life events, and act of female imagination.

APPENDIX 2

BIOGRAPHY OF MIRIAM TOEWS

Miriam Toews was the author of five previous bestselling novels: *All My Puny Sorrows*, *Summer of My Amazing Luck*, *A Boy of Good Breeding*, *A Complicated*



Kindness (Canada Reads 2006, Canada Reads Canadian Bestseller of the Decade 2010), *The Flying Troutmans*, and *Irma Voth*, and one work of non-fiction, *Swing Low: A Life*. She was a winner of the Governor General's Award for Fiction, the

Libris Award for Fiction Book of the Year, the Rogers Writers' Trust Fiction Prize, and the Writers Trust Marian Engel/Timothy Findley Award. She lives in Toronto. Miriam Toews was born on May 21st, 1964 in Steinbach, Canada. Miriam Toews grew up in the Mennonite town of Steinbach, Manitoba. She provides a detailed description of life in this isolated, conservative religious community, and its impact on her family, in *Swing Low: A Life* (2000). Toews moved away from Steinbach as soon as she had finished high school, travelling and living in Montréal and then Europe. She returned to her home province to attend the University of Manitoba, where she earned a BA in film studies. She also completed a bachelor of journalism degree at the University of King's College, in Halifax. Toews has produced radio documentaries and has written for a number of magazines, garnering the 1999 National Magazine Award Gold Medal for Humour.

APPENDIX 3

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Suci Nadiyanti was the name of the author of this thesis. She was born in Makassar, 13th May 1999 from the couple Mr. Yanto TR and Mrs. Sambariah



who was the first child of 2 siblings. The author has one younger brother who was three years younger named Juliandra Sabrianto. The author's address was in Jongaya Village, Tamalate District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province.

The author can be contacted via email Sucinadiyanti49@gmail.com. In 2005 the writer started formal education at Panaikang I Elementary School (2005-2011), 8th Junior High School Makassar (2011-2014), 11th Senior High School Makassar (2014-2017). After completing high school education, the author continued her Bachelor's Degree (S1) English Literature Program at Bosowa University. With persistence, high motivation to continue learning, trying and praying to complete her undergraduate education (S1), the author successfully completed her study program in 2023, with the thesis title "Violence and Sexual Abuse of Women In Toews's Women Talking", the author chose the title because of the author's concern for fellow women. The author hope that by writing this thesis thesis would be able to make a positive contribution to the world of education and add to the body of knowledge and be of benefit to others.

