

Violence Experienced by the Character Aletta in the Novel *Alaskaletta* by Didik Sabrullah

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Abstract

*This research discusses the violence experienced by the character Aletta in the novel *Alaskaletta* by Didik Sabrullah using Johan Galtung's theory of violence in the study of literary sociology. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. The data in this research are quotes from the novel *Alaskaletta* by Didik Sabrullah which depicts violence and discrimination through interactions between characters. Data collection techniques use library study techniques, listening techniques and note-taking techniques. The data in this research were analyzed using content analysis techniques and using a literary sociology approach. The data is presented in narrative form because each data is described based on the results of the research conducted. The results of the analysis show that Aletta experienced various forms of direct violence, including physical, verbal and psychological violence. The physical violence experienced by Aletta included slapping, pushing and other rough actions. Verbal violence manifests itself in the form of insults and insults, while psychological violence can be seen in threats, manipulation and harassment that demean Aletta's dignity. This research concludes that violence in various forms reflects injustice and domination in interpersonal and family relationships, and reflects cultural values that enable and justify acts of violence. This study underlines the importance of an in-depth understanding of the impact of violence in literary works and its relevance in a wider social and cultural context.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Literary works as portraits of people's lives can be enjoyed, understood and utilized by the community. A literary work is created because of the author's inner experience in the form of an interesting event or problem so that ideas and imagination emerge which are expressed in written form. Wicaksono (2018: 2-3) states that literary works present images of life and life itself is a social reality. This statement highlights the important role of literary works in reflecting and exploring social reality. In conclusion, literary works as portraits of people's lives provide an in-depth picture of social reality, the author's inner experiences, and creative imagination. By presenting narratives that reflect various aspects of life, literary works can be enjoyed, understood and used by society for reflection and social change

Novels are a form of literary work that reveal social realities that exist in society. This is in accordance with Virginia Woolf's opinion in Tarigan (2011: 167) that a novel is an exploration or chronicle of life, which reflects on and depicts in a certain form the influence, bonds, results, destruction or achievements of human movements. This statement shows that the story written in the novel is based on everyday life phenomena, although some aspects may arise from the author's imagination. One of the social phenomena that is often raised in novels is violence that occurs between characters. Acts of violence and discrimination are often depicted as forms of conflict that affect the characters and

development of the story. For example, in many novels, we see how physical or emotional violence can shape the personalities and fates of the characters. In essence, acts of violence still often occur in real life, and this is reflected in the novel as a reflection of social reality. The mental condition of the character who commits acts of violence has a big influence on the character's personality, as stated by Soeroso (2010: 14). The internal and external conflicts that result from violence can reveal much about human nature and social dynamics.

Literary sociology is the basis for this research to understand the depiction of society in literary works. Literary sociology allows us to analyze literary works from a social perspective, paying attention to how literary works reflect, criticize, or even shape social reality. Through literary sociology, we can understand how authors interpret societal conditions and how they convey their views or criticism of certain social phenomena through stories, characters and settings. Literature functions as a mirror that reflects various aspects of social life. For example, novels that depict life in a particular era can provide insight into the social norms, cultural values, and power structures that existed at that time. Apart from that, literature can also reveal various forms of social deviation, such as injustice and violence, that occur in society. According to Damono (1984: 7) Literary sociology is a scientific discipline studying society and literature. Literature often expresses humanity's struggle to determine its future, based on imagination, feelings and intuition. (Endraswara, 2013: 79) In the sociology of literature, literature is a picture of society that the writer wants to convey. Be it social, cultural, or existing social deviations.

By using this approach, it can be seen how authors reflect social reality through their works and how these works function as tools to convey social, cultural and political messages. As stated by Damono and Endraswara, literature is not only the result of the author's imagination but also a reflection of social conditions that he wants to convey to readers. This literary sociology approach allows us to dig deeper into how literary works influence and are influenced by society.

One example of a literary work used in this research is a novel *Alaska* by Didik Sabrullah. This novel is one of the novels that tells a lot about violence. Writer Didik Sabrullah uses the character Aletta to describe the various forms of violence experienced. Violence against women not only impacts individual victims, but also women in general in society. This novel shows how the violence experienced by Aletta had an impact on her mental and physical health. Reflects social reality where women are often victims of violence structured in social and legal norms. The author describes the violent events experienced by the character Aletta from the beginning of the story to the end of the story. Aletta received violence from various parties. Violence against women not only impacts victims, but also women in general.

Aletta's life, which used to be so happy with her small family, now has to change 180 degrees after her father chose to remarry. Aletta's world, which was originally fine, now has to change after a girl named Shena, who is also her half-sister, enters her life and slowly takes what she has. Shena reigns supreme over everything, not only winning her father's love, but also taking Aletta's only happiness. Everything has changed, there is no longer a father figure who loves her. There is no longer the figure of Alaska who always cheered him up. Aletta felt Shena's presence as a constant threat that haunted her every step. The affection he once gave completely to Aletta, now he has to share with Shena, who always seems to get more attention. Shena's presence also brings major changes to the family's routine, making Aletta feel increasingly isolated and unwanted.

Novel *Alaska* Didik Sabrullah's work was used as a research object. This is motivated by the fact that the novel talks about violence in the family and school that Aletta received. In this novel, the violence experienced by Aletta is not only physical violence, but also

psychological and structural violence, which is in accordance with the concept of structural violence proposed by Johan Galtung. Galtung identified three forms of violence: direct, structural, and cultural. In Aletta's case, structural violence was seen in how the family and school systems treated her unfairly and discriminatorily.

This research aims to analyze how the concepts of violence and discrimination are represented in the novel *Alaskaletta* and how this affects the life and development of Aletta's character. By using the theories of Johan Galtung and David Newman, it is hoped that this research can provide a deeper understanding of the social issues raised in the novel and how this reflects the realities faced by many individuals in real life.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Research methods are science that studies or discusses the methods used in an effort to discover, develop and test the truth of a science (Semi, 1993: 7). This research aims to reveal how violence is in the novel *Alaska* by Didik Sabrullah. To achieve the desired goals, qualitative research is used. Qualitative research is a complex picture, examining words, detailed reports from respondents' views, and conducting studies in natural situations (discovery in nature) (Noor, 2011: 34). In other words, this research does not use numbers or additions, but places more emphasis on understanding and interpreting data. This qualitative research will use the description method to describe existing data. Description in qualitative research means describing or explaining the phenomenon or event being studied in detail and in depth. In the context of this research, the description method will be used to describe the violence experienced by the character Aletta in the novel *Alaska*. This research will analyze the novel text carefully to identify incidents that reflect violence and discrimination, as well as interpret the meaning of these incidents. By using the descriptive method, this research will provide an in-depth understanding of how violence is depicted in the novel, how these conflicts develop, and how they influence the development of Aletta's character. Apart from that, this research will also examine how this literary work reflects social reality and provides insight into issues of violence and discrimination in a wider context.

The techniques used in this research are library study techniques, namely reading techniques and note-taking techniques. Library techniques are used with written sources as data. Listening technique, namely a technique that focuses on primary data in this research in the form of a novel *Alaska*, done by listening carefully and carefully. The data source in this research is the entire contents of the novel *Alaska* by Didik Sabrullah. Apart from that, the author also uses various reference books, journals, theses and related internet sources to support and strengthen the data. These references will help in understanding the concepts of violence, as well as provide the theoretical framework necessary for analysis. The data analysis technique used in this research is content analysis technique (*Content analysis*). Content analysis research attempts to analyze documents to determine the content and meaning contained in the document. This research uses a data presentation technique in the form of a narrative because the data is only described based on the results of the research conducted. The data obtained in narrative form is then compiled into research results. By using data presentation techniques in the form of narratives, researchers can explain in detail the various aspects of violence contained in the novel *Alaska*. This will enable readers to better understand the context and significance of the research findings.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (12 Pt)

Violence in the novel *Alaskaletta* is found through interactions that contain conflict between the main character and additional characters. The main character in this novel is

described as a child who is weak and does not have the courage to defend himself. His father's attitude *beat* Aletta without the pity and discrimination that Aletta received at her school. Even so, Aletta never held a grudge against anyone, including her own biological father. Based on the research results, violence in the novel *Alaska* by Didik Sabrullah is presented in the form of story descriptions, dialogue between characters, and explanations of other characters. The data used in this research are quotes containing violence between characters in the novel *Alaska* by Didik Sabrullah.

3.1 Violence experienced by the main character in the novel *Alaska* Didik

Sabrullah's work

1. Direct Violence

The results of the research found violence experienced by the character Aletta in the novel *Alaska* that is:

Prang!

Fragments of the flower vase fell to the floor when they hit Aletta's head, which still had a bandage on it. "Dad... it hurts... sob! My head hurts, Dad." Aletta's body fell slowly downwards as sobs of pain came out of the girl's mouth. "Dad... sob! Help me, Dad." Aletta moaned in pain repeatedly saying her father's name. "Dad... help Aletta... it hurts so much, Dad." "JUST DIE, ALETTA!" "ANOTHER, THERE'S NO POINT FOR YOU TO LIVE. YOU CAN ONLY GIVE ME A BURDEN EVERY DAY!" "IF YOU AND YOUR CRAZY MOTHER DIE, THEN THAT'S THE TIME MY LIFE WILL BE QUIET!" (Sabrullah, 2022: 41).

This quote describes the physical and verbal violence experienced by Aletta. Her father not only carried out physical violence by hitting Aletta on the head with a flower vase, but also abused her with harsh and degrading words. These abuses demonstrated deep contempt and hatred, as well as a complete disregard for Aletta's physical and emotional well-being. This verbal violence exacerbated the physical impact of the violence experienced by Aletta, creating a very unhealthy and damaging environment for her psychological development.

In extreme physical violence, the incident began with an act of severe physical violence when Aletta's head, which was still injured and wrapped in bandages, was hit with a flower vase until it broke. This action caused Aletta to fall and groan in pain, while asking for help from her father. This quote describes the forms of threats and manipulation experienced by Aletta. Her father used threats against Aletta's and her mother's lives, as well as emotional manipulation to make Aletta feel worthless and guilty. The constant denial of empathy and psychological abuse created a very unhealthy and damaging environment for Aletta's mental and emotional development. These threats and manipulation strengthened her father's position as a frightening and domineering authority figure, making Aletta feel helpless and oppressed. Threats to Life "Aletta's father directly threatened Aletta's life by saying, "JUST DIE, ALETTA!" and "IF YOU AND YOUR CRAZY MOTHER DIE, THEN THAT'S THE TIME MY LIFE WILL BE QUIET!" This threat shows her father's desire to see Aletta and her mother die, which is a very frightening and psychologically damaging form of threat. In Emotional Manipulation "Aletta's father uses very hurtful words to manipulate Aletta's feelings, saying that her life is useless and is just a burden. Sayings like "ANYWAYS THERE'S NO POINT FOR YOU TO LIVE. YOU CAN ONLY GIVE ME A BURDEN EVERY DAY!" is a form of emotional manipulation that makes Aletta feel worthless and guilty.

This quote illustrates how assertions of power and dominance are expressed through verbal, physical, and emotional violence. Aletta's father uses various forms of violence to assert control and dominance over Aletta. The use of physical violence, humiliation, emotional rejection, dehumanization, and psychological manipulation all contributed to a highly oppressive and destructive environment for Aletta. The domination exerted by his

father creates an atmosphere of fear and helplessness that reinforces his position as an unchallenged authority figure in the household. This quote describes the very severe psychological abuse experienced by Aletta. Her father was not only verbally abusive with harsh and degrading words, but also showed neglect and lack of empathy towards Aletta's physical and emotional condition. The humiliation, rejection, isolation, and intimidation perpetrated by her father created a very toxic and damaging environment for Aletta's psychological development. This abuse has a profound impact that can destroy the victim's self-confidence, self-esteem and mental well-being.

Now Aletta realized that Sheila and Kanin were no longer beside her. Was Aletta deliberately set up to be slandered? "CRAZY CHILD!" Plaque! Wijaya also intervened. Her slap successfully landed on Aletta's cheek. "DID YOU INTENTIONALLY PUSH MY BELOVED DAUGHTER INTO THE POOL? DID YOU WANT TO KILL HER?!" "I'M NOT YOUR FATHER. I'VE NEVER HAD A SHIT-BREAKING CHILD LIKE YOU." Bang! Aletta's body staggered backwards then her body hit the floor after Wijaya pushed her with full force. "HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU CAUGHT A TROUBLE? I CAN'T EVEN COUNT THEM MYSELF!" "WHAT MISTAKES DID MY BELOVED DAUGHTER MAKE THAT YOU COOLLY CARRY OUT A MURDER PLAN LIKE THIS?!" (Sabrullah, 2022: 249).

Based on the quote above, this novel explains how direct physical violence was experienced by the main character, Aletta. This quote describes the form of physical and verbal violence experienced by Aletta. Wijaya used hard slaps, insults, rejection, strong physical encouragement, and degrading insults to pressure and control Aletta. This physical and verbal abuse exacerbated Aletta's psychological situation, creating a very unhealthy and damaging environment for her mental and emotional well-being. Aletta was treated with continued violence and humiliation, indicating a high level of cruelty and injustice on the part of her stepfather.

This quote describes the extreme physical violence experienced by Aletta from her stepfather, Wijaya. Physical violence such as hard slaps and forceful shoving, coupled with insults and degrading accusations, created a very damaging and oppressive situation for Aletta. These actions were not only physically painful but also destroyed Aletta's mental and emotional health, demonstrating the high level of cruelty and unfair domination of her stepfather. Extreme Physical Violence in the novel *Alaska* by Didik Sabrullah where Wijaya pushed Aletta with full force, causing her body to stagger backwards and hit the floor hard. These actions demonstrated a serious level of physical violence and an attempt to demonstrate physical dominance and control over Aletta.

This quote describes the threats and manipulation experienced by Aletta from her stepfather, Wijaya. Physical threats such as slaps and shoving, coupled with serious unsubstantiated accusations and insults, created a very damaging and oppressive situation for Aletta. These actions were not only physically painful but also destroyed Aletta's mental and emotional health, demonstrating the high level of cruelty and unfair domination of her stepfather. These threats and manipulation worsened Aletta's psychological condition, making her feel depressed, guilty and worthless.

This quote shows how Wijaya uses physical and verbal violence to demonstrate power and dominance over Aletta. Actions such as slapping, harsh pushing, serious accusations, and verbal insults were ways to assert his control and degrade Aletta. By combining physical threats and emotional manipulation, Wijaya created a very oppressive and unsafe environment for Aletta, reinforcing his power and dominance in the household.

This quote also shows psychological harassment where the accusations made by Wijaya were aimed at making Aletta feel guilty and depressed. Sayings like, "HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU CAUGHT A TROUBLE? I CAN'T EVEN COUNT THEM

MYSELF!" and "WHAT MISTAKES DID MY BELOVED DAUGHTER MAKE THAT YOU COOLLY CARRY OUT A MURDER PLAN LIKE THIS?!" is a form of psychological harassment aimed at suppressing Aletta's mental state.

"LOOK! LOOK AT MY CHILD'S FACE, HE'S HURT AND THIS IS ALL BECAUSE OF YOUR EVIL DEEDS."

"DO YOU STILL WANT TO FUCK AFTER YOU HURT MY CHILD'S BEAUTIFUL FACE?" Wijaya grabbed Aletta's head

"Aletta swears to Dad, it wasn't Aletta who did it, it wasn't Aletta who hurt Sis Shena's face."

"Lie!" Shena just snapped, "Yesterday you came to my room angry for no reason, accusing my mother and I of dirtying your dress with brown stains, even though we weren't the ones who did it." Shena kept her face as sad as possible. Hearing what his stepson said made Wijaya even more furious. Then, took a cup of hot coffee and splashed it on Aletta's face. (Sabrullah, 2022: 24-25)

Based on the quote above, this novel explains how direct physical violence was experienced by the main character, Aletta. In this quote, slaps and insults occurred physically and verbally between Wijaya, Shena and Aletta. In this quote, Wijaya's physical slap pulls Aletta's head hard, showing a rough and threatening physical action. This was a form of direct physical violence intended to enforce her authority and punish Aletta for the accusations raised. Shena's verbal abuse used hurtful words and unwarranted accusations against Aletta. He accused Aletta of doing detrimental things and dirtying clothes without clear evidence. This verbal abuse was intended to lower Aletta's dignity and make her feel guilty.

In this quote, extreme physical violence is reflected in Wijaya's actions towards Aletta. The following is an explanation of the extreme physical violence that occurred: Pulling the head and pouring hot coffee: Wijaya pulled Aletta's head roughly, showing an act of uncontrolled physical domination. This action was not only to confront Aletta but also as an expression of intense anger. Using hot objects (Hot Coffee): The act of throwing hot coffee on Aletta's face shows extreme physical violence. Thus, the extreme physical violence in the quote not only physically damages Aletta but also reflects the emotional instability and loss of self-control of the party committing the violence.

In this quote, there are threats and manipulation shown by the characters Shena and Wijaya: Threats by Shena: Shena threatened Aletta by distorting events and accusing her without strong evidence. She tried to influence Wijaya's opinion by portraying herself as an innocent victim and blaming Aletta for problems that were not her fault. Manipulation by Shena: Shena uses manipulation techniques by exploiting Wijaya's emotions. He played on his father's feelings by pretending to be sad and blaming Aletta for false accusations. By using threats and manipulation, the characters Shena and Wijaya control the situation and change the perception of Aletta, both emotionally and physically, which illustrates the dynamics of power and conflict in the narrative described.

In this quote, a statement of power and dominance is reflected in Wijaya's actions towards Aletta. Here's the explanation: Physical action as a manifestation of power: Wijaya physically grabbed Aletta's head and then poured hot coffee on her face. This action shows Wijaya's direct dominance over Aletta, using physical force to punish or control her. Statement of disbelief: Wijaya did not believe Aletta's statement, which was trying to defend herself. He immediately rejected Aletta's claim that she was innocent and ignored the possible truth behind the accusation. This shows that in the power dynamics within the family, Wijaya's authority takes precedence over any truth or reason that Aletta may have. Thus, this quote illustrates how assertions of power and dominance can be expressed through physical actions, rejection of truth.

In this quote, we see a clear example of the psychological abuse experienced by Aletta. The following are some aspects of psychological abuse that can be identified from the quote: Accusations and slander: Shena accused Aletta without evidence and made-up false stories about Aletta getting angry and accusing Shena and her mother of dirtying her dress. This accusation was designed to trap Aletta and make her look bad in Wijaya's eyes. Denial of identity: Wijaya verbally rejects Aletta as his child, saying "I AM NOT YOUR FATHER. I HAVE NEVER HAD A DUCKY CHILD LIKE YOU." This was a form of identity denial that was very painful for Aletta, lowering her self-esteem and reinforcing feelings of undesirability. Verbal Violence: Wijaya uses harsh and insulting words, such as "CRAZY CHILD!" which is clearly an attack on Aletta's character and mentality. The psychological abuse in this quote is shown through a combination of verbal insults, emotional manipulation, threats, and physical actions that degrade and hurt Aletta both emotionally and physically. This abuse served to control, degrade, and destroy Aletta's mental and emotional well-being.

2. Structural Violence

Structural violence is violence where it is not visible to the naked eye who the perpetrator is but it can be known that the perpetrator is a person who has complete policy or power over an area. The following is a quote from the novel *Alaskaletta* by Didik Sabrullah.

"It hurts, daddy...Aletta and her friends are really mean at school." Shena cried as hard as she could. Wijaya's jaws tightened. "WHAT DID YOU REALLY DO THAT?!" Wijaya snapped loudly, he looked at Aletta sharply. "Aletta never did it...Aletta doesn't have any friends at school...". "Lie." Shena snapped at Aletta's words.

"Shena begs father, please punish Aletta." Shena shed fake tears in front of Wijaya. Wijaya lifted one leg, in one kick at Aletta's face, and managed to make Aletta's head hit hard on the floor. (Sabrullah, 2022:102).

Based on the quote above, this novel explains the structural violence experienced by the main character Aletta. In the context of this novel, structural violence is experienced by Aletta through the power dynamics in her family. The following is an explanation of the structural violence experienced by Aletta based on the quotation provided:

Influence of power in the family: Shena and her mother, Selena, used their influence over Wijaya, Aletta's father, to abuse Aletta. Even though it was Wijaya who directly carried out the physical violence, this violence occurred because of the instigation and manipulation carried out by Shena and Selena. In this way, the power held by Shena and Selena in the family became a source of violence experienced by Aletta.

Manipulation and incitement: Shena cunningly manipulates the situation and uses fake tears to incite Wijaya to punish Aletta. Wijaya, who was under the control of Shena, was easily influenced and committed acts of violence against Aletta without checking the truth. This shows how the structural power in the family can be a source of violence.

Alienation and social isolation: Aletta feels alienation and social isolation at school and in her daily life. He has no friends at school and feels abandoned by the people he loves, including his mother and girlfriend, Alaska. This isolation is not only the result of individual actions, but also of social and family structures that do not support it. The power held by Shena and Selena creates a hostile and violent environment for Aletta.

Emotional and psychological suffering: Aletta felt deep emotional suffering because of the treatment she received. The dialogue with his mother's grave shows how lonely and helpless he feels. Structural power in the family means that he does not have shelter or receive the love that should be his right as a child.

Loss of support and affection: Aletta lost the support of those closest to her, including her father, who preferred to believe in Shena and Selena's instigation. This created a stressful and violent environment for Aletta, where she not only had to face physical violence but also lost the emotional and psychological support she should have had from her family.

These quotes illustrate how structural violence can occur within the family, where power and influence are used to create an unfair and violent environment for a person. Aletta fell victim to these power dynamics, which systematically placed her in a position of vulnerability and suffering.

Lack!

Aletta's body was hit by the body of the car, her forehead hit hard on the windshield before her body was finally thrown six meters forward. "AKHHHI" Aletta moaned loudly, unable to bear the pain when the skin on her arms and legs was scratched by the slippery asphalt, and her elbow bones could be heard scraping the road. The sound of footsteps could be heard getting closer to her, then someone pulled her hair so hard that the girl was forced to stand up again. "D-Dad?" Even though his whole body was wet, it couldn't be denied that the hairs on his neck suddenly started to tingle. "No need to look, it turns out you're here." The hoarse voice made Aletta stiffen in place. A devilish grin appeared on Wijaya's lips, his thumb roughly pressing Aletta's forehead which had been injured after being hit, wiping the blood callously, "Your fate is very unfortunate now." "It hurts... Dad. Let Aletta go, let Aletta go," begged Aletta, who at that moment also received a slap from Wijaya. "WHAT DID YOU SAY? LET YOU GO AND LET YOU GO WITHOUT FEEL TORTURE FROM ME?!" Wijaya laughed out loud behind the black umbrella that blocked him from the rain. The man pulled Aletta's jaw up, so that the child's head lifted, and a sound could be heard in Aletta's neck. Wijaya pressed Aletta's cheeks hard from the side until her daughter's lips pursed like a fish's mouth. "Dare to physically harm my child, which means you dare to look for trouble with me." "WHAT WAS YOUR MEANING AND OBJECTIVE THAT YOU HAD TO HURT SHENA'S HANDS, ALETTA?!" Wijaya snapped, his grip on Aletta's jaw getting stronger "By God, Dad. Aletta never did- "Tch!" Wijaya spat in Aletta's face until the girl suddenly closed her eyes. Her tears couldn't stop flowing. "DON'T BLAME ME IF IT'S NIGHT "THIS WHOLE BODY WILL BEAR" Wijaya forcibly pulled Aletta into his car. (Sabrullah, 2022: 202-203).

Based on the quote above, Aletta experienced violence from her father. Aletta. This quote illustrates the various dimensions of power, manipulation, social isolation, and emotional and psychological suffering experienced by Aletta. The following is an in-depth explanation of these influences in the family context described in the quote:

The influence of power in the family: Wijaya uses his power and authority as a father to control and dominate Aletta. The physical and verbal violence he committed against Aletta shows how he took advantage of his power to subdue and punish his child without clear reasons or strong evidence. This behavior created a family environment full of fear and injustice, where Aletta had no voice or protection against the violence perpetrated by her father.

Manipulation and incitement: Wijaya accused Aletta of injuring Shena without evidence and used these accusations to justify acts of violence against Aletta. This manipulation shows how Wijaya tried to control the narrative and situation to make Aletta appear as the perpetrator, even though she was actually the victim. The incitement against Aletta exacerbated the situation, making her even more vulnerable to violence and humiliation.

Alienation and social isolation: Aletta experienced alienation in her own family, no one supported or defended her when she was treated cruelly. This isolation was made worse by Aletta's inability to escape or seek help due to tight control and threats from Wijaya. Wijaya also emphasized Aletta's isolation by manipulating the family narrative and creating divisions between Aletta and other family members.

Emotional and psychological suffering: Aletta experienced deep emotional and psychological suffering due to constant physical and verbal abuse from her father. The physical pain, fear and humiliation he experienced caused lasting trauma and suffering. Slapping, hair pulling, pressure on the jaw, and spitting are examples of physical violence aimed at degrading Aletta's dignity and self-esteem.

Loss of support and affection: Aletta lost support and affection from her family, especially from her father who was supposed to protect her. The violent actions and unfair accusations showed that Aletta did not have a safe place in her own family, causing a deep sense of loneliness and helplessness. Overall, these quotes depict a very sad and horrific situation where a child, Aletta, experienced extreme violence and psychological abuse from members of her own family. These conditions reflect highly unequal power dynamics, manipulation and destructive incitement, as well as serious emotional and psychological consequences for victims.

4. CONCLUSION

The following is a conclusion about the violence experienced by Aletta based on Johan Galtung's theory:

1. Direct Violence: Slaps and Swearing: Aletta experienced verbal violence through insults that degraded her dignity, as stated in the harsh sentences uttered by the perpetrator. Extreme Physical Violence: Physical acts such as slapping, hitting the head until it falls, and other physical violence represent a form of extreme physical violence that causes physical injury and trauma. Threats and Manipulation: Aletta was threatened with further damage to her clothing if she did not comply, indicating a form of manipulation that exploits fear and psychological pressure. Assertion of Power and Domination: The perpetrator asserts dominance and power over Aletta by ordering her to be quiet and not talk much, creating a situation where Aletta feels helpless. Psychological Abuse: The insults and ridicule Aletta received were forms of psychological abuse that targeted her self-esteem and dignity, causing shame and self-deprecation.
2. Structural Violence: Family Conflict and Injustice: Although not explicitly mentioned in the quote, Aletta's family conditions which allowed her to be the target of violence can be considered structural violence. The injustice in the family's power dynamic, where Aletta did not have adequate protection or support, exacerbated her situation.

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