

Violence Suffered by the Main Character in Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reasons Why*

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ABSTRACT

*Violence still often occurs both in the school environment and outside the school. Women have always been the victims of violence perpetrated by men because women are considered inferior beings. Jay Asher's novel *Thirteen Reasons Why* (2017) tells about thirteen reasons why Hannah Baker committed suicide, which were told in a recording. The researcher aimed to analyze the violence that Hannah Baker suffered in this study and the way she was affected by the violent acts using the theory of violence developed by Galtung (1990). The main data were obtained from Jay Asher's novel entitled *Thirteen Reasons Why* in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. After the data had been collected, the researcher started to classify them. The results revealed that Hannah experienced psychological, physical, and sexual violence. She was also treated very badly by people in her surroundings; one of whom even raped her. Thus, in the end she committed suicide because she could not bear the pressure in her life. The readers should comprehend the risks of teen stress and violence by examining the main topic and data, as experienced by Hannah Baker. For future studies, the researcher's suggestion was to use other viewpoints from the book and other theories of violence.*

Keywords: *violence, Thirteen Reasons Why, women's struggle*

INTRODUCTION

Violence is one of the social problems that still occurs today. The issue of violence is endless to discuss, ranging from psychological violence to physical violence to sexual violence, which can have a negative impact on the victim. In general, violence occurs as a result of gender inequality, which includes a series of violent acts committed mainly by men (Wilman, 2013). Moreover, about 30 percent of women resist violence, such as physical or sexual violence, by their partners and 7 percent by non-partners (WHO, 2013).

According to Galtung (1990), Violence is a situation in which humans only have power, and people can solve the violence if they have power. Meanwhile, violence is an attack on a

person's physical or mental integrity that is carried out individually or in groups. Violence not only leaves scars on the human body but also has an impact on mental wounds that are difficult to heal, such as trauma, depression, and even suicide (Galtung, 2013). Violence also often occurs in the school environment, both inside and outside the school, which is currently recognized as a serious global problem.

Thirteen Reasons Why is a novel about suicide, violence, bullying, depression, and sexual assault. This novel was written by an American writer and novelist, Jay Asher. This novel was a story about violence, bullying, and suicide experienced by the main character, Hannah Baker. Furthermore, starting from the negative perspective of Hannah's friends toward her, Hannah's friend considered her a prostitute and was being treated inappropriately. Hannah is considered inferior and gets violent, both directly and indirectly. Thus, one form of indirect violence that Hannah Baker got was a negative perception from her male friend Marcus Cole, who considered her a cheaper person who could be treated casually. Specifically, Hannah asked for a date and made a bet for Marcus. Then, Hannah Baker got raped by her friend Bryce Walker until she committed suicide.

Female characters in the novel experienced all forms of violence perpetrated by men because women's bodies are often considered objects, causing violence both physically, psychologically, and sexually. Galtung's theory of violence states that there are three kinds of violence: direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. While direct violence was visible violence that was manifested in behavior and occurred when one or more people committed acts of physical, sexual, and psychological violence against others (Rodriguez, 2014). Meanwhile, invisible violence, or indirect violence, divides violence into two terms: cultural and structural violence. Furthermore, direct violence was visible violence that occurred in the social environment and was a combination of cultural violence and structural violence. Specifically, cultural violence was difficult to see because it worked by changing the moral color from red, which was wrong, to green, which was right, or yellow, which was acceptable. On the other hand, cultural violence and structural violence blurred reality, making it difficult to see violent acts, or at least not as violence (Galtung, 2009). Therefore, without realizing it, violence often occurred in the surrounding environment, but most of the violence that was seen was often a concern, while on the contrary, violence that was not seen was often not realized by perpetrators of violence.

The researcher analyzed *Thirteen Reasons Why* by Jay Asher using Galtung's theory of violence, which included direct, structural, and cultural violence. Specifically, direct violence was violence that looked physical; psychological violence included verbal and nonverbal violence; and sexual violence. Meanwhile, structural violence in the novel was the invisible violence that occurred in the school environment and social environment and was perpetrated by his friends. Then, cultural violence referred to all aspects of violence that could legitimize direct violence, which meant the ideology of Hannah's friends. This violence also caused Hannah to experience depression, trauma, and suicide. One of the reasons she committed suicide was the impact of the bad treatment of society, especially her male schoolmates, such as sexual harassment, bullying, negative views from his friends, and rape.

Hannah Baker also found it difficult to face violence in Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reasons Why*, which was what this research discussed in this study. The struggles that Hannah Baker experienced were facing violence in society. One of the acts of violence Hannah Baker experienced was the rape that was committed by her male friend, Bryce Walker. Bryce Walker felt innocent and continued his usual activities because he was one of the richest students.

Bryce Walker treated women arbitrarily, especially in sexual matters. As a result of that problem, Hannah Baker became depressed and finally chose to commit suicide. Then, she made a tape containing her confession and the treatment of her friend until she finally chose to commit suicide. As we know, many victims of violence prefer to be silent and do not speak up because it affects their social and mental environment. Therefore, the researcher aimed to build courage in facing women-based violence perpetrated by gender inequality.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study had examined the Galtung Violence Theory. In this study, the researcher used Galtung's theory by analyzing the violence of the main character, Hannah Baker, in *Thirteen Reasons Why*. Moreover, this research analyzed direct, structural, and cultural violence. Violence toward females was one of the phenomena that still happened nowadays. This research aimed to discuss the kinds of violence in the novel *Thirteen Reasons Why* and the struggles of the main character, Hannah Baker, with violence in Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reasons Why*. This research was helped by Galtung's theory of violence analysis, which focused on violence.

In the data source, the researcher's data were in the form of words, phrases, and sentences from the novel. The data was taken from a novel by American writer Jay Asher under the title *Thirteen Reasons Why*. The novel consists of 288 pages. The novel was published in 2007 by the Penguin Group, located in New York. In this novel, there were 13 chapters, each of which was based on the reason why Hannah chose to commit suicide. For the most part, this novel was about Hannah's perspective on everything that happened to her. Specifically, this novel contained many issues that occurred in society, and one of them was violence.

In the data collection, the researcher took some tapes as followed: The first step was to start by reading the novel. It aimed to gain a general understanding of the plot, characters, and their roles in the story. Thus, the second reading was intended to search for and find data by underlining the evidence that was considered significant to the study. The data that was looked for by the researcher was related to the research objectives, i.e., about the kinds of violence, which included direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence; Hannah's struggle against that violence; and the impact of the violence itself.

After all the data had been collected, the next step was classifying the data. In classifying the data, there were several steps taken by the researcher. First, the researcher classified the kinds of violence, which were direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. The researcher classified the types of violence that had been presented before into smaller types. First, direct violence was divided into two types: psychological violence and physical violence. After that, psychological violence comprises verbal and non-verbal violence. Verbal violence consists of labeling, insulting, and manipulating others, while non-verbal violence consists of stalking and social isolation. Then, structural violence explained the structural violence that occurred in educational institutions and cultural violence in the form of social opinion. Second, the researcher was underlying the struggles that were done by Hannah Baker against any kinds of violence, especially in social life. And last, the researcher identified the impact of violence on the main character in the novel. The researcher divided the impact of violence into three types: depression, post-traumatic stress, and suicide.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

The research findings were in the form of Johan Galtung's theory. First, we discussed three types of violence experienced by the main character Hannah Baker in the novel using Galtung's violence theory: direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. The second point was that this chapter also discusses the struggles of Hannah Baker to solve violence in the novel *Thirteen Reasons Why*. And the last was the impact of the violence of the main character in the novel, such as depression, post-traumatic stress, and suicide.

In particular, the researcher explained the violence experienced by the main character, Hannah Baker, in the novel according to the Galtung typology. In this case, the researcher discussed the types of violence according to Galtung's theory, including direct violence, which was divided into psychological and physical, structural violence, and cultural violence. First, direct violence was violence that was seen by both the perpetrator and his actions. Direct violence was divided into two categories: physical, such as rape and sexual assault, and beatings. and psychological, such as insults, bullying, and labeling (Galtung, 1971). In this study, researchers discussed direct violence, including psychological violence (verbal and nonverbal), physical violence, and sexual violence.

The physical violence could be easily identified as the action could be perceived through our objective senses and could be indicated by the rules or the enacted law (Rahayu, 2021). Also, Rahayu (2022) explained another kind of violence, symbolic violence. Symbolic violence is a non-physical form of violence whose cause is the unequal power relations that exist in a social group. Furthermore, a study in Ecuador reported that about twenty-two percent of girls were victims of sexual violence in school environments.

Psychological violence was not easily recognized; the consequences felt by the victim did not leave a visible mark on others. The impact of this violence would cause the victim to feel unsafe and uncomfortable, reducing their self-esteem and dignity. Psychological violence had two types: verbal and non-verbal acts. Verbal violence was an act that was presented by using words, and non-verbal violence was an act that was presented by gestures or signs.

Verbal violence was a form of psychological violence that used language to protect oneself or to vent about actions that had been experienced. Mostly, verbal violence was a form of deliberate action or prank. In this case, verbal violence was a moral crime committed by every individual that led to criminal activity such as bullying and shaming. Then, the researcher came up with some points that were supported by the stated shreds of evidence in the novel.

Labeling, or name-calling, was the act of giving labels from one person to another, where this name-calling would stick and tend to become the identity of the person who got the name-calling. In this case, Hannah Baker received body shaming that earned her the label. Hannah Baker earned the label of the best ass and one of the sexiest women in her school. Because of that, a bad image of her began to form, and many people treated her casually as a joke. She was considered a cheap and easy woman who could be treated as she pleased. Hannah Baker had had a bad image ever since she started a relationship with one of her friends, Justin Folley. To identify the case, we could see the data below.

"I know what you're all thinking. Hannah Baker is a slut" (Asher, 2017, p. 23).

After dating Justin Folley, Hannah got rumors that she was a slut. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word "slut" had several meanings to describe a woman with

dirty, slovenly, or untidy habits and having multiple sexual partners. Rumors built up Hannah Baker's bad image that she was a cheap and easy woman.

"... And since everyone at school already had a perverted image of me after Justin's little number, I was the perfect choice, wasn't I?" (Asher, 2017, p. 41).

Insult was negative behavior that resulted in someone being uncomfortable or hurt and usually occurred repeatedly. Insults may come off as funny jokes, but in truth, they were serious verbal abuse. In this case, Hannah Baker's rumors that she was a prostitute changed her life and made her friends treat her badly. For example, one of his friends, Alex Standall, made a list on a piece of paper that said girls were hot or not hot, and several of his other friends insulted Hannah in class. To identify the case, we could see the data below.

*"I grip my knees tighter. Jackass Jimmy (Asher, 2017, p. 38).
"You idiot, Jackass." (Asher, 2017, p. 38).*

Another insult that Hannah Baker got was when students made fun of her poetry. The poetry that Hannah wrote was very important to her because she really put her soul and mind into it. However, Hannah's school friends did not take her seriously and made a parody of the poem. To identify the case, we could look at the evidence below.

*"Some even wrote parodies of my poem, reading them to me in the hopes of getting under my skin. I saw that. I watched two girls in Mr. Porter's class recite a version before the bell rang" (Asher, 2017, p. 191).
"It was all so stupid and childish and cruel" (Asher, 2017, p. 191).*

Specifically, an insult was a form of verbal abuse that some people didn't realize because the words spoken were not taken seriously. Related to this, Hannah Baker got insulted because of the rumors spread by some of her friends. The rumors built up Hannah's bad image and made her friends treat her badly. Manipulation was a method of mental confusion and emotional exploitation to gain control over the victim. In this case, one of Hannah Baker's friends who helped her catch the stalker was Courtney Crimsen. She was a popular girl at school who was beautiful, smart, and liked by her other friends. Initially, Hannah and Courtney's relationship was fine until they wanted to catch the stalker. However, Courtney spread a bad rumor about Hannah Baker at school: that Hannah had adult toys in her drawer. To identify the case, we could see the data below.

"Our sweet little Miss Crimsen told this guy, and whoever else was standing within earshot, that I've got a few surprises buried in my dresser drawers" (Asher, 2017, p. 114).

Non-verbal violence was violence that had an impact on the soul and emotions of someone without a word or physical interaction. Specifically, nonverbal violence included gazes, gestures, laughs, and actions of the body. Stalking was a repeated threat, which meant acts of violence or harassment against the personal lives of one or more people. Generally, victims of stalking would feel uncomfortable or had their lives disturbed and unsettled.

Bad rumors about Hannah Baker led Tyler to stalk her all the way to Hannah's house. Tyler is one of the student life photographers for the school yearbook. He has plenty of photographic equipment to photograph other students and will include their photos in the

yearbook. Hence, the bad rumors about Hannah Baker intrigued Tyler, who stalked her with the intent of getting some good photos for the yearbook. However, this horrific thing scared Hannah and ruined her privacy at home. As we know, we can see the evidence below.

"And the moment I stepped into my room... Click" (Asher, 2017, p. 80).

"Still, I wasn't dumb enough to change in front of the window. So I sat down on my bed. Click" (Asher, 2017, p. 80).

From the evidence above, we knew that Tyler was stalking Hannah Baker from Hannah's window and taking some pictures. Not only that, Tyler also took some photos that he shouldn't have taken, for example, when Hannah was changing clothes in her room.

Social isolation was the act of cutting someone off from an essential relationship. Peer exclusion or isolation was a subtle form of bullying that often occurred in the social environment and caused psychological effects on the victim. In this case, Hannah Baker got isolated from her school friends. Hannah Baker felt lonely and ignored by her friends at school. After Hannah Baker became close to Justin Foley and spread bad rumors about him, she was treated badly as a group, not just one of her friends at school. She was considered a cheap and easy woman; in fact, she had a bad image at school. In one moment, the entire group treated Hannah Baker badly as she walked over. We could see the evidence below.

"I can still see Justin huddled among his friends at school. I remember Hannah walking by, and the whole group stopped talking. They averted their eyes. And when she passed, they started laughing" (Asher, 2017, pp. 29-30).

Physical violence was physical contact that left scars, wounds, or death on the victim. In this case, the physical abuse that Hannah Baker received was from one of her best friends, Jessica Davis. Their relationship ended after Jessica and Alex broke up, and Alex made a list about Hannah and Jessica to take revenge on her. Because of this, Jessica Davis was angry with Hannah and accused Hannah of causing it all. She slapped Hannah in the face and believed the rumors that Hannah was a prostitute. We could see the proof below.

"She rose up beside her chair—glaring down at me—and swung. So tell me, Jessica, which did you mean to do? Punch me, or scratch me? Because it felt like a little bit of both. Like you couldn't really decide" (Asher, 2017, p. 67).

"That tiny scar you've all seen above my eyebrow, that's the shape of Jessica's fingernail... which I plucked out myself" (Asher, 2017, p. 68).

Sexual harassment was a type of sexual discrimination based on gender. Some of the causes of sexual harassment were male dominance, and often women were considered inferior to men. In this case, Hannah Baker was subjected to several incidents of physical sexual harassment by some of her male friends because she was considered a slut and a cheap woman. Therefore, many of Hannah's school friends treated her casually and badly.

A guy in the local liquor store grabbed Hannah's ass and stated that it was a joke. Moreover, for some people, doing that was considered a joke and not taken seriously. However, touching or grabbing someone without permission was sexual harassment and caused harm to the victim.

"Alex, am I saying your list gave him permission to grab my ass?" "No. I'm saying it gave him an excuse. And an excuse was all this guy needed" (Asher, 2017, p. 52).

Rape was a kind of sexual violence. In fact, most rapes were perpetrated by a man who was known to the victim, such as a friend, classmate, partner, or employer (Bachman & Saltzman, 1995). As though Hannah Baker experienced rape perpetrated by one of her school friends, Bryce. Bryce Walker not only sexually harassed Hannah by grabbing her ass but also raped Hannah Baker at the pool party. We could see the evidence below.

"Your whole hand was back. And when I didn't stop you, you slid your hand across my belly. Your thumb touched the bottom of my bra and your pinky touched the top of my underwear. I turned my head sideways, away from you. And I know I didn't smile" (Asher, 2017, p. 263).

"Your fingers made their way under my bra. But you didn't grab me. Testing the boundaries, I guess. Sliding your thumb along the underside of my breasts" (Asher, 2017, p. 263).

"Best ass in the freshman class." (Asher, 2017, p. 263).

"Bryce, you had to see my jaw clench. You had to see my tears. Does that kind of shit turn you on?" (Asher, 2017, p. 263).

Structural Violence in Educational Institution

Structural violence was violence that occurred because of inequality, especially in the distribution of power. Generally, structural violence was more often seen as psychological violence. According to Johan Galtung, structural violence described social structures such as the economy, politics, law, religion, and culture that could stop individuals, groups, and communities from reaching the power that was controlled by them (Galtung, 1969). Generally, the word violence often contained a physical description, but according to Galtung, violence was a disturbance that could be avoided from fundamental human life or human life disturbance, which reduced the actual level at which a person could fulfill their needs properly (Galtung, 1993).

Talking about violence and education were two things that were contradictory or not relevant. In fact, it was evident that a lot of violence had occurred in educational institutions, whether carried out by teachers, parents, or other students. Violence in the context of education included physical violence such as beatings, fights, delinquency, and fighting teachers; and psychological violence such as cornering or harassing speech, inhibition and neglect of potential, discrimination, pressure, and restriction. In this case, the first conflict was when the characters in the novel got violent in school. Hannah Baker got bad treatment from her friends because of her bad rumor in school. Hannah Baker experienced psychological, physical, and sexual violence that made her decide to commit suicide. The only hope to reverse her decision to commit suicide was to consult with her school counselor, Mr. Porter. The researcher found evidence below.

"I'm giving life one more chance. And this time, I'm getting help. I'm asking for help because I cannot do this alone. I've tried that" (Asher, 2017, p. 269).

"Of course, if you're listening to this, I failed. Or he failed. And if he fails, the deal is sealed" (Asher, 2017, p. 269).

"Only one person stands between you and this collection of audiotapes: Mr. Porter" (Asher, 2017, p. 269).

Actually, the solution that Mr. Porter gave was not what Hannah Baker wanted. Mr. Porter wanted Hannah to forgive or move on from her problems. Generally, when students had

a lot of problems, the school did nothing and wanted its victims to forget about it because they thought about the school's reputation. The school forced its students not to break the law because the school's reputation would be bad. This was one of the forms of invisible violence that occurred in schools because of the power of an institution.

Cultural Violence: Social Opinion

Cultural violence was non-variable and permanent. In other words, cultural violence was the justification for acts of structural violence as well as direct violence. Specifically, the central aspect of violence in culture might not be easy to be seen. For the most part, social opinion was a judgment or estimate of someone or something with respect to their character, attitudes, and views in society. In this case, Hannah Baker got bad rumors about her and made a bad social opinion. In the first, she was dating Justin Foley, and they kissed, but Justin spread a whole story and made bad rumors about her. After that, most of the people in the school thought that she was a slut, cheap, and easy woman because of the rumor, as we could see from the statement below.

"I know what you're all thinking. Hannah Baker is a slut" (Asher, 2017, p. 24).

"Hannah Baker is not, and never was, a slut. Which begs the question, What have you heard? I simply wanted a kiss. I was a freshman girl who had never been kissed. Never. But I liked a boy, he liked me, and I was going to kiss him. That's the story—the whole story right there" (Asher, 2017, p. 24).

Hannah's Struggle Facing Violence

A rumor made most of Hannah's school friends thought that she was a slut, cheap, and easy woman. She had to struggle to face her problems based on her version since they were not common people's ways of thinking and feeling. Hannah Baker, the main character, faced violence in *Thirteen Reasons Why* by Jay Asher. She experienced a lot of violence, both psychological and physical. Mostly, the victims of violence can't speak up because they were not as experienced as Hannah Baker. Hannah Baker can't speak up and was telling her friend about her experience with suicide. Therefore, she made some tapes, and in every tape, there was a story about the reason why she committed suicide. Furthermore, she sent the tapes to her friends, who were the reason she committed suicide, as in the paragraph below.

"I hope you're ready, because I'm about to tell you the story of my life. More specifically, why my life ended. And if you're listening to these tapes, you're one of the reasons why" (Asher, 2017, p. 7).

"Hey! That sounds like a joke. Why would a dead girl lie? Answer: Because she can't stand up" (Asher, 2017, p. 8).

Hannah Baker made tapes because she couldn't speak up about what she experienced. She was always considered a slut and an easy woman, and most of her friends treated her badly. Therefore, those tapes revealed some people who may be the reasons why she committed suicide. Especially a man who treated her sexually violently and treated her badly as he wanted because they thought that Hannah was a slut. Hannah Baker got a lot of bad treatment from her friends, and one of them was raped by Bryce Walker until she completely committed suicide. Although she got bad rumors and bad treatment from her school friends, Hannah never gave up on facing the rumors until the end. The quotation was below.

"Not once had I given in to the reputation, you'd all set for me. Not once. Even though sometimes it was hard. Even though, sometimes, I found myself attracted to someone who only wanted to get with me because of what they'd heard. But I always said no to those people. Always" (Asher, 2017, p. 264).

Moreover, Hannah Baker resolved her problems by trying to find another friend who trusted her after the rumors spread. She always tried until she felt that no one trusted her and all of her friends treated her badly. Therefore, she committed suicide at the end of her life and made a tape to speak up about the reasons why she committed suicide. She spread the tapes to her friends, who were the reason she committed suicide.

Impact of Violence on the Main Character

Depression

After the rumors about her spread, she got a lot of bad treatment from her school friends. Therefore, the feeling was like a loss of interest in her life, especially in her society. She totally thought of suicide after she got sexual harassment from her school friends, as described in the supporting paragraph below.

"And then... well... certain thoughts begin creeping around. Will I ever get control of my life? Will I always be shoved back and pushed around by those I trust?" (Asher, 2017, p. 145).

And at that time, she started to lose interest in her life and could not get control of it. Actually, she always tried to get closer with her friends, but all of them treated her badly. She got the feeling that all of her friends, whom she trusted, would always be shoved back and pushed around her. Totally, she got depressed and cut off her hair, as supported by the supporting paragraph below.

"She got a haircut. In the photo at Monet's, Hannah's hair was long. That's how I always picture it. Even now. But that's not how it was at the end" (Asher, 2017, p. 157).

She got a haircut to express her feelings because of all of her problems. She felt like no one besides her, and all of the people who she trusted always shoved her back. Specifically, she felt alone and lonely, even with her parents.

Post-traumatic Stress

Post-traumatic stress disorder was a mental health condition that may develop after experiencing a shocking, scary, or dangerous event. In this case, Hannah Baker had a lot of bad experiences, which made her traumatized. As though she was stalked by one of her friends, Tyler. He stalked Hannah and took a picture when Hannah was in the room until she got post-traumatic after that event, as described in the supporting paragraph below.

"After your visits, I twisted my blinds shut every night. I locked out the stars and I never saw lightning again. Each night, I simply turned out the lights and went to bed. Why didn't you leave me alone, Tyler? My house. My bedroom. They were supposed to be safe for me. Safe from everything outside. But you were the one who took that away" (Asher, 2017, p. 89).

After Tyler stalked her in her bedroom, she got traumatic with the camera, which took a picture of her in that bedroom. Therefore, she always turned out her lamp and went to bed.

Hannah Baker's bedroom was one place that was supposed to be safe from everything outside and from all of her problems. But after the moment Tyler made it, that place wasn't safe again for her. Hannah was also traumatizing for all of the people who had always trusted her.

Suicide

According to the public health review, the definition of suicide was an act of intentionally terminating one's own life. Suicide attempts had several characteristics, such as being self-initiated, potentially injurious behavior, and the presence of intent to die (Apter A, 2010). In this case, Hannah Baker initiated terminating one's own life, as described in the paragraph below.

"The next day, Marcus, I decided something. I decided to find out how people at school might react if one of the students never came back" (Asher, 2017, p. 145).

Specifically, she thought about suicide and how to kill herself softly. She wanted to end her life without hurting herself because she was afraid. From the quotation above, we knew that Hannah Baker totally committed suicide because of all of her problems and because she always felt lonely. Actually, she needed reasons to believe that she totally committed suicide, as evidenced in the paragraph below.

"You were touching me... but I was using you. I needed you, so I could let go of me, completely" (Asher, 2017, p. 265).

She didn't push Bryce's hand when he raped Hannah Baker because she was totally giving up and completely killing herself. She just needs the reasons why she surely committed suicide. Therefore, she is trying to save herself by visiting her teacher, Mr. Porter, to find the reasons to save her, as described in the paragraph below.

"You want me to move beyond this. It's not a question, Mr. Porter. Don't take it as one. She's thinking out loud. It's not an option because she can't do it. Tell her you're going to help her" (Asher, 2017, p. 278).

"I think there's more we can talk about, Hannah." (Asher, 2017, p. 278).

"No, I think we've figured it out. I need to move on and get over it" (Asher, 2017, p. 279).

She just needed the reasons to save her or the reasons to commit suicide. She always tried to find reasons to save her life, but no one noticed, and she didn't find those reasons to save her life. Instead, she got the reasons, which were that she totally committed suicide. Therefore, after Bryce raped her and she visited Mr. Porter, she totally killed herself.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

Thirteen Reasons Why was the debut novel by Jay Asher about a young adult in 2017. The story about Hannah Baker, a new student who spread Thirteen Reasons Why she committed suicide. The biggest reason she committed suicide was because she received violence from her other school friends after bad rumors about her spread. Moreover, the violence Hannah experienced included psychological violence, physical violence, and sexual violence.

Therefore, using the violence theory by Johan Galtung, the researcher found that the treatment received by the main character in Thirteen Reasons Why was specifically divided

into three parts. Firstly, the findings in this study stated that the main character, Hannah Baker, suffered from violence called direct violence, which broke into psychological violence and physical violence. While psychological violence included verbal violence such as labeling, insulting, and manipulation and non-verbal violence such as stalking and social isolation, the second type of violence described in Galtung's theory in this study was structural violence, which was done by the education institution. In this case, Hannah Baker got some bad treatment from her school friends after rumors about her spread, and she thought about suicide.

Secondly, the problems formulated by the researcher were about Hannah's struggle against violence. Hannah Baker faced violence with the tapes she made after she committed suicide. She spread the tapes about the reasons why she finally committed suicide. The biggest reason for the tapes was violence, which she got after bad rumors about her spread. After the rumors spread, she got some bad treatment from her school friends, such as psychological violence, physical violence, and sexual violence.

The last problem in the study was the impact of violence on the main character, Hannah Baker, as explained in the thirteen reasons why. All of her friends thought that Hannah Baker was a slut, and they treated her badly as a slut. Hannah always tried to make a relationship with some people, but it didn't go as expected. She always got bad treatment, which made her depressed. She was also traumatized by the treatment of her school friends, such as sexual harassment, stalking, and grabbing. She felt alone and lonely because of all her problems until she finally committed suicide after she was raped by Bryce Walker, one of her school friends.

This research still had shortcomings, so it could be an opportunity to be developed by further researchers. Therefore, the researcher suggested that the next researcher used another perspective from the novel's characters. It was believed that it would help strengthen Hannah Baker's attitude. The researcher provided recommendations for the next researchers to identify elements of violence in this novel based on other theories, so it would raise diverse topics. In addition, the researcher hoped that the research on violence and its effect on the *Thirteen Reasons Why* novel could be a reference for future researchers.

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