CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS

This chapter will discuss the analysis of the data based on the theories that has been explained in previous chapter. The data are taken from Rachel Sontag's memoir book, *House Rules*. There will be two parts of discussion in this data analyzing. The first part will discuss the forms of Child abuse experienced by Rachel Sontag from her parents. The second part will discuss effect of child abuse to Rachel's behavior and characteristic.

3.1. Rachel Sontag's Abuse Experience During Her Childhood

As the oldest daughter of Sontag's family, Rachel gets abusive treatment from her parents. In *House Rules*, she delivers her experience of getting psychological abuse from her father and physical abuse from her mother. Her father abuses her the most but Rachel does not know the reason why she gets it. Rachel always wanders whether it comes from something she has that makes her father do the abuse to her because she is the only one who gets it rather than er sister, Jenny who almost never gets their father's attention or it is from himself.

Distinct from her father, her mother abuses her because of her manic depression disorder. She can lose her self-control and does not recognize anyone around her. If she gets angry of something and cannot control herself, she will release her anger by attacking someone and Rachel has got those attacks because she gets along with her when it happens. The forms of abuse that Rachel gets will be explained in the following discussion:

3.1.1. Physical Abuse

As has been explained before, Rachel gets Physical abuse from her mother who has manic depressive disorder. Manic depressive disorder – also known as bipolar disorder – is a brain disorder that cause unusual shifts in a person's mood, energy and ability to function. Different from the normal ups and downs that everyone goes through, the symptoms of bipolar disorder are severe. They can result in damage relationship, poor job or school performance, and even suicide (Sontag 55).

Rachel knows that her mother has this disorder when she starts to be suspicious with her mother body's weight which becomes more fattening than before only in couple of weeks. She also does not show any kind of facial expression of what happen around her and moves around like a zombie. She only says that she is very tired because of weather changing but Rachel feels that there is something wrong with her. Therefore, she looks for the answer by digging through her mother's dresser drawer and finds a bottle of pills.

The pills were small and white, like aspirin. I found them in her purse. I spilled a couple into the palm of my hand and held them close to my nose, but they had no smell. I wrote down the information on the label.

Lithium: to be taken twice a day, in the morning and at night; to be swallowed whole, not crushed, broken, or chewed; not to be discontinued unless instructed by doctor. The instructing doctor was *Dr. Stephan Sontag* (Sontag 54).

After finding the pills, Rachel shows it to her sister, Jenny, and they looking for the medicine description through their father's medical encyclopedias.

They find out that Lithium is kind of medicine that used to treat the manic episodes of bipolar disorder, symptoms include hyperactivity, rushed speech, poor judgment, reduced need for sleep, aggression, anger. It also helps to prevent or lessen the intensity of manic episodes (Sontag 55). The shocking thing is that the medicine is instructed by her own father which means that her father knows her mother's condition but never tell them.

During her childhood, Rachel becomes the object of anger release by her mother even though it is done under herself lose control. Mrs. Sontag is stressed with all treatments done by her husband including gives her the drug that slowly changes her behavior and the ability to respond something around her. However, she never be able to express her feeling to him because she is depended with him for having "normal-look" family. Therefore, she releases her anger when she is stressed by the situation around her to Rachel through physical harassment.

3.1.1.1. Choking

Rachel gets her first physical abuse by her mother in one night after she has debate with her father because she wears her mother vest to go to school. The problem is getting bigger as her father starts to say in sarcastic words to her. He also said that she try to control her mother because she wears her mother's clothes and calls her as an actress when she seemed about to cry. Rachel is very mad until she randomly says that what her father does to her makes her want to die but her mother suddenly says it to her father. Her mother gets influence from the tense situation between Rachel and her father and she feels angry.

"Well, then we'll have to take you to the hospital."

"Let's do it," I said, liking the thought of being anywhere other than there.

Dad returned with a glass of orange juice and sat back down on the couch. Mom, not in the voice of concern that she had exercised moments earlier but rather matter-of-fact, said, "Steve, Rachel feels that she needs help."

He drained the glass in one gulp. "If you're planning on killing yourself, Rachel, you better hold off until you've taken care of business." (Sontag 69-70).

Her mother really takes her to the hospital at that night. At the way to the hospital, her mother starts to lose her self-control and drive the car crazily. Rachel is panic and afraid they may get an accident and yells at her mother. She becomes angrier and suddenly stops the car. Rachel immediately gets out of the car but her mother follows and attacks her.

She sat with both hands on the steering wheel. Then she made a fist with her right hand and stuck that entire fist in her mouth. I opened the car door and ran down the block as fast as I could, hoping I would fall and break my face. Mom got out of the car, came flying behind me. She grabbed my coat and tackled me down to the snow-covered lawn between our house and the neighbor's. We struggled for a while, our hearts racing. Her face was in mine (Sontag 74).

By leaning on the snow, her mother almost to choke her. She is definitely unconscious what she does. Rachel sees that her mother becomes another person at that time. She tries to fight by kicking her but her mother is stronger. Rachel feels sore from the cold and the pressure of her mother's body. She is pressed on the snow with her mother sits on her and presses her shoulder so she cannot attacks her back.

Mom pressed her hands into my shoulders, pinned me down so that my head lay on the snow. I squirmed from underneath her, trying to get away. She pushed her hands harder into me, her breath circling the air and her lips dampening with saliva. With her right hand she cupped her fingers loosely around my throat and laughed. But it was not the laughter of amusement. The noise was deep and pained. She leaned in closer to my face and shook her wavy brown hair with all she had until the hairs on her head were tickling my nose. I lifted up my leg and kicked her in the ass with my knee (Sontag 75).

3.1.1.2. Smacking

At another time, she gets attacks by her mother again. It happens when her mother plans to get divorce with her mother. After the divorce paper comes and received by her father, Rachel who just comes from Hebrew school suddenly gets attack by her. She is mad because her husband going crazy to her and when she hears Rachel listens a massage from answering machine, she cannot hold herself to come over to her and release her anger by attacks her. She slams Rachel onto the kitchen floor and sits upon her. She presses her hands to Rachel's shoulders. She chokes her until Rachel cannot breath.

She tightened her hands around my neck. It was hard to breathe. Jenny was standing behind Mom, grabbing her shoulders. "Get off her, Mom. Get the hell off her. I'm calling the police." (Sontag 145).

3.1.2. Psychological/ Emotional Abuse

Rachel Sontag also gets psychological abuse from her father in the form of verbal harassment and several treatments that pressure her psychological condition. With his perfectionist, strict and possessive personality, Rachel's father wants to make his children, especially Rachel to become "perfect" in attitudes,

behaviors and education. However, the way he educates them is supposed to be in wrong way where he often speaks in sarcastic, cruel and intimidate to them.

Instead of her sister – Jenny – Rachel is the one who gets the abuse the most while Jenny is almost being "invisible" to her father; even though she does a mistake, she just only gets her father's silence.

It is very different from what happen to Rachel when she has a mistake. Her father seems to consider Rachel as "the wrong one" every time Sontag's family have problem. She will get several kinds of verbal harassment and treatments that make her feels very stressed emotionally. The condition becomes more terrible because there is no one who supports her or stops her father's treatment to her even her mother only can be quite and do nothing.

3.1.2.1. Rejecting

The first form of psychological abuse that Rachel gets is rejecting.

Rejecting acts toward children can influence their emotion development, for instance, they may lose being loved feeling by parents and closets people. They also can lose their self-confidence to have interaction with other people and the most serious damage is they getting afraid or even trauma with society. A child who gets rejecting acts from his/ her parents or other caregivers may feel that they do not want his/ her presence to be a part of them. Some acts that indicate to rejecting a child are harsh criticism, refusing love, labeling, belittling, humiliating, screaming or swearing and others.

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"So what are you doing here?"
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I looked at my shoes.

In *House Rules*, Rachel gets various rejecting acts from her father, the only person who does it to her. In quotation above, her father critics her harshly for doing something wrong that he sees as a mistake. It is happen when Rachel was 13 years old. She and her mother are almost got a car accident in the way they go to band practice. After the police come, her mother asks her to get her father because their spot is not far from their house. Rachel goes to get her father and tell what was happen, but her father blames her for leaving the scene of accident. Even though Rachel tell him that the police was came, her father still critics her by saying sarcastic words and stressing his tone in order to remind her that she is wrong.

Another harsh criticism that her father does to her is when they are in a trip to France. Rachel is responsible to hold her family tickets and passports. When she still holds the tickets and does not put it in her pack, her father starts to critics

[&]quot;What do you mean?"

[&]quot;What do you mean, what do I mean? What are you doing leaving the scene of the accident?"

[&]quot;I came to tell you."

[&]quot;You don't run away from the scene of a crime. You just don't!"

[&]quot;Dad, the cops are there."

[&]quot;You don't do that."

[&]quot;Okay."

[&]quot;No. It's not okay. You just don't."

[&]quot;It was a block away."

[&]quot;You don't get it. You really don't get it. You LEFT the scene of a crime."

[&]quot;I was told to come get you."

[&]quot;Just turned your back and walked away."

[&]quot;That's really, really stupid, Rachel." (Sontag 12).

her by saying how she can be trusted to hold the tickets and passports. Her father stress his words to intimidate her and answer her statements in sarcastic way about how confidence she is to just hold the tickets in her hands instead of putting them in her bag. Her father makes the problem become bigger to put Rachel as the mistake one and even he said silly comments that she does it on purpose for being looking cool to hold all the tickets and passports by hands. He really loves to speak sarcastic words and answer Rachel's question with another question to intimidate her.

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"You're that confident you won't lose them?"
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[&]quot;I'll put them away, Dad. Just give me a second."

[&]quot;Give me a second? Did you tell me to give you a second?

You're holding three other lives in your hands."

[&]quot;Do you want to hold them?" I asked.

[&]quot;Didn't I give them to you?"

[&]quot;Yes?"

[&]quot;You don't trust yourself?"

[&]quot;No. I do."

[&]quot;You trust yourself holding on to all of our passports and tickets?"

[&]quot;Yes."

[&]quot;It isn't just your ticket you're responsible for."

[&]quot;I know that."

[&]quot;Then why are you still holding them?" Dad's voice was getting louder. He turned away from the driver, whom he'd been engaging in conversation about his travels through North Africa.

[&]quot;Ellen, do you see what's happening here? Rachel's so confident, that she's going to *hold* our identities in her *hands*, our lives. She's willing to put our entire vacation at stake."

Dad turned to me. "I got everyone a fanny pack for a reason," he said. "Are you concerned about looking cool?"

I said no, I was not concerned about looking cool, though this was not the case. I was fourteen and very concerned with how I looked.

[&]quot;You afraid that people won't like you?"

[&]quot;That's not it."

[&]quot;So terrified that no one will like you?" Dad said (Sontag 20).

Rachel is also accused by her father. He often distrusts her even though Rachel has repeated in many times to explain that she does not do what her father accused to her. He even accuses her as a liar, manipulator and an actress who is really professional in bat out. Even though Rachel gets help to explain the real situation, but her father still accuses her.

Rachel ever got accused by her father for making her grandmother's condition getting worse. Her father accuses her that she talks bad things about him to her grandmother who is sick so it influences to her condition and she becomes comma. Rachel denies that because she never talks about him to her grandmother and she does not make her condition getting worse. She really loves her grandmother and they are very close. She gets love and support from her grandmother and also she teaches her piano.

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"Tell me what you talked about," Dad said.
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[&]quot;School and stuff," I said.

[&]quot;What kind of stuff?"

[&]quot;Play auditions."

[&]quot;Play auditions," he said, smiling, as if the suggestion was somewhat comic. "You talked about me, Rachel."

[&]quot;No. I didn't."

[&]quot;To my own mother?"

[&]quot;We didn't talk about you, Dad." (Sontag 32).

[&]quot;She's sick and weak. Are you trying to kill her?"

[&]quot;C'mon, Dad."

[&]quot;I hold you responsible, Rachel."

[&]quot;Steve, she *is* quite sick," Mom said.

[&]quot;She's upset," he said. "Rachel's upset her."

[&]quot;We did not talk about you, Dad."

[&]quot;Negligent and selfish, telling my mother bad things about me. My mother! Makes me wonder what you say to my brother!" (Sontag 33).

Besides got accused because of her grandmother's condition, she also ever got accused as a manipulator. It is happen when she wears her mother vest to go to school. Even though her mother helps her by saying that it is her who lend Rachel the vest, her father still accuses her trying to control her mother. He says many accusations until she is about to cry in front of her parents because all of the accusation really hurts her. But, her father still continues to accuses her even calls her an actress and her tears is a part of her show.

"Why, Ellen? When we so clearly have a rule? You and Rachel are not to share clothing. You've got to learn your place or she's gonna walk all over you." (Sontag 62)

"You did more than make a mistake. You gave Rachel permission to play your part. She has way too much power in this house, way too much control over you." (63).

"A fraud," he said, offering up the word like it was something we'd all been racking our brains for. "That's what you are. All your attempts to portray yourself as a victim of abuse. To your guidance counselor and your grandmother, to Mommy. Mommy, who's too weak to see that you're manipulating your way between us, who do you think you are?" (66).

"You've built a fraudulent little acting career for yourself." (66).

"Are you going to cry for us, Rachel? Are you putting on a little show?" (66).

Her father even accuses her as the one who manipulates her mother to leaving him when she submits divorce paper to him.

"You think you can manipulate your way between Mommy and me?"
"No," I said.

"Cause you can't get away with it. You're not going to be able to brainwash your mother anymore." (150).

"The way she works you into believing her lies, Ellen. The way she controls your every move. She's watching you very closely, Ellen. And she's getting to you. She knows your weaknesses. She'll kick you when you're down. Rachel's like Saddam. And you are like the Kurds, Ellen. You're stuck. You don't know where to go next." (150).

Her father also does labeling to her. The first labeling of Mr. Sontag to her is when Rachel is 14 years old and at their family trip to France. She adjusts her hair with bangs almost cover her eyes. Her father is really mad and starts to say harsh critics to her. As an adolescent, Rachel gets sensitive feeling especially when someone comments her appearance. Rachel and her father have debate and it ends up with Rachel who has to give up to her father. She has to cut her hair. Besides harsh critics by saying that Rachel looks like a cheap girl with her hair style, her father also labeling her when they have debate. Labeling to children is dangerous because it can influence their psychological mental development.

"Because you have nothing to yell about. You're fourteen years old and in Paris. You know how old I was when I left Chicago for the first time? Eighteen years old, Rachel, before I left the country. And here you are, in Paris, walking around with hair in your eyes and your shoes untied, looking cheap because you think that people will like you a little bit more. Am I right?"

"I'm thirteen, Dad."

"I used to know girls like you," he said. "Girls who hated themselves." (Sontag 25).

Another labeling that her father does to her is when Rachel has a role to play in a school theater performance. After picking her up from the rehearsal, her

father sees that Rachel wears lipstick at that day. However, instead of saying that he does not like to see Rachel wears lipstick, he prefer to say it implicitly with harsh comments. Her father also threatens her that she will get slap.

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"There's a girl who hates herself inside."

"That's a little much, Dad."

"That's a little much? That's nothing. I've seen you before with that stuff on your lips and you know what you look like?"

"A circus clown?" I volunteered.

Jenny retreated into laughter.

"A prostitute," he said.

I considered this for a moment.

"That's right," he said. "A hooker."

"Maybe you just don't like the color," I said. "Maybe something more subdued. A coral or a mauve, something in that family."

"Do you want to get slapped?"
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"No," I said (Sontag 39).

The worst labeling that Rachel gets from her father is when her parents are going to divorce. Her mother is the one who wants to get divorce from her father because she cannot hold all her husband treatments anymore. When the divorce paper comes, Rachel is called by her parents to meet them at the living room. At first, Rachel thinks that as the oldest daughter her parents want to discuss it with her, but her father accuses her as the one who manipulate her mother to leave him. Her father does not believe her even though she tells the truth and keeps blame her. He calls Rachel as the liar and cheater

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"In that case, can I go to bed?" I asked.

"No, no," Dad said. "We're just beginning. Tell me now. Did you know about the divorce?"

"No," I said. "I told you."

"You're a liar."

"I didn't know about the papers, Dad."

"And a cheat." (Sontag 153).
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Her father also forces her to write confession in a paper. He orders her to confess who she is by a dozen of bad names that not properly can be said to a child. Her father releases her anger from getting the divorce paper to Rachel and verbally bullies her.

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"Say it."
I repeated after him.

"I'm," he said, "say it in a full sentence."

"I'm a selfish, rotten, worthless brat." (Sontag 155).

"Scum," Dad continued. "You, Rachel, are the scum of the earth." (155)

"You are a dirty worm," Dad continued. "As low as they go." (156).

"You are a traitor." (156).

"Deplorable, contemptible, degenerate, perverted." (157).

"Shameful, shameless, revolting, detestable," he continued (157).
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From the data above, Rachel's father verbally bullies her. He speaks to her harshly to show how he hates her behaviors instead of giving her advices in good way. Rejecting a child can give damage to his/her mental development because he/ she will feel that he/she is unwanted by people around him/her. It is also happen to Rachel where her father clearly says that he rejects her as his child and regrets to have her to be a part of their family. Moreover, he also says that he wish Rachel never be born. He says it in couple of time.

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"I'm ashamed to say you're my daughter, disgusted and ashamed," he said, "and Mommy, too." (Sontag 66).
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"I don't want a daughter like you," he said.
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But Dad had one last thing. "I want you to hear this, to really understand this."

[&]quot;No, sir."

[&]quot;I have no respect for you." (Sontag 157).

He shook his head like it hurt him to say it, like he didn't want to say it, but I had forced him to come to this place and now he couldn't go back.

"I wish you were never born." (Sontag 158).

Other rejecting act that Rachel gets is swearing done by her mother. Her mother who has bipolar disorder swears at her in several times. She does it because she is mad and cannot control herself. Actually, her mother is not angry with Rachel, but her father. However, she cannot do it to him so under her lose control she releases her anger to Rachel. Her mother yells and swears after Rachel and her father debating and she drives her to the hospital as Rachel frustratingly said that she wants to go there. Her mother is stressed with the tense between Rachel and her father and it makes her angry.

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"You littah fuckin' bitch," she said. "You fuckin' littah bitch." She turned the steering wheel to the left. "What the hell, Mom? What are you yelling at me for?" The front tire hit the curb. "Stop it!" I yelled. "Shut up, Rachel", (Sontag 73).
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3.1.2.2. Isolating

The second form of psychological abuse that Rachel gets from her father is isolating. In *House Rules*, Sontag's family has written rules taped in their living room that has to be obedient by all of family member including children activities in the house. The rules are very detail and complex covered all that have to do and obedient by children. With the possessive personality of her father, Rachel is limited to do activities outside of house except for school, extracurricular schedule

or another urgent activity. Rachel and Jenny will be punished if they home late even if it is only in few minutes. There is no toleration for anything.

Isolating to children may includes prohibition for children to do certain activities outside of house or not supporting children's hobbies and activities they interested in. Rachel gets isolation treatment from her father in the form of prohibition and limitation to have social interaction with her peers. Her father also give her curfew and allow her to sleep over at her friend's house only once in a month.

The first isolating to Rachel is limitation to do outdoor activities except for school and certain extracurricular. She is allowed to go out if she has specific need and required with specific clear reason. Her father is really strict about the curfew and she does not allowed to go out if she has unfinished homework. This act is limited Rachel to develop either her individual and social ability as a human. Rachel rarely interacts with other people. She also does not have many friends and only close to her cousins. Her father breaks Rachel's right to get interaction with other people and her peers.

My time at the library was limited. I was only allowed to go when I had a specific project that required research. Always, Dad requested an outline of how I would use my "unmonitored" time at the library. It was this unmonitored time that would ruin me, Dad was convinced (Sontag 8).

Besides limiting her interaction with other people, Rachel's father also limits her participation in School Theater extracurricular. Rachel is very interested with acting and has much participation in play auditions. She never gives up even

though getting rejected many times. Once, she is accepted to join in her school musical and has to exercise intensively after school hour ended but her father does not allow her. Her father limits her individual freedom to develop her creativity and interest in acting. Limiting children to develop their interest is including in children rights violation. Children may not be able to develop their skill and passion of something.

Dad wasn't happy about the arrangement. He'd worked hard coming up with a working set of household rules, which would have to be amended if I was in the musical. After a few long nights of negotiations, he gave in. I had Mom to thank. She fought fiercely for me, highlighting the importance of extracurricular activities: how they'd been proven to help kids focus on their schoolwork, how things like this would make a difference when I applied for college. (Sontag 38).

Rachel is also limited to have interaction with her peers. After she has performance as a tree in her school musical, her friends want to congratulate her by held a party for her. Rachel is very happy and gives her deal to drive downtown to a restaurant. She calls her parents to permit them for a later curfew. Her father does not allow her but Rachel does not hear them. Her parents decide to pick her up because her father does not give toleration for home late after her curfew. Rachel is mad and because she is embarrassed in front of her friend but her father says that they are not even her friends.

"Why'd you have to embarrass me in front of my friends?" I asked when we were almost home.

"Did you hear what she said Ellen? 'In-front-of-my-friends!" Dad parked the car. The engine stopped rumbling and all of a sudden our voices sounded very loud.

"They're not your friends, Rachel. Didn't you see them laughing at you? It was all over their faces. Those people don't

even like you." (Sontag 43).

3.1.2.3. Ignoring

The third form of psychological abuse that experienced by Rachel is ignoring. She gets ignored by her mother when she just comes after school but she cannot get in the house because she forgets her keys. Actually her mother knows that Rachel is outside and had knocked the window and ring the bell but she ignore it. She lets Rachel colds outside for hours in the winter.

"I bet you won't forget your keys again," Dad said, passing me the bread then pulling back the plate when I tried to grab a piece. He passed it again, I grabbed, and he pulled it away. He smiled. I smiled. It was a peace offering. I'd been forgiven. And whether or not he cared, I had forgiven Dad. It was an old-fashioned attempt to teach me a lesson; I expected this from him. But Mom I couldn't forgive. She'd left me outside in the cold (Sontag 54).

Even though Rachel Sontag does not get trauma because of Child Abuse she get but it still influence to her either in her behavior or personality. Rachel may does not rebel to her parents by doing some acts such as running away from her house or yelling at her parents. However, she quietly searching for release from her anger of what she feels during getting abuse from her parents without their knowing.

3.2.1. Jealous Feeling

The first effect of psychological abuse toward Rachel is jealous feeling. As the previous explanation, Rachel is the only one who gets the abuse from her parents. Even though Sontag's family has two daughters but she is the only one

daughter who gets all the abuse treatments either from her father or mother. Her sister Jenny tends to look "invisible" where she is almost never get harsh critics or humiliation from her father. Despite she is the youngest daughter, it seems like their parents only blame Rachel for everything wrong that happen in their family. Rachel also becomes the only daughter who gets concern from her parents for all of her behaviors. Even though Jenny ever do a mistake, her father usually just let it go but give her his silent.

Rachel's jealousy to her sister Jenny makes her wants to do something where her sister can get their father's anger. At their trip to Europe, Rachel and Jenny are responsible for each to hold tickets and maps. Jenny who is little bit improper accidentally loses the maps. Actually, Rachel knows it when Jenny leaves the maps under her seat before they leave the airport, but she let it go and does not tell anyone. She wants Jenny get their father's anger for being irresponsible and feel the same way with her.

Only once, halfway down the aisle, did I think of mentioning those maps, but instead I let Jenny walk away, feeling sick and delighted by her stupidity, "negligence" as Dad liked to call it. I grabbed Mom's hand, my walk turning into a gallop, as we made our way off the plane (Sontag 21).

Rachel is also jealous with her friend, Nathalie. She is envy with her for being a father who is full of love and really loves her. She wants to have a figure of father as the same as like Nathalie's father who will kiss her before she sleep, showing love for his daughter, always support her and give her nice advice.

Rachel also hate Nathalie's attitude to her father where she seems to be bored with

how her father treat her. She really wish for being treated in the same way by her father with full of love; something that will never she has.

I was sorry. I felt disgusted with myself. Not just for being sick but for being jealous. Angry with Nathalie for taking her ability to tell her father the truth for granted. I was jealous of her comfort. Maybe she wasn't rewarded, but she didn't get punished, either. How easy she had it. The truth was expected of her (Sontag 49).

And, for a moment, I hated her fiercely for not knowing how badly I felt inside. How lucky she was that she could roll her eyes when her father said, "I love you, Tata." I hated her for not having the same desire to get into the car with those boys and take off, for not understanding how sunken it felt to have nothing to lose (Sontag 50).

3.2.2. Personality Change

Child abuse also gives influence to Rachel's personality. She becomes a little bit introverts in front of new people she meets. She limits herself and does not let other people know many things about her. When she joins at a summer camp, she meets some new friends and greets them happily. She enjoys hearing her new friends' story and experience but she does not tell her own. One night at circle conversation, one of her friend stands up and delivers her concern about Rachel. Her friend said that there is something off with her that makes her difficult to begin friendship with her. Rachel never tells about her life or experience to others at summer camp. She is afraid to tell her own story include about her family and cannot trust her new friends.

Saying she knew there was more, that we all had our weaknesses, and in fact everyone had been picked on a bit in the group except for me, and she couldn't really explain it but there

WAS something in me that wasn't coming out. And then others were agreeing, chiming in with their own theories. Maybe I didn't know how to trust them. Maybe I was so interested in other people's lives and stories because I couldn't talk about my own. I continued to slip away, eyes still fixed in my lap, and then I heard the girl say, "Don't get me wrong, I love Rachel, I just don't know how to reach her." (Sontag 36).

3.2.3. Stress

With all the treatments she gets in the house, Rachel feels very stressed and get depression that lead her to the thinking of run away from her house. She thinks of that all the time. She talks what she wants to her school counselor. She also talks about what happen to their family to couple of people, include her uncle. She does it because she does not know what should she do and wish for other people helps.

"So you think about leaving?"

"All the time," I admitted. "But I won't."

I pictured Dad stewing around the hospital with his stethoscope dangling over his chest, contemplating my suicide plans (Sontag 80).

"Let's talk about you," she said. "Are things getting worse?" I tilted back in the chair. "My mom's so out of it, she's like another child, and I hate being near him. I really do. But I'd never do that, I just wouldn't. I like life."

"Do you talk to anyone besides me?" she asked. "About what's happening at home?"

"A couple people."

Uncle Arthur had tried to get us into counseling. Mom would call Arthur and he would drive to our house, almost always with Cousin Debby in tow. Arthur was a social worker and knew several professionals he could recommend. He said he could introduce us to someone who specialized in parent/child relations (Sontag 80).

Rachel also searches for release of her anger by joining Tae Kwon Do. She uses it as psychological escape from home because she can go out from home without any argument from her father. By Tae Kwon Do, she can physically release her emotional anger from what she feels because of child abuse she experiences in the house. It shows how she actually feels very angry and want to rebel from the abuse she gets but she cannot do it.

Tae Kwon Do was the one activity Dad granted me without argument, perhaps because Uncle Arthur picked me up and brought me home. No one seemed to guess that thoughts of Dad inspired my fierce sparring and board-breaking, that Tae Kwon Do was my physical release, my psychological escape from home, the only thing that drained the anger from my body. (Sontag 34).

3.2.4. Behavioral Change

The abuse also gives the influence to her behavior. She begins to do some bad behaviors as her release. She does it quietly without her parents knowing. The reason why she does such behaviors is as her protest form or emotional release of what she feels during the abusive treatments she gets. Rachel who is actually an obedient girl starts to change behaviorally by doing some behaviors that still illegal for her age.

Rachel starts to consume alcohol when she is in senior high school. It is happen when she is at sleep over night in her friend's house. When they pass through in a street, two boys in a car offer them drink. Rachel who is very interested in having drink thinks that this is her only change to get something new in her life, where she is free outside of her house. All the stress that she gets

makes her want to try everything that seems to be impossible for her if she is in the house. She is drunk at her first time having a drink where she drinks more than two glass of whiskey. She is not only drink, but also smoke a cigarette.

The boys joined us at a booth inside Bennigan's, where we passed the flask back and forth underneath the table. There was some talking, but I don't remember what was said. It was my first time getting drunk, and even then I was nostalgic about first times, imagining how I might describe this night years after it had passed, irritated that Nathalie wouldn't just let herself go.

"Why'd you drink all that tonight?" Nathalie asked later, as we climbed into her bed.

I closed my eyes. Colors erupted from blackness. "Because I could." (Sontag 48).

She is not only had a drink at her school age, but also consumes drugs called Acid. Acid or also known as LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide) is a psychedelic drug known for its psychological effects. It is involved in hallucinogenic drug where the consumer of this drug may feel include altered awareness of the surroundings, perception, and feelings as well as sensations and images that seem real though they are not (en.wikipedia.com). She uses this drug at her last year of senior high school after the death of her grandmother.

The reason why she uses this drug is her depression about being home. All that she wants to do is get out of that house as soon as possible and it can be happen if she enters to college that far away from her house. However, the problem is her father. He only will pay her intuition fee if she enters to a women college. Even though she gets a scholarship at Simmons in Boston, her father does not allow her because he thinks that Rachel will be able to control herself in a city.

I was not so inclined toward drinking, parties, or boys, but there was something else about acid that made me choose it over and over again. Acid made me feel fragile and minuscule. Acid let me feel like a visitor in a world that could barely even see me; my only responsibility was to preserve my sanity, to control my thoughts and emotions (Sontag 172-173).

Senior year, I made myself invisible. I dropped small enough doses of acid to keep me at a distance from everything around me. Acid distorted and enhanced and confused my concept of reality to such a degree that I could spend full days sitting at the kitchen table saying nothing. And that was where I sat. At the kitchen table, enjoying a bowl of oatmeal with Dad, reading the Sunday paper, quietly filling out college applications for women's schools (Sontag 179).

3.2. Rachel Sontag's World View of Child abuse in House Rules

The world view of this memoir book can be revealed by how problematic Rachel faces the social condition in her society. Rachel shares her experience and her thought about child abuse in her memoir book. She delivers to the readers how terrible the child abuse she gets by her own parents and the effects of it influence her. Child abuse brings give her bad influence and she has done bad behaviors during her childhood.

The first time when she realize that she gets different treatment from her parents than her sister has give her thinking that her parents abuse her. She knows that she is a victim of abuse done by parents and even she tries to look for know the reason why she gets it. She begins to ask herself if she has done something wrong that her parents don not like and abuse her as the punishment. However, she does not find the reason why she gets abuse from her parents.

By this opinion, Rachel concludes that she gets the abuse treatments without any reason because as long as her observation she never do bad behavior that can be the reason for her to get abuse even her closest people around her think the same thing. Her school counselor said that there is something wrong with her father that make him treats her like that and she even helps her to get the solution for her problem. She gets helps to get out of her house and stay in a child institution to decrease her intention doing interaction with her father.

The structure of this memoir book shows about child abuse that Rachel experience during her childhood. Rachel writes her experience that may represents other children in the same time who get the same experience that is get abuse from their own parents. Child abuse becomes one of social problem in society that takes children as the victim. The abuse becomes more terrible because it has done by the closest people of the children such as parents or other family member.

Rachel's World view of this memoir book is the wrong side of child abuse done by parents to their own children. Even though many people think that parents can do some harsh treatment to their children to discipline them, but it still wrong to do. Children who should get love and protection from any danger from their parents but they even get the danger from their closest people; people where they lean on in this world because they still weak to stand alone in this world. Children abuse can give bad impact to the children and without people know it can influence them until they grow up. Rachel delivers to the readers her own experience getting the abuse and she clearly give them the evidence about how terrible the abuse she gets until lead her to do some bad behaviors since early.

Rachel also tells the readers how she has to live under stress and afraid feeling because of the abuse treatment. She represents other children at the whole of the world that they also feel the same feeling when they get abuse from their parents.

Rachel also represent in her memoir book children's hope for love and protection that should they get from their closest people. Parents who should educate them well because their treatment to their children will influence their development either in emotionally or behaviorally that will they bring until they become adult. She gives a world view to the readers especially parents to treat their children properly. Parents should do good parenting to their children because they are the new generation of human being. All treatments they get will influence their future either individually of socially.