

SEXUAL HARASSMENT PORTRAYED IN *GIRL WITH A PEARL EARRING* NOVEL BY TRACY CHEVALIER

THESIS



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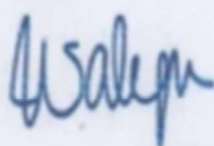
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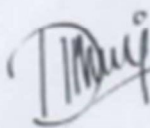
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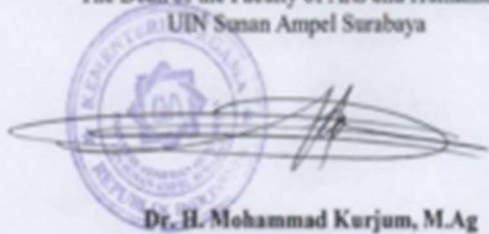
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ABSTRACT

Mas, H. A. (2022). *Sexual Harassment Portrayed in Girl with a Pearl Earring Novel by Tracy Chevalier*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M. Hum.

Keywords: sexual harassment, psychological effects, psychological criticism

This research aims to analyze the sexual harassment portrayed in *Girl with a Pearl Earring* novel, focusing on the life of the main character, Griet. Three problems have been discussed in this thesis, namely (1) how sexual harassment is portrayed in *Girl with a Pearl Earring* by Tracy Chevalier, (2) how sexual harassment affects Griet's psychological state, and (3) how Griet deals with the sexual harassment that happened to her.

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach and applied new criticism and psychological criticism to reveal the answer to the problems of the study. McCann's description of the types of sexual harassment helps portray the story's issue. In addition, psychological criticism is used to analyze the effects of sexual harassment on the character's mental health. Then this study also reveals the steps taken by the main character in dealing with sexual harassment that occurs in her life.

This research reveals three types of sexual harassment described in the novel: verbal, non-verbal, and physical. Of these types, Griet experienced sexual harassment in the form of requests that led to sexuality, disturbing gaze, and unwanted touching on her body. As a result, the harassment affected Griet psychologically in her being quiet, depression, fear, and anxiety, experiencing daydreaming, and feeling shame and inferiority. However, all of that did not make her to giving up on the sexual harassment that occurred. She always tried to deal with it by refusing the sexual advances from the perpetrator, getting help from other people, and avoiding the perpetrator by going away. Therefore, it can be concluded that all forms of sexual harassment negatively affect the physical and psychological health of the victim. Women should fight against harassment and get protection and security wherever it is.

ABSTRAK

Mas, H.A. (2022). *Pelecehan Seksual Digambarkan dalam Novel Girl with a Pearl Earring Oleh Tracy Chevalier*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum.
Kata kunci: pelecehan seksual, efek psikologis, kritik psikologis

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelecehan seksual yang digambarkan dalam novel *Girl with a Pearl Earring* yang berfokus pada kehidupan karakter utama, Griet. Ada tiga masalah yang dibahas dalam tesis ini, yaitu (1) bagaimana pelecehan seksual yang digambarkan dalam *Girl with a Pearl Earring* oleh Tracy Chevalier, (2) bagaimana pelecehan seksual mempengaruhi kondisi psikologis Griet, dan (3) bagaimana Griet menghadapi pelecehan seksual yang terjadi padanya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dan menggunakan teori kritik baru dan kritik psikologis untuk mengungkapkan dengan jelas dan sesuai dengan masalah penelitian. McCann menjelaskan jenis-jenis pelecehan seksual untuk menjawab bagaimana hal itu digambarkan dalam cerita. Selain itu, kritik psikologis digunakan untuk menganalisis tokoh di dalam suatu karya yang mana berfokus pada pengaruh pelecehan seksual terhadap kesehatan mental karakter. Kemudian, penelitian ini juga mengungkap langkah-langkah yang diambil oleh tokoh utama dalam menghadapi pelecehan seksual yang terjadi dalam hidupnya.

Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa ada tiga jenis pelecehan seksual yang digambarkan dalam novel, yaitu verbal, non-verbal, dan fisik. Dari jenis-jenis tersebut, Griet mengalami pelecehan seksual berupa permintaan yang mengarah pada seksualitas, pandangan yang mengganggu, dan sentuhan yang tidak diinginkan pada tubuhnya. Akibatnya, Griet mengalami gangguan kesehatan mental berupa menjadi pendiam, depresi, ketakutan, dan kecemasan, melamun, serta merasa malu dan rendah diri. Namun, semua itu tidak membuatnya menyerah pada pelecehan seksual yang terjadi, dia selalu berusaha menghadapinya dengan cara menolak pelecehan seksual, mendapatkan bantuan dari orang lain, dan juga menghindari dengan pergi. Oleh karena itu, dapat disimpulkan bahwa segala bentuk pelecehan seksual memberikan dampak buruk bagi kesehatan fisik dan psikis korban. Sebagai perempuan kita masih harus berjuang untuk mendapatkan perlindungan dan keamanan dimanapun berada.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Harassment is still rife in modern society all over the world. Unpleasant behavior committed against another person is a form of harassment. According to Eisenberg & Baum, LLP (2016), harassment is any form of unwanted action in the form of verbal (joke) or visual (touching). The harassment can be in the form of negative words or actions involving sexual matters. In Indonesia, recently, there was a case of harassment by a police officer who sexually harassed a child from detention with a promise to release her father from prison (Guritno, 2021). In addition, news of sexual harassment in Indonesia is increasing every day, as Amidoni (2021) reported about the head of a boarding school in Bandung. They raped and harassed 13 of his students until some became pregnant and gave birth to children. The victims are still in their minor ages, 13 to 16, but have experienced inhumane behavior. Therefore, sexual harassment is a serious and urgent problem to society's attention.

Harassment is one of the most horrific acts that can happen to anyone. The Equality and Human Rights Commission (2019), sexual harassment will humiliate, intimidate, and demean others. According to data from SIMFONI PPA (Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children) there are 13,792 cases of sexual harassment in Indonesia during 2022 which 12,751 victims are women. It shows that the majority of victims of sexual harassment are women.

The phenomenon of sexual harassment is like an iceberg, because the recorded data is only a small part of the actual cases. Considering this is a sensitive issue, considered taboo and even some people are not aware about the occurrence of sexual harassment

In some cases, the victim tends to be unaware of the harassment that has happened to them. Harassment is not only anything related to the physical but can be of various types. ReachOut Australia (2021) stated that sexual harassment includes making physical contact without consent, staring, making sexually-related jokes, making sexual gestures, and sexually assaulting someone. The scope of sexual harassment includes everything in physical acts, but it can be in words or comments of someone related to sexuality. Even when someone calls you and asks to do something unpleasant, it can be categorized as harassment. In conclusion, the knowledge about the meaning of harassment is very important to be instilled so that society is more alert and aware of harassment issues that occur to themselves and their surroundings.

Society should stop assuming that the issue of sexual harassment is a taboo subject. Knowledge and education about sexuality are very important to be instilled in the broader community. Salsabila (cited in Winataputra, 2021), a professor of education at Terbuka University, states that sexual education is information to avoid misconceptions about sexuality. Unfortunately, society misinterprets it as a form of intercourse, so most people tend to prevent knowledge about matters related to sexuality and consider it taboo. As a result, sexual harassment cases often occur where victims are afraid to speak up,

embarrassed to tell others, and ultimately keep it all to themselves. Nevertheless, no one wants to be harassed by others or commented on with annoying words. The issue of sexual harassment should always be guarded by society to reduce negative things that harm the victim.

Sexual harassment has always been an interesting issue in literary works. One of them is *Girl with a Pearl Earring*, a novel by Tracy Chevalier published on 1st January 1999. This novel is a historical fiction set in the Netherlands in the 17th century. The author of this novel was inspired by the painter Johannes Vermeer who presented the painting *Girl with a Pearl Earring*. So, she wrote a novel with the same title as Vermeer's painting about how the painting was made. The novel was famous and adapted into a film in 2003 and a drama in 2008. Although the setting of the novel is hundreds of years ago, the researcher wants to show and reveal how the issue of sexual harassment exists and continues in ancient times until this modern era. Sexual harassment is one of the most cases that arise and affect the comfort, security, and future of human life. It is difficult to stop considering some people are less aware of sex education, lack respect for others, and lack faith and belief. So that can be a concern and reflection to minimize harassment to create a safe and peaceful life for everyone.

Girl with a Pearl Earring is a novel about Griet, a 16-year-old girl who works in a painter's house. She works as a housemaid because her father was blind due to an accident. Being a maid of a wealthy employer and a painter does not make Griet's life easy. She often experiences difficulties and challenges in her work and personal life. As a new maid, she must adapt to all kinds of work

quickly to not burden the other maids in the house. Griet often experiences unpleasant harassment from those around her because of various problems in her life and work. The sexual harassment portrayed in the novel can be a reflection and lesson these days, where the perpetrator's action still often happens to anyone and anywhere. The issue of sexual harassment occurred several centuries ago in real life or literature.

Many studies have used various theories as the primary tool for researching sexual harassment. In addition, Maharani (2015) has researched *Girl with a Pearl Earring* novel to reveal women's choices related to their needs, circumstances, and position in society. While Zumrotun (2016) also investigated the same novel using a sociological approach theory to determine social class, the stereotype, and the symbols used in social class.

Several studies used *Girl with a Pearl Earring novel* (Maharani, 2015; Zumrotun, 2016) using different theories, like sociological approach and postfeminism with the different results. However, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, no research analyzing the issue of sexual harassment portrayed in *Girl with a Pearl Earring* by Tracy Chevalier used both psychological and new criticism theory. Therefore, in this study researcher analyzed and described all issues related to sexual harassment in *Girl with a Pearl Earring* novel.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. How is the sexual harassment portrayed in *Girl with a Pearl Earring* by Tracy Chevalier?
2. How does sexual harassment affect Griet's psychological state?

3. How does Griet deal with the sexual harassment that happened to her?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This research is hoped to provide valuable benefits, both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to be a source and reference for a wider understanding, especially for English Literature students at Islamic State University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, who research the issues of sexual harassment in other works. In addition, as a practical benefit, this research is expected to make the readers more aware of all forms of harassment that can harm others physically or psychologically.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In this study, the researcher's scope is *Girl with a Pearl Earring* novel. The limitation of this research is the issue of sexual harassment. The researcher analyzes the sexual harassment portrayed in *Girl with a Pearl Earring* novel, how the sexual harassment affects Griet's psychological state, and how Griet deals with sexual harassment. The researcher provides the data from the narration, dialogue, and conversations between Griet and other characters in the novel. The researcher uses new criticism and a psychological approach in this study.

1.5 Research Method

1.5.1 Research Design

In this research, the author used a descriptive qualitative method. According to Ary (2010), the qualitative method deals with data in words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics. In line with Ary, Creswell (2009)

stated that qualitative research means that the author focuses on the description and the analysis based on theory. This method aims to provide a clear analysis in the form of a description and analysis of the story so that readers can know and understand the issues portrayed in *Girl with a Pearl Earring* novel.

1.5.2 Data Sources

The researcher collected the data through quotations or utterances in the story. The data source is divided into two categories, primary and secondary data sources. The researcher used *Girl with a Pearl Earring* novel as the primary data source, while the secondary data sources were textbooks, thesis or journal articles, etc.

1.5.3 Data Collection

The researcher used three steps to collect data:

- a. The researcher read the novel four times before and also after deciding the issue to discuss.
- b. After that, the researcher noted every part related to the sexual harassment portrayed in the novel, the effects of sexual harassment on Griet's psychological state, and how Griet deals with sexual harassment in her life.
- c. The researcher allocated the data into three parts based on the research questions: the descriptions of the sexual harassment portrayed in the novel, the effects of sexual harassment on Griet's psychological state, and how Griet deals with sexual harassment in her life.

1.5.4 Data Analysis

There were four steps in analyzing data:

- a. The researcher described the sexual harassment portrayed in the novel based on McCann's types of sexual harassment.
- b. The researcher mentioned how sexual harassment affected Griet's psychological state and used Tursilarini's types of psychological effects and support with new criticism based on characterization.
- c. The researcher explained how Griet deals with sexual harassment that happened to her and used new criticism based on character and characterization
- d. The researcher concluded the study based on the research that has been done and also provided suggestions for further study.



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CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the theory used to conduct the study: psychological criticism and new criticism.

2.1 Psychological Criticism

Psychological Criticism is a criticism related to psychological theory in interpreting a literary work. Abrams & Harpham (2014) explained that Sigmund Freud (1856–1939) developed psychoanalysis to become a broad interpretive. Psychological Criticism is related to literary works in terms of expression, which occurs indirectly and is in the mind of a character. Freud also explained that a literary work containing imagined dreams and desires could be rejected by the morality of humans. Humans can control their actions based on their own thoughts and obedience. This criticism is used to interpret literature related to the psychological conflict of the characters proposed by the author. Besides that, it also aims to build the writer's psyche from his subconscious in work. Psychological criticism focuses more on human behavior, both consciously and unconsciously, and develops a character that can be seen from every action. To understand this concept, Freud said that as a reader, you must pay attention to conflicts, characters, dream sequences, and symbols in the reading (Salirickandres, 2016). In this thesis, psychological criticism is used to find out and describe the character's psychological condition after experiencing sexual harassment portrayed in *Girl with a Pearl Earring* novel.

2.1.1 Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is any behavior of a sexual nature and unwanted action that can violate the honor of others. Saguy (2003) states that sexual harassment treats women as objects of sexuality. Labeling or mentioning sexual harassment may include staring, touching, and inviting, which leads to sexual matters.

Besides that, sexual harassment is also related to any inappropriate, unwanted, physically, or verbally offensive actions which will lead to sexual violence or even rape (Stockdale, 1993). These are the actions that are wrong to do to anyone. Sumera (2013) stated that sexual harassment could include all negative things in the form of suppression or coercion related to sex so that the victim will experience losses. Sexual harassment is also physical violence that provides for criminal acts to satisfy the perpetrator's desires by doing all activities such as touching or looking at someone (Sari, Nulhaqim, & Irfan, 2015). These actions can cause discomfort, be offended and make the victim's honor be demeaned. Sexual harassment can happen anywhere, in public places, transportation, or closed spaces.

The types of sexual harassment are various, ranging from touching, calling, and staring that lead to sexuality, which can be considered sexual harassment. According to McCann (2005), cited in Rubenstein (1992), there are three types of sexual harassment, including:

2.1.1.1 Verbal Sexual Harassment

This type of harassment occurs when making statements that refer to sexuality. Verbal harassment is carried out by making sexual comments, jokes,

and invitations that disturb and offend the victim (McCann, 2005). Although this type does not involve physical contact, it is still referred to as sexual harassment unacceptable to others. This type of harassment does not involve physical contact. Still, it includes statements, inappropriate comments, and requests for help in matters that lead to sexual matters (Law Office of William M. Julien, P.A, 2020). Harassment behavior can be carried out more subtly by the perpetrator in verbal form (Gray, 2018). Sometimes the victim does not realize when they are being harassed verbally because this is not a physical form that the eye can see. But when someone teases, seduces, or makes comments that disturb the comfort, it can be called sexual harassment. Therefore, any offensive statement that leads to sexuality can be said as harassment.

2.1.1.2 Non-verbal Sexual Harassment

Non-verbal harassment can be in the form of displaying obscene things, whistling, or looking at other people with bad intentions of being intimate with sexuality. In addition, making eye contact or looking at other people with negative intentions lead to sexual matters is also included non-verbal harassment. Perpetrators usually do explicitly, for example, when staring and paying attention to others so that person will feel uncomfortable for their actions. Meanwhile, Saleem (2021) stated that visual harassment could take the form of exposing someone's body parts illegally or sharing prohibited body parts with others. Furthermore, forcefully showing or revealing other people's body parts can also be categorized as harassment because they do not want to be exposed.

2.1.1.3. Physical Sexual Harassment

This type of harassment is related to physical contacts, such as touching or kissing. Physical harassment also includes doing unnecessary proximity to intimidate or corner others with sexual needs. The victim will easily identify because they feel uncomfortable receiving inappropriate sexual treatment. Of course, this will have a significant impact, both physically and psychologically. Harassment with physical contact can affect the development of an individual in his life (Putriningsih & Stanislaus, 2012).

2.1.2 The Effects of Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment can have serious effects on the victims. Shaw, Hegewisch, and Hess (2018) explained that the consequences of sexual harassment could affect physical and mental health, work progress problems, and financial constraints. The victim will experience depression and anxiety, adversely affecting their mental health. Furthermore, violence and sexual harassment can cause Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) which are dangerous for others (Humas FHUI, 2021). The victim can also experience work disruptions and financial problems when trying to avoid perpetrators when these bad actions occur in the work environment. Kurnianingsih (2003) states that people who experience harassment will suffer a psychological and financial impact that will cause physical harm to the victim. The results of psychological effects are loss of self-esteem and other mental disorders. Sexual harassment also has a long-term psychological impact on the victim. Usually, they will always remember and imagine or can be called a flashback of the incident as if it just happened.

Therefore, it will inflict lasting trauma and difficulty adjusting and overcoming for months or even years. The following are the effect of sexual violence on the victim's psychology, according to Tursilarini (2017):

2.1.2.1 Emotions Unstable

Emotions unstable and present with rapid mood swings. For example, if someone feels happy in one minute, they will feel sad and experience rapid mood swings for various reasons. (Sylvia Tang, 2020)

2.1.2.2 Tends to be silent

Victims will tend to be silent and do not want to leave the house to interact with other people (Tursilarini, 2017)

2.1.2.3 Depression, fear, and anxiety

Depression is characterized by moodiness, lethargy, hopelessness, and a lack of enthusiasm for life. Then anxiety manifests mixed feelings against the pressure that will cause excessive fear to someone (Jamil, 2018).

2.1.2.4 Daydream

Daydreaming is when the body is awake, but the mind wanders (Kaitlyn Holtz, 2017).

2.1.2.5 Shame and inferiority

Shame and inferiority can arise due to incidents or experiences that make someone's status decrease, and then they will feel inferior to others. (Patrizia Velotti, et al 2016)

2.2 New Criticism

The new critical movement emerged in the early 20th century, emphasizing the reader's understanding of the text and language to obtain an effective interpretation. Ransom (1968) defines new criticism as a way to enjoy the characteristics and aesthetics of a literary work. This theory focuses on everything in the text itself, excluding outside or extrinsic elements. Ransom (1968) states that writers should exclude personal impressions when analyzing, avoid reading the synopsis without reading the original manuscript, and not link it to literary backgrounds such as the author's biography and source text. That way, the original meaning of the reading will be obtained without being influenced by everything outside. This study focuses on text analysis to ignore the author's background, historical and cultural descriptions, and other extrinsic elements. Some formal elements include rhyme, setting, plot, meter, and characterization (Graff, 1987). Therefore, these elements are used to analyze a text in new criticism.

2.2.1 Character and Characterization

Character is one of the important intrinsic elements in a story. According to Abrams & Harpham (2014), characters are people in a literary work that readers can interpret with moral, quality, and emotional qualities. Characters can be known through dialogue between characters and actions taken by them. The desires and morals of a character are referred to as motivations reflected in their actions or words. Sometimes the characters will not change or remain stable from start to finish, but they can also change according to the author's will. The

characters are creations of writers who experience a series of events in the story. Meanwhile, characterization is how the author describes a character in the literary works by showing and telling (Abrams & Harpham, 2014). The first is showing or the dramatic method, which depicts characters through how they speak and behave in the story. In this method, the reader can directly infer the characters' motives, traits, thoughts, and feelings. The second method is telling. It is where the character depiction is done by indirect evaluation, such as describing a character from the point of view of another character. This research used characters and characterizations to describe how Griet, as the main character deals with sexual harassment and to support the psychological state of the character in literary work.

2.3 Previous Studies

The researcher reviewed several previous studies which were related to this research. However, the researcher did not find the same research using the issue of sexual harassment in the novel *Girl with a Pearl Earring*. So, there are some previous studies with issues and theories that are related to this study:

Maharani (2015) researched about *Woman's Choice in Tracy Chevalier's Girl with a Pearl Earring*. The aim is to reveal the choice of the main female character in her needs, position, and condition in society. Using postfeminism theory, this study found that women's choices show how independent and existent society is. Women can choose to be in the crowd or interact with other people. So, they can make conscious choices that will determine their lives.

The research entitled *Social Inequality Reflected in Tracy Chevalier's Girl with a Pearl Earring Status Conflict Caused by Broken Stereotype and Expected Role* by Zumrotun (2016). By using a sociological approach based on Stereotype theory, namely symbols and status, this research describes the stereotypes and roles of the working class that cause conflict with employers. Stereotypes in society are related to differences in status and social class. As a result, when a conflict occurs, social status can differentiate or discriminate against lower groups.

The first and second research (Maharani, 2015 & Zumrotun; 2016) both used the novel *Girl with a Pearl Earring* but with different research topics, there are women's choices and social inequality. These researches used different theory, there are postfeminism theory and sociological approach.

Through previous research that has been done, the researcher has a broad view of the topics and objects related to this study. Many studies discuss the impact of sexual harassment and overcome the harassment. But no research analyzes the sexual harassment portrayed in *Girl with a Pearl Earring* by Tracy Chevalier and how the character deals with sexual harassment in her life.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher provides analysis to answer all research questions, which divides into three parts. There are analyzing the sexual harassment portrayed in *Girl with a Pearl Earring*, analyzing how the sexual harassment affects Griet's psychological state and how Griet deals with sexual harassment in her life.

3.1 Sexual Harassment Portrayed in *Girl with a Pearl Earring* by Tracy Chevalier

Griet was a young girl who became a new maid in a wealthy painter's family. She was forced to be a maid at a young age due to her family's deteriorating economic situation. Her father can no longer be the breadwinner of the family because of an accident that made her blind. As a maid, Griet was explained that her job was to do the usual household chores such as cooking, buying groceries, cleaning the house and taking care for children of the family. When she became a new maid, Griet felt strange to the people around her and felt alone because she did not have anyone to talk to each other. However, after a while, she began to adapt to the environment and work even though she struggled with the behavior of Catharina's family ("I began to find my place at the house... were all difficult at times, but usually, I was left alone to my work." p.35). Besides that, she was a beautiful young maid who had to work as a breadwinner for her family, ("We have to, now your father has lost his trade." p.2)

Griet's life became a challenge that must be passed. The needs of her family are the main priority, her job as a maid is hefty, and she must complete it every day.

The following are analyses of the sexual harassment portrayed in the novel with various types. There are verbal, non-verbal, and physical. This harassment also occurs in multiple places, persons, and times.

3.1.1 Verbal Sexual Harassment

3.1.1.1 Requesting for a Sexual Purpose

At a young age, Griet is skilled at housework and caring for her employer's children "I always laid vegetables out in a circle, p.6. However, she often received nasty comments or requests intending to harass her. People around her liked to tease Griet as a very young and beautiful maid. Hence, Griet gets verbal sexual harassment from people, including the stranger, the employer, and even the employer's friends.

Griet's first day on the job was to take care of the employer's children, who play in the canal in front of their house. When Griet took care of the children, she accidentally dropped a flower pot into the canal. Then a stranger on a boat approached her and offered to help her get the pot. However, the stranger's intention was far from innocent. He intended to ask for a kiss in return for his favor to Griet. She politely refused the inappropriate request, took the pot from the person's hand, and rushed to avoid him.

He did not let go of the pot. "Is that all I get? No kiss?" He reached over and pulled my sleeve. I jerked my arm away and wrestled the pot from him. (p. 18)

In the quotation above, Griet experienced verbal sexual harassment by a stranger asking her for a kiss. The stranger man harassed her verbally with the phrase “.....Is that all I get? No kiss?” and repeated it in the following words “Pots and kisses.” It is impolite for someone who met her for the first time to say that, especially towards Griet and the children around her. He even laughed like he had made a funny joke, but this situation is not appropriate to be used as a joke “He laughed.” p.18. A stranger, who was meeting for the first time, did not have any family relationship and ask a young girl for a kiss is considered as verbal sexual harassment. Evenmore, Griet felt uncomfortable and offended by the stranger’s behavior. Any jokes, comments, or requests that are sexually related and offend the victim can be categorized as sexual harassment and it is affected Griet psychologically. She became more quiet and careful with others. Further discussion about the impact is explained in the next sub-chapter.

Apart from getting harassed by a stranger she had just met, Griet also experienced verbal harassment from her employer. As a maid who works and lives at the employer’s house, she should often meet and interact with him. So, when the employer harassed her, Griet had difficulty in life.

Griet's master, Vermeer, was a well-known painter. He often received painting orders from friends or people who liked his works. But once, Ruijven, Vermeer’s friend, asked for a painting of Griet that Vermeer had to paint himself. During the painting process, Vermeer asked Griet to do inappropriate things, such as showing the line of her cheeks, ears, and hair. She felt uncomfortable and

unwilling to comply with her employer's request because that body part was intimate and should not be exposed.

He did not answer. I pulled the side of my cap that was closest to him back from my cheek. The starched tip grazed my neck.

"More," he said. "I want to see the line of your cheek."

I hesitated, then pulled it back further. His eyes moved down my cheek.

"Show me your ear."

I did not want to. I had no choice.

"Your cap," he said. "Take it off." (p. 124)

In the quotation above, Griet experienced verbal sexual harassment by her employer, Vermeer, in the process of painting. On the phrase "More,"....."I want to see the line of your cheek." Vermeer asked her to show the cheek line covered by the cap to make it more visible and easier for him to paint Griet's face. Finally, she did what her employer asked for the painting to work well, even though she had feelings of hesitation. However, Vermeer's request did not stop there because he wanted to see Griet's ears on a phrase, "Show me your ear," which at that time, she was wearing a cap that covered her entire head. Vermeer asked Griet to take off the cap to expose all of her hair and ears so he could see it. He also said the phrase "Your cap,"..... "Take it off," to make Griet take off the cap so her hair would be visible. Griet refused the request because she wanted to protect the honor she had guarded. For women, hair is a sacred part of the body, meaning it should not be shown arbitrarily except to her husband. When Pieter, Griet's lover, asked to see her hair, she refused and gave only the impression that her hair was brown, wavy, and shoulder length. Even though it was just telling, Griet was hesitant to reveal the shape of her hair to others because it was a secret. "I had

hesitated because I did not want to lie but did not want him to know."... "That was why I kept my hair completely hidden—" p.85. Griet refused to take off her cap in front of the master "No, sir."... "Please do not ask me to, sir." p.124. then Vermeer told her to change to a better cap and leave it in the room "Find something here to wrap your head in, so that you are neither a lady nor a maid, p.124. Vermeer's harassment includes coercion when he asked for something once and wanted more and more. Evenmore, it was make Griet felt uncomfortable by request of the employer's behavior. The mentioned phrases are a form of verbal sexual harassment that Vermeer did to Griet in the painting process.

In addition to requesting to show body parts, Vermeer also asked Griet to do indecent things when he painted her. The painting process took quite a long time, making Griet spend a long time with Vermeer in the studio where only the two were inside. Vermeer also asked her more and more often to do things that made women feel uncomfortable about it. He asked her to lick her lips and open her mouth during the painting process. Griet felt the command was not suitable for a woman, but she did as Vermeer ordered her "I licked my lips"..... "I licked my lips again." p.136. She was forced and saddened to do so, but she had no choice but to obey her master's orders "... my mouth remained open of its own will. I blinked back tears", p.136.

....."Now, let us begin. Chin down a bit." He gazed at me. "Lick your lips, Griet."
 I licked my lips.
 "Leave your mouth open."
 I was so surprised by this request that my mouth remained open of its own will. I blinked back tears. Virtuous women did not open their mouths in paintings. (p. 136)

Griet also experienced verbal sexual harassment when Vermeer asked her to lick her lips and open her mouth during painting. In the phrase “Lick your lips, Griet,” Vermeer asks her to lick her lips, so it looks wet and shiny. It aims to give a good effect on the painting that is made. Then, Griet did it even though it made her feel uncomfortable to lick the lips in front of the man she was with. In addition to the phrase “Leave your mouth open,” Vermeer asked her to keep her mouth open during painting. This act refers to verbal sexual harassment because when a woman is asked to open her mouth in a painting, she is asked to show passion or lust. She feels it is unethical to open her mouth because it does not reflect respectable women, which should only be done to their partners. Virtuous women did not open their mouths in paintings. It was as if he had been in the alley with Pieter and me, p.136. Ana Risma (2022) states that lip licking can be a clear and intentional sign of sexual seduction to attract others. So, the request ordered by Vermeer leads to verbal sexual harassment because of made Griet felt offended.

In contrast, a woman with dignity and respect will not show a pose that provokes such desire. When painted, women pose gracefully and honorably to portray their wise and sincere side. Griet gets unpleasant treatment from his master to satisfy Ruijven, who will buy the painting. The request above is included in verbal harassment because it asks the victim to do a dishonorable pose that makes her uncomfortable.

3.1.1.2 Getting Catcalls from Ruijven

Brittany Soto (2019) states that calling women with disrespectful words such as beautiful, sexy and whistling at them is a form of sexual harassment. This can make women feel that they are objects and looked down upon by men.

Besides the stranger and the employer, Griet also experienced harassment by her employer's friend. As someone equally interested in painting, Ruijven, Vermeer's friend, often comes to their house and meets Griet. Ruijven is one of Vermeer's wealthy friends who loves to collect paintings. He often visits Vermeer's house to see or order paintings. His interest in painting and wealth meant he often spent money on several paintings from Vermeer. Because he often goes to Vermeer's home, he got to know the Vermeer family well, including the children and even the maid. Therefore, as the new person in the house, Griet made him curious.

When Griet was with other people at the employer's house, Ruijven passed and rudely called her inappropriately. It often happens even when she is not alone and around other people.

He did not. Sometimes he sought me out, while I was washing or ironing clothes in the washing kitchen, or working with Tanneke in the cooking kitchen. It was not so bad when others were around—when Maertge was with me, or Tanneke, or even Aleydis, he simply called out, "Hello, my girl," in his honeyed voice and left me in peace. (p. 129)

Ruijven verbally harassed Griet by calling her "Hello, my girl," in a teasing. The honeyed voice made Griet uncomfortable because the tone was supposed to be used between people in intimate relationships, while Ruijven was no one but her master's friend. He does the inappropriate calling when he sees Griet with other people. This impolite call had an uncomfortable and disturbing

effect on Griet and those around her. The phrase “Hello, my girl” is considered verbal sexual harassment because it makes comments or calls to other people that cause the person to be disturbed. Ida Ayu (2019) states that calling someone with affection, like baby, beauty, my girl, and other unwanted verbal comments is a form of sexual harassment which make the victim feel angry, disgusted, and afraid. Instead of calling her name directly, Ruijven chose the name that should be used for someone closer to him. Ruijven called Griet has no other purpose than to harass and disturb her of her duty as a maid. In conclusion, the call above includes verbal harassment by Ruijven which made Griet uncomfortable of the call.

Ruijven made another call for the second time when they accidentally passed. When Cornelia held a party for the birth of her sixth child, Griet was busy serving the wine and bringing the dishes for the guests. However, amid her busyness and exhaustion, she had an unpleasant experience when she accidentally met Ruijven in the hallway. Ruijven was invited to the family’s luxurious party as a guest. In the hallway where Ruijven and Griet met, he called her again with an inappropriate call for a woman.

Late in the evening, van Ruijven managed to corner me in the hallway as I was passing along it with a lighted candle and a wine jug. “Ah, the wide-eyed maid,” he cried, leaning into me. “Hello, my girl.” He grabbed my chin in his hand, his other hand pulling the candle up to light my face. I did not like the way he looked at me. (p. 59)

In the phrase “Hello, my girl,” Ruijven called Griet with an impolite purpose. Even though they were in a crowd, he still called Griet, who was busy at work. This man continued to harass Griet by making calls that made her look like

his girl. Griet has difficulty continuing her job and discomfort over the calling, which is referred to as verbal sexual harassment.

In conclusion, Griet often received unpleasant requests, comments, and calls from people, which led to verbal sexual harassment. Starting from a stranger she met for the first time, the employer who painted her, and the employer's friend who often came to their house. Griet's verbal harassment took the form of requests, calls, and comments that were sexually suggestive and offensive to the victim. They do this harassment in various places and circumstances, even in crowded or quiet areas. The effects of this sexual harassment make the victim depressed, stressed, and fearful, which is discussed further in the different subchapter.

3.1.2 Non-Verbal Sexual Harassment

3.1.2.1 Staring Dan Gazing Inappropriately

In addition to verbal, sexual harassment can also be in the form of non-verbal. It can include any gaze directed at another person to intimidate or lead to sexual conduct. Usually, the victim will feel this form of harassment and feel uncomfortable with the stares.

When Cornelia was having a party at home, it was attended by various guests and people around her environment. Ruijven, who came to the party, met Griet and looked at her unpleasantly. He looked at the girl to see how she could be used as a painting object. Ruijven was obsessed with collecting and buying paintings that he kept for himself. Not only give Griet an annoying stare, but

Ruijven also asked her to be painted with him in a painting that Vermeer had to make.

“Ah, the wide-eyed maid,” he cried, leaning into me. “Hello, my girl.” He grabbed my chin in his hand, his other hand pulling the candle up to light my face. I did not like the way he looked at me. “You should paint her,” he said over his shoulder. (p. 59)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Griet experienced non-verbal sexual harassment when she was stared at with unpleasant intentions by Ruijven. In the phrase, “I did not like the way he looked at me,” Griet was uncomfortable with how Ruijven observed her face intently. This situation intimidated Griet because every woman will feel uncomfortable when other people look at her face. Ruijven also used candles to illuminate the girl’s face, which made her cornered then. In addition, Ruijven’s purpose and behavior were not good because he intended to be painted with her. Based on the circulating news, Ruijven often harassed women during the painting process “It seems van Ruijven wanted one of his kitchen maids to sit for a painting with him. They dressed her in one of his wife’s gowns, a red one, and van Ruijven made sure there was wine in the painting so he could get her to drink every time they sat together. Sure enough, before the painting was finished, she was carrying van Ruijven’s child”, p.88. Therefore, Ruijven’s gaze at Griet is included in non-verbal sexual harassment, making the victim uncomfortable and disturbed.

Not only during the party, but Ruijven also observed Griet by looking at her while the maid was cleaning the food on the dining table. That evening, Ruijven visited the Vermeers’ house for dinner and saw Griet passing to serve the

food. Even though Tanneke tried to protect Griet by helping her avoid him, Ruijven kept his eyes on the girl from a distance.

I had to go back only once, when we were both to clear away the plates. Tanneke went directly to van Ruijven's place while I took up plates at the other end of the table. Van Ruijven's eyes followed me everywhere. So did my master's. (p. 106)

The quote above shows that Ruijven and Vermeer also carried out non-verbal sexual harassment by always following Griet's every step by looking at her intensely. The phrase "Van Ruijven's eyes followed me everywhere" indicates that he always looked up to Griet wherever the girl went. Griet gets stares that follow her everywhere after Ruijven's sexual harassment of her "he managed to slide his hand along my thigh"... p.106. Ruijven could only look at her from a distance because he was with many people at dinner that night. However, this was impolite as it could offend others and interfere with Griet's duties as a maid. Ruijven and Vermeer did the same to Griet in the phrase, "So did my master's," which shows that her master was also interested in Griet, so he looked at her. The two men did inappropriate things while dining with their family by looking at the maid intensely and disturbingly. The law faculty of the Medan Area University (2021) explained that nonverbal harassment could be done intentionally with the eyes of another person. Then this was called non-verbal sexual harassment because the gaze from Ruijven made Griet felt disturbed.

Ruijven harassed Griet non-verbally, but Vermeer also often looked at her intensely as an employer. It made Griet feel uncomfortable around her master that they should always meet in the house.

When Vermeer was going to paint in his studio, Griet was also there to clean up and help him paint. The girl knew about painting because her father, a tile painting craftsman, often taught her. Griet felt happy when she discovered she would work in a painter's house. However, her happiness did not last long due to various unpleasant behavior from the employer and people around her. "She was suspicious of me, in part because she did not like me,...." p. 98. "Catharina's treatment of me was the greatest surprise. I had expected that she would be even more difficult than before—give me more work, berate me whenever she could, make me as uncomfortable as possible" p.102. Griet, assigned to help in the studio, received an intense gaze from her master.

He was sitting by the easel. He did not pick up his palette or his knife or his brushes. He simply sat, hands in his lap, and looked. My face turned red. I had not realized that he would stare at me so intently. (p. 69)

The quote showed Vermeer's nonverbal harassment when he looked intensely at Griet's face while the two were in the studio. The phrase, "I had not realized that he would stare at me so intently," indicates that Vermeer was watching the girl in front of him with an intense gaze. As a result, Griet's face became red with embarrassment and disturbed her concentration. Griet's personality is quite shy, so the intense stares that other people give her will make her very annoyed "I can see it in your face. It is distracting you. I tried not to look at anything but to think of other things." p 69. In this case, the stares could not be justified because they were two people of different gender who were in a room together. Griet was a maid, and Vermeer was her master. She recalls the incident

that the maid painted with her master in one room ended badly "before the painting was finished she was carrying van Ruijven's child," p. 88, so she tries to calm and distract herself by looking out the window "I tried to think of something else. I looked out the window and watched a boat moving along the canal." p.69. In conclusion, Vermeer's gaze at Griet is considered nonverbal sexual harassment because it makes others feel embarrassed and annoyed.

After Griet refuses to paint with Ruijven, she finally agrees to be painted without him. Griet decides to become the object of the painting that Ruijven asks for the financial smoothness of her employer. She agreed to be painted by Vermeer with a heavy heart that the painting would be sold to Ruijven. Through a long process of painting, Griet and Vermeer often spent time together in the studio. Then, one day Vermeer told the girl to change her cap to look good in the painting. Griet changed it in the warehouse so she could cover her hair from the eyes of others. Unfortunately, Vermeer came to the warehouse and saw Griet's hair dangling out of the cap, which no man had ever seen. It makes Griet surprised and embarrassed to know Vermeer was watching her.

I turned round, my hands still in my hair. He stood on the threshold, gazing at me.
I lowered my hands. My hair fell in waves over my shoulders, brown like fields in the autumn. No one ever saw it but me. "Your hair," he said. (p. 134)

Vermeer non-verbally harassed Griet by looking at her hair while changing hats. The phrase, "He stood on the threshold, gazing at me," stated that Vermeer had been observing the girl for a long time and had seen the hair Griet was hiding. Even though she was an ordinary maid, Griet never showed her hair to others

because it is an intimate part that must be covered. In the seventeenth century, Dutch citizens used hats to cover their heads as their social-political identity. Wearing a hat reflects a private and honorable life (Joris Oddens, 2020). She cherishes every body part so much that she does not expose it to anyone. But this was broken because her master watched the hair from the door, which made her feel sad. Vermeer should not have done that without the permission of the person concerned because Griet was already trying to get away and change her hat in the warehouse. Unfortunately, he instead followed her and saw the hair covered up. So, it includes non-verbal harassment because Vermeer stares at Griet's body parts without permission, making her feel uncomfortable.

In conclusion, every gaze of interest that intimidates and annoys others is a form of nonverbal sexual harassment. As a maid, Griet often gets those stares from her employer and Ruijven, which is annoying and uncomfortable. She becomes uncomfortable, and her work is interrupted when Ruijven stares continuously after forcefully touching her body. She also can not concentrate when Vermeer stares intensely into the room where only the two are.

3.1.3 Physical Sexual Harassment

3.1.3.1 Touching the Intimate Part of Griet's Body

Not only in the form of verbal and non-verbal, but Griet also experienced physical and sexual harassment. This form will also be easy to recognize because the person will immediately realize that touching without the personal permission of the others.

When Griet was doing her usual maid duty, she cleaned the studio where Vermeer was painting. Vermeer suddenly touched the girl's hand while holding the muller used to grind the dye. He tried to show the correct way to grind colors, but his mistake was that he directly touched someone else's hand without asking permission. It shocked Griet, and she immediately dropped the muller to the floor.

“No, your hand needs to do this.” He placed his hand over mine. The shock of his touch made me drop the muller, which rolled off the table and fell on the floor. I jumped away from him and bent down to pick it up. (p. 72)

The quote above shows that Vermeer had physically harassed Griet when he held her hand directly. From the phrase “He placed his hand over mine,” Griet realized that the master had touched her hand for the first time while she was grinding the dye. Griet immediately removed from the touch to pick up the fallen muller. It is impolite action for the employer to touch the maid. Just because maids' duties are doing housework and serving the master, they do not deserve to be touched carelessly, even by their masters. The incident shocked Griet so much, so she avoided any unpleasant touches to avoid any bad accusations. Therefore, Vermeer's touch on Griet includes sexual harassment in the form of physical.

Besides touching Griet's hand in the studio, Vermeer also did other physical harassment when he put earrings on the girl's ears. Griet, the object of the painting, must wear pearl earrings by Vermeer to provide accessories that will beautify the painting. However, Griet has never had her ears pierced, so she had to get them pierced right away to wear earrings. Vermeer then tries to help her because Griet is in so much pain because her ear is swollen from the needle she

uses. Unfortunately, not only did Vermeer help put on the earrings, but Vermeer's hands also touched Griet's face and neck.

He did not remove his hand. His fingers brushed against my neck and along my jaw. He traced the side of my face up to my cheek, then blotted the tears that spilled from my eyes with his thumb. He ran his thumb over my lower lip. (p. 143)

Vermeer physically harassed Griet by touching her face, cheeks, and lips.

The employer's treatment of her maid is unreasonable and includes harassment.

The phrase "His fingers brushed against my neck and along my jaw" indicates that Vermeer had felt up to Griet's neck and jaw even though he only helped put the earring on first. Then, in the following phrase, "He traced the side of my face up to my cheek..." the painter also touched Griet's cheek in a disrespectful way towards any woman. Last, Vermeer touched the girl's lips with his finger, which was found in the phrase, "He ran his thumb over my lower lip." The impolite treatments above are inappropriate because they make the victim feel unappreciated and uncomfortable. Therefore, any touch that Vermeer makes to Griet's face and body includes sexual harassment in form of physical.

Besides Vermeer, who harasses Griet by touching her body, Ruijven does the same thing to the maid when they meet intentionally or unintentionally. For instance, when they accidentally meet in the hallway during a party or when Griet serves food at the dinner table. Ruijven's presence as a guest to the Vermeer family was frequent because he always visited the house whenever he had the chance. While at the party, Ruijven held Griet's chin in the hallway with his hand to look at the maid's face.

“Hello, my girl.” He grabbed my chin in his hand, his other hand pulling the candle up to light my face. I did not like the way he looked at me. “You should paint her,” he said over his shoulder. (p. 59)

The quote above shows that Ruijven intentionally touched another person without permission with an unpleasant purpose, which is called harassment. In the phrase “He grabbed my chin in his hand,” Griet stated that Ruijven had treated her disrespectfully and prevented her from doing her job as a maid. Griet, holding a bottle of wine, was suddenly cornered and touched on the chin by Ruijven. This bad action should not happen to the young maid who was busy working that night. The terrible act includes physical harassment because it involves touching other people’s body parts without consent.

Ruijven’s other immoral act happened at the Vermeer family’s dinner table. That night, Griet helped Tanneke serve the food they had cooked to the table. Many people, including Vermeer’s wife, their children, Vermeer’s mother-in-law, and even van Leuwook, joined the meal after discussing the painting with them. Unfortunately, the crowd did not make Griet safe from Ruijven’s actions which she received harassment at that time.

“I murmured, placing a slice of pheasant on his plate and moving away as quickly as I could. Not quickly enough, however—he managed to slide his hand along my thigh. I could still feel the ghost of it a few minutes later. (p. 106)

The quote above shows that Griet has tried to distance herself as quickly as possible, but her movement is not faster than Ruijven’s hand. In the phrase “Not quickly enough, however—he managed to slide his hand along my thigh,” it can be seen that Ruijven had intended to harass Griet by quickly moving even though

she was passing by to put the food on the table. The man put his hands in Griet's skirt to touch her thigh. It is called physical or sexual harassment for disrespectfully touching another person's intimate parts.

Besides being in a crowd, Ruijven often met Griet when she was alone doing housework. Griet was drying the sheets, but unfortunately, she was caught by Ruijven and received bad treatment there. However, the maid could not do much other than politely decline to avoid more serious trouble.

... he would step into the enclosed space, and behind a sheet I had just hung, or one of my master's shirts, he would touch me. I pushed him away as politely as a maid can a gentleman. Nonetheless he managed to become familiar with the shape of my breasts and thighs under my clothes. (p. 129)

In the quotation above, Griet has received physical and sexual harassment by Ruijven by touching her body. In this case, Ruijven had felt her thighs like he did before and breasts. From the phrase "he would touch me," Griet stated that the man would touch her when he saw her hanging up the sheets alone. In addition, in the following phrase, "Nonetheless he managed to become familiar with the shape of my breasts and thighs under my clothes," Griet also explained that Ruijven repeatedly touched her body so that he often did physical harassment.

On another occasion, Ruijven also does the same thing, "He pushed me against the wall and lowered his lips to my chest, pulling at my breasts to free them from the dress" p.139. From that statement, Ruijven made it even worse by pulling Griet's shirt to touch her breasts with his lips. That harassment is fatal because someone sexually harassed another person for personal gratification. Moreover, the harassment happened to a minor girl by someone older than her and

already married. It is a pity because Griet should be in a developmental stage and have the right to enjoy her teenage years, so she should not be harassed viciously. Therefore, Griet has been subjected to repeated physical and sexual harassment by Ruijven, who forcibly touched her intimate parts.

3.1.3.2 Harassing and Raping the Maid

Ruijven was known as a lewd man and liked to harass the maid. This news spread in society a long time ago, and almost all people around the environment know about this. Even though he was rich, other people's view of Ruijven had become inadequate because of his despicable behavior. So, many women are worried about having to deal with or be painted with Ruijven.

“It was several years ago now. It seems van Ruijven wanted one of his kitchen maids to sit for a painting with him. They dressed her in one of his wife's gowns, a red one, and van Ruijven made sure there was wine in the painting so he could get her to drink every time they sat together. Sure enough, before the painting was finished she was carrying van Ruijven's child.” (p.88)

Pieter explained to Griet about the maid in the red dress whom Ruijven harassed until she became pregnant. The phrase “... before the painting was finished, she was carrying van Ruijven's child” indicates that the maid experienced physical and sexual harassment, which made her pregnant. This bad incident became a memory that people would continue to talk about when they heard Ruijven's name. Therefore, many people are disinclined to him, but they are disgusted and afraid to face it. One of them is Griet, when she heard this news and felt scared to be the painting object that Ruijven wanted.

In conclusion, the issue of sexual harassment is often found in the novel. Perpetrators stared, called, touched, and groped the victim to harass and satisfy their lusts. As a victim, a woman, and a maid, Griet experienced this bad behavior from the various people she met where she worked. A stranger, her employer, and even her employer's friends have harassed her verbally, non-verbally, and physically. This action was wrong and nasty because we should protect each other, not harass them as human beings. The sexual harassment happened to Griet because she was young, beautiful, single, and her status as a maid at her employer's house. Farida Hanum (1998) states that the factors that cause the tendency of women to experience sexual harassment are age, marital status, place of work, and attitudes. So, Catharine, Maria Thins, Tanneke, and the people around them should better protect Griet, the youngest girl, from all forms of sexual harassment from the men around her. The aims are to create a safe space and environment for every woman and a good psychological condition.

3.2 The Effects of Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment has various effects on the victim, both physically and psychologically. These negative impacts will affect the lives and even the future of the victims. When she was a maid, Griet experienced some psychological problems, which affected her future because she is always afraid and wary if Ruijven looks for her and comes to harass her. In this sub-discussion, the researcher describes the psychological effects of sexual harassment that Griet received. She has some problems related to her psychology due to the sexual

harassment that has happened to her. These include being silent, having depression, fear, anxiety, daydreaming, and feeling shame and inferiority.

3.2.1 Griet's Quiet and Closed to Others

One of the effects of sexual harassment is the victim becomes quiet and does not speak up to others. They tend to hide what happened because they do not dare to tell others about the wrong treatment. Victims keep their stories to themselves and fear other people's perspectives, making them lose self-confidence.

Griet was the type of person who liked to tell her parents about whatever was happening at work. On Sunday, she always comes home to meet the family and share her stories. Griet always told her father about the paintings that Vermeer was working on because her father, a tile craftsman, was also interested in art "My father wanted me to describe the painting once more." p.63. While to her mother, Griet told about her daily life, such as when she met the meat seller at the market and stories about her employer's children "I passed on the message from our butcher to my mother." p.35. However, that habit changed when she began to experience the sexual harassment she received. Griet became a quiet girl and did not tell the harassment to others, including her parents. "Sometimes, when I visited my family at home, I felt awkward telling them anything." p.39. Many rumors were popping up in the market about Griet, who would sit with Ruijven and be painted by Vermeer. The news became the talk of everyone in the Meat Hall because they thought Griet would be harassed and even raped by Ruijven

when painted together. However, Griet did not tell her mother anything until she knew the news from other people.

My mother sighed, reluctant to pass along overheard tales. “Some women selling apples.” When I did not respond, she took my silence to mean the worst. “Why didn’t you tell me, Griet?”
 “Mother, I haven’t even heard this myself. No one has said anything to me!” (p.107)

The quote above shows Griet kept silent and did not say anything to her mother until the rumors spread because she believed this would not happen. The phrase “When I did not respond, she took my silence to mean the worst” shows that she was only silent and did not respond to the rumors that had spread so that her mother was disappointed and felt that the rumors would come true. Griet’s silence on this situation has become less open to her mother because she believed it to be just a rumor and nothing to worry about. In addition, she was afraid to burden her mother’s mind with Ruijven’s bad habit of harassing women.

Apart from the rumors in the market, Griet did not tell about the incident of the comb breaking that Cornelia caused and about the harassment by her employer. Cornelia traps Griet by putting her mother’s gold in her room to be accused of theft. However, she can escape the accusations because she was helped by Maria Thins, who believed in her honesty. Cornelia is annoyed because her plan failed, so she breaks Groet’s precious comb, a gift from her mother. In addition, Griet was also harassed by Vermeer several times when helping him in the studio, but she also did not tell her family.

On Sunday, I took the comb back to my mother. I did not tell her what had happened—I simply said it was too fine for a maid to

keep. Some things changed for me in the house after the trouble with the comb. (p.107)

Griet hid the bad experiences that had happened to her and did not tell her parents. In the phrase “I did not tell her what had happened—I simply said it was too fine for a maid to keep,” she felt that she did not need other people to know about the incident because it was something she had to keep to herself. Apart from not burdening the parents with her story, she did not want to let other people know about bad memories because it would only embarrass her and cause other problems. Griet was also worried that this would make her family, who had just lost Griet’s sister, even sad. Therefore, she decided to be quiet as if nothing had happened.

The Vermeer family made a rule which allowed their maids to come home only once a week, on Sunday. However, this did not apply to Griet when she was forced to leave the house in the afternoon because Ruijven was visiting. Maria Thins want to protect her maid from being met and harassed by the ma. So, at that moment, Griet was told to leave the employer’s house and return to her home. The mother was surprised to see her daughter, who came home on a weekday but could not inquire about anything because she had a guest. At home, Griet was just silent without telling her mother why she came home at that time.

My mother was surprised to see me that afternoon. Luckily a neighbor was visiting and she could not question me closely. My father was not so interested. He had changed much since I’d left home, since Agnes had died. He was no longer so curious about the world outside his street, rarely asking me about the goings-on at the Oude Langendijck or in the market (p.112)

In the quotation above, Griet goes home without saying anything even though it is a strange situation. She did not dare tell the mother that she came home to avoid Ruijven, who would do sexual harassment to her. The phrase “Luckily a neighbor was visiting and she could not question me closely” indicates that she was just silent then her mother did not have time to inquire about anything. Griet always hides the mistreatment of her employer’s friend from the family and even her mother. In contrast, Griet loved to talk about everything she experienced while working, but now she is always silent and says nothing.

3.2.2 Griet’s Depression, Anxiety and Excessive Fear

Other effects of sexual harassment described by Griet are depression, fear, and anxiety. A mental health disorder that can affect a person’s thoughts and actions is depression, while fear and anxiety are excessive and continuous emotional feelings. Aries Dirgayunita (2016) states that depression can affect a person's motivation to carry out daily activities. The cause can come from social or environmental factors and psychological conditions.

At that time, Maria Thins told Griet that she should sit down and paint with Ruijven. The girl refused firmly because of fear that something terrible like harassment would happen. With fear and nervousness, Griet informed and begged her master to cancel the painting.

“I do not wish to sit with van Ruijven, madam. I do not think his intentions are honorable.” My words were stiff. “His intentions are never honorable when it comes to young women.” I nervously wiped my hands on my apron. (p. 109)

As a maid, Griet disobeys her master's orders to paint with Ruijven. However, she has a sense of fear, anxiety, and nervousness to reveal it because she knows how bad the employer's friend is. The phrases "My words were stiff" and "I nervously wiped my hands on my apron" indicated that Griet nervously pleaded with Maria Thins to avoid the harassment Ruijven would do if she was painted with him. Griet could not imagine what might happen if she spent too much time with the bad man who sexually harassed and impregnated the maid he was painting with "before the painting was finished, she was carrying van Ruijven's child" p. 88. On the other side, Maria Thins does not force Griet to do it, but it is the request of Ruijven, a rich and powerful man whose Maria's family also needs money from him. "But," Maria Thins warned, "van Ruijven is his patron and a wealthy and powerful man. We cannot afford to offend him." p.109. Then, the employer decided to think again and find the best way for Griet. as well as get money from Ruijven. Therefore, in this situation, Griet has fear and anxiety when being painted with him.

Griet often meets Pieter, the butcher's son, at the market. They love and support each other. Then one day, they get into a misunderstanding because of gossip about Griet and Ruijven, who will sit together in a painting. Griet was annoyed and depressed, trying to explain to her boyfriend that this was not real news.

I gave up. "There has been gossip about me in the market," I said bluntly. "There is gossip about everyone at one time or another," he replied neutrally. "It's not true what they say. I'm not going to be in a painting with van Ruijven." (p. 110)

The quote shows that Griet is depressed about the amount of gossip everyone was talking about her. In the phrase “I gave up. “There has been gossip about me in the market,” I said bluntly” it can be seen that the girl was depressed and gave up because of the rumors with Ruijven, which would make her receive the same harassment as a waitress in a red dress when sitting with him. In accordance with Jamil's (2015) statement that one of the characteristics of depression is feeling hopeless. In the quotation, Griet feels hopeless about the gossip many people in the market are talking about. When Pieter, her beloved, heard this rumor, she tried to explain and denied that it would be painted with Ruijven. Of course, being the talk of everyone is not easy. People lead negative opinions that will damage the image of the person being gossiped about. The effect of people talking about how bad the man had treated the woman and the harassment that made her the next victim made Griet depressed.

Finally, Vermeer painted Griet, but she was alone, not sitting with Ruijven. During the painting process, Vermeer always directs Griet to pose well but sometimes makes her uncomfortable. The girl was required to wear another head covering to look more attractive in the picture. Then she decided to replace it in the warehouse with a feeling of fear and worry if the cloth fell so that she accidentally exposed the hair she was covering.

“Oh,” I breathed, afraid that the cloth would fall from my head and reveal all my hair. But it held—only the end of the yellow cloth dangled free. My hair remained hidden. “Yes,” he said then. “That is it, Griet. Yes.”(p. 126)

The quote above shows that Griet was afraid to change her cap. It was due to Vermeer, who would probably observe her hair that had been hiding all this

time. In the phrase “.... afraid that the cloth would fall from my head and reveal all my hair,” it is known that she takes care of hair and worries if other people see it. Vermeer had sexually harassed her many times, thus making Griet more careful and afraid of being harassed again. Therefore, the harassment she received from Vermeer made her constantly wary and fearful of the master.

During the painting process, Griet often spends time with Vermeer in the studio. This situation made her even more afraid of what his employer might do.

When he asked me to come to the studio the next afternoon, I did not feel excited as I usually did when I knew I was to sit for him. For the first time I dreaded it. That morning the clothes I washed felt particularly heavy and sodden, and my hands not strong enough to wring them well. (p. 126)

Griet was getting more scared to be in the room alone with Vermeer because of the repeated harassment. The phrase “for the first time I dreaded it” states that Griet is afraid of being with the man who has harassed her, especially if they sit together in the studio for a long time. Vermeer’s lousy behavior makes her afraid to be around the man who was her master.

After the painting was finished, Griet decided to stop working for the Vermeer family and start a new life as the wife of Pieter. She quit her job and left Vermeer's house abruptly "I ran down the Oude Langendijck and across the bridge into Market Square." p.147 "Now after ten years I was being called back to the house I had run from so abruptly." p. 154 because she could not stand all the family’s bad behavior on her. However, it does not end here because Griet was still afraid of the past related to sexual harassment that she had experienced.

I had heard this news at the Meat Hall with secret relief. Van Ruijven had never sought me out once I’d left, but I had always

feared that he would appear again one day with his oily smile and groping hands. (p. 155)

The quote stated that Griet felt fear and worry about sexual harassment that had even occurred ten years ago "Many people were out in Market Square-..... would note my first step onto the Oude Langendijck in ten years." p.154. As a result of the harassment always become a terrible memory and affects her mental health. The phrase "..., but I had always feared that he would appear again one day with his oily smile and groping hands" shows that even in the Meat Hall crowd, she was still frightened by the appearance of Ruijven, who would touch her body. Griet felt it was repeating, settling in her mind and remembering how Ruijven sexually harassed her even though it had happened ten years ago.

Therefore, Griet often experiences fear, anxiety, and depression due to the sexual harassment she experiences from people around her. She was always afraid to do anything with Ruijven because she had been harassed repeatedly by the man. So, the effects of the sexual harassment make her life difficult and fearful. Griet experienced many difficulties in her life due to sexual harassment she experienced such as being the subject of gossip and negative talk by people, losing her job, and feeling fear and anxiety for many years.

3.2.3 Griet's Daydream

Daydreaming is when someone thinks about something that distracts her mind from the activity she is doing. When daydreaming, a person will tend to be unaware of what is happening around her because she is busy with something on her mind. As a result, the person will be less concentrated in daily activities.

Besides being quieter and having feelings of fear, Griet also daydreams when doing her job as a maid. Such as when she daydreamed and thought about being painted with Ruijven at that time. She imagined dressing in Catharina's dress, holding wine, and sitting with that man, which made her worried and scared. In contrast, Griet had never daydreamed before because she was more focused on doing her job without thinking about anything else.

Sometimes I sat in the dark in one of the lion-head chairs pulled up to the table and rested my elbow on the blue and red table rug that covered it. I imagined wearing the yellow and black bodice and pearls, holding a glass of wine, sitting across the table from him. (p.77)

The quote above states that Griet daydreams and imagines the object of a painting done by Vermeer. It can be shown from the phrase, "I imagined wearing the yellow and black bodice and pearls, holding a glass of wine, sitting across the table from him," which explains that she was daydreaming about posing and using a luxurious dress from her employer. Griet daydreams about what will happen in the future due to the impolite treatments and evil thoughts about sitting with Ruijven, the man who can harass her.

3.2.4. Griet's Inferiority and Worthless

When experiencing sexual harassment, people tend to feel ashamed and inferior. the impact of emotional sexual harassment in the form of feelings of guilt and self-blame, feelings of shame, denial, and others (Essah & Margaret, 2018). They feel weak, hopeless, and worthless because they receive bad treatment, such as sexual harassment from others. It is one of the reasons for the victims to close

themselves to others because they feel ashamed and consider being lower than others.

In the painting process, Griet changes her cap in the warehouse, but it turns out that Vermeer is watching her from the door to see the hair. Despite trying to hide her precious hair, she was still caught by her master's gaze. This incident made this young maid feel ashamed and worthless to anyone.

Now that he had seen my hair, now that he had seen me revealed, I no longer felt I had something precious to hide and keep to myself. I could be freer, if not with him, then with someone else. It no longer mattered what I did and did not do. (p. 135)

In the quote above, Griet feels inferior and ashamed of the employer's actions, who observes her hair in the warehouse. The phrase "Now that he had seen my hair, now that he had seen me revealed, I no longer felt I had something precious to hide and keep to myself" shows that she feels there is nothing more to cover because the employer has seen all of her hair. Griet always covered her head with a cap because she thought only her future husband could see the precious things in her body. But Vermeer impolitely followed and saw her uncovered hair. So, Griet felt inferior that all her efforts to keep the hair had been in vain because other men had already known it.

Negative effects such as being quiet, afraid, anxious, depressed, daydreaming, and embarrassed cause sexual harassment to affect the victim and her future. Therefore, the victim will be significantly harmed by having psychological problems.

3.3 The Way Griet Deals with Sexual Harassment

In this modern era, we can immediately report sexual harassment to the Contact Emergency Services, the police station or the Women and Children Service Unit to get protection, justice and security for the victims (Kids Help Phone, 2018). However, it is different with Griet's situation because in the 17th century there were no women's protection services or institutions like in this era. At that time women are considered as property, for example, thus making it hard for Griet to report the case of sexual harassment that happened to her. Therefore, all she can do to avoid the harassment is by refusing and ignoring, getting help from other people, and avoiding by going away.

3.3.1 Refusing the Sexual Harassment

Griet's actions when dealing with sexual harassment are refusing to avoid people who harass her. The refusal can be made by speech or action that indicates the rejection. In this novel, Griet refuses the sexual advances made by the boatman, Vermeer, and Ruijven. It is an effective way to escape quietly, as Griet did when the boatman asked her for a kiss.

He did not let go of the pot. "Is that all I get? No kiss?" He reached over and pulled my sleeve. I jerked my arm away and wrestled the pot from him. "Not this time," I said as lightly as I could. I was never good at that sort of talk. (p. 19)

In the quote above, Griet immediately refused with a calm speech and gesture. The phrase "Not this time" indicates that she gave a brief and clear refusal to sexual requests made by the man on the boat. From Griet's answer, it

could be seen that she did not want to talk too much with the person harassing her, but saying “no” without any other explanation meant she was firmly refusing the request of the stranger man. In addition, Griet also stated, “I jerked my arm away and wrestled the pot from him,” explaining that she also refused and avoided the stranger as soon as she got the pot back. So, Griet is against the harassment she received from a foreign man on the boat by refusing the sexual request.

Besides that refusal made to stranger man, Griet also refused inappropriate requests from her employer. When Vermeer inquired her to take off the cap, the girl immediately refused him. Despite Vermeer as the employer and the person who would paint her, Griet did not hesitate to deny the request since it made her feel uncomfortable.

“You do not want to bare your head?” “No.” “Yet you do not want to be painted as a maid, with your mop and your cap, nor as a lady, with satin and fur and dressed hair.” I did not answer. I could not show him my hair. I was not the sort of girl who left her head bare. (p. 125)

Directly, Griet said “no” to Vermeer to take off her cap. She could not easily show the hair she had covered for years to other men. Griet considers hair to be one of the sacred things which should not be displayed. Then, she said “No” without adding another sentence or reason because it was enough to show that she disagreed with Vermeer’s unpleasant request. After giving a verbal refusal, Griet remained silent in the phrase “I did not answer” after her employer commented again. It explains that Griet completely refused the request and kept quiet to avoid another comment from Vermeer.

The other refusal showed when Ruijven attempted to harass her by touching her body sexually. As a maid, Griet tried to avoid sexual harassment by those around her as politely as possible. She could only refuse these immoral acts because she did not have more power than the master like Vermeer and Ruijven.

... , and behind a sheet I had just hung, or one of my master's shirts, he would touch me. I pushed him away as politely as a maid can a gentleman. Nonetheless he managed to become familiar with the shape of my breasts and thighs under my clothes. (p. 130)

In the quotation, Griet urges Ruijven so that the man can step back and stop his act of harassment. The phrase "I pushed him away as politely as a maid can a gentleman" indicates that she had pushed him back firmly due to discomfort at what the man had done to her. Griet did so politely to respect him as a friend of the master. However, her refusal did not result well because Ruijven continued to harass her sexually.

From some of the quotations above, Griet has made several refusing the sexual harassment that happened to her. Both to the stranger and the masters, she did not hesitate to refuse the cruel acts committed against her. Therefore, the victim can go against the perpetrator of sexual harassment by refusing the action even though they are more powerful than the victim.

3.3.2 Getting Help from Other People

In addition to refusing sexual harassment, victims can also inquire for help from those around them to prevent or avoid this bad action. Sexual harassment can happen everywhere, in a quiet or public places. When surrounded and experiencing harassment, the victim can ask for help from others so that the

perpetrator fails to carry out their actions. As human beings, everyone will not want evil deeds that happen to other humans to help each other.

When Griet received sexual harassment at a party, she was helped by Pieter's father, who sees it. Griet and Pieter's father are close because they often meet to buy and sell in the market. Even though Griet did not ask for help, the man understood his difficult situation when Ruijven cornered her. He purposely inquired the young maid to take some wine to make her leave Ruijven in a good way. Then, Griet was grateful for the help from Pieter's father in getting her to escape the bad man.

“Griet, get me some more wine.” Pieter the father had popped out from the Crucifixion room and was holding a cup towards me. “Yes, sir.” I pulled my chin from van Ruijven's grasp and quickly crossed to Pieter the father. I could feel two pairs of eyes on my back. “Oh, I'm sorry, sir, the jug's empty. I'll just get some more from the kitchen.” I hurried away, holding the jug close so they would not discover that it was full. (p. 59)

The help from Pieter's father makes the sexual harassment that will be carried out by Ruijven fail. Griet managed to escape from him and fetch the wine as he had been ordered. The phrase “Griet, get me some more wine” by Pieter's father indicates that he purposely asked for more wine to fill his glass. Then, Griet, who understood the meaning of the request, immediately pretended that the jug was empty, so she had to go to fill it again. The jug was still full, but she lied to avoid the harassment Ruijven was about to do. Therefore, Griet gets help from other people who understand her difficulties escaping sexual harassment.

Besides getting help from Pieter's father, Griet also asks for help from Tanneke. When Ruijven harassed her again, she saw Tanneke returning from the

baker. Griet called her for help because she was already feeling hopeless and giving up on the sexual harassment that Ruijven had done to her. She felt grateful to Tanneke's presence because Ruijven immediately backed away and stopped his actions.

“Tanneke!” I called desperately, hoping in vain that she had returned early from an errand to the baker's. “What are you doing?” Cornelia was watching us from the doorway. I had never expected to be glad to see her. Van Ruijven raised his head and stepped back. (p. 139)

Griet felt that the rejection she had done was not working, so she asked others for help. The phrase “Tanneke!” I called desperately, hoping in vain that she had returned early from an errand to the baker's,” indicates that she was trying to call out and ask for help from a difficult situation. She thought Ruijven would feel embarrassed when harassing women in front of other people, especially Cornelia, a minor. Even though Tanneke did nothing, her presence and Cornelia helped her stop the sexual harassment that happened to her.

In conclusion, when someone cannot overcome sexual harassment alone, they can ask for help from the people around them, just like Griet did when she inquired Tanneke for help and when Pieter's father helped her. Therefore, the perpetrator of sexual harassment will feel ashamed and stop what he was doing because he realizes someone else was watching him.

3.3.3 Avoiding by Going Away

When experiencing sexual harassment, the victims will try to protect themselves from people who harassed them. One way is to run away to avoid the perpetrators who endanger themselves. By staying away from it, the victim will

feel safe from the reach of the perpetrator. As Griet did, she often went away to other places because of Ruijven's sexual harassment. Such as, she went to the kitchen and left the master's house to avoid Ruijven.

Griet went to the kitchen and did not return to serving food because of the harassment Ruijven had done. While putting the food down, Ruijven touched Griet's thigh from under the table so that she went to the kitchen and felt afraid to return again. Tanneke noticed Griet's anxiety and helped her stay in the kitchen while she continued arranging the table. However, Griet also did her job as a maid by taking care of the things in the kitchen.

Tanneke too had noticed the stir I caused, and for once was helpful. We said nothing in the kitchen, but it was she who made the trips back to the table to bring out the gravy, to refill the wine, to serve more food, while I looked after things in the kitchen. (p. 106)

The quote shows that Griet went to the kitchen to leave her job serving food. Ruijven's sexual harassment made her uncomfortable doing the housework and disturbed others at the table. The phrase "while I looked after things in the kitchen" states that Griet remained in the kitchen while Tanneke returned to serve the guests at the table. She should have come back to help Tanneke with all the food, but she did not because she was afraid that Ruijven would do sexual harassment again. So, she avoids sexual harassment by going away from the man's sight.

In addition to going to the kitchen while serving food, Griet was forced to leave the master's house to avoid Ruijven. The man visited frequently and sometimes sought out Griet for inappropriate acts such as sexually harassing her. Fortunately, Griet was helped and protected by the in-laws of Vermeer to stay

away from Ruijven. Such as, on the weekday, Griet was told to go and go home so the man could not find her at Vermeer's house.

Maria Thins had never allowed me to see my parents apart from Sundays. Then I guessed. "Is van Ruijven coming today, madam?" "Don't let him see you," she answered grimly. "It's best if you're not here at all. Then if he asks for you we can say you're out." (p. 112)

With Maria Thins' permission, Griet left her employer's house to return to her family's home. The phrase "It's best if you're not here at all" indicates that Griet was prohibited from being at home so that Ruijven could not meet and harass her. As a woman and mother, Maria Thins protects Griet from the man's cruel treatment. But she could not forbid or rebuke Ruijven because she respected him as a Vermeer friend and a painting customer who bought many works from her son. Therefore, Maria told Griet to stay away from Ruijven by running away to her home.

Griet left Vermeer's house in the following situation to avoid Ruijven. Maria Thins deliberately gave a lot of work to keep her busy and spend more time outside the house. However, Griet also felt difficulty because she could not leave the house daily and ignored the maid's work. If Ruijven came every day, more housework would be delayed, making Griet work harder.

They came around again a few days later. Maria Thins sent me on more errands and told me to amuse myself elsewhere for the morning. I wanted to remind her that I could not stay away every day they came to be painted—it was getting too cold to idle in the streets, and there was too much work to do. (p. 113)

Even though Maria Thins' goal was to protect Griet when she sent her away, it was difficult for Griet. The phrase "Maria Thins sent me on more errands

and told me to amuse myself elsewhere for the morning” indicates that Maria told her maid to leave the house so she would not meet and harass again by Ruijven. This happening too often and repeatedly made Griet constrained in doing her homework to avoid sexual harassment. On the one hand, Griet feels grateful to be helped by Maria Thins, but she also finds it challenging to do her job as a maid.

Griet has tried various ways to deal with sexual harassment against her. As a woman and a maid, she avoids and rejects any bad treatment by those around her. Despite the difficult situation, Griet persists in the environment against the sexual harassment that happens repeatedly. She can prevent and protect herself from any cruel acts by doing resistance.



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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

In this chapter, the author concludes all the analysis that has been carried out and provides suggestions for further research.

4.1 Conclusions

Girl with a Pearl Earring is a novel that tells Griet's experience as a young girl who has to work as a maid and struggles with every conflict. This research reveals the sexual harassment portrayed in the novel, the effect on Griet's psychological state, and how Griet deals with sexual harassment in the novel. The first finding is about sexual harassment that includes verbal, non-verbal, and physical. Griet experienced unpleasant requests, comments, and calls from people that led to verbal sexual harassment. This harassment was carried out by several people, such as the stranger, the employer, and even the employer's friend. Griet also experiences non-verbal sexual harassment when she often gets inappropriate stares and gazes from her employer and Ruijven. Meanwhile, the physical and sexual harassment happens to Griet when her employer and Ruijven touch her body impolitely.

The second finding is the effects of sexual harassment on Griet's psychological state, including being silent, having depression, fear, anxiety, daydreaming, and feeling shame and inferiority. When Griet was a child, she liked to share her stories, but after experiencing sexual harassment, Griet became more reserved about sharing everything. She hides the sexual harassment that people in her work environment have done. Griet also kept it all to herself for fear of

burdening others with her story, which would make her embarrassed to share it with others, including her own family. Besides that, Griet also experienced fear and anxiety toward people who had done this to her. Fear arises and haunts her as if suddenly the perpetrator comes and sexually harasses her again. In addition, when Griet was alone, she daydreamed and thought about the sexual harassment she might experience the next day or in the future. Then, shame and inferiority also occur because she feels that she is no longer worth as a woman who those around her have sexually harassed.

However, Griet did not give up facing the sexual harassment she experienced. She always tries to go against the harassment, such as refusing and ignoring, getting help from other people, and avoiding by going away. Griet tried various ways to fight the person who harassed her even though that person was her employer. She often refused and ignored any requests related to sexuality that came from a stranger and her employer. Griet always stands on the right path and tries to protect herself from sexual harassment. Not only that, but this young girl also inquired for help from older people for those who harassed her. The help from others means a lot to Griet because she does not have anyone she knows closely in the work environment. In addition, Maria Thins, her employer, often helps to avoid Ruijven by sending her home. When she was away from the employer's house, Griet was also far from sexual harassment and the people who would do it to her.

This research concludes that sexual harassment occurs not only in physical touch, but all stares and words that lead to the sexuality of others are also included

in sexual harassment behavior. It is detrimental to others because every woman who is the source of human life should not be harassed. Sexual harassment also causes severe physical and psychological effects to victims, affecting their lives and future. However, every human being has the right to fight against and reject all acts of sexual harassment directed at them to create a safe and positive environment.

4.2 Suggestions

Every literary work can be analyzed using various theories appropriate to the issues. Such as this research used *Girl with a Pearl Earring* novel by focusing on the topic of sexual harassment and analyzing with the theory of new criticism and psychological criticism. In this case, the author used intrinsic elements in the story to reveal everything related to the issue. For further research, the author hopes to analyze other literary works related to sexual harassment. This topic should always be raised to increase awareness of the writers and readers on the issue of harassment against women, which is still happening. In addition, other theories can also be used, for example, feminism combined with other theories such as psychological approaches. The writer hopes that further researchers can examine the reasons sexual harassment occurs and the physical effects on victims of harassment.

The author suggests that readers read and understand this novel and another novel with the same issue. It will provide awareness for readers about the dangers of sexual harassment and awareness always to protect each other. Besides that, the author also believes that this thesis will help the readers understand the

novel's contents. Therefore, the research that has been done will help future researchers in conducting their studies



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