

# CRIME IN EKA KURNIAWAN'S NOVEL *LELAKI HARIMAU*

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## Abstract

The novel *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan describes the life of Javanese people during the Japanese colonial period. In the novel, there are various kinds of social problems, one of which is crime. This research aims to describe the forms of crime in the novel. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques in the form of library research. The theory used is criminal psychology with a literary psychology approach to bridge the study of psychology and literature. The results of the research show that there are three forms of crime in the novel: domestic violence, sexual harassment and rape committed by the major characters. The domestic violence as well as raping is done by a husband towards his wife; something weird but that is the truth. Sexual harassment is experienced by other female characters owing to hegemony of power and money. The research shows that crime is one of the social problems that occurs in society. These crimes can be caused by various factors, such as poverty, social inequality and family conflict.

**Keywords:** *domestic violence; hegemony; raping; sexual harassment*

## 1. Introduction

Criminology is the study of crime and criminal behavior, informed by principles of sociology and other non-legal fields, including psychology, economics, statistics, and anthropology (Ahmadi, 2020). Criminology studies can also enter the context of literature (Alshiban, 2012) and get attention among psychology researchers or literary researchers. It shows that the development of criminology studies is not only focused on formal scientific disciplines but can also enter the context of literature or humanism which is a creative study. Criminology studies in literature will increase literary criticism through a new perspective (Ahmadi, 2020). Literature as the author's creative process cannot be separated from the synthesis between imagination and the reality of life. Therefore, literature shows the existence of evil that arises through psychology, sociology, or culture. Through literature, a reader can recognize and understand the evil contained in a narrative created by the author.

Crime is an anti-social act that is detrimental, inappropriate, cannot be tolerated, which can cause shocks in society and is contrary to social morality. Crimes are things that are criminal in nature, acts that violate criminal law. The science that studies crime or crime is criminology. Criminology literally comes from the word *crime* which means criminals and *logos* which means science, so criminology can mean the study of crime

or criminals (Kennedy, 2013). Ruggiero (2018) states that crime is an anti-social act and violates the law and criminal law. Meanwhile, sociologically, crime is all words, actions and behavior that are economically, politically and socially psychologically very detrimental to the community, violate morality and attack the safety of good citizens who have been listed in the criminal law.

One of the events in society that the author uses in creating a literary novel is the phenomenon of crime. Criminal acts that often appear in people's lives are then appointed by the author to be one of the themes in the literary work. One of the novels that raises criminal acts in people's lives is the novel *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan, which is also the object of study in this study using a literary psychology approach. This novel tells about a man named Komar bin Syueb who always commits crimes against his wife named Nuraeni. Through storylines related to economic and social issues, Eka Kurniawan wants to remind humans that there is a limit to tolerance when their deepest self-esteem is considered only the crumbs of trash that should not be taken into account and defending oneself as the highest human dignity is shown by Margio, their eldest child. The crimes committed by Komar are certainly related to his unstable personality and the description of the personality of Komar's character is conveyed by the author to the reader through his work; then there is a close relationship between the novel *Lelaki Harimau* and psychology. Psychology and literature are two different but related aspects of knowledge.

Literary psychology conducts literary studies by viewing literary works as psychological activities both from the author and the readers (Endraswara, 2015). Literary works, especially those in the form of prose such as short stories, dramas and novels, always show the stories of the characters in their lives. In writing their works, the authors must present characters with unique characters and behaviors to add interest to the stories they write. This aspect is raised by literary psychology as a study material, especially regarding the background of the actions and thoughts of the characters in related literary works.

Wellek and Warren (2019) explain that literary psychology has four meanings. First, the psychology of literature is the psychological understanding of the author as a person or type; second, an assessment of the creative process of the written work; third, an analysis of the psychological laws applied in literary works. And fourth, literary psychology is also defined as the study of the impact of literature on the psychological condition of the reader.

From this explanation, it can be seen that literature is more inclined towards fiction that emphasizes beauty, while psychology is more inclined towards the real and based on facts. However, the two are interrelated because the words literature and psychology raise the theme of man and life as the main analysis material. Along with the times, literary works which were originally a product produced as an outpouring of feelings and used as leisure reading only have become a study material to understand the dynamics of life. Various other studies such as sociology of literature, literary anthropology and others all developed in the modern era. Primarily, this is driven by the desire to understand literary works in more depth and not just stop at following the storyline of the literary work in question. This is what encourages scientific approaches and studies towards literary works (Minderop, 2016).

The research was made to understand and determine crime in the community so that the prevention and resolution of crime problems could be addressed properly. The crimes in the novel *Lelaki Harimau* are the representation of crimes that exist in society

because literature is actually a reflection of the social life of society and the points of analysis are concerned with domestic violence, sexual harassment and raping. The novel describes the characteristics of the author. Painstakingly, Kurniawan builds metaphors by relating them to animals. Apart from that, this novel is interesting because of the details of social problems, especially crimes that Kurniawan writes. Through this novel, feminist elements are also presented indirectly. The diction and language style used by Kurniawan also illustrate the honesty and firmness of his story. In this regard, Kurniawan in this novel uses a lot of repetitive language styles. The novel also gives the reader the freedom to translate the existing metaphors. Overall, this novel succeeds in representing forms of crimes through a very interesting story.

Kurniawan succeeds in showing that every human being is not only filled with a bright side, but also a dark side. For example, Margio, the main character, is peaceful and polite, but he also likes drinking alcohol. In general, this novel contains many lessons, such as how we will not experience life if we do not experience conflict. Life will feel flat. The implied message that the researchers get from this book is that we must love each other and continue to live in harmony with each other. This novel is highly recommended for those who really like literary novels, but it is recommended to read light novels first because the language used is almost standard and resembles the language of poetry.

## **2. Literature Review**

The discussion in this research is crime and crime occurs because of conflicts within a person's personality, thus the approach used in this research is psychology of literature. Psychology of literature is born as a type of literary study that is used to read and interpret literary works, authors of literary works and their readers by using various concepts and theoretical frameworks that exist in psychology. Psychological analysis of literary works, especially fiction and drama, does not appear to be too much, because both literature and psychology talk about humans. The difference is, literature talks about humans created (imaginary humans) by the author, while psychology talks about humans created by God who actually live in the real world. Although human traits in literary works are imaginary, in describing their character and soul, the author makes humans who live in the real world as models in his creation. Moreover, one of the demands of the character is the psychological dimension of the character, in addition to the social and physical dimensions (Minderop, 2016). That the psychological approach to literature is basically related to three main symptoms, namely authors, literary works and readers with the consideration that psychological approaches are more related to authors and literary works (Ratna, 2015).

Literary psychology is a study that looks at literary works that contain events in human life played by imaginary characters that exist or may be played by factual characters (Semi, 2012). The relationship between literature and psychology does have a close relationship. According to Endraswara (2015) that psychology and literature have an indirect and functional relationship. Indirect link, because both literature and psychology have the same object namely human life, while the functional linkage because psychology and literature both study the psychology of others, the difference is that in psychology the symptoms are real, whereas in literature it is imaginative.

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Related to psychology, especially with personality psychology, literature is one of the interesting study materials because literature is not just a study of boring texts, but becomes study material that involves the character or personality of the characters in literary works (Minderop, 2016: 3). Human nature and the activities they carry out in every life can be explained by many psychological problems in life. To be able to understand the various psychological forms experienced by the characters in a literary work, it can be understood with the science of literary psychology. Literary psychology is a study that examines the psychological reflection in the characters presented in such a way by the author, so that the reader feels lulled by the psychological problems that arise.

According to Warren Wallek in Ratna (2015), in a successful literary work, psychology has been integrated into a work of art. Given the close relationship between the psychological aspect and the elements of character and characterization, the relevant literary works to be analyzed psychologically are works that give intensity to the psychological aspect. The link between literary works and psychology does have a close link, according to Endraswara (2015), that psychology and literature have an indirect relationship, because both literature and psychology have the same object, namely human life, while the functional link is because psychology and literature are mutually exclusive. It is the same as studying the psychology of other people, the difference is that in psychology the symptoms are real, while in literature they are imaginative. Literary psychology is a literary science that approaches literary works from a psychological point of view.

Literature is one of the interesting study materials, because literature is not just a study of texts which is tedious, but becomes a study material that involves the character or personality of a character in a literary work (Minderop, 2016). Human nature and the activities they carry out in every life can be explained by many psychological problems in life. To be able to understand the various psychological forms experienced by the characters in a literary work, it can be understood with the science of literary psychology. Literary psychology is a study that examines the psychological reflection in the characters presented in such a way by the author, so that the reader feels lulled by the psychological problems contained in literary works (Minderop, 2016). Literary psychology is used as an approach in this research because one aspect in literary psychology relates to the personality of the characters in literary works. The personality is then manifested in the actions taken by the characters; there are actions that are in accordance with the values and norms of the local community and there are also those that are contrary. Crime is certainly not in line with all cultural norms and values, both local and outside the local culture, because every crime must be detrimental to certain parties.

Before going to concept of crime, we should at least comprehend the meanings of criminology of psychology. Etymologically criminology comes from the word crime which means crime, and logos which means knowledge or science, so criminology is a science or knowledge of crime. The term criminology for the first time (1879) was used by P. Topinard, a French anthropologist. Crime is a name or stamp given by people to

judge certain actions. Next talk about criminal psychology as a type of criminological theory based on individual human factors, then we are never separated from what is heredity and innate, therefore starting a discussion about criminal psychology we talk about psychological and psychological characteristics. These two things will affect whether there is relation between human actions with heredity or innate, or with what is called personality. Deviation of human behavior because of his personality is not a disease, and certainly not a hereditary or congenital. Deviation in human behavior is a disorder in the mental. In Plot criminal psychology research is divided into differences in personality structure, criminals and non-criminals, behavior prediction, normal personality dynamics in criminals, and classification (Susanto, 2017)

This psychological theory of criminology states that certain personality traits or characteristics are related to a person's tendency to act in psychological theory in criminology. Some ideas about this concept can be observed from the results of personality test measurements. From several psychologists about personality, both using questionnaires and projective techniques, it can be concluded that personality tendencies have a relationship with psychological theory behavior in criminology (Hyland, 2015).

For example, people who tend to act in psychological theory in criminology are low self-control abilities, people who tend to be brave, very strong dominance, more power, extravert, tend to be assertive, macho, drive to fulfill very high physical needs, etc.

These traits have been investigated in studies of prisoners by various psychologists. However, it seems that there is still a need for a more comprehensive study, not only one aspect of personality traits being studied, but all of these traits can be profiled together.

Adaptation in psychology is the ability of each individual to be able to make adjustments to a place or environment which he thinks is seen as something new. Besides that, adaptation also has an understanding of self-adjustment in changing oneself according to environmental conditions, but also changing the environment according to circumstances (self-desire) (Alam, 2013).

## **2.1 Crime**

Crime is a bad act, comes from the word evil which means very bad, very bad, very bad, while juridically crime is defined as an act that violates the law or is prohibited by law. Crime is an act of an action which in general has the meaning of an act that is not in accordance with applicable law.

In language, crime is an evil act, an act that violates the law, behavior that is contrary to the prevailing values and norms that have been ratified by written law. There are several definitions of crime, juridically crime is all human behavior that is contrary to the law, can be punished according to criminal law. Meanwhile, criminologically crime means certain actions or actions that are not approved by the community. Hyland (2015) states that crime is an intentional act or negligence that violates written criminal law or a judge's decision carried out by a person who is not a defense or justification and is threatened with sanctions by the State as a crime or a violation:

- a. Crime is an act that is done intentionally, in this sense a person cannot be punished just because of his thoughts, but there must be an action or omission in acting. Failure to act can also be a crime, if there is a legal obligation to act in certain circumstances, besides that there must also be malicious intent.
- b. It is a violation of criminal law.

- c. Done without any legally recognized defense or justification.
- d. Sanctioned by the state as a crime or violation and some forms of crime that often occur in society are physical crimes, such as robbery, domestic violence, sexual harassment and rape (Hayland, 2015; Jose, 2021).

Thotakura (2011) also reveals about crime. According to him crime has the meaning of a behavior that is prohibited by the State because it is detrimental to it. The state reacts with punishment in an effort to prevent and eradicate it. In accordance with its development, Hayland (2015) explains that crime is just behavior is not enough to be considered a crime. According to him, crime is behavior marked human beings are more understandable than simply seeing evil as label or label. For example, the names of the behaviors in question, namely thieves, rapists, killer, and so on. Crime from another point of view, for example from the point of view of sociology, crime is seen as an act that deviates from values or values norms prevailing in society. The norms in this society are consensus of the community members with sanctions for those who deviate from consensus, so the imposition of punishment means reaffirmation to society broad that they are bound by a common set of norms and values. Crime is also synonymous with social deviation.

The social aspect means that a person is considered to have committed a crime if he experiences failure to conform or deviate consciously or unconsciously from the norms that apply in society so that his actions cannot be justified by the community concerned. The economic aspect means that someone is considered to do a crime if he harms others by imposing his economic interests to the community around him so that he is considered an obstacle to happiness others.

### **2.1.1 Domestic Violence**

The term violence is used to describe behavior, whether overt or covert, both offensive or defensive, which is accompanied by the use of force against others. UU no. 23 of 2004, defines domestic violence as any act against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty. within the household.

Indeed, there is no single and clear definition related to domestic violence. However, usually domestic violence is basic, including (a) physical violence, namely any act that causes death, (b) psychological violence, namely any actions and words that result in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act and a sense of powerlessness towards women, (c) sexual violence, namely any act that includes sexual harassment to the point of forcing someone to have sexual intercourse without the victim's consent or when the victim does not want it; and or have sexual relations in ways that are not natural or that the victim does not like; and or keep her away (isolate) from her sexual needs, (d) economic violence, namely any act that restricts people (women) from working inside or outside the home that generates money and or goods; or allow victims to work for exploitation; or abandon family members. Why are women more vulnerable to being victims of violence?

Women are almost always victims of violence because the culture and values of our society are shaped by patriarchal forces, where men are culturally welcome to be the determinants of life. According to Foucault, men have become the owners of the 'power' that determine the direction of the 'discourse of knowledge' of society. Violence against

women in general (in general) occurs through the concept of control over women, whether personal, institutional, symbolic and material. Thus, when the relationship between the sexes is constructed through a domination-subordination relationship, then women are in the position of being regulated by men. This relationship building works through the entire social system which then gives birth to a gender identity that distinguishes men and women (KNAK, 2007).

### **2.1.2 Sexual Harassment**

Sexual harassment refers to acts of a sexual nature that are conveyed through physical or non-physical contact, targeting a person's sexual body or sexuality. These acts include whistling, flirting, comments or remarks of a sexual nature, displaying pornographic materials and sexual desires, touching or touching body parts, gestures or gestures of a sexual nature, causing discomfort, offence, humiliation, and may cause health and safety problems.

Sexual harassment is not just about sex. At the heart of the problem is the abuse of power or authority, although the abuser may try to convince the victim and himself that his abusive behavior is actually sexual attraction and romantic desire. Most sexual harassment is perpetrated by men against women. However, there are also cases of harassment of women against men, and also with the same sex (both men and women).

According to Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan (KNAK) (2007), sexual harassment refers to acts of sexual nuance delivered through physical or non-physical contact, targeting a person's sexual body or sexuality. These acts include whistling, flirting, comments or remarks of a sexual nature, displaying pornographic materials and sexual desires, touching or touching body parts, gestures or gestures of a sexual nature, causing discomfort, offence, humiliation, and may cause health and safety problems.

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### **2.1.3 Raping**

The act of rape is a criminal act of a sexual nature that occurs when a human being forces another human to have sexual intercourse in the form of vaginal penetration with the penis, by force or by means of violence (Sulaeman, 2010)

The word rape comes from the Latin *rapere* which means to steal, force, rob, or take away. In ancient times the crime of rape was often carried out to obtain a wife and the crime of rape was not only in the form of intercourse but all forms of attacks involving the genitals by means of violence and coercion by the perpetrator against the victim.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that what is called rape are:

- a. A forbidden sexual relationship with a woman without her consent.
- b. Illegal intercourse by a man against a woman carried out by means of coercion and against the will of the woman concerned.
- c. Sexual intercourse committed by a man against a woman who is not his wife or without his consent, is carried out when the woman is afraid.

Judging from the motives of the perpetrators of committing the crime of rape, it can be classified into several motives including:

- a. Seductive Rape: Rape that occurs because the perpetrator feels aroused by lust, and is subjective. Usually this kind of rape is because the two of them already know each other, for example: rape by a boyfriend, rape by a family member and rape by a friend.
- b. Sadistic Rape: Rape committed sadistically. In this case, the perpetrator gets sexual satisfaction not because of his bodily relationship but by acts of violence committed by the perpetrator against the victim.
- c. Anger Rape: Rape committed as an expression of anger by the perpetrator. This kind of rape is usually accompanied by physical brutality by the perpetrator. Sexual gratification is not his goal but to vent his anger.
- d. Domination Rape: In this case, the perpetrator wants to show his dominance over the victim. Physical violence is not the main goal of the victim because the main goal is that the perpetrator wants to control the victim sexually so that the perpetrator can show that he has power over the victim
- a. certain people. For example: Rape of maid by employer.
- e. Exploitation Rape: This kind of rape can occur because of the victim's dependence on the perpetrator, either economically or socially. In this case, the perpetrator does not use physical violence, but the perpetrator can force his will on the victim (Abintoro, 2013).

### **3. Research Method**

The study used a descriptive method of analysis. The descriptive method of analysis is a way of describing data in the form of description, overall termed qualitative descriptive method. Descriptive qualitative method prioritizes the depiction of data through the elaboration of words. According to Moleong (2016) qualitative research intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject as well as in the behavior, attitudes, perceptions, motivations, and actions of the subject, holistically, and by using descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context by utilizing various methods.

In this study, the data were taken from a novel entitled *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan (2004). Later these data were discussed and connected with an approach of psychology of literature and criminal psychology.

The data collection techniques used in this study to obtain information on crime in the novel were conducted in steps of reading the novel thoroughly, identifying and recording types of crime in the novel. All the data already obtained were then analyzed based on the points of analysis dealing with domestic violence, sexual harassment and raping.

## **4. Discussion**

### **4.1 Domestic Violence**

Domestic violence is a serious issue that affects millions of people around the world. It is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over the other. This can include physical, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse. Domestic violence is a serious crime, and it is never the victim's fault.

*“Adakalanya untuk menanggulangi keengganan Nuraeni yang makin menjadi-jadi, Komar mesti memukulnya, menampar pipinya bukanlah hal yang jarang, malahan sering pula menempeleng betis indahnyanya dengan kaki ganasnya, membuatnya roboh dan tak berdaya (Kurniawan, 2004: 110-111).”*

This quote tells about the domestic violence experienced by Nuraeni, Komar's wife. Nuraeni is a beautiful and gentle woman, but she is often the victim of her husband's violence. Komar is a man who is stubborn and likes to impose his will. He always wants Nuraeni to obey all his orders, even if it is against Nuraeni's own wishes. In this quote, it is said that Komar often hits and slaps Nuraeni. In fact, he even hits Nuraeni's calf with his foot. This violence committed by Komar makes Nuraeni feel afraid and depressed. She could not do anything against her husband.

The domestic violence experienced by Nuraeni is one of the themes raised in the novel *Lelaki Harimau*. This novel describes the condition of Indonesian society in the past where violence often occurs, both within the family and in wider society. Domestic violence is something that should not be tolerated. Domestic violence can cause trauma and suffering for the victim. Women must have the courage to fight the violence they experience. They must not be afraid to ask others for help if they experience domestic violence. The community must play a role in preventing and eradicating domestic violence. People must create a safe and comfortable environment for everyone, including women.

*“Sepanjang hidupnya, ia telah sering melihat Komar memukul Nuraeni didepan matanya sendiri, menghajarnya hingga babak-belur. Margio terlampau kecil untuk melerai, dan ia sendiri sering dapat bagiannya pula. Ia hanya berdiri menyandar ke pintu, dengan Mameh di sampingnya menggigit ujung baju, sementara Nuraeni meringkuk di pojok rumah dengan Komar berdiri di depannya, tangan menggenggam rotan pengebuk kasur. Komar selalu punya alasan apa pun untuk mengayunkannya (Kurniawan, 2004: 115).”*

This quote tells about Margio's experience of witnessing domestic violence experienced by his mother, Nuraeni. Margio is a small boy, but he has often seen his father, Komar, hits his mother. Komar is a rude and angry man. He often beats Nuraeni for trivial reasons, such as not cooking food according to his taste or not obeying his orders. In this quote, it is said that Margio often sees Komar beat Nuraeni until she is black and blue. Margio could not do anything to break up their fight, because he is still small and afraid of his father. He could only stand in front of the door, with his younger sister, Mameh, while watching his mother being beaten.

The domestic violence experienced by Nuraeni has a big impact on Margio. He becomes traumatized and afraid of his father. He also feels guilty because he could not protect his mother. Tied to this quotation, domestic violence can have a negative impact on children who witness it. These children can experience trauma, fear and guilt. Children must be protected from domestic violence. Parents and society must play a role in preventing and eradicating domestic violence. This quote also shows that domestic violence is still a serious problem in Indonesia. There are still many women who are victims of domestic violence.

#### 4.2 Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is a form of abuse that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. It can happen in a variety of settings, including the workplace, school, public spaces, and even online. The key element of sexual harassment is that it is unwanted by the recipient. This means that even if the behavior is not intended to be offensive, it can still be considered harassment if it makes the other person feel uncomfortable, intimidated, or humiliated.

There are many different types of sexual harassment, ranging from subtle and seemingly harmless behaviors like inappropriate jokes or comments to more serious forms like groping, unwanted touching, and even sexual assault. The impact of sexual harassment can be profound. It can lead to feelings of stress, anxiety, and depression, as well as difficulty concentrating, sleeping, and working. It can also damage relationships and erode trust.

*Ia datang ke warung serabi untuk sarapan, sebagaimana biasa, dan berdesak-desakan dengan anak-anak berseragam sekolah yang cemas lonceng sekolah segera berdentang. Semua orang yang bertemu dengannya bisa mendengar leluconnya yang penuh semangat, dengan mulut dijejali goreng tempe dan serabi. Anwar Sadat duduk di bangku kecil itu, di depan tungku yang membara, sementara si penjual menuang adonan ke cobek di atas tungku, membolak-balik gorengan di wajan penuh minyak mendidih, dan Anwar Sadat menjawili dagu gadis-gadis berseragam sekolah hingga mereka merengek akan kecabulannya, menjauhinya sebab ia bisa dengan tiba-tiba menyosor mencium pipi mereka (Kurniawan, 2004: 15).*

This quote tells the story of Anwar Sadat, a man who often visits the pancake stall in the village where he lives. Anwar Sadat is a cheerful man and likes to joke. He often makes jokes that make people laugh. In this quote, it is told that Anwar Sadat comes to the pancake shop for breakfast. He is jostling with children in school uniforms who are also having breakfast at the stall. Everyone who meets Anwar Sadat could hear his enthusiastic jokes, even with his mouth stuffed with fried *tempeh* and pancakes.

Anwar Sadat sits on a small stool in front of a smoldering stove. While the pancake stall seller is busy pouring batter into a mortar on the stove and flipping fried food in a frying pan full of boiling oil, Anwar Sadat pokes the chins of the girls in school uniforms who are having breakfast in the stall. The girls are disturbed by Anwar Sadat's actions. They whine and stay away from Anwar Sadat because they are afraid that Anwar Sadat would suddenly kiss them on the cheek.

This quote describes Anwar Sadat as a man who is cheerful and likes to joke, but also has a bad side, namely that he likes to tease women, especially young girls. This is actually an act of sexual harassment. Anwar Sadat is a complex figure. He has a good side and a bad side. Sexual harassment against women remains a serious problem. Women must have the courage to fight against the sexual harassment they experience. This quote also shows that Indonesian society in the past still has a patriarchal view of women. Women are considered sexual objects that men can treat as they please as shown in the novel:

*Menyendiri di tepian perkebunan cokelat, Agus Sofyan mulai menjual bir dan arak, kadang ada bungkus-bungkus kecil ganja dan pil tidur yang dijual lebih diam-diam, mendesak tempat itu menjadi tempat mabuk dan kencan mesum, pengganti pos ronda di kala siang. Laila Si Janda sering di sana, menjadi sasaran bocah-bocah liar yang meraba tubuhnya di pojok warung dan ia hanya cekikikan, lain waktu jika ia sedang berbaik hati, Laila mau diajak pergi ke tempat tidur dengan cuma-cuma. Beberapa perempuan barang kali mau diajak ke kebun cokelat, ditiduri disana, tapi tidak Laila (Kurniawan, 2004: 25).*

Alone on the edge of a chocolate plantation, Agus Sofyan starts selling beer and wine. The place then becomes a place for drunkenness and lewd dates, replacing the patrol post during the day. Laila, the widow is often there, being targeted by wild boys who touch her body. However, Laila just giggles and is not angry. Next time, if she is feeling kind, Laila will be invited to go to bed for free. This quote describes the social conditions in a small village in Indonesia in the past. Agus Sofyan, a young man who drops out of school, opens a shop on the edge of a chocolate plantation. The shop then becomes a gathering place for young people and adults to get drunk and gamble. Laila, a beautiful young widow, is often invited by young men to drink and have sex.

This quote also shows that Laila is a strong and independent woman. She is not ashamed to be an entertainer, even though she is often treated rudely by young men. Laila also has high self-esteem. She only wants to have sex with someone she likes, not with anyone who wants to pay for it. This quote is part of the beginning of the novel *Lelaki Harimau*. This quote introduces several main characters in the novel, namely Agus Sofyan, Laila the Janda, and Margio, a young man who is the main character in this novel and through the above quotation, Kurniawan gives a picture of sexual harassment always faced by a woman, either she is a local woman or an entertainer.

### 4.3 Raping

Raping is a gross violation of a person's fundamental right to bodily autonomy and sexual self-determination. It inflicts deep physical and emotional harm on the victim and is considered a heinous act in all cultures and legal systems. Sex without consent is non-consensual and hence, rape. Consent must be freely given, enthusiastic, and ongoing throughout the sexual encounter. Any pressure, coercion, or manipulation to obtain sex renders it non-consensual and illegal.

*“Berahi Komar memuncak-muncak lagi kerap bikin ia sendiri menggigil, dan selalu mengincar Nuraeni lengah untuk pelampiasannya. Nuraeni, menyadari hasrat itu telah kembali pada lakinya, bertahan lagi dari seluruh keanasannya. Sebisa bisa tak membikin dirinya telanjang di depan Komar, tapi itu tak menghalangi lakinya merebut tubuhnya. Selalu ada saat ia bisa menyingkap roknya, memelotokkan celana dalamnya, dan berdiri di pintu ia mengguncang bokongnya menembus tubuh bininya. Ritual itu datang lagi, dengan tamparan keji dan pukulan gayung tempurung kelapa, dan dengan cara itulah kemudian Nuraeni bunting lagi, dan Mameh lahir dua tahun selepas Margio”, “Adakalanya untuk menang-gulangi keengganan Nuraeni yang makin menjadi-jadi,*

*Komar mesti memukulnya, menampar pipinya bukanlah hal yang jarang, malahan sering pula menempeleng betis indahny dengan kaki ganasnya, membuatnya roboh dan tak berdaya, dan saat tak ada tenaga itulah Komar bisa merampok selangkangannya (Eka Kurniawan 2004:112)."*

Nuraeni also experiences domestic violence. She often receives hugs, slaps, and actions when she is having sex with Komar. Komar's behavior that forces Nuraini to have sex does not only occur at the beginning of the marriage but also onwards. Komar continues to force Nuraini and is always rude to his wife. Komar's dominance over his wife in their sexual activities shows how much Komar's ego demands the fulfillment of sexual desires from a Nuraeni. Stronger physique and greater strength make Komar not hesitate to beat his wife, a woman who is weak and does not have enough strength to fight back. Komar is forced to use physical beatings and all other violent actions so that Nuraeni would obey him.

## 5. Conclusion

Eka Kurniawan's novel *Lelaki Harimau*, first published in 2004, achieved notable success, earning multiple awards and being translated into English, Korean, Italian, French, and German. This success can be attributed to its captivating storyline, which is characteristic of Eka Kurniawan's unique style. Using the symbol of a tiger, Eka tells the dark story of a family headed by Komar, who lives with his wife, Nuraeni, and their three children, Margio, Mameh, and Marian. The novel delves into the family's struggles, which begin with Komar's repeated acts of domestic violence against Nuraeni and their children. One example includes Komar's physical abuse of his wife when she refuses his sexual advances. The research identifies three main types of crimes depicted in the novel: domestic violence, sexual harassment, and rape. Domestic violence occurs within the family; sexual harassment appears both within the family and in society; and rape occurs in the family context, where Komar forces sexual relations upon his wife. Eka includes marital rape as an issue often overlooked in society, yet he portrays it as a deeply disgraceful act. For instance, on page 112, Komar is depicted as assaulting his wife with a brutality akin to that of a wild animal. *Lelaki Harimau* confronts significant issues of crime and social transgression, raising awareness for a broader audience. The tiger in the novel symbolizes not only anger but also the moral deviation seen in acts like domestic violence, sexual harassment, and rape. Through this symbol, Eka critiques behaviors that contradict social values and norms, inviting readers to reflect on these serious issues.

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