

## **SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN EKA KURNIAWAN'S NOVEL LELAKI HARIMAU**

Muhammad Fatih Suhadi  
*Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia*

mhd.fatihshuhadi@sastra.uisu.ac.id

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### **Abstract**

A reflection of social life with all its dynamics and problems could be expressed or pictured through a novel, a literary genre written based on social reality, the author's experiences, observations, feelings and ideologies. Themes may be varied depending on the situational elements. Sexual harassment is one frequently exposed, and always discussed because such can occur anywhere and at any time and in this research becomes the focus of analysis. Sexual harassment is a crime that can harm other people or even cause trauma to victims and generally women are the most frequent victims due to the domination of men in the social life. The study is intended to reveal the problem of sexual harassment committed by the major characters in the novel *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan through a literary psychology approach as the behavior of the perpetrators of sexual harassment is related to personality structure. Psychology and literature are two interrelated disciplines; literary psychology uncovers the psychological aspects in literary works. Descriptive qualitative research method is applied for the whole study to analyze social phenomena without using mathematical calculations. The results of the research using the six data selected show that there are three forms of sexual harassment along the plot, verbal sexual harassment, non-verbal sexual harassment and physical sexual harassment.

**Keywords:** non-verbal sexual harassment, physical sexual harassment, verbal sexual harassment, psychology of literature.

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### **Introduction**

Novel is a form of prose literature, having intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The story in the novel begins with the most important events experienced by the characters, which will then change the fate of their lives; so the character traits are more developed until they experience a change in fate. A novel serves to be an entertainment or a teaching (Nurgiyantoro, 2013). The entertainment in this case is surely different from the one presented by other works of art, a higher pleasure with non-profit contemplation and seriousness of perceptions and aesthetics. This refers to the seriousness expected by the author to inspire the hearts and minds of the readers to see their surroundings as a novel is a window to see the world (Purba, 2012).

Apart from displaying elements of beauty, entertainment and seriousness, novels also tend to broaden knowledge. Novelists teach more about human nature than psychologists. Novelists are able to express the inner life of the characters in the novels they write. Some argue that novels can be used as a source for psychologists or become historical cases that can provide illustrations and examples. It could even be said that novelists create worlds of truth values and systematic knowledge that can be proven (Samaran & Lubis, 2018).

However, novels that are conveyed through language media certainly have special functions and characters. In relation to social life, the novel has a specific function as a medium of entertainment through the beauty of its language; didactics, providing teaching through elements of virtue and truth and language study which can extend to the function and role of

language in social communication (Abdulsyani, 2012).

The description of the novel above is related to the current research, sexual harassment in the novel *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan. The novel discusses the life of Margio, an eldest child from a disharmonious family. His father's name is Komar bin Syurb, and his mother's Nuraeni. Since childhood, Margio's life has been inseparable from his father's violence; not only Margio, Nuraeni and Margio's sister named Mameh also receive harsh treatment from Komar. Throughout Margio's life, his father is always harsh towards his family. As a result, his mother goes mad. Margio hates his father all his life.

As he gets older, Margio grows increasingly fed up with his father's abusive behavior. To avoid this, Margio often leaves the house and takes part in boar hunting with Major Sadrah. One day, Margio is sleeping in praying house and it is then that Margio realizes that a tiger inherited from his grandfather has got into him; a white tiger that is said to have been married by the elder of his family and is now unified with Margio.

The storyline then moves on to his mother, who is told to be a maid in his neighbor's house, the house of Anwar Sadat, an artist who has a wife named Kasia and three children named Laila, Maesa Dewi and Maharani. Nuraeni, who always receives harsh treatment from her husband, finally gains warmth from Anwar Sadat (Noviyanti & Dermawan, 2018; Wijayanti, & Hadi, & Furinawati, 2018). One day, Margio finds her mother pregnant and after some time, his mother gives birth to a child but dies after a few days, and later it is known that the child is the child of his mother and Anwar Sadat. Since then Margio's heartache grows and he decides to leave the house. Apart from that, Margio, who is dating Anwar Sadat's daughter, also breaks up the relationship. Until one day, Margio visits Anwar Sadat's house and asks Anwar Sadat to marry his mother. Anwar rejects him because he does not love his mother. Margio runs out of patience, that is when the tiger in Margio's body is awakened, and he kills Anwar Sadat (Apsari, 2017).

The novel can be analyzed from various perspectives: factors that cause family disharmony, character education that is not established in the family, moral responsibility of husband and wife; however, the current research focuses on sexual harassment consisting of verbal, non-verbal and physical sexual harassments (Nugraha, 2019), emerging from the beginning of the story to the end. Various incidents of domestic violence are triggered by this sexual harassment; even the murder that occurs at the end of the story also stems from this immoral act. The act of sexual harassment is a personality problem (Alwisol, 2016).

## Literature Review

### Auxiliary Verb

The study is conducted using literary psychology approach with the consideration that the discussion points are related to sexual harassment and this action is part of the dynamics and changes in personality; personality is in the corridor of psychology and the personality discussed comes from the characters in the novel. Thus it is clearly illustrated that there is a close relationship between the study of the novel and the study of psychology (Feist & Feist, Gregory, 2014). The rise of the problem of sexual harassment in today's society is the stimulus for this research. Any time something like this could happen. Through this research, the public can understand the types and factors that cause incidents of sexual harassment. In general, perpetrators can be categorized as sufferers of psychiatric disorders. Indirectly, literature is a source of information; studied carefully and in depth so that the results can be directly understood by the public. Literary works have an important role in society, the role of providing awareness and understanding so that unwanted events can be prevented.

### Psychology of Literature

Psychology is the science that studies human behavior and mind. Through psychology, one can understand another human being. Psychology enters other areas of study, in this case as an auxiliary science, for example in politics, economics, social, culture, and also literature. In everyday life, indeed humans cannot be apart from psychology, as well as other sciences, in

which, of course, it is permeated by things that are psychological in nature. Therefore, interdisciplinary studies emerge in relation to psychology, for example the psychology of religion, psychology of anthropology, social psychology, cultural psychology, psychology of criminology, or psychology of literature (Gulliford, 2016).

Psychology and literature cannot be separated each other. In the public's view so far, literature seems to use more psychological studies as auxiliary science. Literature also contributes naming theory in psychology. This is based on the fact that several theories in psychology cannot be separated from literary contributions, for example the theory of the oedipus complex, electra complex, eros, thanatos. The term in psychology is adapted from classical literature or better known as mythology. This shows that empirically literature and psychology are two scientific fields that contribute to each other in terms of scientific strengthening (Endraswara, 2010).

In relation to psychology and literature, Wellek & Warren (2014) provide a limitation that psychology in literature is divided into four studies, the study of the creative process of the author, the study of author, the study of psychological laws in literary works, and the study of literary readers. Wellek & Warren's view is still widely used by psychology researchers because this view is considered the most representative in the study of literary psychology. In the context of the development of interdisciplinary literary studies, literary psychology is not only based on classical psychology which leads to mono-discipline, but also penetrates into contemporary psychological studies which leads to a more comprehensive study in talking about psychology and especially in relation to literature.

By this it is illustrated that psychology and literature are still developing and not monotonous in terms of research from the perspective of psychology of literature. The study of literary psychology is a study that involves the inner world. Thus, relying more on one's ability to interpret and reconstruct someone in psychological terms. Of course, understanding someone in psychological terms is not easy because it takes a deep understanding of psychology to understand someone's psychology. Thus, one is able to assess a person's psychology if he/she does have psychological abilities, whether obtained self-taught or academically.

According to Ratna (2014) the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects in literary works. Literary psychology research is carried out in two ways; first, through understanding psychological theories, then analyzing literary works, second, by first determining a literary work as the object of research, then determining which psychological theories are deemed relevant for the analysis. Meanwhile, according to Endraswara (2013) literary psychology is a study that views literature as a psychological activity. In a broad sense, literary works is unified with human life which depicts various sets of human personalities.

So, psychology of literature is a literary study that views work as a psychological activity of the author who will use creativity, taste, and intention in his work. Likewise, readers in responding to works will not be separated from each other's souls. The relationship between literary works and psychology is that literary works are seen as psychological symptoms that display psychological aspects through characters if by chance the text is in the form of prose or drama (Minderop, 2016).

In a novel psychology of literature has aspects of study in its analytical approach. Likewise with this research, it has aspects of the study in the analysis of the literary psychology approach. Psychoanalysis then, is a special term used in literary psychology research. Psychoanalysis is used to analyze the characters written by the author as the fruit of his imagination which is poured in written form. By analyzing the psychological condition of the characters in the literary works he produces, it can be concluded how the psychological condition of the writer is when writing his literary work (Endraswara, 2008).

### **Sexual Harassment**

Sexual harassment is any unwanted sexual act, request to perform sexual act, verbal or physical act or gesture of a sexual nature, or any other behavior of a sexual nature, which makes a person feel offended, humiliated and/or intimidated, thus creating an environment that is intimidating, hostile or offensive. Sexual harassment can be seen as a form of violence against women (and men, who can also be sexually harassed) and as discriminatory treatment. The key

to the definition of sexual harassment is the word "unwanted"

Sexual harassment takes many forms. Sexual harassment can take the form of physical violence and other more subtle forms such as coercion, forcing someone to do something they do not want to do. It can also be verbal, such as (unwanted) sexual jokes, persistent invitations to date (even though they have been rejected), or unwanted sexual advances (WHO, 2013).

The rise of cases of sexual harassment that occurs is inseparable from the elements that make up the structure of human personality (Wade and Carol, 2014). Sigmund Freud, the developer of the theory of psychoanalysis, explains his views on this matter. The three models of human personality structure according to Freud include forming elements such as the id, ego and superego which have their own origin, aspects, functions, operating principles, and equipment. All the three form a system of cooperation in carrying out their respective roles. Id is a biological aspect that maintains constant tend to seek pleasure from within (pleasure principle). Fulfillment of pleasure generally arises from physical impulses including sexual desire. This sexual desire, at least on the other hand, also has something to do with Plato's typology that human personality can be controlled by desire, in addition to thoughts and will (Bertens, 2009).

Sexual desire that arises from the id is then responded to by the superego which comes from the results of internalizing the values of influential figures. The superego as a sociological aspect functions as a controlling id and directs the id and ego to moral behavior (morality principle). Sexual desire is a natural thing; however, irregularities arise if these desires are not properly controlled so that they lead to sexual harassment. If considered based on the superego principle (morality principle), of course this action deviates far from the common ideals. However, the final decision still depends on the ego which comes from the interaction with the environment. Ego as a psychological aspect will direct one's personality to reality (reality principle). As the last executor, the ego will execute decisions based on previous considerations. If the three of them relate to each other in a balanced and good manner, then a balanced and good personality is formed. A wise ego will certainly accept moral considerations and channel sexual desires into positive things. Meanwhile, the ego which is dominated by negative desires will surely lead to certain personalities including sexual harassment behavior (Abivian, 2015).

## **Type of Sexual Harassment**

### **Verbal Sexual Harassment**

Verbal sexual harassment is an act that is carried out such as throwing pornographic/sexual words at other people which causes discomfort. This act of sexual harassment can lead to rape. Objects that often get verbal sexual harassment are women. Usually women who are victims of sexual harassment have tried not to respond to the actions of the perpetrator (Yuni Kartika, 2020), but this refusal makes the perpetrators feel curious and carry out other types of actions which then make women feel harassed and feel their human rights disturbed. The danger of sexual harassment is more likely to trigger the psychological side of the victim and affect the victim's emotions, such as fear, more likely to feel uncomfortable, not getting security when outside the home, feeling ashamed as a result of sexual harassment. Thus this act can be a criminal act of decency that occurs in public spaces (Dewi, 2019).

Verbal sexual harassment can be categorized as a crime that has fulfilled the elements, principles of criminal law, and the values in society. The legal basis for acts of verbal sexual harassment in the perspective of criminal law can be seen from several articles relating to verbal sexual harassment. These articles are Article 281 Paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code, Article 8, Article 9, Article 34, and Article 35 of the Law on Pornography. There is a fundamental reason why the Pornography Law is used as a legal basis for this act, which is seen from the meaning of Pornography in Article 1 Number 1 General Provisions of Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography. Basically, the imposition of the above articles is not enough to guarantee legal certainty. It needs special rules governing the act of catcalling itself. In addition, there is no longer any assumption from the public or the government to continue to normalize the act as a natural act, but rather it is a criminal act that needs further regulation to achieve

legal certainty in law enforcement. Therefore those who are victims of catcalling have the courage to report or reveal what has happened (Zainal, 2015).

#### 2.2.1.2 Non-Verbal Sexual Harassment

In non-verbal sexual harassment there is communication that leads to things that are pornographic in nature such as sexual advances, comments and body movements that may differ in the understanding of receiving the message between what is conveyed and the intended message. So that what is meant as a form of harassment for the victim may be perceived as a form of intimacy by the source. In short, non-verbal sexual harassment is sexual harassment that is carried out without the use of communication, either verbal or written, either verbal or non-verbal, this action causes certain parties to feel uncomfortable and fall into the category of criminal acts (Suprihatin, 2020).

### Physical Sexual Harassment

Any form of unwanted physical contact can be categorized as sexual harassment, such as groping, touching certain body parts, hugging, and kissing. Most of the victims of this type of abuse are women; cases of physical sexual abuse of men are rare; this is understandable because physically, women's bodies are more attractive and also generally weaker than men's, so harassment like this is easier to do. This action is of course also against the law and can be forwarded to the realm of law. Another thing to watch out for is that this act of harassment is not limited to time and space, meaning it can happen anytime and anywhere.

Cases of sexual harassment occur partly because of patriarchal culture which legalizes the practice of male dominance over women, including in sexuality. Sexually, it is normal for men to have a role as active actors, while women should be passive. It becomes a stereotype. Gender stereotypes are the practice of judging an individual woman or man based solely on their attributes, characteristics or role in society. Stereotypes, at their core, are beliefs that can cause a person to make assumptions about group members, subjects, women and/or men.

Gender stereotypes are the practice of applying those stereotyped beliefs to someone. Gender stereotypes become a problem when they result in violations either in the form of violations of human rights or violations of fundamental freedom rights. An example of this is the failure to criminalize rape in marriage based on the stereotype of women as the sexual property of men. This imbalance in sexual roles ultimately constructs an ideology that ideal men should be more sexually active than women (Jauharyah, 2017).

### Research Method

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative with the data source from the novel *Lelaki Harimau*, by Eka Kurniawan (2004). According to Moleong (2013), the qualitative method is also called a naturalistic research method because the research is carried out in natural conditions and the results of the research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. This method is used to research natural objects because researchers act as key instruments and data collection techniques are carried out simultaneously (Arikunto, 2012; Creswell, 2015). This qualitative method obtains descriptive data which are described through written language in accordance with the theory that underlies the analysis that the researchers are doing. The steps in the qualitative data analysis technique are carried out by organizing the data, explaining them into each unit, synthesizing them, arranging them in patterns, choosing which ones are important and which will be studied, and finally making conclusions. The research data include background analysis of the structure of the novel, and the psychological analysis of literature in the novel *Lelaki Harimau*.

### Results and Discussion

Sexual harassment takes many forms. Sexual harassment can take the form of physical violence and other more subtle forms such as forcing someone to do something unwanted that is sexually oriented. Sexual harassment is closely related to power and often occurs in a society that treats women as sex objects and second-class citizens because women are generally the victims of sexual harassment. These actions can cause discomfort, and can be in some situations

physically and mentally dangerous. Victims can feel intimidated, uncomfortable, embarrassed, or threatened.

The research is related to sexual harassment in the novel *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan (2004) which consists of verbal sexual harassment, non-verbal sexual harassment and physical sexual harassment.

### **Verbal Sexual Harassment**

#### **Data 1:**

*“Mereka melambat membiarkan rekan pergi di depan, dan di suatu setapak hening Komar tanpa malu minta cium pada Nuraeni. Terhenyak oleh permintaan tak diduga-duga, Nuraeni mengeret dan menggenggeleng bergidik,” (Kurniawan, 2004:109).*

The scene takes place in Tobong, when Komar has just returned from overseas and invites his wife Nuraeni for a short walk. Here, Komar's selfish attitude begins to show, where he insists on kissing Nuraeni; he urges Nuraeni to kiss him. Komar cleverly and strategically manages to achieve his desire to be kissed by Nuraeni; he allows their friends to go ahead, then they would fall behind. Nuraeni is very surprised by Komar's request because lately Komar seems to be ignoring her; while Nuraeni also feels reluctant to be close to Komar, let alone have to kiss him.

Komar surely knows that Nuraeni is not happy with him because of the incident about the letter. Nuraeni has felt reluctant towards Komar since Komar forgets his promise to always send letters when traveling which makes Nuraeni assume that Komar have no care of her anymore. Actually, Komar remembers this promise but he is confused about what to write to Nuraeni because Komar's life while overseas is nothing interesting to tell. Komar's arbitrary treatment of Nuraeni makes Nuraeni angry and even more reluctant towards Komar.

Sexual desire cannot be forced because if it is forced everything feels bland and there is no beauty and pleasure in it. Even though Komar and Nuraeni are a married couple, Komar's forced sexual will or desire is a criminal act, falling into the category of verbal sexual harassment. Coercion to obtain sexual activity in the form of a verbal request made by Komar is an act of verbal sexual harassment.

#### **Data 2:**

*Akhirnya Anwar Sadat memberanikan diri untuk mengajak Nuraeni melakukan hubungan seks; Nuraeni terhenyak mendengar ucapan Anwar Sadat. Meskipun Nuraeni sudah mendengar kabar burung tentang Anwar Sadat yang senantiasa ingin bersama wanita, ia tetap merasa terkejut.” ... ayo, tidak ada yang salah dan tidak ada yang hilang... “, ujar Sadat (Kurniawan, 2004: 130).*

The above data illustrate the peak of Anwar Sadat's sexual desire; he wants to have sex with Nuraeni and he could not hold it anymore. At first Nuraeni is very surprised, even though Nuraeni has heard a lot about Anwar Sadat's behavior. In this case, Anwar Sadat never realizes his behavior; it could even be said to have no self-respect shame. He is a father, and a husband who should be a role model for his family. His immoral desires are higher than his consciousness. The actions taken by Anwar Sadat based on the data above are verbal sexual harassment, namely directly conveying the desire to have sex verbally, even though the relationship is not a legal one.

### **Non-Verbal Sexual Harassment**

#### **Data 3:**

*Setiap kali Nuraeni datang untuk membersihkan rumah, Anwar Sadat sudah menanti. Kala Nuraeni membersihkan rumah, Anwar Sadat selalu melayangkan senyumnya kepada, senyum yang mengandung pesan amoral karena sesungguhnya Anwar Sadat menginginkan Nuraeni*

*untuk melakukan hubungan seks dengannya (Kurniawan, 2004:176).*

In data 3 it is illustrated that Anwar Sadat is a man who always thinks about unwanted sexual relations. He does not care whether the woman he wants is a school girl, a widow or a wife. Nuraeni works at Anwar Sadat's house as a housemaid, she does this to meet the needs of her household because Komar does not have a steady income, and the income Komar earned is not enough either. At first things go well; Nuraeni comes to Anwar Sadat's house every day, cleans the house and then goes home. This routine is used by Anwar Sadat to approach Nuraeni.

Every morning Anwar Sadat is waiting for Nuraeni to arrive; he is happy to prepare his time to meet Nuraeni. Every time Nuraeni enters the house, Anwar Sadat greets her with a happy smile, showing that he is happy with Nuraeni. At first, Anwar Sadat only smiles at Nuraeni, but as time goes by and their meeting becomes more intense, Anwar Sadat becomes more and more daring to tempt Nuraeni with sweet words of flattery; the point is that he really wants to have sex with Nuraeni. In addition, Nuraeni's good body shape could seduce not only Anwar Sadat, but also every man.

What Anwar Sadat does, namely conveying temptation, praise and also matters related to sex, is an act of non-verbal sexual harassment and cannot be accepted by any party, especially in the corridors of law. Anwar Sadat through his actions has insulted a woman. Anwar Sadat is indeed an immoral man because he already has a wife and he also does not realize that his act of verbally sexually harassing could have bad consequences for his family.

#### **Data 4:**

*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 memandag dagu gadis-gadis berseragam sekolah dengan penuh gairah hingga mereka takut akan kecabulannya, menjauhinya sebab ia bisa dengan tiba-tiba menyosor mencium pipi mereka (Kurniawan, 2004: 15).*

Anwar Sadat is the head of a family of 3 daughters and a wife named Kasia. In his situation as a father as well as a husband, it is clear that this is a despicable act, namely looking at and admiring schoolgirls with sexual passion, and these students are the same as his children. Anwar Sadat's morals are so depraved that he could no longer distinguish between what is appropriate and what is inappropriate, what is right and what is wrong. His heart and eyes have been blinded by his obscene thoughts and desires. He only makes women as objects of toys for his own pleasure.

The data above show that Anwar Sadat's activity of having breakfast near the school is already a ritual; but actually he comes not only for breakfast but to enjoy the young bodies of the female students and the point is to fulfill his sexual fantasy desires. Anwar Sadat is also economically well off, which means he has enough money. He also uses his economic stability as a protector because he does not hesitate to provide food and drinks to other customers when he is in a coffee shop; then everyone is interested to hear his story and also joke. Anwar Sadat is also good at telling light jokes so he has many friends. All of this is his style and strategy to be able to get closer to any woman safely.

#### **Physical Sexual Harassment**

##### **Data 5:**

*Pada malam pertama, sedikit jengkel, Komar mulai menarik kain pembelit kakinya, mengulurnya hingga Nuraeni berguling-guling tak karuan, dan kala itu telah tanggal, tampaklah kaki langsung hanya mengenakan celana dalam hijau muda berbunga-bunga. Tanpa*

*memedulikan baju kebayaanya, Komar segera menerjang dan jatuh di atasnya, menarik turun celana dalam Nuraeni, lalu celana dalamnya sendiri, kemudian menyusuknya. Mereka bercinta tanpa kata-kata, hingga pegal dan jatuh tertidur. Selepas hilang keperawanan, Nuraeni tarik kembali kainnya, menyelimuti diri sendiri, berbalik memunggungi lakinya, mengangkang sedikit sakit di selangkangan (Eka Kurniawan 2004:111).*

The data above show that Komar has sexually abused Nuraeni, even though Nuraeni is his wife, he forces her to have sex, while Nuraeni is not willing at that time. This is an act of rape, a level higher than sexual harassment. In principle, sexual harassment has consequences that are more serious.

Rape can happen to married people who are bound by law and religion, not only to unmarried men and women. Male dominance over women in a relationship, including marriage, is not new. Komar dominates sex activities in their marriage by forcing Nuraeni to have sex regardless of Nuraeni's condition at the time. Komar forces himself to have sex on their first night after the wedding without asking Nuraeni's permission and treats her badly; the most important thing is that Komar can fulfill his lust. Coercion like this is still often considered normal by most people considering that many people still think that the satisfaction of a husband is an obligation for a wife. Therefore, it is not surprising that some people do not recognize the existence of rape in marriage. Komar's actions amount to physical sexual harassment.

#### **Data 6:**

*Di dalam warung duduk perempuan yang menggoda ... tiba-tiba tangan Agung Yuda merayap ke balik kutang wanita tersebut dan meremas daging di dalam sana. Perempuan itu menggelinjang dan memaki, gesit tangannya mengibas, tapi Agung Yuda telah pergi tertawa-tawa (Kurniawan, 2004: 29).*

Agung Yuda is Margio's close friend; they are used to hanging out at Agus Sofyan's cafe and even often get drunk together there. The text above is the action of Agung Yuda who physically abuses women who also hangs out at the shop. The data show that sexual harassment can occur anywhere, including physical sexual harassment. Even though physical harassment is basically difficult to do, because it carries a high risk, that is, it can be judged by a mob, it can still happen. Agung and Margo both have the same character, a character that is not in accordance with moral norms and that is why they can walk together and become good friends, because both of them have no morality.

## **Conclusion**

The novel describes the characteristics of the author, namely persistence in building a storyline. Eka Kurniawan also builds metaphors, linking the behavior of his characters with violations of morality, so that it shows that immoral behavior still exists in society. Through this novel, feminist elements are also presented indirectly, as victims of male domination not only in the social environment, but also in personal circles. The diction and style of language used also illustrate the honesty and firmness of the story. In connection with that, Kurniawan in this novel discusses a lot about an issue that has never disappeared in the masses, the issue of sexual harassment.

The results of the study show that there are three forms of sexual harassment perpetrated by the major characters in the novel: verbal sexual harassment, non-verbal sexual harassment and physical sexual harassment. The lives of the characters with deviant behavior eventually sink into chaos, darkness and failure. This gives the impression that Eka Kurniawan through the novel *Lelaki Harimau* tells the reading public that bad things never produce good things. Sexual harassment behavior, for whatever reason, cannot be justified.



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