

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

As a starting point, the researcher uses a theoretical framework to gain a better understanding of the problem formulated in chapter 1. There are two approaches that I use. The first is intrinsic and the second is extrinsic. As an intrinsic approach I use characterization, plots, settings and themes. For the extrinsic approach I use psychology of literature and concept of abusive behavior. The review is presented in three subheadings. For the further explanation as follows.

In this study, I will use the intrinsic approach to analyze the text. The intrinsic approach focuses on the internal elements of the text, such as characterization, plots, setting and theme. Literature is a study that can be obtained from the text and structural factors of literary works. (Dinah, Sili, & Ariani, 2019). Here I will explain the concept.

### 1. Characterization

Characterization is the process of describing an individual to live and work, both within the family, community, nation and state. Individuals of good character is an individual who can make decisions and be ready to account for any consequences of decisions he made. (Trisiani, 2017)

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A broad distinction is frequently made between alternative method for characterizing the person in a narrative: showing and telling. In showing, the author motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do. The author may show and responsiveness to events; for a highly developed mode of such inner showing, sos s:xzn7o0of0onof0oun'ss' (yx>nj g bxb7,?b'?,dd, 10-18)

The showing method (indirect) are representing the writer putting himself or dialogue or action. Showing method are consist of; dialogue, character, characterization by way of dialogue, personality speaker's, location and conversation situation, capacity of mental the characters, intonation, voice stress, and vocabulary of the characters. (Minderop, 2013)

involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through and their actions. With showing, much of the burden of character analysis is shifted to the reader, who is required to infer character on qb« b&sis of qb&str&id&str&pt&u&sq&ij&sis&eq «qb (- \$b - u&ad&oh H 9!!if\*gs'it) o&aq&e&ie&u&a9i u& ps&tr&id&id& as&tr&ap&t&u&sq&ij&sis&eq «qb

definitely mean. Others are open and candid; they tell us, or appear to tell us, exactly

Characterization through chat is divided into what the speaker says, the identity of the speaker, the location and situation of the conversation, the identity tone of voice, emphasis, dialect, and vocabulary of the characters. (Minderop, 2013)



An important level of intimacy is usually developed by the author in placing a scene or through dialogue. When a character doesn't speak to one person specifically, despite speaking firmly, monologues are more common in dramas. This narration is done by the characters in the story, where certain characters say something about other characters. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

A character can accept if the character itself is open-minded or closed-minded. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

### 5) The speaker's tone of voice, stress, dialect, and vocabulary

Character is also what we can see and observe through the sound, stress, dialect and also the spoken vocabulary. We can know whether it is voice pressure, dialect and also vocabulary if we observe and study it well. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

#### 1. Characterization through action

Characterization through dialogue is as important as characterization through action. To create or create a character based on an action, we need to research or examine some of the plot events for what they seem to reveal about the character, about the subconscious emotional psychological state and about attitudes. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

The setting itself is a term that has a fairly broad definition, both about the climatic conditions, and historical duration. The setting itself helps the audience to visualize or shadow the action of the work, and gives the characters holiness and aura of deepest human need. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

### **1) Setting as background for action**

Based on what we know when we hear the word setting, what we remember is that setting relates to the requirements of place and time and has nothing to do with characters, but that's not true. Setting is associated with manners, events, groups, at a certain time and place. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

### **2) Setting as antagonist**

Supporting and assisting in managing plot conflicts and setting the outcome of events themselves. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

### **3) Setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere**

Upcoming events. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

### **4) Setting as a means of revealing character**

Frequently, the way in which a character recognizes the setting, and the way of the character reacts about it. It will tell the viewer about the character anymore and his thought than about the actual physical setting itself. The author use setting to explain and reveal character deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character as well. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

### **5) Setting as a means of reinforcing theme.**

Setting can be used as a vehicle to strengthen or strengthen and explain the theme of a novel or short story. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

### **A. Plot**

In the plot, there are several things that are important to examine in order to produce a sequence of events. Determine the direction of the plot, and focus on what is the curiosity of the audience or reader. In the conflict plot there is not only one but can be two or more. Plot is defined as a series of interrelated events arranged

to form the basic narrative structure of a novel or short story. (Pickering & Hoepfer,

placing the scene or range, developing the situation, and giving the action or action taking place. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

Complications are sometimes referred to as actions or activities of protest or

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### 3) Crisis

Crisis is the root or essence where the plot reaches a point of significant to speed up its completion. More easily, the climax is the peak in the storyline, at this stage it determines the change in the fate of the character. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

When a turning point is reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves to a gradually recovers. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

### 5) Resolution

The final part of the plot is the resolution. This provides information on the outcome of the conflict and establishes some balance. Resolution can also be interpreted as the part that contains problem solving at the end of the fable which contains the changes that occurred in the characters and the lessons that can be

learned from the story. We can call this solution a conclusion. (Pickering & Hoepfer,

The theme can be interpreted as a moral message or lessons that can be taken  
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(study) and according to language, namely the study of the soul. The main history

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psychological processes and activities. In analyzing a psychological work, the  
fundamental factor that needs to be understood is the extent to which the author's  
point of view is reflected in the work. Literary psychology is stimulated through literary works which  
to mental problems. Literary psychology is stimulated through literary works which  
may be the result of the creation of the author's mental processes and thoughts that



are in a subconscious situation, which are poured into consciousness. (Minderop, 2013)

Psychology cannot be separated from literature and literature cannot be separated from psychology. literature contributes to the naming of theories in psychology. This is based on several theories in psychology that cannot be separated from literary contributions, for example the theory of Oedipus complex, Electra complex, eros, Thanatos. The term in psychology is adapted from classical literature or mythology. Empirically, literature and psychology are two scientific fields that contribute to each other in terms of scientific strengthening. (Minderop, 2013)

### **3. behavioral psychology**

Behavioral psychology is psychology that puts forward the environment as the main factor that affects a person in his life. Humans in the view of behavioral psychology are figures who learn more from the environment. Behavioral psychology is considered a behavioral psychology because it emphasizes more on behavior. Animals that are widely used in behavioral psychology research include dogs, rats, and pigs. For this reason, behavioral psychology is more concerned with behavior change, learning, and behavior modification. (Azizah, Attas, & Herlina, 2018)

Behavioral experts want to study psychology objectively, that is, it can be actually observed, because according to them consciousness cannot be directly observed. (Azizah, Attas, & Herlina, 2018)

### **4. Abusive Behavior**

Abusive conduct of youngsters is known as any via way of means of youngsters that intimidates the mother and father to benefit electricity and manage and is geared toward inflicting them physical, mental or economic harm. In this definition person youngsters also can be included. This is a phenomenon that has come to be excessive profile in current years. alevin though there seems to be little helps and ability for intervention available. It has to be cited that now no longer all violence via way of means of teens at domestic is abusive: relying at the social context,





customarily sequences occur with the lesser elasticity and responsiveness. (Vfoggia, 2015)

Emotional abusers have a want to dominate and experience in fee in their sufficiency. The commonest methods are intimidation, humiliation, firmness, social isolation, verbal assault, insults, threat, economic manipulation, restrictions, and banishment for when the abuser's wishes are all method to exert electricity and manipulate over it. Emotional abusers frequently conflict with the equal feelings as their sufferers. Frequently, abusers and their sufferers are brought on them to experience the equal feelings of powerlessness, hurt, fear, and anger. (Lia, 2015)

Research conducted for emotional abuse is limited. Some studies indicate that the effects of emotional abuse consist of decrease self-esteem, financial stress, anger, fear, hostility or intellectual disability, dependence, submission, conflict isolation, substance abuse, cognitive decline, and discrepancies among partners' working and career development. (Moore, 2015)

Emotional abuse now no longer must be a long-term problem, however it could additionally purpose bodily problems like common complications or back, leg, and belly problems. Long time period consequences of emotional abuse include depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, and problems in interpersonal relationship. (Ivoglio, 2015)

## **B. Physical Abuse**

Physical abuse has generally been described as an act of force via way of means of the victim is either directly or indirectly may of treats of presence of nonaccidental injury and in fact of overtly violent. Physical abuse usually happens in discrete intervals; it is usually followed by a period of calmness and anger toward the child. Physical abuse may also include beating, squeezing, burning, taunting, suffocating, binding, poisoning, causing excessive warmth or cold, sensory overload, and prevention of sleep. (Larsen, Scdler, & Rogan, 1999)

being located at the situations and nature of act, in preference to the outcomes at the child. Physical abuse warrants scientific and empirical interest due to the dangers to kid's instant protection and long-time period developmental route and mental adjustment. (Hansen, Sedlar, & Rogers, 1999)

Maltreated kids have been to proof more perceptual-motor deficits; decrease ratings on measures attachments; internalizing mental problem, consisting of emotions of hopelessness, depression, and occasional self-esteem; and terrible social behavior, consisting of greater aggression with person and peers. (Hansen, Sedlar, & Rogers, 1999)

considering the total social and cultural context with special emphasis on some specific factors. The historical prevalence of physical abuse and the influence different historical periods had on the definition of abuse were discussed earlier. The structure of society must also be considered. For example, as part of their heritage, other cultures have practices that by Western standards would be

Finding a definition, therefore, depends largely on the source culture or the prevailing sentiment. It is agreed, however, that the physical abuse of children refers to none accidental injury inflicted by a caregiver. Although protective services try to understand different cultural practices, the fact remains that those living in the United States must live within state and federal statutes. (Cynthia, 2014)

### C. Causes of physical abuse

The search for the underlying causes of physical abuse has been an arduous one. In the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, a variety of models evolved that might be psychodynamic or character- the categories: following loosely categorized into the trait models, both of which attribute the abuse to characteristics of the abusive parent; the interactional models, which consider how the interactions between the victim and the abuser or the dynamics within the family give rise to an abusive situation; and the environmental/sociological/culturally based models, which focus

on the part that the environment and stressors within it play in the abuse. (Cynthia, 2014)

often correlated with abuse. Although not all poor parents are abusive, poverty does turn, may create anger, which can be directed toward others, including the children. Multiple moves, unsupportive neighborhoods, and an insufficient support system can put parents under pressure. (Cynthia, 2014)

Child-rearing patterns across cultures can differ significantly. What one culture considers abusive, another may not. Differences in values around the boundaries between parents and children, the use of shame, corporal punishment, folk practices, medical care, and reactions to psychiatric issues may all be

In addition to cultural influences, other societal factors put children at risk for abuse. The current economic climate, for example, puts families under a great deal of stress. This, combined with individual parental characteristics, such as low frustration tolerance or an already poor self-concept, may set the stage for abuse.

aggressive acts and may, in some individuals, be channeled into violence within the family. (Cynthia, 2014)

### **3) Risk assessment and physical abuse**

The practitioner looks at child abuse in terms of the risk to the child through what is often termed risk assessment. Risks are divided into categories, and it is understood that an abundance of high or moderate risks across several categories

The research over the last few decades has identified components of risk for children to be abused, for the parents to be abusive, and for the family system to foster such behavior. More recently, in an effort to identify those strengths that might be enhanced in treatment, assessment has also included those factors that protect the child or can be used to protect him or her. These are known as protective factors. Weighing the balance between risk factors and protective factors enables child protection workers to determine what type of intervention will be necessary. (Cynthia, 2014)

#### **4) Child Risk and Protective Factors**

Research has found that children are more vulnerable to abuse the younger they are. Premature infants present inexperienced parents with a dependent who needs extra care, thus putting additional stresses on the caregiver. The baby may be particularly sensitive to stimuli, cry more, be smaller, be perceived as more fragile, and be generally more difficult to care for than a full-term baby. In addition, the mother may perceive that child as being somehow abnormal because it is premature. Finally, parental expectations about behavior at specific ages may not take into consideration that a premature infant is not as developmentally advanced as a full-term child. (Cynthia, 2014)

Studying stressed and abusive parents of infants, pointed to financial stress, less education, housing concerns, and domestic violence as risk factors. They discounted the influence of single parenthood, poverty, the youth of parents, and childhood abuse. It is generally agreed that parents who abuse their children usually lack the social competence of non-abusive parents and lack their problem-solving abilities. (Cynthia, 2014)

Although it is commonly believed that abusive parents are mentally ill, this is not the case in the majority of situations. There is often an element of depression, although it can be situational rather than chronic, and there is some correlation between physical abuse of children and substance abuse. Protective factors for physically abusive parents might include the presence of some type of support system or adequate models of parenting responsibilities by another adult, the ability to channel anger in appropriate ways, and having been raised in a functional family.

Families in which physical abuse takes place are often isolated and have poor relationships with extended family and others in the community. If one measured their support system (confidants or the people they turn to in times of need or in times of joy), it would be sorely lacking. Relationships within the family are also strained, negative, in conflict, or operating on a coercive or aggressive model. It is not uncommon to find unemployment, illness, estrangement, or other stressors that affect the entire family. (Cynthia, 2014)

Other parents may have had relatively accepting childhoods, but find they must now cope with circumstances for which they feel totally unprepared. For raising children with developmental disabilities as a possible stressor that could dysfunctional childhoods and those thrust into a totally foreign environment, are spouse or family of origin. (Cynthia, 2014)

Feeling incapable of autonomous behavior, the parents cling to others. the outside the absence of an adequate support system is of vital importance in understanding abuse. Overwhelmed by the tasks of parenting, these parents have



few outlets through which to vent their tensions. To compound these stresses, many abusive parents have rigid superegos and feel they need to tightly control their behavior and the behavior of those around them. Their inability to control themselves and others causes them great distress. (Cynthia, 2014)

### **1)The Impact of War on Family Violence**

As previously mentioned, stress is one significant factor in a parent's perpetrating physical abuse against his or her children, as is witnessing or being taught violence through childhood victimization. Exposure to violence desensitizes individuals and serves to normalize this behavior. A recent study that compared maltreatment among military families to nonmilitary families documented that the emotional impact of war on military personnel is profound and affects the incidence of child maltreatment. (Cynthia, 2014)

This study found that the rate of child maltreatment in military families increased by approximately 30 percent with each 1 percent increase in the proportion of soldiers with at least one child who departed to or returned from operational deployment. From the characteristics suggested here, it is obvious that abusive parents are themselves in need of help. With the exception of a few sadistic individuals, they do not intend to harm their children. However, their own conflicts, compounded by the stresses of day to day living, result in abuse. (Cynthia, 2014)

### **E. Negligence**

Negligence is a failure through a caregiver, both intentionally or through negligence or incapacity, to take the ones actions essential to offer a toddler with minimally good enough food, clothing, shelter, clinical care, supervision, emotional balance and growth, or different vital care, which include malnutrition or failure to thrive; provided, but that such incapacity isn't always because of insufficient financial assets or entirely to the existence of a handicapping condition. (Ibabe & Jauregizar, 2010)



In fact, the term neglect is usually subsumed under the generic description of maltreatment as in “child abuse and neglect.” Although neglect can underlie not only physical and sexual abuse but domestic violence, it has its own unique characteristics. There are several reasons why neglect has not demanded, as a research topic, the attention given to every other type of maltreatment. (Cynthia,

First, neglect is less dramatic than the bruises of physical abuse or the thought of a father having sexual relations with his own child. Instead, the problems of neglect are less obvious and therefore more difficult to see. In addition, the intervention needed in neglectful situations is not the cessation of assault but rather a gradual process that teaches a neglectful parent how to meet his or her own and the child’s needs. Thus, intervention is not clear cut in many cases and certainly not short term. And finally, the misconception is that neglect is born of poverty, and

nonorganic failure to thrive, inadequate supervision, abandonment, and failure to

meet a child’s basic physical needs; medical neglect, which involves refusal to provide health care or a delay in getting health care; and educational neglect, which is failure to enroll a child in school, and inattention to special educational needs. (Cynthia, 2014)

for the child either deliberately or by extraordinary inattentiveness permits the child to experience available present suffering and/or fails to provide one or more of the intellectual, and emotional capacities. (Cynthia, 2014)

The causes can all be grouped within three theories: The economic, emphasizing the role of material deprivation and poverty; the ecological, in which a family’s behavior is seen as responsive to the larger social context in which it is imbedded; and the personalistic, which attributes poor child care to individual

differences among parental personalities, particularly their character structures. (Cynthia, 2014)

#### **A. Economic Causes**

Proponents of the economic view suggest that neglect is a response to stress, and poverty is an all-pervasive stress. The most overwhelming feature noted by numerous theorists and researchers is the extreme level of poverty of these families. Poverty obviously has a deleterious effect on the parents' ability to care for their children. (Cynthia, 2014)

It cannot be denied that these families are among the poorest. Low socioeconomic status has been identified as a major cause of child neglect. Low socioeconomic status, however, includes a wide range of factors associated with poverty, such as unemployment, limited education, social isolation, large numbers of children, and childbirth to unmarried adolescents. (Cynthia, 2014)

#### **B. Ecological Causes**

The ecological perspective is widely favored as a sufficiently encompassing theory to deal with a form of maltreatment that has as many variables as neglect. The ecological view in social work practice sees the individual as part of and interacting with the environment. From the perspective of neglect, this view would lead to several assumptions. First, the neglectful family must be seen within the context of the neighborhood, their culture, and the society. (Cynthia, 2014)

An understanding of cultural and racial values is vital in assessing the family's ability to function. The family is seen as a complex system, and the strengths they exhibit are as important as the problems they have. And finally, the family's issues are seen in relation to the community's ability to provide resources and social supports for them. The ecological approach to neglectful families puts more emphasis on interventions, which stress social supports. (Cynthia, 2014)

The ecological perspective invites us to look at how society contributes to neglect. From a societal perspective, we have difficulty accepting that our values and institutions actually stimulate neglectful situations. Recent welfare reform legislation has created challenges for some populations of parents. For example, the

into the same dysfunctional, possibly neglectful, environment they sought to

There are three types of neglect, based on how the parents and later their

heading "Neglectful Parents." Suffice it to say at this point that Crittenden believes that her theory goes a long way toward explaining why child protection agencies

that we sometimes find it difficult to relate to those who do not see the world as we

Neglect is a phenomenon that usually involves the entire family. If one child is neglected, usually all will be. Certainly, as children grow older and are more able to care for themselves, they are less likely to be dependent on parental care, but the neglect of earlier years has usually taken its toll emotionally. (Cynthia, 2014)

Children with infections that had gone untreated. Children who had had lice removed from their hair. Children who were slightly bruised, perhaps had a minor dislocation or two, whose eyes were big in hollow faces. Children who had been

unsuitable foods. Children who showed traces of medication never intended for

### 3) Neglectful parents

The neglectful parent has long been an enigma to the greater society. It is difficult for most of us to understand how a family can slip to the level of disorder, confusion, indifference, and filthy squalid by so-called neglectful households. Yet there is a segment of our population that knows little else, and being sufficiently isolated from others, save those with similar values, they have little chance to learn

The typical neglectful parent is an isolated individual who finds it difficult to keep up with the demands of carrying on the routine tasks of many life. Burdened with the anger and sadness of a unhappy childhood, this parent finds it impossible to consistently recognize the needs of her or his children,

Most real neglectful households are headed by women, due largely to the inability of these individuals to maintain satisfying heterosexual relationships. At the end of a relationship is the hope that this new partner will meet the unmet needs from childhood. When neither the man nor the woman is able in case the burden of work carried by the other, the man moves on, leaving the woman to raise the children they have created. (Cynthia, 2014)

It is interesting to note that neglectful parents are less involved with their children, less able to contribute to their education, less able to organize or plan, and less likely to provide for their children's needs. In these studies, neglectful parents have been found to test lower on intelligence scales and higher on scales for anger, or an absence of empathy or values. (Cynthia, 2014)

Verbal abuse rears people at the receiving end to impeach themselves, marvel if they'd overheard or maybe blame themselves. Verbal abuse usually takes place in private in which no person else can intervene and ultimately turns into a part of everyday life from a unique incident inside a relationship. (Laba & Jauregir, 2010)

## **G. The Sexual Abuse of Children**

Sexual abuse refers to the use of a child for the sexual gratification of an adult. Other authors say that sexual abuse is any sexual activity with a child under the legal age of consent. Numerous other words are used synonymously with sexual abuse. Sexual exploitation, for example, can be not only the actual genital manipulation of a child and the request to touch an adult but also compelling the child to observe sexual acts or have pictures taken for pornographic purposes. (Cynthia, 2014)

Some authors use a variety of terms, including assault, molestation, victimization, and child rape. Rape, in the commonly understood sense, denotes sexual intercourse usually undertaken with violence to the victim. The laws of many states, however, define child rape as the intrusion of any part of the perpetrator's body into an orifice of the child's body. (Cynthia, 2014)

### **1) Types of Sexual Abuse**

Whether termed child sexual abuse or misuse, this type of maltreatment is usually categorized based on the identity of the perpetrator.

#### **A. Intrafamilial Abuse**

Intrafamilial abuse, or incest, is sexual abuse by a blood relative who is assumed to be part of the child's nuclear family. An individual assuming the role of a surrogate parent, such as a stepfather or live-in boyfriend, may be included in a functional definition of incest. Older siblings, who differ significantly in age or by virtue of their power and resources, may also be considered abusive. Intrafamilial abuse may also encompass members of a child's extended family, such as uncles, aunts, grandfathers, cousins, and so on. (Cynthia, 2014)



## B. Extrafamilial Abuse

Extrafamilial abuse, perpetrated by someone outside of the child's family, pornography, an increasingly prevalent form of abuse, uses children to produce sexually explicit material, such as graphics, photographs, films, videos, slides, and books. (Cynthia, 2014)

Using the child for pornography may be part of the engagement process a form of initiation of the child by the perpetrator or the pornography may be an end in itself. Evidence gives credence to the possibility that child pornography actually stimulates perpetrators to commit sexually abusive acts, and most perpetrators have

## C. Progression of Sexual Abuse

There is usually a progression in the sexual abuse of a child. The perpetrator may try out behaviors to measure the child's comfort. If the child allows the abuser to continue, the abuse will be intensified. This procedure is called grooming. Such a progression, or grooming, may begin with the adult disrobing or appearing nude in the presence of the child. The perpetrator may also expose him or herself or observe the child in more intimate past times such as bathing or undressing. (Cynthia, 2014)

referred to fellatio when the penis is orally stimulated and cunnilingus when done on a female. Once the perpetrator has progressed to the point where the child is either desensitized to the abuse or too afraid to resist, the adult may either digitally or penally penetrate the child (vagina or rectum). Instead of penetration, some offenders will rub their penises against the child (especially in the inner thighs, buttocks or genital area often to the point of ejaculation). (Cynthia, 2014)

In this study, I will use some previous studies. The first is, "A Memoir of a Family and Culture in Crisis", Written by T.R.C. Hutton of the University of Tennessee Knoxville. In his research, the author examines the occurrence of a crisis behavior, (Hutton, 2017)

Second, "Examining the impact of Hillbilly Elegy on American society" by Ricky Mullins of the University of Virginia College at Wise (2021). In his research, he observed that in this event, the quality of education is very necessary, because social and political chaos that is very severe can cause destruction if not handled immediately. She conducts workshops on place-based education, supporting social studies educators in learning how to use local historical sources and resources as a means to promote advocacy and understanding of Appalachia. (Mullins, 2021)

From previous scientific studies, there are some similarities regarding the topics and concepts or theories that I will study. There is a discussion about the existence of abusive behavior in a family and social in the literature. Then I will use a characterization consisting of; characterization, psychological approach, and considered that there were unanswered problems in this research and because no one had done this research before. The problem with this research is the impact of the abusive behavior of a mother who is a heroin addict on her child