



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

## A Sociopragmatic Study of Abuse against Women in “Behind Closed Doors” Novel by B.A. Paris

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: Apr 24, 2024	<p>The concept of violence and abuse can be defined as the systematic pattern of abusive behavior in a relationship that is used to gain and maintain dominance over another person. This study investigates the socio-pragmatic aspects of the act of verbal abuse against women. This work deals with the verbal violence in British novel by Paris “Behind Closed Doors”. Accordingly, the study aims to answer the following questions: (1) What are the socio-pragmatic stages of verbal violence?(2)What are the main social variables that affect in verbal violence?(3)What are the socio-pragmatic triggers of verbal violence behind the abuser?(4)What are the speech acts used by the abusers in the chosen novels? . It is hypothesized that This study analyses five extracts both quantitatively and qualitatively. An eclectic model is used and it is based on Searle’s (1969), Linder’s (2006) ,Gilbert and Daffern(2010) , Holms(2013), Labov(1966). The study shows that verbal violence is a process of a number of three stages. Gender and position are utilized by the abusers and considered as prerequisites to abuse others in the novel. Put down, insult, and humiliation triggers are used by the abusers in order to devalue the victim. The dominant speech act used is expressive.</p>
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## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Verbal Domestic Violence

A pattern of abusive behavior meant to create and uphold dominance over another person in a relationship can be used to define verbal abuse. It describes acts of aggression by men against women who are either their partners or with whom they live in close quarters. It typically occurs in the victim's home and can take many different forms, such as when the abuser mocks the victim or makes an effort to humiliate her before charging that she is overly sensitive or that she lacks sense of humor (Sonkin & Durphy,1982).

Due to the fact that violence affects many countries and that not all segments of society are yet aware of it, it has recently come under examination. This type of violence is not just seen in socially disadvantaged groups and particular classes (Bruckner,1998).

### 1.3 Triggers of Violence

The most common reasons for aggressive behavior could be viewed as unsuccessful coping mechanisms for emotions. Violence is commonly used as a way for people to publicly show their fury, frustration, or despair. Sometimes people will use violence to control others into giving them what they want or need. Aggressive behavior is not only a means of retaliation. In order to deal with their

emotions or gratify their desires, violent people reject safer and healthier methods to act and express themselves. (Murphy & Eckhard,2005).

The following are a few causes of abuse:

### **1.They have a disorder**

Sadistic tendencies are present in a tiny percentage of those who have psychopath or sociopath personality disorders. Some diseases take great pleasure in causing others pain, and they take it even farther when they are the ones who are experiencing the agony. For them, abuse is a way to achieve a goal. They treat people badly in order to fulfill their own objectives.

### **2. They were abused**

Some abusers behave dysfunctionally toward others because they were the target of abuse in the past. In a hidden effort to stop themselves, they abuse someone else while continuing to harm themselves. This form of abuse is the same, which means that it is quite similar to what they went through as kids.

### **3. They have anger issues**

Unchecked and uncontrolled anger frequently leads to abusive behavior. Although the cause of this wrath can vary, a tragic event is usually what triggers it. Fury comes when someone, something, or someplace stirs up unresolved trauma. This anger, which often manifests in an unpleasant manner and comes out of nowhere, is very challenging to control.

### **5 .They lack empathy**

Empathy may be difficult to display in those who have had specific forms of head trauma, personality disorders, or environmental traumas (Gilbert & Daffern,2010; Kanval et al., 2024).

## **1.4 Forms of Violence**

### **1 – Criticism**

Aggression is bred by behavior that denotes or displays shame or violation in a certain circumstance. When they criticize others, someone in a leadership position finds their status eroding. Criticism can be used to denigrate someone for their actions, attitudes, or other things that are important to them (Steinberg, 1996).

**b- Putdown:** (One of the characteristics of violence, according to Linder (2000), is the idea of knocking down or holding the victim to the ground while acting on them and rendering them helpless. Lowering one's face to the ground to denigrate another person serves as a trigger for violence and draws attention to the victim's plight( Devon, 2006).

**c-A joke:** A prank is a violent act that harms someone's reputation or offends their sensibilities. Therefore, it offends such person's sensibilities when someone plays a practical joke on them.

**d- Insult:** According to Gabriel (1998), insulting someone is the most typical approach to demean somebody. Therefore, it refers to any spoken or written act or expression that is interpreted as demeaning, degrading, or disrespectful. insulting letters that were transmitted both legally and illegally.

## **1.5 Searle's Classification of Speech Acts**

According to Searle (1969), speech acts can be divided into five primary categories, with extra categories for each speech act that can be distinguished from one another by their felicity conditions. The divisions of SAT provided by Searle (1977) have a direct impact on violent acts. As a result, the abuser uses specific speech patterns to achieve his objective of physically attacking the listener. He

divides speech activities into five categories: declaratives, representatives, instructions, commissives, and expressives. Searle's speech act theory places a strong focus on the speaker.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### 2.1 Methods and Design

A sociopragmatic component of the novel chosen as the study's data is explored. This novel is studied using an eclectic model developed in the current study. In order to study incidents of verbal domestic abuse, the novel under consideration uses an eclectic paradigm. There is a mix of quantitative and qualitative analysis. Five texts are chosen for analysis. The novel's texts are then reviewed in three stages after the data has been collected; the first stage includes social variables, speech acts, and verbal domestic violence triggers. Domestic violence in the form of non-observance of rules and other verbal behaviors make up the second stage. The third stage includes the effects of verbal domestic violence.

Behind Closed Doors, written by B. A. Paris, is a novel that serves as the study's data source. It published in 2016, concerns a lawyer named Jack, his wife, Grace, and Millie, her sister. In this way, the researcher has focused on the issue of abuse and how men regard women in British society by selecting this novel. The information was derived from a website. <<https://www.goodreads.com..>

#### 3. Data Analysis:

#### BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

##### Text(1)

*'I used to, but I gave up my job just before Jack and I got married.'*

*'Really?' Esther frowns. 'Why?'*

*'She didn't want to,' Jack intervenes. 'But she had a high-powered job and I didn't want to come home exhausted and find that Grace was just as exhausted as I was. It was perhaps selfish of me to ask her to give up her job but I wanted to be able to come home and offload the stress of my day rather than be offloaded onto. She also travelled quite a lot and I didn't want to come home to an empty house, as I already had done for many years.'*

*'What was your job?' Esther asks, fixing me with her pale-blue eyes. 'I was a buyer for Harrods.' The flicker in her eyes tells me she's impressed. The fact that she doesn't ask me to expand tells me that she's not going to show it yet. 'She used to travel all over the world first class,' Diane says breathlessly. 'Not all over the world,' I correct. '*

#### First Stage (Triggering Stage)

##### 1. Social Variables:

**Social Class:** The abuser here which mean the husband(Jack) uses his position in his conversation with his friends about his wife(Grace). Because of his job as a lawyer and people believe him whatever he says, so he talks confidently even he does not talk the truth in speaking about Grace's job. He pretends that he loves his wife and he wants her to be relaxed in his speech "*But she had a high-powered job and I didn't want to come home exhausted and find that Grace was just as exhausted as I was*".

##### 2.Speech Acts

The abuser uses directive speech act in his speech. This kind of directive speech act is an advising one, Jack uses this type of speech as if he loves Grace and he does not want her to be tired in the work outside her house. Because that he wants her not to go out her home in order to be relaxed and not exhausted as him. Absolutely he wants like what he says, but in order to deceive the people around

them and make them believe his false lovely relationship with his wife. This is clear in his speech “*It was perhaps selfish of me to ask her to give up her job but I wanted to be able to come home and offload the stress of my day rather than be offloaded onto. She also travelled quite a lot and I didn’t want to come home to an empty house, as I already had done for many years*”.

### 3.Triggers of Verbal Abuse

In this text the reasons behind the violence of the abuser as following:

**a.They were abused:** First of all, the researcher realizes from the novel that Jack (the abuser) was abused from his father, and he suffered much from his father’s treatment for him and for his mother. This is a main cause according to the psychiatrists to make one abuser in the future, and this is what happen with Jack in his childhood that make him an abuser.

**b.They have disorder:** The second reason behind Jack’s behavior is his disordering. Dis order means that the abuser cannot control his actions. Here in this text Jack behaves very crudely with Grace, because he cannot control himself.

### Second Stage: Developing Stage(Acting Period)

#### Forms of Verbal Abuse

In the text above, the abuser uses different forms of verbal violence as follow:

**a. Insult:** The first form of verbal violence that Jack uses is insulting Grace, by ignoring her desire in deciding whether she wants to go to her job or not. So , here in this text he tries to insult her and reduce her personality.

**b. Putdown:** Second form of verbal abuse is putting down, and this is what happen with Grace in front of others. Jack abolished her role completely in taking decision about her life, and then how he makes her feeling putting down.

### Third Stage

#### Reaction Stage:

#### 1.Consequences of Verbal Abuse

**Lowered Self-Esteem:** In this speech Grace by her answer to her friends when they ask her about her work. She cannot tell the truth and this is because the violence that she faced from Jack. Even when Ester asks her about travelling she feels very shy and embarrassed and this is a really result from verbal violence. This is clear in her speech “ *Just to South America. I sourced their fruit, mainly from Chile and Argentina,’ I add, largely for Esther’s benefit. Rufus looks at me admiringly. ‘That must have been interesting.’ ‘It was.’ I nod. ‘I loved every minute of it’.*

#### TEXT (2)

*Except that we won’t be able to talk about you now,’ Esther jokes. As Jack purloins a chair from another table, it occurs to me that had she wanted to say anything more damaging, she wouldn’t have been able to. Not that it really matters any more. ‘I’m sure you’ve got far more interesting things to talk about than me,’ Jack smiles, placing me opposite Esther and signalling to the waitress to bring another place setting. ‘And Grace would only have nice things to say about you anyway, so it wouldn’t be much fun,’ Diane sighs. ‘Oh, I’m sure she’d be able to find a few little imperfections.’ Esther looks at me challengingly. ‘Wouldn’t you, Grace?’ ‘I doubt it,’ I say. ‘As you can see, Jack is pretty perfect.’ ‘Oh come on, he can’t be that perfect! There must be something!’ I furrow my brow, making a show of giving it some thought, then shake my head regretfully. ‘No, sorry, I really can’t think of anything—unless buying me too many flowers counts. Sometimes it’s hard to find enough vases to put them in.’ Beside me, Diane groans. ‘That*

is not a fault, Grace.' She turns to Jack. 'I don't suppose you could give Adam a few tips on how to spoil one's wife, could you?'

## First Stage

### Triggering Stage(Tension Stage)

#### 1.Social Variables of Verbal Abuse:

Two social variables appears in this text; the first variable is the gender variable. Jack uses his own way in speech with Grace and he always tries to affect her personality. In his speech "***I'm sure you've got far more interesting things to talk about than me***", he knows well that Grace does not love him but at the same time she cannot talks about him in badly way, because she afraid of him and he will punish her later on. Jack knows he is selfish man and in every moment he reminds Grace through his words. Of course, Grace as a woman and has no power fears from Jack about herself and about her sister.

The second social variable is the position variables. The importance of Jack as a lawyer and his power in the society while his wife Grace is a normal person and has no power, no job. So by this variable Jack tries to abuse Grace and no one believes her if she talks about him and about his treatment with her in their house. This clear in his speech "***it occurs to me that had she wanted to say anything more damaging, she wouldn't have been able to. Not that it really matters any more***".

#### 1.Speech Acts:

Jack starts his speech with a directive speech act, he says "***it occurs to me that had she wanted to say anything more damaging, she wouldn't have been able to. Not that it really matters any more***". This is a very clear way from the abuser(Jack) to warn the victim(Grace). He tries to remind her by what wait her in the house, he will punish her and prevent her from food and will abuse her physically if she says anything bad about him in front of his friends and if she tries to say the truth of Jack and break his prestige. So by this way of speech Jack warns Grace to say anything about their relationship and what happen in every day between them and how he abuses her every moment.

#### 1.Triggers of Abuse

The abuser (Jack) has disorder trigger, here the researcher notices that what happen in the past in Jack's life affects up on his behavior in the present. This is something which is logically according to Psychopathic personality disorder, they transport their treatment in the past and what happen for them previously and apply it on their victims. Because of Jack's sad and painful life, this life make Jack as a crime one that he wants to revenge every one see him in his life.

The second trigger behind Jack's behavior is that (they lack empathy), and this is also considered as a main cause that make the abuser abuses his victim. Because he does not live in a correct way and in a correct circumstances, all these things effected Jack's personality.

## Second Stage

### Developing Stage(Acting Period)

#### Forms of Verbal Abuse

The researcher can notices two types of verbal domestic violence in this piece of speech. Firstly, the abuser uses insult form of verbal domestic violence, precisely the ridicule insult. When Jack says , "***it occurs to me that had she wanted to say anything more damaging, she wouldn't have been able to. Not that it really matters any more***". In this speech the abuser insult the victim by his words above. As if he threatening her not to say anything, and at the same time he knows that Grace cannot speak by one word. This behavior Jack insults Grace and wants to reduce her importance in front of others.

The second form of verbal domestic violence is Joke, He uses the words in his speech such like a joke between two lovely person love each other, but in fact he is intentional in every word and every letter he pronounces and intends abusing and humiliating the victim through the joke.

### Third Stage

#### Reaction Stage

##### 1. Consequences of Verbal Abuse

Two consequences can appear in the victim's behavior: First one Depression and it is clear in Grace's personality, through the events and through her life with someone like Jack Grace starts to feel hopeless. This clear in her speech "*I furrow my brow, making a show of giving it some thought, then shake my head regretfully. 'No, sorry, I really can't think of anything—unless buying me too many flowers counts. Sometimes it's hard to find enough vases to put them in'*". She cannot think well and she cannot speak well because of her case.

The second consequence in the victim's case is lowered self-esteem, this is the feeling of Grace, she does not like herself in the past. She starts to feel negatively about herself and about her future, because it is very difference from what she plans to do after marriage and what she sees from her husband. Now she is totally frustrated.

#### TEXT (3)

*'Don't be so hysterical, it doesn't suit you. Something's come up, I'll see you in the morning.'* Stunned, I sat down on the bed, reading the message over and over again, convinced I had misunderstood it in some way. Surely I deserved some explanation and, at the very least, an apology? Suddenly furious, I called him back, trembling with anger, daring him to answer his phone and, when he didn't, I had to force myself not to leave a voicemail that I would later regret. I needed to talk to someone, badly, so it was sobering to realise there was no one I could call. He had probably intended to phone me back as soon as he had a chance, but the meeting must have gone on longer than expected. And maybe he had guessed that if he did speak to me, I'd be so overwrought that he wouldn't have been able to get back to his meeting until he'd calmed me down. It all sounded so plausible that I regretted acting as hysterically as I had. Jack had been right to be angry with me. I had already seen how his work could impinge on our relationship—God knew how many times he had been too tired or too stressed for sex—and he had already apologised for it, and had begged me to understand that the very nature of his work meant that he couldn't always be there, both mentally and physically, for me.

#### First Stage

##### Triggering Stage(Tension Stage):

**1.Social Variables: Gender,** Through this text the researcher notices the gender variables clearly. Because it is very difficult for any woman and in this night to face like this behavior, Jack leaves her wife in the first night of their marriage to improve himself as a man. He believes that male has the right to do anything in anytime and no respect to the woman because she is a woman. It is a clear abuse against any woman to do in the first night of her marriage.

**1.Speech Acts : Expressive,** Jack blames Grace in this text, he thinks in his mind that she is responsible for anything he feels wrong in his life. It is clear in his speech "*'Don't be so hysterical, it doesn't suit you. Something's come up, I'll see you in the morning'*". He blamed her and tries to make her feels guilty because she asks him about his place and why he leaves her in this day. He attacks her and prevents her from asking any question because it is not her right.

##### 1.Triggers of Verbal Abuse

Two triggers the researcher noticed in this text, **they have anger issues**. Jack cannot forget his memories and his father's abusing for his mother, his conditions still effects on Jack's personality. He cannot remove the sadness from his life, because even in this great day he is sad and he cannot enjoy himself.

The second trigger **is they lack empathy**, if someone focus well, he will notice that the first trigger leads to the second one. Jack is empty from kindness and from emotions because of the violence that he faced at his life when he was a child. He lost his mother when he was thirteen, and after that he kills his father and this is an evidence that Jack from that time has no emotions.

## Second Stage

### Developing Stage(Acting Stage)

#### Forms of Verbal Abuse

The insult form is the form that Jack focus on here in this text especially is the projection insult, because the abuser tries to make her feel guilty about her behavior. He tries to let her thinking of her words, so this an insulting to the victim because she was deprived of joy in this day. Moreover he uses his words to reduce her and by this way he abuses her verbally.

## Third Stage

### Reacting Stage

#### 1.Consequences of Verbal Abuse

Misplaced guilt: From the text the researcher notices that the abuser applies the type of misplaced guilt on the victim. He makes the victim thinks that she causes some wrong that makes Jack leaves her and goes to another place. This is clear in Grace's speech "*Maybe during a quick break he had listened to my messages and, angry at my tone of voice, had retaliated by sending me a sharp text message instead of phoning me. And maybe he had guessed that if he did speak to me, I'd be so overwrought that he wouldn't have been able to get back to his meeting until he'd calmed me down. It all sounded so plausible that I regretted acting as hysterically as I had. Jack had been right to be angry with me*".

#### TEXT (4)

*I recognise one of his million-dollar questions. 'Not really.' 'Not even the dessert you were so looking forward to?' I swallow hard. 'Not as much as I thought I would.' 'It's lucky Esther was able to help you out then, wasn't it?' 'I would have eaten it anyway,' I tell him. 'And deprived me of so much pleasure?' A tremor goes through my body. 'Absolutely.' He raises his eyebrows. 'Do I detect a renewal of your fighting spirit? I'm so glad. To tell the truth, I've been getting quite bored.' He gives me an amused glance. 'Bring it on, Grace—I'm waiting for you.'*

## First Stage

### Triggering Stage(Tension Stage)

#### 1.Social Variables

a.Gender: With in this text, the abuser talks to the victim as a man who has all rights to do what he wants. Moreover he takes an advantage of her as a woman who could not defend herself. So that he talks very rudely to his victim.

#### 1.Speech Acts

**a.Expressive:** Jack uses the expressive type of speech act (blaming)to reflect his psychological case in wishing to abuse her victim. He blames her all the time and it is clear in his speech "*I recognise one*

of his million-dollar questions. 'Not really.' 'Not even the dessert you were so looking forward to?' 'Not as much as I thought I would.' 'It's lucky Esther was able to help you out then, wasn't it?'. As if he wants to tell her that he knows everything she wants to ask or think to do.

**b. Commissive:** At the end of his speech, the abuser turn to use another speech act type which is commissive type. He tends to use it in order to promise and to warn Grace that he will abuse her and abuse her sister Millie, and it can be seen in this speech "Bring it on, Grace—I'm waiting for you".

### 3. Triggers of Verbal Abuse

a. They have disordered: Jack is a psychopath one, in fact when someone enjoys in punishing and abusing others without any reason behind this case. So it is a psychopath one, because he wants to revenge Grace and her sister although they do not do anything against him. All these things are considered as a factors that explain that Jack is not a normal person, he is someone who cannot control his behaviours.

b. They lack empathy: The sad circumstances in Jack's life make a trauma in his mind and make him empty from kindness or emotions towards others people. In fact he wants no one live peacefully.

### Second Stage

#### Developing Stage(Acting Stage)

##### Forms of Verbal Abuse

**Insult:** Power insult is found in this text by the researcher. The abuser insults the victim in every word he says and in every letter he pronounces it in his speech. His goal is to abuse her and to hurts her, and he can do everything and no one believe her because of his power and his position.

### Third Stage( Reacting Stage)

#### 1. Consequences of Verbal Abuse

**Lowered self-esteem:** In his speech, the abuser tries to reduce her face and his personality. He wants to damage her and her face, when she talks he does not respond her and at the same time he speaks only the words and sentences that make her damaged. His goal only to abuse and humiliate her.

### TEXT(5)

*'Get in,' he said, picking up the cases and loading them into the boot. Too cold to argue, I stumbled into the car and huddled against the door, wanting only to feel warm again. I waited for him to speak, to say something—anything—which would go some way to explaining why I felt as if I was sitting next to someone I didn't know. 'What's going on, Jack?' I asked unsteadily. It was as if I hadn't spoken. 'For God's sake, Jack!' I cried. 'What the hell is going on?'*

*'Please don't swear,' he said distastefully.*

*'No,' he said. 'You don't. You have no rights at all.' 'Don't be ridiculous!*

*Is there someone else, Jack? Is that what all this is about? Are you in love with somebody else? Is that where you were last night?'*

*'Now it's you who's being ridiculous. You're my wife, Grace. Why would I need anybody else?'*

*Defeated, I shook my head miserably. 'I don't understand. Is there some problem at work, something you can't tell me about?'*

*'I'll explain everything when we're in Thailand.'*

*'Why can't you tell me now? Please, Jack, tell me what's wrong.'*



*'In Thailand" Jack says.*

## First Stage

### Triggering Stage (Tension Stage)

#### 1.Social Variables

**a.Gender:** Through this text Jack shows all his masculinity as a man, and he does not treats her well because she is a weak woman and he is a strong man who has power and social place in society. So he uses all these things against his victim. It is clear in her speech "*What do you expect? You disappear without a word, leaving me to spend our wedding night alone and then you turn up half an hour late to fetch me, leaving me waiting in the freezing cold! Surely I have a right to be angry!*". Her words explain the treatment of her abuser. He does not care what she says or what she feels, the violence is very clear in this text.

**a.Position:** His job as a famous lawyer who defends about battered women against their husbands give Jack a good chance to abuse Grace. He uses his name as a lawyer who all times stand with abused women to abuse his wife , because no one believe Grace if she complains his treatment towards her. The position of Jack and his fame makes his victim very weak and puts her in a very weak situation.

#### 1.Speech Acts

**Expressive:** Jack in this text uses a criticism way towards Grace. Although he is wrong in his behavior and in the way he talks to her, yet he uses criticism with her. He ignores her questions, he makes a statement that constitutes a negative assessment of the behavior with her victim.

#### 1.Triggers of Verbal Abuse

**a.They were abused:** Because of the treatment of his father towards him and towards his mother when he was a child, this makes Jack someone that only wants to reflect what happen to him and to his mother. He finds Grace as a good person to play on because she has no power, no one help her.

**b.They have anger issues:** What Jack suffers in the past makes him as he in the present. The bad conditions that he faced in his past effect his psychological case. Because of what Jack sees in his life, mean when his father punishes his mother and abuses her without reason make him someone without feelings.

## Second Stage

### Developing Stage(Acting Stage)

#### Forms of Verbal Abuse

**Humiliation:** From the beginning of Grace's speech and Jack refuses to answer her, this show how he humiliates her and does not respect her. Silence is a strong means to humiliate and to violate the person who asks a question or starts a conversation and need to communicate with him. This one of Jacks' ways to abuse Grace and batter her.

## Third Stage

### Reacting Stage

#### 1.Consequences of Verbal Domestic Violence

Loneliness: Grace feels loneliness which means traumatic disorder, she thinks differently. Once he makes her feel that she is the reason behind his leaving at that beautiful night, and in another time she thinks that her husband loves another woman and go to see her at that night. This is a consequence of abuse or a result of what she faces from the abuser.

## 5. RESULTS

The following table presents a summary of the frequencies of occurrence of Factors of Violence, Speech Acts, Triggers of violence, and Impoliteness Strategies in the novel "Behind Closed Doors."

**Table 1: The Results of Initiating Stage in the Novel "Behind Closed Doors"**

No.	Social Variables	Freq.	Per.	Speech Acts	Freq.	Per.	Triggers of V.D.V	Freq.	Per.
1	Gender	4	57%	Directive	2	33%	They have disordered	3	30%
2	Position	2	29%	Expressive	3	50%	They were abused	2	20%
3	Social class	1	14%	Commissive	1	17%	They lack empathy	3	30%
4							They have anger issues	2	20%
		7			6	100%		10	100%

As it is presented in the table above in social variables, gender receives the higher percentage of all other strategies which is (57%) in the triggering stage. So, the writer Paris illustrates in her novel that the women suffer from violence through gender strategy that the men follow it for abusing the men. This variable of violence is used in the novel Behind Closed Doors more than other variables which this illustrates that the women suffer from violence especially from gender more than other variables of violence. position receives the second higher percentage, which is (29%). The men tries to devalue and violate the women because they are in low position and men are higher than men. While social class receives the percentage (14%). The abuser Jack abuses Grace, and as a female who has no job and no power.

With triggers of verbal domestic violence as shown in table (1) , The triggers they have disordered, and they lack empathy have the same percentage which is(30%) are more frequently used by the men which they have the higher in triggers of verbal domestic violence. While they were abused, and they have anger issues receive the second highest percentage; they are amounted (20% ) in Behind Closed doors . This is illustrated that the men are verbally insulted the women and abused them.

The following table presents a summary of the frequencies of occurrence of Forms of verbal domestic violence in the Developing Stage.

**Table 2: Second Stage (Developing stage)**

No.	Forms of V.D.V	Freq.	Per
1	Insult	4	66%
2	Put down	1	17%
3	Humiliation	1	17%

		6	100%
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As the results show in the table above the forms of verbal domestic violence, the form insult is the most frequently employed by the abuser; it is amounted (66,%66) percentage. This due to the fact that the abuser tries to insult the victim. Put down, humiliation receive the second higher percentages in this novel, making (16.66%). This illustrates that the abuser attempts to make the concept of violence resistance inside him and he tries to humiliate his victim.

### Third Stage

**Table 3: Reacting Stage**

No.	Consequences of VDV	Freq.	Per
1	Lowered self-esteem	3	49%
2	Loneliness	1	17%
3	Depression	1	17%
4	Misplaced	1	17%
		6	100%

Finally, in the reacting stage the consequences of verbal domestic violence as shown in table(3);lowered self-esteem is the most frequently employed by the victim, making (49.%). This indicates that the victims are always have this feeling because of the behavior of the abusers . Loneliness, depression and misplaced guilty receive the second higher and the same percentage, it is amounted (17%), thus the victims have the sense of depression or loneliness or fell that they are the cause behind problems that happened to them.

### CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis conducted in chapter four of the present study, the researcher concludes the following:

1. The three stages of the sociopragmatic structure of verbal abuse are the triggering stage, the violence-developing stage, and the reacting stage. This leads to the eclectic model's rubrics that were created in this study .Verbal domestic violence is a process which is part of verbal domestic behaviour that consists of three stages: Triggering stage, developing stage and reaction stage.

2 Gender is the social variable that the abuser in the novel uses the most frequently, according to an examination of the data.

3. The speech acts of expressive, directive and commissive are all used in the novel by the abusers. However, expressive is the dominant in the selected novel.

5.The abusers of this novel (Behind closed doors), as reveals by the analysis, use triggers of verbal domestic violence. However, they prefer particular types than others. The analysis indicates that they have disordered and they were abused are the most common types used by the abusers in novel.

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