



**TRAUMATIC DISORDER AS THE IMPACT OF CHILD ABUSE
PORTRAYED IN *NO PLACE TO HIDE* BY AIMEE**

a final project

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English

by

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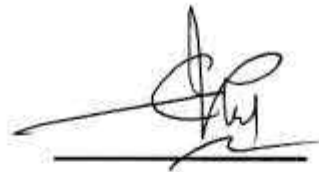
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Gery Pradnya, declare that this final project entitled *Traumatic Disorder As The Impact of Child Abuse Portrayed In No Place To Hide By Aimee* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information obtained from the work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, September 10, 2019



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Don't Stop Wishing to Get Your Dream

This Final Project is dedicated to:

1. My parents, Bambang Dwi and Suhartini
2. My brothers (Galih), and sister (Dara)
3. All my friends that I hope can mention them all; Via, Ibnu, Aris, Aziz, Roby, Erwin, Nafis, Zacky, Yoga, Irfan, Irza, Ugik, Nopal, Afiq K, Afiq S, Aan, Ria, Tessa, Eklesia, Saras
4. All my friends that I cannot mention them in this page
5. My self that never stop hoping this final project will be done

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ABSTRACT

Gery Pradnya Hartanto. 2019. *Traumatic Disorder As The Impact Of Child Abuse Portrayed In No Place To Hide By Aimee*. A final project. English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, Semarang State University. Advisor I: Prayudias Margawati, S.Pd., M.Hum, & Advisor II: Mohamad Ikhwan Rosyidi S.S., M.A.

Key words: Psychology, Freudian psychoanalysis, Child abuse, Traumatic Disorder.

Trauma can occur due to various things, such as child abuse. Child abuse can cause trauma to children. Unfortunately, not all children are having such a good treatment in a society or even in a family. Many of them even have to be taken by foster families due to many reasons. Such as, a parental divorce or left by their parent because the economic condition. This condition is like two sides of coin. It is good for parent to stop their problem or fighting, but in the other hand it is really bad for children. The parent who cannot accepts the divorce may excite their anxiety to their children. They never know that this action can make their children get trauma. A literary work might portray a traumatic disorder as the impact of child abuse, The Aimee's *No Place To Hide* short story shows how child abuse happened to the children. The theory applied in this final project was Freudian psychoanalytic. The data were analyzed by using psychoanalysis tripartite model by Freud. There are some results found. First, the story portrays symptoms of traumatic disorder shown by the main character. They are fear, depression, anxiety, re-experiencing trauma, and concentration problem. Second, the traumatic disorder appears after child abuse done by the main character's father to the main character. There are three kinds of child abuse appears in this story. They are physical abuse, emotional abuse, and physical neglect. By using tripartite model, it can be seen, that all of the main character's father done to the main character that belong to his id. Meanwhile, superego does not exist in this story. The way the main character's father acts to his child totally wrong. Based on the result of the analysis, it can be concluded that the child abuse can make the victims get traumatic disorder. Further, not all the child abuse is because of the child's fault. On the basis of the conclusion, the suggestion is offered. The government should pay attention more to the children, for their happiness and protection.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary works and psychology have a correlation. Both literary and psychology have the same object, a human life. Psychology and literature have a functional correlation because both of them learn about people's psychological condition. However, psychology discusses something real like what people feel and experience. Then, literature discusses about something imaginative or more fiction. Wellek and Warren (1963: 22) stated that the term literature seems best if they limit it to imaginative literature, it can be called the art of literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of facts. It is not just the collection of real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature can create its own world as a product of unlimited imagination.

No Place To Hide short story brings the conflict in the real life. The main character named Chelsea got bad treatments from her father. It belongs to the internal conflict because it happened in the family. The conflicts can happen in both of internal and external. On the other hand, external conflicts happen in the society like when a man takes a picture of girl who is a stranger it can be categorized as a sexual abuse. This short story discusses about a child who gets trauma because of abusing done by her father. Child abuse can be resulted in many ways such physical, emotional, or sexual harm. Child

abuse is often in the form of an action. There are examples of inaction that cause harm, such as neglect and physical abuse. Abuse can result in serious injury and possibly even death to the child. Outcomes of child abuse can result in both of short and long term injuries, or even death. There are children who may be unaware that they are victims of child abuse.

Unfortunately, not all children are having such a good treatment in a society or even in a family. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) noted that during 2018 the level of violence against children increased by around 300 cases compared to the previous year. In 2018, KPAI recorded that there were 4,885 cases of violence against children, an increase of 306 compared to 2017 of 4,579 cases. Many of them even have to be taken by foster families due to many reasons. Such as, a parental divorce or left by their parent because the economic condition. This condition is like two sides of coin. It is good for parent to stop their problem or fighting, but in the other hand it is really bad for children. The parent who cannot accepts the divorce may excite their anxiety to their children. They never know that this action can make their children get trauma. Trauma can be caused by an overwhelmingly negative event that causes a lasting impact on the victim's mental and emotional stability. While many sources of trauma are physically violent in nature, others are psychological. Trauma occurs when both of internal and external resources are inadequate to cope with external threat (Van der kolk, 1996:393). When people experience trauma, they go into immediate shock. It may include anxiety, fear, nervous and even guilty.

Traumatic symptoms can be seen in one month from a traumatic event, but it also does not appear for years after the event.

Talking about child abuse that makes a traumatic disorder, I found some cases in society. A teacher committed a sexual abuse to his three students in elementary school. This act was cruel and cannot be accepted logically. The teachers should be role models for their students. As a result, one of the victims was traumatized. The victim often looked moody and silent. This is a kind result of the trauma. Even they cannot sleep well. Another example of child abuse in real life is a mother who kills her own child. It was reported on November, 11 2017. There was a mother who molested her own 5-year-old son to death. This incident was the worst result of child abuse. The reason was just because the child often wetted the bed. The mother then sprayed the pesticide fluid to her child. From those two examples, I as the researcher can see that child abuse is often happen not only in the literary work but also in real life. These terrible conditions that still exist in society inspired some researcher to make this issue as the topic of study in literary works. For instance, a study conducted by Dewi (2008) entitled *Emotional or Psychological Trauma Experienced by Dave as A Victim of Child Abuse an Analysis of Dave Pelzer's "The Lost Boy"*. The study explained that Dave had lived with foster family since he was twelve years old. Dave often got physical abuse from his own biological mother. He was saved by his teacher and an officer from his misery. Then, he was sent to a foster care. By sending to a foster care does not mean that such place will

give him no further problem. He himself found many problems inside foster family. Thus, it made him in and out to five different foster families. These experiences had brought emotional or psychological trauma to Dave.

Based on explanation above, in this final project, I focus on traumatic disorder experienced by the main character, Chelsea. She started to get bad treatment from her father since she was 9 years old. Her mother passed away so she only lived with her father.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are some reasons why I choose the traumatic disorder as the topic.

First, as time goes by, children often gain ill-treatments. Child abuse happens everywhere, both in social media and in society. Some people think that social media is a free place to upload anything. Even some ignorant people post something horrible like child traffic. They never think that if someday the victims know that they have been sold in social media. It must make the victims got trauma. These issues inspired me to make that issue as the topic of study.

Second, the issue itself both of child abuse or traumatic disorder are still exist in real life not only in the literary work. There are a lot of literary work that bring child abuse as the main topic. For instance, *The Lost Boy* by Dave Pelzer and also in *The Kings's Speech* by David Seidler. This makes me want to analyze this issue as topic in my final assignment.

1.3 Statement of the Problems

In line with the background of the study, there are questions as the core of the analysis as follows:

1. What are the causes of traumatic disorder that happen to the main character in *No Place To Hide* story?
2. How are the symptoms of traumatic disorders portrayed in the short story?
3. What condition of society is reflected in the story?

1.4 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To explain the causes of the traumatic disorder that happen to the main character.
2. To describe the symptoms of traumatic disorder in *No Place To Hide* short story.
3. To describe the condition of society that reflected in the story.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of the study, hopefully, could be used as a reference for developing literature comprehension among students, especially those who are concerned a lot about psychology.

It is also expected that this study make us more alert toward our society or environment. What happened to the main character of the story can happen to anyone.

1.6 Outline of the Research Report

This final project is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I provides introduction which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II discusses review of related literature. It consists of review of previous study, theoretical background, and theoretical framework of analysis.

Chapter III is the research methodology. It discusses research design, instrument of the study, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is the finding and discussion. It presents a description about the causes of traumatic disorders, symptoms of traumatic disorder portrayed in the short story, and also the basic supports to help traumatized person based on the story.

Chapter V is the last chapter. This chapter presents conclusion preserving the main points from findings and discussion. This chapter also provides suggestions which are relevant to the topic.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The second chapter presents the theory underlying the topic of the study. It consists of review of previous studies, theoretical background, and theoretical frameworks. First, it discusses about the review of previous studies that explains some previous studies with the same topic. Second, the theoretical background discusses the opinion and concept by some experts. Third, theoretical framework of analysis is a formulation of theory applied for the analysis.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

In compiling this study, I found previous studies related to the topic of psychology disorder or trauma.

A research conducted by Dewi in 2008 is entitled *Emotional or psychological trauma experienced by Dave as a victim of child abuse an analysis of Dave Pelzer's "The Lost Boy"*. This study tackles how the main character in the novel gets bad treatment from his family. In the study, the author describes how Dave as the main character experienced a very terrible life and physical abuse that makes him trauma. It is analyzed by using psychoanalytic approach. This study shows a bad side from family, instead of giving a protection, Dave's family gives a really bad treatment to him. Problem of the study in this study has the similar issue with my research about getting abuse by family. By using a qualitative method, the author takes the data from the novel by analyzing the

dialog between the character and other sources to the analysis such as, books, journal and etc.

Another research is entitled *Traumatic Disorder as the Impact of Military Operation Zone in Aceh Portrayed in The Red Net Short Story* by Nurjannah in 2010. The author applies qualitative method in collecting and analyze data. To reveal the impact of war to the victim's psychology, the author uses psychoanalytic approach. By using this approach, the author finds that people who live in the periode have witnessed and experienced the violence conducted by the military that leads them to get through trauma. The traumatic disorder appears after the main character has witnessed and experienced the assasult which causes her to suffer from losing of her beloved people and witnessing horrible death. After gaining the data using qualitative method and psychological approach, the author concludes that the military has victimized people in tackling the rebels in Aceh which makes the main character get through the traumatic disorder.

Another research is from Grita entitled *Traumatic Behaviors as The Impact of War Crime in Petter Webber's film Hannibal Rising* in 2008. The author explains how war influences the main character and then leads Hannibal gets trauma. By using qualitative method, the author explains that Hannibal's trauma is shown in his adolescent. He has recollection of distressing events when he witnessed and experienced the war crime in his past. He also has recurrent nightmare of the events, bad memories about the events, feeling detach from others, difficulty conetrating and outbrust of anger. The author uses psychoanalytic approach to analyze the problem of this study. The conclusion in

this study is that, the people who lives in the war era has biggest percentage getting trauma. Not only as a victim of physically wound, but also a mentally wound.

Anwar (2013) writes a research entitled *The Childhood Trauma of Prince Albert as Seen in David Seidler's The Kings's Speech*. The study is aimed to reveal how childhood trauma is very influential to the character in adulthood. The author uses psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. The object of the study is *The Kings's Speec. The Kings's Speech* it self is the movie that tells about a son of King George V of England. His life is full of pressure from his father who forces him to follow all rules of the kingdom. His experience makes him trauma, anxious, and stammering person when he faced unknown people. This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research. There are two types of data source. First, the movie itself and secondary data are taken from other sources that have relation to the topic.

Another research comes from Ilham (2016), entitled *Penanganan Perempuan Korban Trauma Masa Lalu di Lembaga Kiprah Perempuan (KIPPER) Yogyakarta, (Protection of Women Victims of Past Trauma in KIPPER Yogyakarta)*. In his study, he finds that most victims of violence are experienced by women. He uses a qualitative research and takes the data with observation method, interviews and documentation. The objective is to know the method handling of past trauma women practiced in KIPPER institutions and their implications for post-treatment victims. In identifying the implications, the author determines three aspects; the psychological aspect, the emotional aspect, and the

aspect cognitive. By using those three aspects, he can find many methods done by KIPPER institution to heal traumatized people.

Cristiana Balan (2014) writes a study about child abuse in Spiru Haret University, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Brasov. The author uses method of qualitative research with a clinical character, it focuses on a detailed assessment of an individual or group in a real life context, using interviews, questionnaires, testimony, evidence, documents, etc. The author wants to get the real data based on the history of the victims. The author founds that the character is exposed to numerous traumatic and critical situations. Furthermore, she is neglected by her mother. It is considered necessary to keep the child in a safe environment, and for a period of time, visits from the mother are limited. The family has the central role in ensuring the necessary conditions for the transition through the stages of childhood development, conditions underlying the individual's personality structure. For parents, understanding children is the work of a lifetime because each child is unique in ways. When a child feels misunderstood, rejected, and manipulated, he can develop bitterness, conflict or rebellion at the psychological level. Very often parents force severely their ideas on how the child should be educated. This research shows that child abuse is not only coming from outside or society but also from inside like family.

Jinnah (2013) in *Gangguan Stress Pascas Trauma "Gagal Untuk menikah"* (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder "Fail to get married") shows us that trauma is not always as a victim of violence. In this study the subject got trauma because failed to marry for three times. It makes subjects suffer from stress disorder. The subject

always assumes that he will soon marry his lover and it is always recorded in his mind. This unrealized desire makes it traumatic. The subject feels depressed about his condition. The impact of this trauma is that the subject sometime got angry when she meets another boy without any reason. This shown that she really feels stress about the condition happen to her. This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research, the author collect the data from observation method, interviews and documentation.

Another study is entitled "*Trauma and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse*" written by Allison N Sinanan (2015). This study shows the data about child sexual that happen in United States. In 2012, approximately 90,000 children in the United States were reported to child protective services for suspected child sexual abuse. The actual number is likely to be higher because these numbers reflect only children whose cases are investigated by child protective services. It is estimated that 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 6 boys have experienced an episode of sexual abuse while younger than 18 years. The numbers of boys affected may be falsely low because of reporting techniques. The researcher uses the sampling methods and survey to the society. The researcher knows that sexual abuse has been correlated with higher levels of depression, guilt, shame, self-blame, eating disorders, somatic concerns, anxiety, dissociative patterns, repression, denial, sexual problems, relationship problems and trauma. The psychological effects of child sexual abuse often occur irrespective of the particular extent of trauma the child experienced during the abuse.

I also use a study entitled *Child Abuse and Neglect: A Resource Guide* by

Kyrsha M. Dryden (2009). In this study, the author wants to identify what population of children is most likely to be effected by abuse and neglect as well as what adults will likely be abusers when they become parents. The author has been working in the field of special education for almost seven years. She works with children from ages 5-2. The author also has four children with the same ages ranging from 5-11. The author is around children from most walks of life at almost every moment of the day. On nearly a daily basis she faced with a situation that involves a child in a situation of abuse or neglect. In each case, she feels that make the correct or best decision if she has a basic understanding of child abuse and neglect and its causes, risk factors, and prevalence. The author knows exactly what children nowadays feel and from this study the author sees that the risk of a child being abused and/or neglected rises if there is poverty, social isolation, unemployment, housing problems, or lack of parental basic childcare skills. The trend is clear children who have young, poor and or uneducated parents are at high risk of being neglected or abused.

The similar study also found in Rohaeni (2018) entitled *Constructing Psychological Thriller through Anxiety and Defense Mechanism in Hawkins' The Girl on the Train*. She uses descriptive study and applying Freudian psychoanalytic theory. The objectives of this study are to discuss how psychological thriller is viewed through intrinsic elements as represented in Hawkins' *The Girl on the Train* and to explain how anxiety and defense mechanism construct psychological thriller as represented in Hawkins' *The Girl*

on the Train. In analyzing the data the author uses tripartite model by Freud to indicates the action between character.

The last reference is taken from a thesis written by Yohana (2012) entitled “*Trauma Tokoh Nayla dalam Novel Nayla Karya Djenar Maesa Ayu*” (Traumatic Disorder in the main character Nayla as reflected in *Nayla* by Djenar Maesa Ayu). This study aims to determine the effect of trauma experienced by the main character (Nayla) on the personality and life as an author. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method with the theory of psychoanalysis proposed by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalytic theory is used with the aim of knowing the character’s personality structure. The results of his study show how the psychological and physical torture suffered by the character and personality affect the life. Character’s personality is more dominated by the *id* and ignores the norms of the existing or the *superego*.

Based on previous findings, I conclude that each of them used the same theory but different object. My research examines the similar topic with Nurjannah (2010) entitled *Traumatic Disorder as the Impact of Military Operation Zone in Aceh Portrayed in The Red Net Short Story*. Both my research and Nurjannah’s talk about traumatic disorder and give the information about the support toward traumatized person.

2.2 Review of Related Theory

In conducting this study, I also reviewed some theories relate to my study as the following:

2.2.1 Short Story

Short story is one of genres of literature. According to “A Short Way to SHORT STORY” by A.J Mohammed (2016), the short story form ranges from “short shorts,” which run in length from a sentence to four pages, to novellas that can easily be 100 pages long and exhibit characteristics of both the short story and the novel. Short stories tend to be less complex than novels. Short story usually focuses on only one incident, has a single plot, a single setting, a small number of characters, and covers a short period of time. Short story is fictional work depicting one character’s inner conflict or conflict with others usually having one thematic focus.

As quoted in Bloomy eBooks *An Antology of English Language & Literature*, short story differs from the anecdote, the unelaborated narration of a single incident in that, like the novel it organizes the action, thought, and dialogue of its characters into the artful pattern of a plot. In the novel, the plot form may be comic, tragic, romantic, or satiric; the story is presented to reader from one of many available points of view; and it may be written in the mode of fantasy, realism, or naturalism. Usually, short story contents of one single problem. The plot is usually based only on a single incident in the character’s life which is effective to fold in the emotion of the readers. Historically, short story emerged since long time ago. In 400 BC in Egypt was found one of the oldest forms of collection of brief stories.

2.2.1.1 Elements of Short Story

As one of the literary works short story is also supported by its elements in order to create fantastic and fascinating story. There are several elements in the short story, namely: setting, plot, theme, character, and point of view. But here I just take a plot, setting, and character in my analysis toward my short story.

2.2.1.1.1 Plot

Plot is the events that make up the story, linked together in a chain of cause and effect (Hall, 1983:12). Without a good plot the story will be difficult to understand by the reader. According to Stanton (1965: 14), plot is story that contents sequence event but every event connected by causal relationship, one event causes or caused to the other events. Plot is the sequence of events in a story or play. The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and end. This sequence is not accidental but is chosen by the author as the best way of telling his or her story. Plot is an important element of the story and every story should have a plot.

In 1863, Gustav Freytag, a German writer, divides a drama into five parts, and provides function to each part. This is now called "Freytag's pyramid. These parts are: exposition , rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.

According to Freytag (1863), exposition introduces the characters, especially the main character, also known as the protagonist. It shows how the characters relate to one another, their goals and motivations, as well as their moral character.

Rising action is the second phase in Freytag's five-phase structure. It starts with a conflict, for example, the death of a character. The inciting incident is the point of the plot that begins the conflict. It is the event that catalyzes the protagonist to go into motion and to take action. Rising action involves the buildup of events until the climax. This phase demonstrates how the protagonist overcomes these obstacles.

Freytag (1863) defines the climax as the third of the five dramatic phases which occupies the middle of the story. The climax is the turning point or highest point of the story. The protagonist makes the single big decision that defines not only the outcome of the story, but also who they are as a person. The central struggle between the two characters is unique in that the protagonist makes a decision which shows their moral quality, and ultimately decides their fate. In a tragedy, the protagonist here makes a poor decision or a miscalculation that demonstrates their tragic flaw.

According to Freytag (1863), the falling action phase consists of events that lead to the ending. Character's actions resolve the problem. In the beginning of this phase, the antagonist often has the upper hand. The protagonist has never been further from accomplishing their goal. The outcome depends on which side the protagonist has put themselves on.

In this phase, Freytag (1863) explains that the protagonist and antagonist have solved their problems and either the protagonist or antagonist wins the conflict. The conflict officially ends. Some stories show what happens to the

characters after the conflict ends and/or they show what happens to the characters in the

2.2.1.1.2 Setting

“The of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locate, historical time, and a social circumstances in which its action occurs, the setting of an episode or scene within a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place” (A Glossary of Literary Terms, Abraham, MH, 1969: 75)

According to Rene Wellek and Warren through their book *Theory of Literature* (1977:221) describes that. “Setting is environment and environment especially domestic interior, maybe viewed as metonymic, or metaphoric, expression of character”. The setting does not only show the place or time of the sequence of events, but it also expresses the character in a story. For example: the setting describes in a house, and then the house will express the character of the owner. In this case, it can be seen from the interior of the house, if the owner is a rich man then his house is big and filled in the expansive things.

2.2.1.1.3 Character and characterization

In general, character means people who are narrated in a story. Koesnosoebroto (1988:67) says that in the basis of importance, there are two types of character, main or major character and minor character. Major character is the most important character in a story. Minor characters are characters of less important than those of the main. Whereas, according to Stanton (1965:12), the character can be disclosed by several ways: First, by what the personage himself says.

Second, by what the character does. The last by what the author says about him, speaking as either the story teller or an observer in the action.

Nurdiyantoro in his book *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* (1995:176-178), states that character can be classified into two categories, main or major characters and peripheral or minor character. A major character is a character that has highest importance in the story. He or she is the most important part as subject or object of discussion. While, a peripheral or minor character is a character that the appearance in the story is less frequent, less important, and his/her appearance if only the major character needs him directly or indirectly.

According to Alterband and Lewis in *A Handbook of the Study of Fiction* (1966), the major character can be divided into two. First is protagonist and the second is antagonist. The protagonist character is the ideal norms and value manifestation that the readers admire. He says that while reading a novel, a reader often identifies himself with a certain character(s). Sympathy and empathy, engages him with a certain character(s). The antagonist character is defined as the character that creates or causes conflict. In some stories antagonist is opposed to the protagonist directly or indirectly, mentally or physically.

According to Alterband and Lewis (1966:58), character can be divided into two. They are "static character" and "developing character". Static character is a character, which essentially do not make any changes or character development as the effect of the situation or, it is also called as flat character. This character has less involvement and influence to the changes of environment and social relation. This character also does not develop from the beginning to the end

of the story. While developing character is the character that makes changes or development in the process of the story.

Based on the characteristic, E. M. Forster (1927:18), in *Aspect of the Novel* divides character into “flat character” and “round character”. Flat character is a character that is build around “a single idea or quality” and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately described in single phrase or sentence. Then, round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; thus he is difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like most people, he is capable of suprising the reader.

To make the character clearer, it is necessary for me to find out the characterization of the main character. Characterization is the representation of person in narrative and dramatic works. According to Jack Reams (2015), “Characterization can be defined as any action by the author or taking place within a work that is used to give description of a character”. There are some ways for the authors to achieve characterization: by using the narrative voice to describe the character, by showing the actions of the character and of those reacting to her/his, by revealing the thoughts or dialogue of the character, or by showing the thoughts and dialogue of others in relation to the character.

In terms of characterization, Jones (1968: 84) says that characterization is the depicting of clear imagines of person:. He continuous saying about characterization as follows:

“There are two methods of characterization: The Dramatic and the Analytic. In the dramatic we form our opinion of the characters from

what they do and say, from their environment and from what other characters think of them. In the analytic method the author comments upon the characters explaining their motives, their appearances and their thoughts.”

In other words the writer can say that the characterization is showing a clear imagination of a person or something that has a relationship between literary works in this case a novel and nature of characters. Really, it does not matter who or what the characters are, so long as the reader can identify their view with them. Such as how they live, where they live, how their relationship with another character and so on.

2.2.2 Psychology in Literature

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior of humans and other animals (Encyclopedia Americana, volume 22. 1997: 723). The chief goals of psychology are the accurate and precise descriptions of conduct, thoughts, and feelings and the investigation of the many variable-biological, personal, and social that interacts with each other in determining behavior and mental processes. The field psychology is intimately connected with psychology and with other behavioral sciences such as anthropology and sociology. Andre Hardjana in Nasution states that *psychology of literature* is an approach that considers mental aspects of human. Through psychological side, it will arise that literary work aims to reflect human life (Nasution, 2012:34). Many theorists of psychology give inspiration to solve mystery of human behavior through psychological theories.

The definition of psychology in literature based on Endraswara (2003:97) is psychology and literature have a functional and indirect strong relationship. They have an indirect relationship for both literature and psychology have the same

objet of study is human life. They also have functional relationship for having the same purpose. That is to study human psychology. In real life when people have a relationship with others, they can see their psychological character. They act differently to make response toward what other people do to them. Wellek and Warren (1977:90) believe that the discussion of psychology comes to literature through some ways. The first way is making of the literary works. The second, through psychology study to the author's life. The third way, the psychology comes to literature through the psychology theories that are applied in literary works. The last way is the influence of literary works to its readers. In literary works, the researchers are not only analyzing psychology through the sentences but more on its content. Further, Endraswara (2013) defines content analysis in literature as a message which is implicitly delivered to the readers in literary works and the content analysis should have a moral value.

According to Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature* book (1949:75): By "psychology of literature," they may mean the psychological study of the writer as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology). From this opinion, I can conclude that psychology on literature is the study of psychology about writers, creative process, or psychological types and laws in the literary work, which affect the readers, and whose aspects are the core of psychoanalysis.

2.2.2.1 Psychoanalytic Theory

Talking about psychoanalysis, it has, of course, a strong relationship with Sigmund Freud, the first philosopher who found the term or the study of psychoanalysis. As cited in the *Literary Criticism* book, Bressler (1999: 149) explains that the study of psychoanalysis criticism appeared when Freud was working with his patients whom he diagnosed as hysteric, which the root of their problems were psychological, not physical. Psychoanalysis attempts to explain hows and whys of human actions without developing aesthetics theory (Bressler 1999:148). Talking about human as the object of analysis, this is a very complicated issue. Human has not only learned to react differently from his fellowman, but also learned to meet simple situations with complex and unexpected responses that often get in the way of the behavior as part of a process (Ost, Alison, Vance, & Restle, 1969:3). Furthermore, Horney as written in *Theory of Literature* by Wellek and Warren (1977: 90) states that sometimes the novelist can teach the reader more about human nature and the psychologist with all of his imagination stated in words. In the other word, the author is freely showing his ideas based on the psychology theory on his idea based on the psychology theory on his works as the picture of what is going on around the people.

Analyzing literary works using psychoanalysis is similar to when the researcher analyzes the living things. By using psychoanalysis, the characters of the literary works is judged and analyzed as if the characters are living on the real

worlds. It is work through the mind of the character and how their minds make the character's action.

In this study, I use psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud since I found that his tripartite model can help me to answer the question. This model divides the psyche into three parts: the id, the ego, and the super ego. The id represents a constant in the personality as it is always present. The id is governed by the 'pleasure principle'. In a simple word id is when you do or want something without thinking the risk of the effect.

The irrational, instinctual, unknown an unconscious part of the psyche Freud calls the id. Containing our secret desires, our darkest wishes, and our most intense fears, the id wishes only to fulfil the urges of the pleasure principle. In addition, it houses the libido, the source of all our psychosexual desires and all our psychic energy. Unchecked by any controlling will, the id operates on impulse, wanting immediate satisfaction for all its instinctual desires (Bressler, 1999:150).

The ego is the surface of the personality, the part people usually show the world. The ego is governed by the 'reality principle', or a practical approach to the world. This is the next step of id this manifest appears when people have thought the risk and the impact of what they did.

The second part of the psyche Freud calls the ego, the rational, logical waking part of the mind, although much of its activities remain in the unconscious. Whereas the id operates according to the pleasure principle, the ego operates in harmony with the reality principle. It is the ego job to regulate the instinctual desires of the id and allow these desires to be released in some non-destructive way (Bressler, 1999:150).

The superego is like morality principle. It is a norm, law, and the morality around us. The superego has a more complicated conditions because it consists of two parts, the angel and the devil. It makes someone thinks many times to do whether it is right or wrong. In other word, people suppose to be different person

as before when they want to make a decision. According to Freud, a strong super-ego serves to inhibit the biological instincts of the id, while a weak super-ego gives in to the id's urgings. Further, the levels of guilt in the two cases above will be high and low, respectively.

The third part of the psyche, the superego, acts as an internal censor, causing us to make moral judgements in light of social pressures. In contrast to the id, the superego operates according to the morality principle and serves primarily to protect society and us from the id. Representing all of society's moral restrictions, the superego serves as a filtering agent, suppressing the desires and instincts forbidden by society and trusting them back in to the unconscious. Overall, the superego manifests itself through punishment. If allowed to operate at its own direction, the superego will create an unconscious sense of guilt and fear (Bressler, 1999:151).

2.2.3 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

2.2.3.1 Definition

According to Mayo Clinic, top hospitals in the U.S News and World Report, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a mental health condition that is triggered by a terrifying event, either experiencing it or witnessing it. Most people who go through traumatic events may have temporary difficulty adjusting and coping, but with time and good self-care, they usually get better. If the symptoms get worse, last for months or even years, and interfere with your day to day functioning, you may have PTSD. Yet, PTSD is a complex and challenging psychiatric disorder. It is more severe manifestations will require psychopharmacologic intervention. [International Journal of Emergency Mental Health, 1999, 3, 195-199]

2.2.3.1 Type of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

According to Altrocchi in *Abnormal Behavior* (1980) states that there are two cases that can distinguish types of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. First, based on the duration of the disturbance. Based on the duration of disturbance, PTSD is divided into three types: acute, chronic, and delayed onset. In acute Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, symptoms last less than three months. In chronic Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, symptoms last three months or more, and in delayed onset Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, symptoms first appear at least six months after the traumatic event. Second, based on the traumatic event can lead to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Based on PTSD, it is classified into four types, they are: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder caused by abuse, catastrophe, violent attack and the last caused by war, battle combat. (<http://psychcentral.com/lib/2006/what-causes-ptsd/>)

Another study about types of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is from Sukmaningrum in *Traumatic Behavior* (2007). She classified Post Traumatic Stress Disorder into four types. First, trauma that is caused by natural disaster such as a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or tornado. Second, trauma that is caused by physical or sexual abuse. Third, trauma that is caused of war conflict, terrorism, accident, witnessing accident or suicidal, witnessing the death of a loved one. And the last, trauma that is caused by serious physical illness such as cancer, AIDS, etc.

Based on several sources about types of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, I can conclude that there are four main types of Post Traumatic Stress disorder

based on the traumatic event that can lead someone to have traumatic disorder they are trauma that is caused by natural disaster, abuse, war conflict, and also physical illness. The traumatic disorder of Chelsea as the main character of the short story that I choose belong to the second type. It is trauma that is caused by abuse.

2.2.3.2 Factors Causing Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

According to Breslau (1998) in *Psychology Abnormal* states that the death of a loved one becomes the most common trauma that leads to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, meanwhile American Psychiatric Association in DSM-IV 1994, as quoted by Harold Coben in *Post-Traumatic Response* describes a specification of the short of life events that might lead to PTSD:

Traumatic events that are experienced directly include, but are not limited to, military combat, violent personal assault (sexual assault, physical attack, robbery, mugging), being kidnapped, being taken hostage, terrorist attack, torture, incarceration as a prisoner of war or in concentration camp, crime, natural or man-made disasters, severe automobile accidents or being diagnosed with a life treating illness ... Witnessed event include, but are not limited to, observing the serious injury or unnatural death of another person due to the violent assault, accidents, war, or disaster or unexpectedly witnessing a dead body parts ... (APA,1994:424)

From the quotation above, I can conclude that there are at least several factors causing Post Traumatic Stress Disorder include violent personal assault like sexual assault, physical assault, robbery, mugging, being kidnapped, being taken hostages, terrorist attack, torture, incarceration as a prisoner of war, accident, etc. Meanwhile the witnessed event or the traumatic events include accident, war, disaster or unexpectedly witnessing a dead body or body parts.

According to Esther Giller (1999) from Sidran Institute, trauma comes in many forms, and there are vast differences among people who experience trauma. But the similarities and patterns of response cut across the variety of stressors and victims, so it is very useful to think broadly about trauma. Traumatic event or situation creates psychological trauma when it overwhelms the individual's ability to cope, and leaves that person fearing death, annihilation, mutilation, or psychosis. The individual may feel emotionally, cognitively, and physically overwhelmed. The circumstances of the event commonly include abuse of power, betrayal of trust, entrapment, helplessness, pain, confusion, and/or loss.

2.2.3.3 Symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Based on Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research (MFMER) (1984), post traumatic stress disorder symptoms may start within one month of traumatic event, but sometimes symptoms may not appear until years after the event. These symptoms cause significant problems in social or work situations and in relationships. They can also interfere with person ability to go about their normal daily tasks.

Based on MFMER (1984) post traumatic stress disorder symptoms are generally grouped into four types: intrusive memories, avoidance, negative changes in thinking and mood, and changes in physical and emotional reactions. Symptoms can vary over time or vary from person to person.

Beside according to Maureen Donohue (2005) from Healthline.com, a website that provides information about health information, it can be concluded

how traumatized people have normal reaction to an assault that it can be seen in some symptoms:

2.2.3.3.1 Anxiety and Fear

As quoted by Maureen Donohue from www.healthline.com (2005), anxiety disorders are the most common form of emotional disorder and can affect anyone at any age. Anxiety is someone's body's natural response to stress. It is a feeling of fear or apprehension about what is to come. The first day of school, going to a job interview, or giving a speech may cause most people to feel fearful and nervous.;

Maureen Donohue (2005) separated the types of anxiety disorder into six types, they are: Panic disorder that is experiencing recurring panic attacks at unexpected times. A person with panic disorder may live in fear of the next panic attack. Phobia that is excessive fear of a specific object, situation, or activity. Social anxiety disorder that is extreme fear of being judged by others in social situations. Obsessive-compulsive disorder that is recurring irrational thoughts that lead you to perform specific, repeated behaviors. Separation anxiety disorder that is fear of being away from home or loved ones. Illness anxiety disorder that is anxiety about person's health (formerly called hypochondria).

2.2.3.3.2 Anger and Irritability

As taken from www.verywellmind.com, Matthew Tull, Ph.D (2016), a website that provides health and wellness information by health professionals, anger and post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) often occur together. Common in this condition, anger is one of the hyperarousal symptoms of PTSD and it may affect relationships with people around the victims. The anger of people with post

traumatic stress disorder can become so intense that it feels out of control. When that happens, person may become aggressive toward others or even harm themselves.

Matthew Tull, Ph.D (2016) states that not everyone with PTSD lashes out angrily. Anger is only one symptom of PTSD. In fact, it is not requirement for receiving a PTSD diagnosis. Although it can be, it is not always violent. More often than not, someone with PTSD who tends to feel extreme anger tries to push it down or hide it from others. This can lead to self-destructive behavior.

Another explanation from maketheconnection.net (U.S Department of Veterans Affairs, 2011), anger is an emotion that can range from mild annoyance to intense rage. People may become angry when they feel threatened, harmed, or powerless. Some veterans may be more likely to feel anger in everyday situations because of a traumatic event from past military experience, such as combat, physical or sexual abuse, injury, or the loss of a buddy from their unit. Slightly different from anger, irritability is having a general tendency to be easily frustrated or impatient. Sometimes, irritability causes people to lash out at others, which can put a strain on personal and work relationships.

2.2.3.3.3 Denial

According to Amy Kee from psychcentral.com (1995), accepting that people are suffering from trauma is by far one of the most difficult aspects of recovery. And admitting that people are suffering is not only difficult for them, but has an impact on everyone in their life in particular their family. Others around them may not want them to be suffering from trauma as it makes some difficult truths real.

Amy Kee (1995) states that admitting trauma means other people have to look at themselves. The denial of trauma absolves everyone of their own feelings. And admitting that person are suffering does not mean they are blaming anyone. Trauma's reality does not mean someone must be responsible. The nature of getting better is to look internally and to accept that trauma is a subjective experience as opposed to objective facts of what happened.

Lynn Margolies, Ph.D (2018) from Psychcentral states that there are statements that most of victims of trauma says as reflection of their denial, such as; "What happened to me is not trauma", "it is not sad", "I do not have trauma", "I am not upset".

2.2.3.3.4 Depression

According to Chris Illades, MD from Everyday Health (2002), unexplained and unexpected trauma has always been part of the human experience, and depression and PTSD are common results of these events. People who continue to experience extreme symptoms of stress long after a traumatic event may have post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), which can also lead to depression, a continued feeling of intense sadness that interferes with a person's ability to function normally.

Based on study on Vietnam veterans conducted 40 years after the war, JAMA Psychiatry (2015), found that about a third of those who suffered from PTSD also had a major depressive symptoms. Symptoms of depression include sadness, feelings of loss, disillusionment, loss of appetite, and difficulty sleeping.

2.2.3.3.5 Flashbacks or repeated memories of the event

Taken from maketheconnection.net (U.S Department of Veterans Affairs, 2011), flashback occurs when person feel as if they are re-experiencing a traumatic event. They might remember everything about the event as if they were going through it again – vividly recalling the sights, sounds, smells, and other details. They might even have the same feelings or physical sensations that they had at the time of the event.

Another explanation from Matthew Tull, Ph.D (2016), Flashbacks are considered one of the re-experiencing symptoms of PTSD. In a flashback, victims of trauma may feel or act as through a traumatic event is happening again. A flashback may be temporary, and they may maintainsome connection with the present moment, or they may lose all awareness of what is going on around them, being taken completely back to their traumatic event.

Rothschild (2010) says that a flashback is able to mimic the real thing because it provokes a similar level of stress in the body. The same hormones course through your veins as did at the time of the actual trauma, setting your heart pounding and preparing your muscles and other body systems to react as they did at the time.

2.2.3.3.6 Difficulty concentrating

Mellisa Conrad Stoppler, MD from Medicine Net (1996) states that difficulty opr trouble concentrating is a normal and periodic occurence for most people. Tiredness and emotional stress can cause concentration problems in most people. Concentration problems, when present to an excessive degree, are also

characteristic of certain physical and psychological conditions. Most of victims of post traumatic stress disorder have difficulty/trouble concentrating as their symptoms. It happens because they have too much thing to think in their mind.

According to Matthew Tull, Ph.D (2019), many people with post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) may have trouble concentrating or have other problems with their memory, such as memory loss. In fact, memory and concentration problems are common symptoms of PTSD. Matthew Tull, Ph.D (2019) also gives some tips to improve memory and concentration skill, such as: improve time sleep, be more mindful, healthy mind, resources online that can help us improve our memory, and concentration tips from online resources.

2.2.3.4 PTSD in Children as the Effect of Abusing

Based on journal entitled *Child Abuse* from Neha Gupta, N.K (2012), child abuse is doing something or failing to do something that results in harm to a child or puts a child at risk of harm. Child abuse can be physical, sexual, or emotional. Neglect, or not providing for a child's needs is also a form of abuse. She also states that child abuse has serious physical and psychological consequences which adversely affect the health and overall well-being of a child. Most abused children suffer greater emotional than physical damage. An abused child may become depressed.

Based on the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (2004), child abuse is divided into four types: Physical Abuse, Physical Neglect, Emotional Abuse, and Sexual Abuse.

As quoted from Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (2004), physical abuse may be defined as the physical injury or maltreatment of a child under the age of eighteen by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened. Inflicted physical injury most often represents unreasonably severe corporal punishment. This usually happens when the parent is frustrated or angry and strikes, shakes or throws the child. The examples may include beating with a belt, shoe, or other objects; biting a child; breaking a child's arm, leg, or other bones; burning a child with matches or cigarettes; hitting a child; kicking a child; not letting a child eat, drink, or use the bathroom; pulling a child's hair out; punching a child; scalding a child a. with water that is too hot; shaking, shoving, or slapping a child. Children are severely affected by physical abuse even if they, themselves, were not the victims of violence. It has been found that one-third of children who witness the battering of their mother demonstrate significant behavioral and emotional problems. The effects of physical abuse on children may include: stuttering, anxiety, fearss compulsive, behavior, sleep disruption, excessive crying, difficulty trusting others,u relationship problems.

Physical Neglect by National Child Abuse and Neglect Training and Publications Project (2014) is defined as the failure to provide for a child's physical survival needs to the extent that there is harm or risk of harm to the child's health or safety. It involves failing to provide what a child needs for his or her physical, psychological or emotional development and well-being. For

example, neglect includes failing to provide a child with food, clothing, shelter, cleanliness, medical care or protection from harm.

As taken from National Child Abuse and Neglect Training and Publications Project (2014), emotional Abuse involves harming a child's sense of self. It includes acts (or omissions) that result in, or place a child at risk of, serious behavioral, cognitive, emotional or mental health problems. Emotional and mental abuse happens to both children and adults. For example, emotional abuse may include verbal threats, social isolation, intimidation, exploitation, or routinely making unreasonable demands. Emotional/Mental abuse in children have some result such as; relationship difficulties, this problem makes emotional abuse leads to a lack of trust in the parent and this follows through the rest of the relationships in life. Without a positive early relationship on which to base others, emotionally abused children may choose not to have relationships or continually get into other abusive relationships because they do not know what a non-abusive relationship is like. The second emotional abuse in children is feeling of being worthless or damaged in some way. Emotionally abused children are typically told they are no good so frequently that they come to believe it. This can lead to unfulfilling adult roles as the person feels they are not worth a good education or job. The third is trouble regulating emotions. Emotionally abused children are often punished for expressing their emotions, they never learn how to express them in a reasonable, safe way. This leads to emotions coming out in unpredictable ways such as in anger, depression or anxiety.

Sexual Abuse according to National Child Abuse and Neglect Training and Publications Project (2014) is defined as acts of sexual assault and sexual exploitation of minors. Sexual abuse encompasses a broad range of behavior and may consist of many acts over a long period of time or a single incident. Examples of child sexual abuse include fondling, inviting a child to touch or be touched sexually, intercourse, rape, incest, sodomy, exhibitionism, or involving a child in prostitution or pornography. National Child Abuse and Neglect Training and Publications Project (2014)

Those four types of abusing toward children can lead them into trauma. Kinds of abuse that the main character experienced in her childhood were the physical neglect and emotional abuse. Those two kinds of abuses made the main character experience traumatic disorder. The studies states that child protection services in the U.S. get around three million reports each year

2.3 Theoretical Framework of Analysis

The framework used in this study is based on theories which relevant to my study to analyze the data and answer the problem statement of this study.

Short story is the main object of this study. I used character and characterization to break down the core data from the short story. Since this study talks about traumatic disorder as the impact of child abuse which is related to the psychology, I use psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud. By using those two steps I can find out how the main character experienced the child abuse and how the main character got traumatic disorder. Furthermore, tripartite model by

Sigmund Freud is applied to give the detail of the data .The diagram of this theoretical framework can be seen as follows:

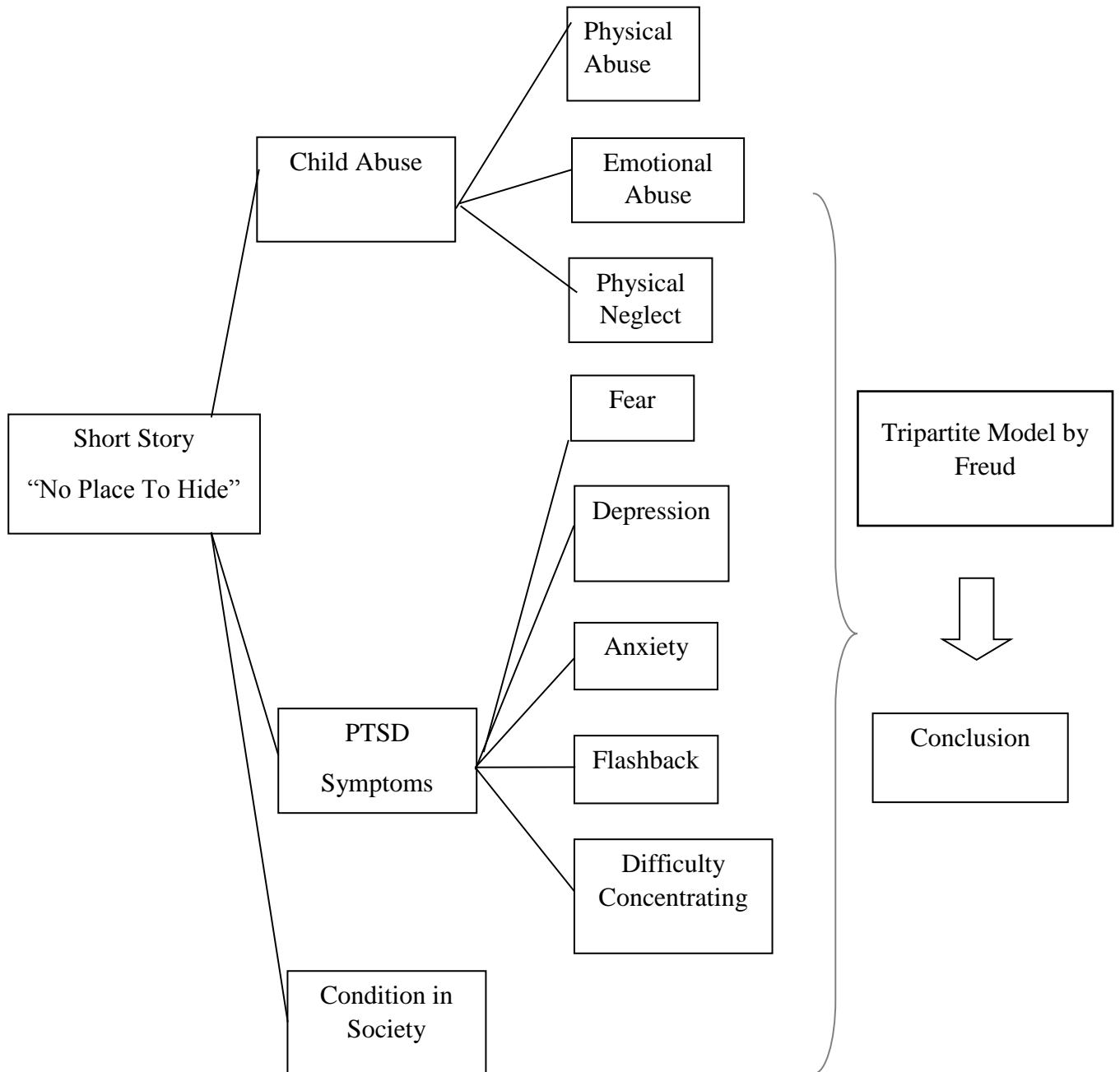


Figure 2.1 Diagram of Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this last chapter, I present the conclusions after conducting this study. I also give some suggestions for the readers who want to conduct a research with similar topic.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, I present conclusion related to kinds of traumatic disorder experience by Chelsea as the main character in the *No Place To Hide*, a short story that is written by Aimee. The first conclusion is about the abusing that done by Chelsea's father to Chelsea, and the second is about how tripartite model by Sigmund Freud represented in the short story.

Based on analysis, it was found that there were two characters involved in abusing conflict. By analyzing dialogue between the characters, I found that Chelsea was actually a very young girl. Since she was six years old she had to leave alone with her father after her mother died. Chelsea was actually a very innocent girl, she even could not remember what her mother liked. Chelsea's father was extremely doing unpleasant thing to Chelsea for years. Being abused by her own biological father for years was really destruction for Chelsea's personality development. Since she was six years old, she was treated unfairly and abusively. The abuse itself was mostly in the form of physical abuse, emotional

abuse and physical neglect, such as, hitting, yelling, not letting have a freedom, etc. Further, Chelsea was mentally and physically ill by those abuse and lead her into trauma. Her traumatic disorder was shown by some symptoms that appears on the story. Such as; fear, depression, anxiety, having a repeated memories, and concentration problem. Those symptoms made Chelsea having a bad life. She could not enjoy her life and live like others young girl.

The second conclusion is about how tripartite model theory describes the character action. The abusing action towards Chelsea mostly performed by her father, and all of his abusing action was represented id. Since, he always failed to control his anger in telling his daughter. No matter what Chelsea did her father always committed violence to her. Meanwhile, ego was also exist in this conflict. Ego was represented more by Chelsea. The ego engages in secondary process thinking, which is rational, realistic, and orientated towards problem-solving. Chelsea's ego made her to be thoughtful whenever she wanted to do something. On the other hand, superego was not exist in here. The way a father treats the daughter as represented in this story is far away to superego. None of Chelsea's father did to her daughter was a right thing.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the study is expected to be useful for the readers, especially the English literature students. By analyzing Aimee's "*No Place To Hide*", I present some suggestion to the readers.

First, parents should love their children like they love themselves. Every baby was born innocently therefore do not blame them about what happened to

them. Parents should give the best treat to their children no matter what they did, because children are need to be guided and loved so that they can grow up properly.

Second, the government should be more aware about child maltreatment issues. Child maltreatment and neglect is the problem which is happened in the every era. The victim of that is the children who take the role of the future of the country. Hopefully, what Chelsea experiences with her father does not happen to the readers.

Third, the readers who intend to discuss more about the traumatic disorder, this study is expected to be one of the references in supporting their researches. Therefore, they are supposed to present a better analysis about traumatic disorder. I also expect that this short story can be used as one alternative subject of the research.

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