

**POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER EXPERIENCED BY  
RUTH WEBER IN KATE QUINN'S *THE HUNTRESS***

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

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RUTH WEBER IN KATE QUINN'S *THE HUNTRESS***

**THESIS**

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**2020**

STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTERGRITY

I state that the thesis entitled “**Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Experienced by Ruth Weber in Kate Quinn’s *The Huntress*** ” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 25 June 2020  
The researcher



  
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## APPROVAL SHEET


This to certify that Dodici Putri Nugraha's thesis entitled **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Experienced by Ruth Weber in Kate Quinn's *The Huntress*** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

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Malang, 25 June 2020

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## MOTTO

Allah does not impose upon any soul a duty but to the extent of its ability.

*(Al-Baqarah 2:286)*



## DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my parents, my beloved mother, who always pray for me, and my late father, whom I love. I also dedicate it to my brothers and sisters who still support, encourage, help, motivate me to complete my thesis, and for my friends with the same struggle, who help and support one another.



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It would not be possible to write this thesis without the help and support of the people around me. Above all, I want to thank my advisor, Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum, who has helped, provided advice, and patiently guided me to finish my thesis. Then I am grateful to all lecturers at English Literature Department, thank you for giving me very useful knowledge when teaching me at this university. I also express my gratitude to Kate Quinn because of her novel *The Huntress* becomes the object of this research.

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The last, if there are errors and inadequacies in this study, I expect all constructive suggestions and criticisms from all parties, for the sake of further improvement. I hope that this thesis can be useful for me, the readers, and the next researcher.

*Wassalamu'alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh*

Malang, 25 June 2020

The researcher



Dodici Putri Nugraha



## نبذة مختصرة

نوجراها ، دوديسي بوتري (2020) اضطراب الإجهاد اللاحق للصدمة الذي عانته روث ووير في فيلم The Huntress لكيت كوين. أطروحة. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج. المستشار د. شمس الدين ، M.Hum

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصدمة واضطراب ما بعد الصدمة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى اكتشاف الاضطراب النفسي ، اضطراب ما بعد الصدمة (PTSD) الذي عانت منه روث ووير في رواية كيت كوين The Huntress. روث ووير هي فتاة صغيرة ضحية حرب توجد في رواية The Huntress التي كتبها كيت كوين. الصدمة هي اضطراب في شكل قلق مفرط ينشأ بسبب حدث صادم يحدث للإنسان. الصدمة لها تأثير الطويل ويمكن أن تسبب اضطراب ما بعد الصدمة (PTSD) اضطراب ما بعد الصدمة هو الصدمة تحدث بعد وقوع الصدمة. هناك ثلاثة أهداف في هذا البحث؛ أولاً ، لتعرف أعراض اضطراب ما بعد الصدمة ؛ ثانياً ، لتعرف أسباب اضطراب ما بعد الصدمة ؛ ثالثاً ، التعرف على آثار اضطراب ما بعد الصدمة التي توجد في شخصية روث ووير.

هذا البحث هو البحث النقد الأدبي لأنه يركز على تحليل العمل الأدبي فحسب. تستخدم هذه الدراسة منهج التحليل النفسي باستخدام نظرية اضطراب ما بعد الصدمة من قبل جيرالد سي دافيسون (2012). تستخدم الباحثة هذه الرواية لأن كيت كوين تعرض تاريخ الحرب العالمية الثانية من خلال الكشف عن مصير الأطفال ضحايا حقبة الحرب العالمية الثانية. كما تم نشر هذه الرواية في عام 2019 ولم يتم البحث عنها من قبل. هذا يجعل الباحثة تحتم كثيراً في تحليل هذه الرواية. تم أخذ البيانات في هذه الدراسة من النصوص السردية والنصوص الحوارية الواردة في رواية The Huntress. تجمع الباحثة البيانات مع التركيز على النصوص السردية أو الحوارية ذات الصلة بالمشكلة في البحث.

نتائج البحث من هذه الدراسة هي: أولاً ، ثلاث الجوانب الرئيسية من أعراض اضطراب ما بعد الصدمة التي تصيب منها روث ووير ، وهي أعراض التجنب ، وأعراض الاستثارة ، وإعادة الشعور بالأعراض. ثانياً ، وجدت الباحثة عاملين تسببا في إصابة روث ووير باضطراب ما بعد الصدمة ، وهما العوامل النفسية والعوامل البيئية. ثالثاً ، وجدت الباحثة ثلاثة آثار لاضطراب ما بعد الصدمة التي تصيب منها روث ووير ، وهي التغييرات في الشعور والتغييرات في الأفكار والتغييرات في السلوك.

الخلاصة ، كان لاضطراب ما بعد الصدمة تأثير على حياة روث ووير. أصاب من تغييرات في الشعور وتغييرات في الأفكار وتغييرات في السلوك. في تغيير الشعور ، يتغير روث ووير إلى الطفل سريعة الانفعال وتشعر دائماً بالقلق نحو الآخرين الجديد. بجانب ذلك ، كانت روث قائمة دائماً والغضاب يتألاً والحزن العميق. في تغيير الفكر ، تتذكر روث الأحداث المؤلمة مراراً. ولا يقبل ما حدث، ولديها كوابيس تجعلها مستيقظة في أثناء الليل. أما تغيير السلوك ، أصبحت روث فتاة هادئة لا تقول شيئاً لشخص توجهه ، وابتعدت ورفضت أن يقرب منها الآخرون ، أكثر عدوانية ، وارتعش جسدها عندما شعرت خائب أو حزن. كان يرتجف من الخوف إذا رأى الدم الذي لم يكن جافاً بدرجة كافية. لذلك رجحت الباحثة أن يتمكن القارئ في فهم أعراض اضطراب ما بعد الصدمة وأسبابه وآثاره بشكل أوضح.

## ABSTRACT

**Nugraha, Dodici Putri** (2020) *Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Experienced by Ruth Weber in Kate Quinn's The Huntress*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

*Keywords : Trauma and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.*

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This study aims to find psychological disorders, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Experienced by Ruth Weber in Kate Quinn's *The Huntress*. Ruth Weber is a little girl who became a victim of the war found in the novel *The Huntress* by Kate Quinn. Trauma is a disorder in the form of excessive anxiety that arises because of a traumatic event that occurred to someone. Trauma has a prolonged effect and causes the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). PTSD is the trauma that appears after a traumatic event. There were three objectives in this study; first, to identify the symptoms of PTSD; second, to identify the causes of PTSD; third, to determine the effects of PTSD found on Ruth Weber's character.

This research is literary criticism research because it only focuses on analyzing a literary work. This research uses a psychological analysis approach using the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder theory by Gerald C Davison (2012). The researcher uses this novel because Kate Quinn showed World War II's history by revealing the fate of children victims of the World War II era. Also, this novel was published in 2019 and is rarely explained. It makes the researcher interested in analyzing this novel. The data in this research takes from narrative texts and conversation texts contained in the novel *The Huntress*. The researcher collected data by highlighting the narrative or conversation text that is relevant to the research problem.

The finding from this study indicates that, first, three main categories of post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms experienced by Ruth Weber, namely, avoidance symptoms, arousal symptoms, and re-experiencing symptoms. Second, the researcher found two factors causing Ruth Weber to get post-traumatic stress disorder, namely psychological and environmental factors. Third, The researcher found three effects of post-traumatic stress disorder experienced by Ruth Weber: changes in feelings, changes of mind, and changes behavior.

In conclusion, PTSD affected the life of Ruth Weber. She experiences changes in feelings, changes in mind, and changes in behavior. In changing feelings, Ruth Weber turns into a child who is easily irritable and always feels wary of other people she just met. Also, Ruth is moody, an explosion of anger, and deep sadness. While on a change of mind, Ruth always remembers her traumatic events, cannot accept reality, and has nightmares that keep her awake in the middle of the night. Whereas in behavior change, Ruth becomes a quiet girl who doesn't say anything to someone she just met, walks away, and refuses to be approached by others, more aggressive, her body trembles when she feels disappointed or sad. She will shiver with fear if she sees the blood that has not dried enough. Therefore, the researcher hopes that the readers could understand more clearly the symptom, cause, and effect of PTSD.

## ABSTRAK

**Nugraha, Dodici Putri** (2020) *Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Experienced by Ruth Weber in Kate Quinn's The Huntress*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

*Kata Kunci: Trauma dan Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan gangguan psikologis, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) yang dialami oleh Ruth Weber dalam novel *The Huntress* karya Kate Quinn. Ruth Weber adalah seorang gadis kecil yang menjadi korban perang yang ditemukan dalam novel *The Huntress* oleh Kate Quinn. Trauma adalah kelainan dalam bentuk kecemasan berlebihan yang timbul karena peristiwa traumatis yang terjadi pada seseorang. Trauma memiliki efek yang berkepanjangan dan dapat menyebabkan Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). PTSD adalah trauma yang muncul setelah peristiwa traumatis terjadi. Ada tiga tujuan dalam penelitian ini; pertama, untuk mengidentifikasi gejala PTSD; kedua, untuk mengidentifikasi penyebab PTSD; ketiga, untuk mengidentifikasi efek PTSD yang ditemukan pada tokoh Ruth Weber.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kritik sastra karena hanya difokuskan pada analisis sebuah karya sastra. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan analisis psikologis menggunakan teori Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder oleh Gerald C Davison (2012). Peneliti menggunakan novel ini karena Kate Quinn menunjukkan sejarah Perang Dunia II dengan mengungkapkan nasib anak-anak korban era Perang Dunia II. Serta, novel ini diterbitkan pada tahun 2019 dan belum pernah diteliti sebelumnya. Hal ini, membuat peneliti tertarik untuk menganalisis novel ini. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari teks naratif dan teks percakapan yang terkandung dalam novel *The Huntress*. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan fokus terhadap narasi atau teks percakapan yang relevan dengan permasalahan dalam penelitian.

Temuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, pertama, tiga kategori utama dari gejala gangguan stres pasca-trauma yang dialami oleh Ruth Weber, yaitu, gejala penghindaran, gejala rangsangan, dan gejala yang dialami kembali. Kedua, peneliti menemukan dua faktor yang menyebabkan Ruth Weber mendapatkan gangguan stres pasca trauma, yaitu faktor psikologis, dan faktor lingkungan. Ketiga, peneliti menemukan tiga efek gangguan stres pasca-trauma yang dialami oleh Ruth Weber, yaitu perubahan perasaan, perubahan pikiran, dan perubahan perilaku.

Kesimpulannya, PTSD memiliki pengaruh pada kehidupan Ruth Weber. Dia mengalami perubahan perasaan, perubahan pikiran, dan perubahan perilaku. Dalam perubahan perasaan, Ruth Weber berubah menjadi anak yang mudah marah dan selalu merasa waspada terhadap orang lain yang baru saja dia kenali. Selain itu, Ruth selalu murung, kemarahan yang meledak-ledak, dan kesedihan yang mendalam. Dalam perubahan pikiran, Ruth selalu mengingat peristiwa traumatisnya, tidak bisa menerima kenyataan, dan memiliki mimpi buruk yang membuatnya tetap terjaga di tengah malam. Sedangkan dalam perubahan perilaku, Ruth menjadi gadis pendiam yang tidak mengatakan apa-apa kepada seseorang yang baru saja dia kenali, berjalan pergi dan menolak untuk didekati oleh orang lain, lebih agresif, tubuhnya bergetar ketika dia merasa kecewa atau sedih. Dia akan menggigil ketakutan jika dia melihat darah yang belum cukup kering. Oleh karena itu, peneliti berharap agar pembaca dapat memahami lebih jelas tentang gejala, penyebab, dan efek dari PTSD.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and previous study.

#### A. Background of the Study

Literary works can be studied or analyzed by academic reviewers. It includes in the science of literature, namely literary criticism. Literature reviewers can assess the strengths and weaknesses of literary works (Zulfahnur, n.d.p.15-16). Psychoanalysis in literature was born as one type of literary study used to read and interpret literary works, literary authors, and readers by using various concepts and theoretical frameworks in psychology (Wiyatmi, 2011). In conducting the psychology of literature research, it can be seen from the characters' role in work through their personality, behavior, or character emotions. Also, in the study of the psychology of literature, researchers must look in the eyes of psychological theories and connect with a literary work.

Trauma is a disorder in the form of excessive anxiety that arises because of a traumatic event that occurred to someone. Trauma harms a person's life because it can reduce intellectual, behavioral, and emotional power(Hatta, 2016, p.03). In addition to affecting oneself, trauma can also affect one's attitude to the surrounding environment. When bad events occur, the mental condition of

someone who experiences them is in bad condition and causes psychological trauma. People who experience trauma tend to feel cautious about taking action and have excessive anxiety. Trauma that appears after a traumatic event is called Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

PTSD itself is caused by several factors, namely war, natural disasters, violence, sexual harassment, robbery, accidents, or loss of loved ones (p.05). PTSD symptoms can last for a month and can continue for years. People with PTSD can be treated with the support of their closest people, such as family and friends, to deal with trauma. Besides, PTSD can be handled by pharmacology and psychotherapy. Adequate and proper handling of PTSD is needed so that the disorder does not get worse or cause mental disorders. Nurses and other health workers, it is indispensable to know the correct management of post-traumatic stress disorder.

This study uses the psychological approach of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder analysis because, in the novel *The Huntress*, Kate Quinn uses stories with a background in World War II. In World War II, it had a significant impact on children living in conflict areas and affecting children's mental health. Children may experience trauma until they are adults. In World War II, not only children but also had an impact on adults such as soldiers who participated in warfare, women who were prisoners and sex slaves, and people who were old. No wonder so many war victims who have PTSD. In the Barends psychology article mentions that. Vietnam Veterans, nearly 30.0% have PTSD (26.9% women and 30.9% men), 71% have PTSD caused by sexual assault in the army, and Children



who witness sexual violence, sexual harassment, physical abuse, or murder have PTSD up to more than 80%.

Kate Quinn, the best-selling New York Times writer from Southern California, created the novel *The Huntress* after its success in the novel *The Alice Network*. Kate Quinn is well-known by the researcher of the historical fiction genre. She made various efforts in research to revive the history that she told through her fiction. She has written four novels, *Empress of Rome Saga*, two books in *Renaissance Italy*, *The Alice Network*, and the latest is *The Huntress*. All of her novels have been translated into various languages. The novel *The Huntress* is a novel published in 2019 that uses backgrounds in World War II. The researcher uses this novel because Kate Quinn evokes World War II's history by showing the fate of children who were victims of World War II. Also, because of this novel's publication in 2019, this novel has not been much researched; this is what makes the researcher feel interested in analyzing this novel.

In this study, The researcher discusses the symptoms, causes, and effects of PTSD shown by the character of Ruth Weber in the novel *The Huntress*. Ruth's character is a four-year-old girl. She is a Jewish refugee displaced by World War II and appointed by a refugee woman named Annaliese, who came from Austria, and Ruth was taken to Boston to find a safer place to live. As long as she became a victim of war and became displaced, many incidents left her shaken and traumatized. After World War II, Ruth's traumatic experience that killed her parents caused her to have PTSD and the effects of trauma that affected Ruth's personality in daily life.

This study aims to show the symptoms, causes, and effects of PTSD that appear in the character of Ruth Weber. The researcher analyzes the symptoms, causes, and effects of PTSD based on the researcher's interpretations, which focuses on the novel.

### **B. Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher identifies some problems with the following questions :

1. What are the symptoms of PTSD experienced by Ruth Weber in Kate Quinn's *The Huntress*?
2. What are the causes of PTSD experienced by Ruth Weber in Kate Quinn's *The Huntress*?
3. What are the effects of PTSD experienced by Ruth Weber in Kate Quinn's *The Huntress*?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

In accordance with the problems above, this study aims to:

1. To explain the symptoms of PTSD experienced by Ruth Weber found in Kate Quinn's *The Huntress*.
2. To explain the causes of PTSD experienced by Ruth Weber found in Kate Quinn's *The Huntress*.

3. To explain the effects of PTSD experienced by Ruth Weber found in KateQuinn's *The Huntress*.

#### **D. Significances of the Study**

This study is expected to be used, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute some insights on the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder theory, which is applied in analyzing literary works, and the readers can broaden their horizons in the fields of literature and psychology. Practically, this study is expected to help students write a thesis that uses the same object and better understand from a psychological point of view.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation**

This research focuses on the character Ruth Weber in the novel *The Huntress*. This research only analysis the traumatic event and the impact that the character had experienced. The limitation of this study, the researcher only uses the story of Ruth Weber from *The Huntres* novel.

#### **F. Definition of the Key Terms**

In this chapter, the researcher defines the key terms used in this study. Here are the keywords: Trauma and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

1. Trauma is emotional stress that occurs because of a threatening event or an unpleasant experience. Trauma can also refer to events that cause a

person to feel stressed or depressed, and the individual cannot cope (Giller, 2009).

2. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a mental disorder that is caused because a person experiences, witnesses, or is confronted with an event or event that involves an actual or threatened death, serious injury, or threat to the physical integrity of self or others so that the person shows a response of fear, extreme horror, and helplessness (Davison et al., 2012, p.44).

### **G. Previous Study**

The researcher has found six studies that have in common the object of discussion about PTSD suffered by children. There is Hannah article *In 'The Huntress,' a dangerous Nazi goes on the run* (2019), Hapsari Thesis *Petter's Childhood Trauma in Jostein Gaarder's The Ringmaster's Daughter* (2016), Yasin Thesis *Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Suffered by Katie in Nicholas Sparks' Safe Heaven* (2016), Gerber, Hogan, Maxwell, Callahan, Ruggero, and Sundberg Journal *Children After War: A Novel Approach to Promoting Resilience Through Music* (2014), Thabet, Abed and Vostanis Journal *Comorbidity of PTSD and depression among refugee children during war conflict* (2004), and Adriani, Ningsih and Wahyuni Article *The Effect Of Chronic Childhood Trauma In The Novel The Gathering Anne Enright*(2012).

In Hannah's article *In 'The Huntress,' a dangerous Nazi goes on the run* (2019), this article contains a review of the novel *The Huntress* by Kate Quinn. After success with the novel *The Alice Network*, Kate Quinn made a novel *The*

*Huntress*, which uses settings in the era of World War II. The novel is divided into three storylines, told by three narrators, in alternating timelines. The most explicit thread started before the war and centered on Nina Markova, one of the famous Russian bomber pilots known as Night witches. Nina's intelligent, fierce, and quirky character has gone through unfortunate events. She carried out her duties with the night witches. She struggled to live in Poland, which at that time was hit by war. She came face to face with the Nazi woman known as Huntress. In 1950 in Boston.

Jordan McBride, a would-be photographer, was surprised when her gentle father, an antique dealer, had fallen in love with a woman from Germany, Anneliese, who was full of mystery. She has a daughter named Ruth Weber, who is traumatized, so she doesn't want to say a word. Jordan found something suspicious about Anneliese. She decided to investigate the stepmother. In Britain, a former war correspondent Ian Graham became obsessed with bringing Nazi war criminals to justice. The novel *The Huntress* will be a novel that is highly favored by commercial fiction fans of World War II. The characters Nina and Jordan present strong female characters.

In Hapsari's Thesis *Petter's Childhood Trauma in Jostein Gaarder's The Ringmaster's Daughter* (2016), this research is based on the merging of PTSD and the theory of the unconscious mind. The researcher uses her interpretation in focusing on the fictional device, namely: character, conflict, and also setting. From her analysis results, the researcher found the symptoms of PTSD on the main character, Peter, in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter*. The first symptom

that he remembers the traumatic events in his childhood even though he was in adulthood, and the character tells that he often imagined. The second symptom is avoidance; it avoids anything that can relate it to its traumatic event. He also tends to isolate and do not want to have social relations with others. The third symptom is stimulation. Peter has many problems with sleep. The researcher found seven effects of trauma during their childhood: committing an act of crime, lacking self-confidence, giving up easily, being unable to be responsible, being sorry, unable to protect themselves, and feeling unworthy.

In Yasin's Thesis *Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Suffered by Katie in Nicholas Sparks' Safe Heaven* (2016), The researcher used an analysis based on interpretation using the primary data that is the character of Katie on *Nicholas Sparks' Safe Haven*. In this study, the researcher focused on analyzing the symptoms, causes, and effects of PTSD in Katie's character. The researcher found the symptoms of avoidance and the symptoms of repetition of memories with her husband affected his psychological effects caused by the harassment in a marriage that caused him depression and isolation from others.

Gerber et al. (2014), which the journal *Children After War: A Novel Approach to Promoting Resilience Through Music*. The researcher has found that children may use hard efforts to suppress painful images or memories and avoid traumatic events. These efforts can have a damaging effect on positive and healthy memory development. In Kosovo, fighting events are very influential in children and tend to have trauma and are more prone to physical and psychological damage. As a result of the social, economic, and educational devastation of the

children of the victims of the battle, it is necessary to form a revitalized structure and given support from the closest people and a sense of security.

Thabet et al. (2004) reported the journal *Comorbidity of PTSD and depression among refugee children during war conflict*. The researcher analyzed Palestinian children during the war in the region by using 403 children aged 9-15 who lived in refugee camps using mood questionnaires, Gaza's traumatic checklist, and the Post-Traumatic Stress Reaction Index. From the analysis, it can be seen that children experience physical and psychological trauma. Children who live in conflict areas are very at high risk of developing PTSD and depressive disorders.

Adriani et al. (2012), which the article *The Effect Of Chronic Childhood Trauma In The Novel The Gathering Anne Enright*. This research focused on the character of women who had terrible experiences in their childhood. She tried to forget the bad events, but she failed and caused a bad relationship with her husband, siblings, and parents. This research is seen from the effects of chronic trauma, as seen from paranoid and solitary. Paranoid can be seen from the suspicion and opposing views on the mother, husband, and siblings. Feeling disappointed, hateful, and angry creates an internal conflict with the family. Another effect is to isolate yourself from others.

From the previous study above, the researcher assumes that all of these previous studies have contributed to the researcher understanding the theory of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. On the other hand, in previous studies, the

researcher can use prior character research results to support the interpretation from the researcher and as a comparison in this study.

## H. Research Method

This chapter discusses the method used in the research, which includes: Research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis. It differs, as follow :

### 1. Research Design

This study uses literary criticism. Literary criticism focuses on analyzing literary works. This research uses a psychological approach to analyzing the character. The researcher uses the theory of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) by Gerald C. Davison to analyzing the character Ruth Weber in the novel *The Huntress*. The researcher found mental illness in the character Ruth Weber, a little girl who experiences traumatic events and disrupts her daily life.

### 2. Data Source

The data source for this research is novel *The Huntress* by Kate Quinn, a best selling New York Times writer from Southern California, who created the novel *The Huntress* after her success in the novel *The Alice Network*. *The Huntress* was published by An Imprint of Harper Collins Publishers in 2019. This novel contains 560 pages.



### 3. Data Collection

The researcher uses a few steps for the data collection. The first step is reading the novel *The Huntress* and understanding the story in the novel. Second, the researcher highlighting the words, sentences, and phrases that is relevant to the research problem. Third, the researcher classify the data into three categories: the symptoms, causes, and effects of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) on Ruth Weber's character.

### 4. Data Analysis

After collecting data, the researcher analyzes using several steps: The first is discussing the data of symptoms, causes, effects of PTSD experienced by Ruth Weber's character. The second supports the data discussion with the relevant theory of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) by Gerald C Davison. The third is drawing a conclusion based on the discussion results to answer the research problem.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theories uses in the analysis of the character Ruth Weber in the novel *The Huntress*, which include psychological approach in literary criticism, trauma, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

#### A. Psychological Approach in Literary Criticism

Literature refers to two meanings, namely as a literary work and as a science of caste, one branch of science. When uses within the framework of literary works, literature is the work of art created by individual authors or groups of people by providing language. As a work of art that includes a language, literary works are seen as imaginative works or "imaginative literature" (Wellek & Warren, 1990, in Wiyatmi, 2011).

Psychology and literature are the two sciences that have a connection to human interactions. Psychoanalysis in literature was born as one type of literary study used to read and interpret literary works, literary authors, and readers by using various concepts and theoretical frameworks in psychology. According to Wellek and Warren (1990), the psychology of literature has four possible understandings. The first is the study of author psychology as a type or as a person. Second, the creative process. Third, the kind of research and the laws of psychology are applied to literary works, and fourth, study the impact of literature on the reader.

The difference between literature and psychology is that literature discusses humans created (imaginary humans) by authors. In contrast, psychology is about humans created by God who live in the real world. Even though human traits in literary works are imaginary, but in describing their character and soul, the author makes humans who live in the real world as models in their creation. Moreover, one of the character's demands is the psychological dimension of the character and the social and physical aspects. Thus, in analyzing a role in a literary work and its stature, a literary reviewer must also base his theory and psychological laws that explain human behavior and role (Wiyatmi, 2011).

## **B. Trauma**

Trauma is a mental illness that is very dangerous in people's lives, especially in adolescents or children, because it can reduce intellectual, behavioral, and emotional power. According to Erlin and Sari (2020), in *Journal Dinamika Lingkungan Indonesia*, children have more unique needs and vulnerabilities than adults because children still have a sense of dependency with other people. Intellectual and physical abilities are developing, and lack of life experience in solving various problems to affect the development of one's personality. Trauma can occur in a person's life due to traumatic events such as rape, violence, threats, victims of natural disasters, and others. Trauma happens to anyone, regardless of age, time, and race. Trauma and stress can be experienced because a person experiences a great event and causes feelings of pain, both physically and mentally ill.

According to Jarnawi (2000, in Hatta, 2016), in *Trauma dan Pemulihannya*, trauma is a psychological disorder that can damage the human balance system. Cavanagh (1982, in Hatta,2016) trauma can be divided into four types, namely: (1) Developmental trauma, (2) Situational trauma, (3) Existential trauma, and (4) Intrapsic trauma. First, developmental trauma occurs at the developmental stage, for example, an unwanted birth, rejection of peers, and other matters relating to friends, family, or lovers. Secondly, situational trauma is trauma that occurs due to an accident, natural disaster, rape, fire, and others. The third, existential trauma, is a trauma caused by the emergence of meaningless deficiencies in life. Finally, intrapsychic trauma occurs due to an internal incident that can cause extreme anxiety, such as homosexuality.

Trauma can be recovered in three ways: the first, pharmacotherapy treatment, and therapy using the medicine. Secondly, psychotherapy treatment, with psychotherapy treatment with a psychiatrist, and finally with counseling treatment, which is an assistance service that can be provided by counselors to clients to help curative, developmental, preventive, and preservative so that clients can live and can grow and develop both individually or in groups (Hatta, 2016, p.61-68).

### **C. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)**

According to Davison et al. (2012), Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a mental disorder that causes because a person experiences, witnesses, or confronted with an event or event that involves an actual or threatened death,

serious injury, or threat to the physical integrity of self or others so that the person shows a response of fear, extreme horror, and helplessness (Davison et al., 2012, p.44).

The National Institute of Mental Health, quoted by Astuti et al. (2018), PTSD is an anxiety disorder that develops after exposure to a horrific event where there is the potential for severe physical damage. Traumatic events that trigger PTSD include natural disasters or human-caused disasters, cruel personal attacks, military battles, and accidents. Someone with PTSD has frightening and tense thoughts and memories, perhaps having problems sleeping, feeling numb, or being easily shocked.

In a traumatic event experienced by someone, individuals will respond and be able to overcome it with the recovery mechanism that an individual has to not cause adverse impacts in the future. However, some people are unable to cope with themselves and cause wounds that have left imprints or illness over a long period and impact their behavior. These people say to experience Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in this state. He/She has a risk of mental disorders such as anxiety, panic, phobia, depression, confusion, and obsessive-compulsive disorder. According to Holland (2001, in Hatta, 2016), in *Trauma dan Pemulihannya* person who has PTSD if he still experiences a post-traumatic reaction after more than six weeks with intensity and for an extended period, as well as disturbances in his daily life.

According to Astuti et al. (2018), Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in children and adolescents has a prevalence rate that can be higher than other age categories. It can be caused by unique characteristics possessed by children and adolescents. It is because, at their age, they lack experience and skills, and their lives are still dependent on the family to meet their needs, such as economic needs, basic needs, and emotional support needs.

### **1. The Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)**

According to Davison et al. (2012), symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder have three main categories. Namely, avoidance symptoms, re-experiencing symptoms, and arousal symptoms.

#### **a) Avoidance Symptoms**

According to Davison et al. (2012), symptoms of avoidance are an attempt by someone to avoid a traumatic event. A person who has post-traumatic stress disorder tries to prevent something that has something in common when a traumatic event occurs not to trigger someone to remember the traumatic event that he has experienced. They try to avoid thoughts, feelings, or conversation associated with the trauma, effort to avoid activities, place, or people that arouse recollections of the trauma, inability to recall an essential aspect of the trauma, markedly diminished interest or participation in significant activities, feeling of detachment or estrangement from others, restricted range of affect (such as being unable to have loving feelings), and sense of a foreshortened future (e.g., does not expect to have a career, marriage, children, or an average life span)

b) Re-experiencing Symptoms

Re-experiencing symptoms, such as reliving traumatic events. Someone who has post-traumatic stress disorder feels haunted by the memory of a traumatic event that has occurred. The memory of the traumatic event feels as real as if it had happened again. It is called "flashback." According to Davison et al. (2012), someone who has post-traumatic stress disorder, recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the event, including images, thoughts, or perceptions, recurrent painful dreams of the event, acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring, Intense psychological distress at exposure to cues that symbolize or resemble an aspect of the traumatic event and Physiological reactivity on exposure to cues that symbolize or resemble a part of the traumatic event.

According to Ehlers et al. (2004), in a dissociative flashback, a person will lose all awareness of the current environment, and literally, he relives the experience. Sensory impressions are experienced again as if they are a feature of something happening now, rather than being an aspect of memories.

c) Arousal Symptoms

People who have post-traumatic stress disorder feel alert after the traumatic event has occurred. This is called increased emotional arousal. According to Davison et al. (2012), people with PTSD will difficulty

falling asleep or staying asleep, irritability or outbursts of anger, deep sadness, anxiety, difficulty concentrating, hypervigilance, and exaggerated startle response. According to Astuti (2018), hyperarousal symptoms are conditions where an individual experiences an excessive physiological reactivity increase.

## **2. The Causes of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)**

Post-traumatic stress disorder can be caused by several risk factors that can be interconnected and cause post-traumatic stress disorder after a traumatic event. According to Davison et al. (2012), the causes of post-traumatic stress disorder four factors are consisting of:

### **a) Genetic Cause**

In a family, an anxiety disorder tends to occur. People who have the first level of struggling with anxiety disorders have more risk of developing the disease. Although it is not caused by post-traumatic stress disorder, this can make a person more susceptible to developing disorders after a traumatic event. The existence of genetic factors also occurs because of a family history of suffering from mental disorders such as anxiety and depression. It can also affect someone to experience post-traumatic stress disorder or not. Genetic factors are not the primary factors causing post-traumatic stress disorder.



b) Brain Structure Cause

Certain areas in the brain regulate emotions and fears differently from people who don't experience post-traumatic stress disorder after a traumatic event. According to Yulle (1999, in Astuti, 2018), The amygdala is the brain's fear center. It can be understood if people with PTSD experience an overreactive amygdala. The amygdala helps the brain to make connections between situations that can cause fear in the past and pair up with current conditions that can be neutral. Then, someone maintains a constant alert condition on the improper situation, because, at that time, the brain instructs individuals that the safety situation is facing a threat.

c) Environmental Cause

The environment in which people spend their childhood has an essential role in developing a person's personality. Many events that occurred in childhood can affect his future. If someone lives in the right environment, then in his childhood, he has many beautiful moments, and they can lead a normal life. They can develop and, over time, can solve their problems and have a positive effect on their lives going forward. But on the contrary, if someone grows up in a childhood environment that is not supportive, such as living in a conflict area, there is violence in the home, parents divorced, and others. Then, he will have difficulty in

developing their personality. They tend to experience problems or problems that make them feel hopeless and bring adverse effects on their lives going forward (Adriani et al., 2012, p.01).

People who have a history of trauma and stress may be more likely to develop post-traumatic stress disorder than people who have no history of trauma and stress. A child born from a family who likes to do violence can also be one-factor, causing post-traumatic stress disorder. Another example, a child who grows up in an area of conflict or war has a high risk of experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder.

d) Psychological Cause.

People who suffer from certain mental illnesses, especially depression and anxiety, have a higher risk of experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder. For example, a child who lost her parents or lost someone she loved. It can make her experience stress and can develop into post-traumatic stress disorder.

Several factors cause people to have Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). According to Kompas Cyber Media (2002, in Hatta, 2016), Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a state of anxiety, depression, and numbness associated with traumatic events that can occur as a result of rape, life in conflict, war, natural disasters, death of loved ones, violence, etc. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders Disorders can be experienced directly when an event occurs or can be experienced

delayed several years after a traumatic event. Victims usually have difficulty sleeping, difficulty concentrating, and hallucinating.

Traumatic events can reappear if events can trigger and cause the recollection of memories of an event, such as similarities in color, place, sound, area of events, etc. People who experience PTSD feel prolonged stress that causes brain disorders, reduced intellectual ability, emotional disturbances, and socializing disruption. If a person has PTSD, he or she is advised to be treated according to the procedure. Especially if you experience PTSD children and adolescents, it is hazardous if not followed up because it can interfere with its development.

Brewin et al. (2000, in Hatta, 2016) stated that factors that were most at risk for experiencing PTSD were living in dangerous events, getting injured, having a mental illness, witnessing a murder, feeling helpless, being a victim of violence or rape, losing a loved one, excessive fear and the act of getting social support after the event.

Charney (2004, in Hatta, 2016) stated that several factors could reduce the risk of PTSD, namely, getting help from people closest to others as well as from the support of family, friends, and spouse, positive feelings and self-actions in dealing with danger, looking for a supportive group after a traumatic event and have a strategy in dealing with a bad situation. Everly has the notion that to understand the nature of psychological trauma and PTSD in-depth, one needs to study two factors of psychological choice and biological phenomena(Hatta, 2016, p.24-25).

### 3. The Effects of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

There are several effects people have with PTSD. According to Davison et al. (2012), Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) causes changes in a person, in the form of changes in feelings, changes of people mind, and behavior changes such as:

#### a) Changes in feelings

Someone who has post-traumatic stress disorder has a change in feelings. Changes in feelings have four effects: (a) Having excessive anxiety, (b) Having great fear, (c) Having feeling sad, (d) Moodswings, (e) Irritability, (f) Having the feeling that he/she is living in vain and (g) feeling an alert.

An example of a case in changing feelings, there is a psychologist named Nurjanah Nitura who often handles victims in Aceh, stating that victims after the armed conflict in Aceh have changed feelings, namely irritability, feelings of hatred, stress due to profound grief, anxiety, and disappointment, fear that excess and so on (Hatta, 2016, p.48).

#### b) Changes of Mind

Someone who has post-traumatic stress disorder has to affect changes in people's minds. Changes of mind have four effects: (a) Always remember a traumatic event. (b) Feeling unable to accept reality.

- (c) Difficulty sleeping, even having nightmares about traumatic events
- (d) Difficulty concentrating.

An example, in the case of a change of mind, there is a veteran American soldier in Vietnam. However, the war has ended long enough; the sharp shadow of war still haunts him, so he often experiences "flashback" by a similar event at the time of war. For example, when someone slammed the door hard, he immediately ducked in fear, and his body gave out cold sweat. He thinks if the sound of a loud door bang is a bomb explosion during a war, he responds to looking down while scared and breaking out in cold sweat because he feels that the bomb explosion hit him. It is very different from healthy people. Healthy people give different responses: to ask what the sound is and look to answer (Hatta, 2016, p.28).

c) Changes in Behavior

Someone who has post-traumatic stress disorder has the effect of Changes in behavior. Changes in behavior have seven effects: (a) Irregular heartbeat, (b) Loss of appetite, (c) Difficulty in breathing, (d) Becomes not interactive in communication, (e) Difficulty sleeping (insomnia). (f) Shivering when remembering the traumatic events. (g) Avoiding people or avoiding yourself to socialize with others (h) Being easily shocked and (i) Feeling dizzy and losing consciousness.

An example of behavior change, a small child who was previously cheerful, likes to play with friends turns into a taciturn and avoids other people because of the traumatic events that have occurred. Post- Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in children can occur due to incidents of violence in the family, being victims of war, being victims of natural disasters, experiencing physical abuse. Children usually find it challenging to sleep calmly and change attitudes like children who are generally cheerful, become quieter, shut themselves up, or do not want to socialize. Some turn more aggressive.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, the discussion is focused on three sub-chapters, They are:

1) The symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) experienced by Ruth Weber, 2) The causes of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) experienced by Ruth Weber, and 3) The effects of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) experienced by Ruth Weber.

#### **A. The Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Experienced by Ruth Weber**

In this subchapter, the researcher discusses the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder experienced by Ruth Weber in Kate Quinn's *The Huntress*. A person can get post-traumatic stress disorder due to a traumatic event that they experienced. Based on the data, Ruth Weber is a three-year-old little girl who suffered a traumatic event when she lived in a conflict area. She suffers from several traumatic events that made her have symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. It can be said to be post-traumatic stress disorder because one year after the traumatic event occurred. Ruth Weber still showed symptoms of trauma that significantly disrupted her daily life. Ruth Weber became a different child of her age. Post-traumatic stress disorder has three main categories: Avoidance symptoms, re-experiencing symptoms, and arousal symptoms. In this study, the researcher found three categories of PTSD in the character of Ruth Weber.

## 1. Avoidance Symptoms

Someone who has post-traumatic stress disorder avoids thoughts, feelings, conversation associated with the trauma, or something that can make her remember the traumatic event she had experienced; by avoiding things that trigger memories of a traumatic event, they will forget about the traumatic event. According to Davison et al. (2012), cognitive factors may also influence whether a rape victim and victims of violence will develop PTSD. A perceived life threat may be present, even in situations that are not overtly violent. The severity of perceived life threat, rather than the actual life threat, maybe the best predictor of whether a person will develop PTSD. Victims can perceive that adverse events in the future may recur. It causes a person may be able to avoid something that can trigger traumatic events. It appears in the character of Ruth Weber. It can be seen in the following quote:

*“Very pleased to meet you,” Jordan said sincerely. “This must be Ruth!”  
The child at Anneliese Weber’s side was darling; blond pigtails and a blue coat and a grave expression. Jordan extended a hand, but Ruth shrank back.  
“She’s shy,” Anneliese apologized. Her voice was clear and low, almost no trace of a German accent. (Chapter 1)*

In the above quotation, it is apparent that Ruth Weber avoided Jordan. When her step-sister Ruth Weber tried to get acquainted with Ruth, Ruth gave an avoidance response. Ruth shied away from strangers whom she didn't recognize. She has a trauma that makes her feel alert for new people.



It was also found in the previous study, according to Hapsari (2016), in *Petter's Childhood Trauma in Jostein Gaarder's The Ringmaster's Daughter*. Petter's character doesn't like to play with his peers. He prefers to be alone. Petter does not want to have relationships with others, so he avoids himself from society. It seems like Ruth Weber also prevents herself from the community and prefers to play alone with her dog, Taro. Avoidance can also be seen from the quote below:

*"Did you have a nice time, Mäuschen?"  
Anneliese said to Ruth, stretching out a hand.  
She had duck blood in a smear across her palm, not quite dry. Very clearly,  
Jordan saw Ruth's blind recoil.  
"Mama," she said, but turned away from Anneliese, back toward Jordan.  
"Ruth—" But Ruth was shivering, not listening to her mother. She just  
clung to Jordan, who stroked the smooth blond hair.  
"The blood must have scared her." Jordan's dad swung the game bag over  
one arm. "I'll get this stowed away, so she doesn't see any dead ducks,  
poor little missy." (Chapter 13)*

In the quote above, Ruth avoids her stepmother, Anneliese. When Anneliese's palm was covered with duck blood from her prey, which was still slightly wet, Ruth ran to Jordan and hid in her arms. Ruth Weber saw blood in her stepmother's hands, which made Ruth Weber trigger memories of the traumatic event at Altaussee. She responds to rejection and avoids her stepmother. Someone who has post-traumatic stress disorder automatically avoids an object or a scene that triggers memories of the traumatic event that reappears. It happens to Ruth. She avoids blood, avoids people she doesn't recognize, and avoids remembering the traumatic events in Altaussee.

## 2. Re-experiencing Symptoms

A person who is traumatized always remember and be haunted by the traumatic events she has experienced. It can occur even if she does not want to remember the traumatic event. This memory can arise when she is sleeping. Suddenly, she can remember the traumatic event because it was triggered by something that made her "flashback" about the traumatic event. Sometimes this memory looks like real and seems to happen again. These symptoms appear in the character of Ruth Weber. It can be seen in the following quote:

*"Sure. Did Ruth wake you up again?"  
"Her night frights are getting worse." Anneliese moved into the kitchen on those soundless feet, pulling down two mugs. Taro padded in, keeping a watchful eye for any food that might hit the floor; Anneliese scratched her black ears fondly. "I don't know how to deal with Ruth when she's in such a state. She's always been so biddable, I don't know what to do with her when she's not." (Chapter 28)*

*The older man had lowered his violin, clearly answering some question of Ruth's. His voice was deep, grave, crisply English. Ruth erupted into more questions, face alight. This was Ruth the happy chatterbox, Jordan thought, not the miserable, silent child she'd become since their father died. The child who woke up whimpering every other night muttering half-asleep fragments of German, refusing to be soothed. "I don't know about leaving in the fall," Jordan had confessed to Anneliese two nights ago, worrying. "Ruth's going to take it so hard." To which, Anneliese in a burst of unusual frustration, exclaimed, "Ruth will be fine. Make your plans and go, Jordan, it's best for both of you." (Chapter 31)*

In the quote above explains that Ruth Weber has trouble sleeping. She often had nightmares by throwing out unusual German fragments. It makes her always awake in the middle of the night. The more fearful the night, the worse. It happened because of the traumatic event that she experienced.

Within a year, she always had nightmares. Gradually her nightmare began to diminish due to the presence of a new family. Her stepfather and step-sister, who loved Ruth so much, enabled Ruth to reduce her nighttime fears. After the death of her beloved stepfather, she again experienced nightmares. This can also be seen in the quote below:

*Jordan's gaze fell back to her dad's eyes in the picture. He was solid, Anneliese had said of him last night, over her cocoa. Nothing could follow me out of a dream with him there. Maybe that was why Ruth had bad dreams. The solid, four-square father who had anchored her world for the past few years was now gone. "You're in a daze this afternoon, Miss McBride." Tony's gaze had turned serious. (Chapter 31)*

Jordan looks at her father's photo, and this photo looks very real. The quote above explains that the nightmare Ruth experienced was getting worse due to her stepfather's death. Ruth had anchored her world for the last few years to her stepfather. However, her stepfather is now gone. Make Ruth again have nightmares every night. Like the ones in the previous study in the Hapsari analysis, Petter's character also had difficulty sleeping. He always gets a nightmare when he sleeps. According to Davison et al. (2012), re-experiencing also happened to Jocelyn Rowley, a 20-year-old single girl who was a rape victim by an unknown man. Every night Jocelyn Rowley could not sleep. It happens because she always remembers the tragic events and brought her to nightmares. The memory of trauma does not only occur in the real world but also dreamland and makes one feel uncomfortable. The same is the case with Ruth, who always gets a nightmare every night.

### 3. Arousal Symptoms

People with PTSD will difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep, irritability or outbursts of anger, deep sadness, anxiety, difficulty concentrating, hypervigilance, and exaggerated startle response. It also happened to Ruth Weber. It can be seen in the following quote:

*“Ruth’s world has been very unsettled.”*  
*“I didn’t like strangers at your age either,” Jordan told Ruth. Not true, really, but something about Ruth’s wary little face made Jordan long to put her at ease. She also longed to take Ruth’s picture—those round cheeks and blond braids would just eat up the lens. (Chapter 1)*

*“If Ruth seems very quiet to you, or flinches, or acts odd—well, you should know that in Altaussee before we left Austria, we had a very upsetting encounter by the lake. A refugee woman who tried to rob us . . . It’s made Ruth wary and strange around new people.” That seemed to be all Anneliese was going to say. (Chapter 1)*

In the quote above, it can be seen that Ruth is wary of Jordan, her future sister-in-law. This initial meeting made Ruth fear Jordan. It happened because Ruth had a traumatic event when she became a refugee when an unknown woman attacked her. It made Ruth feel wary of new people. She was afraid that if the traumatic event would repeat to her. Ruth becomes very quiet when she is around people she doesn't know yet.

*“See that flicker, Ruth? That’s a dragonfly. Did you see dragonflies at the lake in Altaussee?” Ruth looked puzzled. “That was where you were, wasn’t it? Before you came here.” Nod.*  
*“What else do you remember, cricket? I’d like to know more about you, now that you’re my sister.” Squeezing Ruth’s hand. “What do you remember before coming to Boston?”*  
*“The lake,” Ruth said in her soft voice. Her trace of a German accent was already fading. With her blond braids and blue jumper, she could have been any little American girl. “Seeing the lake every day through the window.”*

*“Every day?” Anneliese hadn’t said they were in Altaussee very long.  
 “How many days?” Ruth shrugged.  
 “Do you remember your father? How he died?”  
 “Mama said he went east.”  
 “Where east?” Another shrug.  
 “What else do you remember?” Jordan asked as gently as she knew  
 how.  
 “The violin,” Ruth said even more softly. “Mama playing.”  
 Jordan blinked. “But she doesn’t play the violin.”  
 “She did.” Ruth’s eyebrows pulled together, and she reached for  
 Taro’s softback. “She did!”  
 “I believe you, Ruthie—”  
 “She did,” Ruth said fiercely. “She played for me.”(Chapter 10)*

In the conversation fragment above, it can be seen if Ruth sees things that make her remember the traumatic event at Altaussee. Jordan, Ruth's half-sister, who is curious about Ruth and Annaliese in Altausse, urges Ruth to remember the events that happened there. It caused Ruth Weber to try to recall the traumatic event. Ruth Weber also remembered that her mother had played violin for her. However, Jordan denied that Ruth's mother had never played the violin. Ruth became irritable or outbursts of anger. It happens because Jordan was urging Ruth to remember the traumatic event.

*Jordan looked down at Ruth. “Your mama said there was an incident by the lake in Altaussee. A refugee woman who, um, wasn’t very nice to you both.”  
 “There was blood,” Ruth whispered. “My nose bled.”  
 Jordan paused, heart thumping. “Do you remember any more?”  
 Ruth dropped her melting ice cream, looking upset, and Jordan couldn’t keep pushing. She just couldn’t. She opened her arms, and Ruth burrowed into them. “Never mind cricket. You don’t have to remember if you don’t want to.” (Chapter 10)*

In the novel excerpt above, Jordan tries to urge Ruth to remember the events at Altaussee. Ruth recalled that her nose was bleeding from a refugee woman who had attacked her. It upset Ruth, so she deliberately dropped the ice cream. Even though Ruth likes ice cream, this indicates that Ruth did not want to be reminded of the traumatic event at Altaussee. Jordan stopped urging Ruth. This also happened to Elsa in Sulaeman (2014). Elsa felt annoyed or angry if someone asked about her son's death because this triggered memories when her son died due to an incident. Elsa leaves the topic and replaces it with another topic. This is the same as Ruth Weber. She angry or gives an aggressive response when she is reminded of the traumatic events that occur.

Hyperarousal also occurs in women who are victims of World War II. In Archives of Sexual Behavior by Kuwert and Svenja (2014), women exposed to World War II conflicts, victims of sexual violence result in them having PTSD symptoms, namely Hyperarousal, excessive anxiety, severe fear, compared to women exposed to conflict but not experience sexual violence. It shows that violence in any form can cause a person to experience trauma.

*A sudden explosion of tears at the other end of the parlor. Ruth's voice, so unexpected because Ruth never had tantrums. "—she wants to come in!" Pink-faced and tearful, wrenching at the door to the back bedroom where Taro whined and scratched, locked up for the afternoon. "I want my dog—" Her voice scaling up to a wail, as Anneliese cut swiftly through the crowd and took her by the wrist. "It's time you went to your room, Ruth." "Not without my dog," Ruth shrieked, yanking away. (Chapter 25)*

In the above quote, Ruth experiences deep sadness due to the death of her stepfather. Before, Ruth had never raged. A burst of tears happened to Ruth. She cried loudly, and she was angry and frustrated because she lost the figure of the father she loved. Like the ones in the previous study in Hapsari's analysis, Petter's character also lost his parents. Petter experienced deep sadness due to the divorce of his parents. From the character of Ruth and Petter, it can be seen that the loss of a loved one and sad events can be a factor for post-traumatic stress disorder.

*“So I washed the blood off her face where she'd been knocked down and took her with me when I left Altaussee, and by the time we landed in Boston, she seemed to think I was her mother. Most of the time, I forget I'm not her mother. She was so young, and it all happened like a terrible dream . . .” (Chapter 16)*

In the quote above, Ruth has difficulty concentrating. After witnessing, her parents become victims, and she was left behind. She felt scared and lonely. Ruth did not want to talk anything and to anyone. When Anneliese saw her, she tried to protect Ruth. Finally, Ruth and Anneliese were attacked by displaced women and caused Ruth's nose to bleed. Then Anneliese washed the blood off Ruth's nose. Ruth then thought that Anneliese was her biological mother. Someone with PTSD shows arousal symptoms. Ruth Weber has arousal symptoms. She is afraid and anxious when she met someone. She does not recognize outbursts' anger or irritability, deep sadness, and difficulties concentrating.

## **B. The Causes of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Experienced by Ruth Weber**

In this subchapter, the researcher analyzed the causes of post-traumatic stress disorder suffered by Ruth Weber's character in *The Huntress*. Ruth Weber had this problem caused by one of the dominant factors, namely war, which caused her to have a traumatic event. The war that occurred in the area where she lived made her experience several events that were factors that caused Ruth Weber to suffer Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

### **1. Psychological Cause**

Irritability and stress are included in psychological factors for people who struggle with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). A person who is depressed has a high risk of developing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. According to Thabet (2004), in *Comorbidity of PTSD and Depression Among Refugee Children During War Conflict*, the traumatic effects of war are numerous, often chronic, interrelated, and repetitive, making it difficult to disentangle. In refugee and immigrant populations, this can be compounded by several confounding variables.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and depression in children who are victims of war cannot eliminate all confounding factors for direct exposure to trauma, such as the loss of family members, friends, homes, lack of shelter, or lack of food and water. It also happened to Ruth Weber. Irritability and mood swings in Ruth Weber's character explain that her



emotional state is unstable because Ruth Weber experienced an event that psychologically disturbed her. It can be seen from the cause. The first is that Ruth Weber lost both of her biological parents who died in the war conflict in the area where she lived and the death of her stepfather Daniel McBride caused by the shotgun blast he used while he was hunting. It can be seen through a quote from the novel:

*“God gave me Ruth. He gave us to each other in Altaussee. The war was over, and I was walking beside the lake—I’d finally gotten my papers, my tickets here. I was thanking God for my good fortune, and I see a little girl crying on a bench. Filthy, thin, her papers pinned to her coat. Only three years old. She couldn’t tell me anything where her parents were. Who knows what happened to them. I waited hours with her. I didn’t know what to do. That was when a half-crazed woman tried to attack us. Everyone was desperate for boat tickets, for money. I fought for Ruth like she was my own, and that was when I knew she’d been sent to me. I couldn’t leave her. (Chapter 16)*

The quotation describes the condition of Ruth Weber, a three-year-old little girl who was found by Anneliese in a state of crying and did not want to talk because she lost her biological parents in the incident. It is included in one of the factors causing PTSD, namely the loss of loved ones. It caused Ruth Weber to experience a psychological disorder because she felt lost. That condition is also seen in the following quotation:

*“Those of us who survive are only alive because of some stroke of luck. Ruth’s parents were struck down; she was left behind. My father was struck down; I was left behind. Any survivor’s story is extraordinary. Death is every day; survival is a theater trick.”  
Still, Jordan’s father wouldn’t speak. His face was gray and sagging, but*

*his hand lay under Anneliese's. (Chapter 16)*

The quotation above explains that the cause of Ruth Weber's biological parents' death was beaten during the war, and Ruth was left behind. This condition makes Ruth feel depressed because of the loss of someone she loved and felt very scared. She felt afraid because she saw the incident firsthand when her parents were hurt. It is the same as several Turi 1 Junior High School students who were victims of the Mount Merapi eruption. They have behaviors that indicate that they have PTSD disorders, such as difficulty controlling emotions or feelings (irritability and protracted sadness), and difficulty concentrating tends to daydream during lessons. Fear and be alone. It is because they feel and witness firsthand the loss of their closest people, such as parents, friends, or relatives, and the loss of property. The quote above explains that living in a conflict area or in a place that can potentially be a natural disaster is very dangerous (Tentama, 2014). There is a death every day, survival is a trick, and survivors can live by luck.

*A sudden explosion of tears at the other end of the parlor. Ruth's voice, so unexpected because Ruth never had tantrums. "—she wants to come in!" Pink-faced and tearful, wrenching at the door to the back bedroom where Taro whined and scratched, locked up for the afternoon. "I want my dog—" Her voice scaling up to a wail, as Anneliese cut swiftly through the crowd and took her by the wrist. "It's time you went to your room, Ruth." "Not without my dog," Ruth shrieked, yanking away. (Chapter 25)*

*"Ruth's already lost too many people."  
"Ruth will adjust. Children do. She's your sister, not your daughter—you don't have to build your life around her." Pause. "And you don't have to feel*

*disloyal for wanting something different than your father wanted for you.” I do, Jordan wanted to say. I changed everything I wanted because of what he said. But her imagination was already running far, far ahead of her. (Chapter 31)*

Another cause of Ruth Weber's psychological disorder is her stepfather McBride, her beloved stepfather, who died from hunting weapons. She loves her stepfather. She feels happy because she has a new father who cares deeply and protects her. According to Gerber et al. (2014), in *Children After The War*, a child can recover from the trauma caused by a traumatic event or even directly not experienced, depending on parents and role models' reactions in their social support networks. In this case, Ruth has made her father as a role model. Ruth was able to handle the trauma of losing her biological parents a little thanks to her stepfather, Daniel McBride. When her stepfather died, Ruth Weber felt devastated.

In the text fragment above, it is clear that Ruth Weber has lost many people. It lost its biological parents and lost its stepfather. It makes Ruth Weber upset, so she cried because she lost her love for the second time. It made Ruth Weber psychologically disturbed again.

## 2. Environmental Cause

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is not only caused by psychological disorders but can also be caused by environmental factors. Ruth Weber is a Three-year-old girl who became a refugee due to war

conflict in the area where she lives. During her time as a refugee, she experienced a traumatic event that caused her to have PTSD. In this novel, it is said that Ruth Weber experienced physical violence that made her afraid to see the same event, a place similar to the location of a traumatic event or similar object when she was seen during a traumatic event. It can be seen through quotes from the novel :

*Jordan looked down at Ruth. "Your mama said there was an incident by the lake in Altaussee. A refugee woman who, um, wasn't very nice to you both."*

*"There was blood," Ruth whispered. "My nose bled." (Chapter 10)*

In the quotation described above, it can be seen that Ruth Weber experienced a traumatic event at Altaussee when Jordan asks about refugee women who are in the lake. Ruth immediately remembered that her nose was bleeding. It shows that Ruth Weber still remembers the events that occurred to her. According to Koren et al. (2005, in Wahyuni, 2016), the factor of a traumatic event comes from the cause of the traumatic event. For example, the experience of bodily injury. In one study, wounded soldiers were more likely to experience PTSD, those who engaged in the same battle but were not injured. It is the same thing experienced by Ruth Weber. Because of the injury she sustained, she became aware of the traumatic incident that occurred at Altaussee.

*“A woman attacked Ruth and me,” Anneliese said at last. “We were sitting by the lake, passing time until our train that afternoon. A refugee woman struck up a conversation, and then she made a grab for our papers and train tickets. Ruth was knocked over, her nose bled everywhere. She hit her head very hard.”*

*“Ruth said there was a knife.” Ruth hadn’t said any such thing, but Jordan wanted to know if Anneliese would agree with her. If she does, I’ll know she’s lying. But Anneliese just shrugged. “I don’t remember, it all happened so fast. The woman saw the blood from Ruth’s nose and ran away. I suppose she was desperate. So many people were.”*  
(Chapter 13)

*I didn’t know what to do. That was when a half-crazed woman tried to attack us. Everyone was desperate for boat tickets, for money. I fought for Ruth like she was my own, and that was when I knew she’d been sent to me. I couldn’t leave her. (Chapter 16)*

In the excerpt from the novel above, it can be seen that Ruth Weber experienced physical violence from another refugee woman when she sat on the lakeshore. The woman tried to rob Ruth and Anneliese of the money and tickets, so Ruth fell. Then she attacked Ruth, walloping Ruth that Ruth's nose bled. After seeing Ruth's nose bleed. The woman ran away, and the woman felt hopeless because there were many people there. It caused Ruth to frighten and remember this event. Physical violence was also experienced by Gambir's character in a study conducted by Ruby (2006). Gambir experienced violence in his house conducted by his parents. Physical attacks often occur to Gambir and cause his body to have many injuries. It was done continuously and caused Gambir to have PTSD symptoms.

Hamblen (2006, in Wahyuni, 2016), research has shown that as many as 100% of children who witness the killing of their parents or sexual violence can develop PTSD. 90% of children who experience sexual abuse also almost all experience PTSD, 77% of children exposed to school

shootings, and 35% of urban youth who experience violence in the community can develop PTSD.

In the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IVTR) cited by Wahyuni (2016), PTSD is defined as a traumatic event experienced or witnessed directly by someone in the form of death or death threats, acute injuries, physical threats to someone. The incident caused extreme fear and a sense of helplessness. Environmental factors can significantly affect to person's life, the environment where Ruth lives causes her to experience violence from others. Living in a place of refuge for victims of war allows one to act cruelly towards other people, it happens to Ruth, who got physical violence from an unknown woman.

### **C. The Effects of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Experienced by Ruth Weber**

In this subchapter, the researcher analyzed the effects of post-traumatic stress disorder suffered by Ruth Weber in the novel *The Huntress* after the researcher knows the causes of post-traumatic stress disorder suffered by Ruth Weber. The researcher analyzes the effect that appears on Ruth Weber herself. The effect of post-traumatic stress disorder in this study is three, namely: The first, changing feelings; the second, changes of mind; and the third, changes in behavior.

## 1. Changing in Feelings

The effect of post-traumatic stress disorder suffered by Ruth Weber in this study due to changes in feelings. The changes in feelings experienced by Ruth Weber are mood swings, irritability, excessive anxiety, great fear, feeling an alert, and deep sadness. It is due to the events that she experienced during being a victim of war and becoming a refugee. Things that happened in her past have an impact on the present and still follow it, so there is a change in feelings. It is seen in the following quotation:

*“Ruth’s world has been very unsettled.”  
“I didn’t like strangers at your age either,” Jordan told Ruth. Not true, really, but something about Ruth’s wary little face made Jordan long to put her at ease. She also longed to take Ruth’s picture—those round cheeks and blond braids would just eat up the lens. (Chapter 1)*

*“If Ruth seems very quiet to you, or flinches, or acts odd—well, you should know that in Altaussee before we left Austria, we had a very upsetting encounter by the lake. A refugee woman who tried to rob us . . . It’s made Ruth wary and strange around new people.” That seemed to be all Anneliese was going to say. (Chapter 1)*

In his quote, it can be explained that Ruth Weber had a change in feelings, namely feeling alert to new people. It happened because of a traumatic event that occurred in Altaussee before leaving Austria when an unknown woman attacked Ruth Weber. It made Ruth more alert and felt strange with Jordan. She was afraid that one day a traumatic event would repeat to her.

*“What else do you remember?” Jordan asked as gently as she knew how.  
 “The violin,” Ruth said even more softly. “Mama playing.”  
 Jordan blinked. “But she doesn’t play the violin.”  
 “She did.” Ruth’s eyebrows pulled together, and she reached for Taro’s  
 softback. “She did!”  
 “I believe you, Ruthie—”  
 “She did,” Ruth said fiercely. “She played for me.” (Chapter 10)*

In this quote, there is a change in feelings. At first, Ruth cheerful turned fierce when Jordan could not believe Ruth's words about her mother, who liked to play the violin. Ruth recalls that her mother often played the violin for her, but Jordan said that Annaliese had never played the violin. Ruth confirmed that what she said was true. It showed Ruth's unstable emotions when she was reminded of the traumatic event she had experienced.

*A sudden explosion of tears at the other end of the parlor. Ruth’s voice, so unexpected because Ruth never had tantrums.  
 “—she wants to come in!” Pink-faced and tearful, wrenching at the door to the back bedroom where Taro whined and scratched, locked up for the afternoon.  
 “I want my dog—” Her voice scaling up to a wail, as Anneliese cut swiftly through the crowd and took her by the wrist.  
 “It’s time you went to your room, Ruth.”  
 “Not without my dog,” Ruth shrieked, yanking away. (Chapter 25)*

*Ruth was sobbing, flushed from heat and emotion.  
 “It’s all right to cry, cricket. Just take off this heavy dress and climb inbed.”  
 “C-can I have Taro?”  
 “You can have anything you want, Ruthie-pie.”  
 Ruth and Taro were soon snuggled up together, Ruth’s swollen lids drifting shut despite herself. “Hund,” she whispered as Taro nuzzled her elbow. “Hübscher Hund . . .” Jordan paused as she pulled the bedroom curtains, disquieted. Ruth hadn’t lapsed into German for years. (Chapter 25)*



In the fragment of the novel above, many explain the frustration, anger, and sadness of Ruth Weber over her stepfather's death. She felt sad because she loved her stepfather. She thought she lost someone who cared for and protected her. This caused a change in feelings for Ruth Weber. She felt so sad she raged, which surprised Jordan because Ruth Weber had never been this angry before. Ruth Weber can scream or emotion that explodes because of her sadness, but she feels a little calm and peaceful if there is a dog. When she was angry, she looked for Taro, her favorite dog.

According to Caplin (2001, in Hatha, 2016), feelings of anger are interpreted as acute emotional reactions caused by various stimulating situations, including threats, verbal attacks, self-control, and disappointment. According to Nawangsih (2014), excessive anger can affect the healing process and prevent sufferers from interacting with others. In this text, it is seen that Ruth's great disappointment would lose the person she cared for.

*Jordan paused, heart thumping. "Do you remember any more?"  
Ruth dropped her melting ice cream, looking upset, and Jordan couldn't keep pushing. She just couldn't. She opened her arms, and Ruth burrowed into them. "Never mind, cricket. You don't have to remember if you don't want to." (Chapter 10)*

*"But I dropped my ice cream."*

*"You can have mine."*

*Ruth calmed down by the time they got to the boats with their paddle operated swans. (Chapter 10)*

In the quote above, it can be seen that Ruth experienced emotional changes or mood swings, which at first Ruth felt happy because she got her

favorite ice cream, suddenly turned annoyed when Jordan encouraged Ruth to tell him the traumatic events experienced by Ruth when she was in Altaussee. Ruth was annoyed and dropped her favorite ice cream. Annoyed Ruth can change her emotions when Jordan gives her ice cream to Ruth. Ruth turned calm when they reached the ship with paddling swans operated.

According to the article doktersehat.com, children who experience PTSD, changes in responses and reactions that more often appear as explosions that are irritable and offended, and accompanied by aggressive, hostile, or destructive behavior. Someone who is traumatized will avoid something that makes her remember the traumatic events that have happened to her. According to Freud (2013, in Hapsari, 2016), they would press the traumatic event's memory to the unconscious mind. They hope that they do not remember the traumatic event again.

*“I’m sorry to ask about something unpleasant, but I don’t ever want to accidentally upset Ruth as happened today.”  
It was the first time she’d pushed so forthrightly, but watching and waiting hadn’t worked. Jordan raised her eyebrows, making it clear she expected an answer. (Chapter 13)*

From the quote above, Jordan asks Anneliese about something unpleasant. About the events that occurred at Altaussee, Jordan did not want to make Ruth angry as it happened that day deliberately. It was the first time Jordan saw when Ruth was irritable. Ruth was mad that something had triggered her to recall her traumatic events.

*“A child who shrieks and lashes out doesn’t need more indulging, she needs discipline. We’ve been too lax with Ruth.”*  
*“She’s not spoiled,” Jordan protested. “She’s sad and angry, and she misses Dad. Why not try something different, something to remind her she can be happy?”(Chapter 31)*

From the quote above, Annaliese said that Ruth Weber was a child who shouted and attacked. Annaliese said that she spoiled Ruth Weber too much. Ruth was angry because she missed her stepfather. Ruth Weber felt sad when she remembered her stepfather. Jordan intends to give something that can calm Ruth Weber and make Ruth Weber rise and be happy. Based on previous studies, Estu's thesis explained that sadness is a psychology of pain related to feelings of surrender, loss, sympathetic, angry, and can not do anything. Someone expresses sadness by crying, many traumatic events caused by sad situations. It happened to Ruth. She missed her stepfather. However, she could not do anything and could only be angry and upset.

*Ruth—with her strained seeking eyes, her musicality, her sudden vacillation between laughter and fear, pulling toward Anneliese and then pulling away—had watched her mother murdered by the woman who then became her mother. “Why did she take you?” Jordan whispered aloud. It would have been easier to travel unencumbered, surely. And she had no qualms killing children before. (Chapter 49)*

Ruth, with her eyes, tightened when she saw Annaliese showed that she was afraid of her stepmother. With her sudden sway between laughter and fear, Ruth happened because she remembered that she had witnessed her biological mother being killed by a woman who later became her stepmother. Ruth hasn't realized that the woman who became her

stepmother is the woman who killed her biological mother, the cold-blooded woman who shot six children. Her stepmother, Annaliese, is called a hunter woman.

*“Years ago, your mother did some bad things,” Jordan told Ruth simply.*

*“She’s going back to Austria to answer questions about them.”*

*“When will she come back?” Ruth whispered.*

*“She won’t be coming back, Ruth.”*

*Jordan braced herself, but Ruth didn’t seem to want more information.*

*(Chapter 58)*

Jordan explained to Ruth Weber that her stepmother, Annaliese, had done something terrible a few years ago, and that made Annaliese be tried in Austria. Jordan said to Ruth in a simple way and did not tell Ruth the truth that Annaliese was tried because she had been the murderer of six children. She also killed Ruth weber's biological mother, because of her guilt towards Ruth, Annaliese took care of Ruth.

Ruth asked when Annaliese returned from Austria, but with Jordan's answer that her stepmother would not return, Ruth gave a different response. In the conversation above, it can be seen that there was a change in feelings for Ruth, who initially wanted to know when her stepmother returned from Austria to don't want to know information about her stepmother anymore. Ruth could not accept an explanation from Jordan. Jordan did not want to put too much pressure on Ruth. After seeing Ruth's response, who didn't seem to want more information. Someone with PTSD experiences a change

in feeling. Ruth Weber experienced excessive fear, feeling anxious, and feeling deeply sad.

## 2. Changes of Mind

The effects of post-traumatic stress disorder suffered by Ruth Weber in this study were due to changes of mind. The change in mind experienced by Ruth is often remembering the traumatic events she had experienced in her dreams, having nightmares, having her imagination, and not accepting reality. It is caused by a traumatic event when she lost someone she loved. The things that happened in his past have an impact on the present and cause it to have a disturbance in her thinking, resulting in a change of thought. This is seen in the following quote:

*“So I washed the blood off her face where she’d been knocked down and took her with me when I left Altaussee, and by the time we landed in Boston, she seemed to think I was her mother. Most of the time, I forget I’m not her mother. She was so young, and it all happened like a terrible dream . . .” (Chapter 16)*

From the quote above, it can be seen that Annaliese washed the blood from Ruth's face and brought Ruth with her to Boston. Ruth thought that Annaliese was her biological mother. It can be said that Ruth could not accept the reality because she had lost her biological mother while in the conflict area, with Annaliese caring and helping Ruth, Ruth assumed that Annaliese was her mother. It also happened to Marin's character in Sulaeman (2014), Marin felt very hopeless, and she found it difficult to

concentrate. She could not accept the fact that her beloved husband had died as a result of murder. Marin still feels that her husband is still alive and always with her. It is the same thing as Ruth Weber. She thinks that her biological mother is Anneliese.

According to Nawangsih (2014), a person has experienced painful trauma, often temporarily developing strange ideas or perceptions. For example, she believes that she can communicate or see people who have died. Although these symptoms are frightening, resembling hallucinations or delusions, they are temporary and disappear on their own. It also happened to Ruth Weber, who had not been able to accept that her biological mother had died and thought that Anneliese, the woman who had helped her clean the blood in her nose, was considered her biological mother.

*“Sure. Did Ruth wake you up again?”*

*“Her night frights are getting worse.” Anneliese moved into the kitchen on those soundless feet, pulling down two mugs. Taro padded in, keeping a watchful eye for any food that might hit the floor; Anneliese scratched her black ears fondly. “I don’t know how to deal with Ruth when she’s in such a state. She’s always been so biddable, I don’t know what to do with her when she’s not.” (Chapter 28)*

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Ruth had a bad dream. So she often woke up. It nightmare happened because of her traumatic event, which made her always remember the event and go on to the dream. The longer, the fear of the night gets worse. It happened due to

the traumatic event she experienced at Altaussee and the loss of her loved ones.

According to the article doktersehat.com, children who have PTSD indicate repeated experiences that may occur together. It's like having a flashback or dissociative episode when they feel the incident happened again. Also, having a scary nightmare though it is not always clear that the nightmare is related to trauma. It is what happened to Ruth. Like the ones in the previous studies in the Hapsari thesis. Explain that people who experience trauma have problems in sleeping. People who experience trauma feel uncomfortable and fear that if the trauma events occur again in her dreams, this makes her choose to stay awake.

*Jordan's gaze fell back to her dad's eyes in the picture. He was solid, Anneliese had said of him last night, over her cocoa. Nothing could follow me out of a dream with him there. Maybe that was why Ruth had bad dreams. The solid, four-square father who had anchored her world for the past few years was now gone. (Chapter 31)*

From the quote above, it can be seen that Ruth's nightmare happened because she longed for her stepfather. Jordan looks at her father's photo. Jordan feels that her father's photo is solid. Ruth lost her stepfather, who had anchored Ruth into her life for the past few years. The longer, the fear of the night gets worse. The loss of a loved one also occurs in the character of Elsa in Sulaeman (2014). Elsa has lost a loved one, her child. It makes Elsa feel hopeless, and have nightmares every night. She had nightmares, would lose

his child back. It is the same thing as Ruth, who has a nightmare due to losing her father.

*“See?” Garrett reached down, tousled Ruth’s hair. She ignored him, still playing her imaginary violin.  
 “We could go to the movies, take Ruth. I’ve missed you.”  
 “I’ve missed you too.” I have, Jordan thought. I have.  
 “Mr. Kolb’s already gone,” Tony said. “There won’t be much to do here.”  
 Jordan hesitated (Chapter 31)*

In the text above, it can be seen that Ruth is playing her imaginary violin. It happened because Ruth remembered that her biological mother often played violin for Ruth. She imagined that she was playing the violin as her biological mother had done. It happened because she could not accept the fact that she had lost his biological mother at the time of the war. She always remembers that her mother was very good at playing the violin.

*The older man had lowered his violin, clearly answering some question of Ruth’s. His voice was deep, grave, crisply English. Ruth erupted into more questions, face alight. This was Ruth the happy chatterbox, Jordan thought, not the miserable, silent child she’d become since their father died. The child who woke up whimpering every other night muttering half-asleep fragments of German, refusing to be soothed. “I don’t know about leaving in the fall,” Jordan had confessed to Anneliese two nights ago, worrying. “Ruth’s going to take it so hard.” To which, Anneliese in a burst of unusual frustration, exclaimed, “Ruth will be fine. Make your plans and go, Jordan, it’s best for both of you.” (Chapter 31)*

*Ruth said no more, her small face shuttered. Jordan didn’t press her, only sent her to bed with a mug of cocoa, and sat stroking the blond hair until Ruth sank into sleep. You’ll sleep, but you’ll also dream, Jordan thought, looking at her sister. Poor Ruth, confused all her life by nightmare fragments of memory. (Chapter 58)*



In the text above, it can be seen that Ruth was a quiet child since the death of her stepfather. Ruth woke up from her nightmare, whining every night, muttering German fragments where she had rarely used German before and had gotten used to using English. Ruth, who was half asleep, murmured German fragments and was hard to calm. Jordan is worried about Ruth. She is afraid that she leaves Ruth, then Ruth experience deep sadness again. Jordan doesn't want to push Ruth. Jordan felt sorry for her sister because every day, Ruth's life was confused with fragments of nightmares, which makes her feel uncomfortable when sleeping. Ruth Weber has a change in mind. She always remembers her traumatic events; she cannot accept the fact that her parents are gone. She has nightmares and difficult to concentrate..

### 3. Changes in Behavior

The effects of post-traumatic stress disorder suffered by Ruth Weber in this study were due to changes in behavior. Ruth's change in behavior was not interactive in communication, avoiding others, shivering from fear, and avoiding things that made her remember the traumatic event, and her body trembled. This is caused by a traumatic event when she lost someone she loved and became a refugee. The things that happened in her past have an impact on the present and cause her to avoid the people she just met and avoid the things that make her remember the traumatic events so that changes in behavior occur. This is seen in the following quote:

*“She got papers to come to Boston, but times have been hard. She has a little girl—”*  
*“She does?”*  
*“Ruth. Four years old hardly says a word. Sweet little thing.” Giving a tweak of Jordan’s cap.*  
*“You’ll love her.”(Chapter 1)*

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Ruth has a change in behavior. Usually, a four-year-old child, according to The Asian Parent Article, a four-year-old child, tends to begin to empathize and understand other people's feelings well. Because now she can talk more, she can express her feelings verbally and speak clearly enough to understand other people; for example, in four-year-old children, social and emotional development, such as discussing their likes and interests, expressing emotions verbally, and preferring to play with other children compared to playing alone. It is very different from Ruth's behavior. Four-year-olds tend to be cheerful and can speak fluently to express their emotions verbally, but Ruth is more silent and doesn't say a word. It makes Ruth different from other children her age.

*“Very pleased to meet you,” Jordan said sincerely. “This must be Ruth!”*  
*The child at Anneliese Weber’s side was darling; blond pigtailed and a blue coat and a grave expression. Jordan extended a hand, but Ruth shrank back, stretching out just a little softness on the V’s. “Ruth’s world has been very unsettled.”*  
*“I didn’t like strangers at your age either,” Jordan told Ruth (Chapter 1)*

In the quote above, it can be seen that Ruth has a change in behavior. According to Nurmalitasari (2015), in the Journal *Perkembangan Sosial Emosi pada Anak Usia Prasekolah* children at the age of four or preschool, the beginning of social development in children grows from the child's relationship with parents and then family members. At this age, children tend to start interacting with others.

Social interaction is extended not only to families but also to people who live around their homes. This is very different from Ruth Weber, in children her age tend to socialize or interact with other people actively. But Ruth refused when Jordan reached out to her. Because of the event's traumatic event, Ruth prefers to avoid other people compared to interact like other children her age. Like the ones in the previous studies, Estu's thesis states that people who experience trauma usually avoid social interaction. They prefer themselves and do not like the crowd situation. She does not like to play with friends, do not want to hang out with children her age and others. They prefer to be alone and see people do something, but do not want to join others.

*Jordan cut the Boston cream pie Anneliese had brought. "Though I don't know why you call it pie," she said, blue eyes sparkling. "It's cake, and don't tell an Austrian any differently. We know cake, in Austria."*  
*"You speak such good English," Jordan ventured. She couldn't tell yet about Ruth, who hadn't spoken a word. (Chapter 1)*

In the quote above, it can be seen that Ruth remained silent, not uttering a word. Jordan tries to give Annaliese praise in front of Ruth. In general, children as young as Ruth like to be praised by others or feel jealous if someone around her is praised while she isn't. Praise makes children feel confident and happy. Jordan praised that Annaliese's English was quite good, even though Ruth and Annaliese are from Austria. Also, after Jordan's praise to Annaliese, Ruth remained silent and gave no response to Jordan. According to Adshead (2007, in Wahyuni, 2016), children and adolescents can have extreme trauma reactions, but their symptoms may not be the same as adults. One of which is being experienced by Ruth Weber, which is unable to speak (experiencing a developmental decline, especially language development). Ruth is still not fluent in English. She uses German. She did not want to say a word when meeting a new person.

*Anneliese said to Ruth, stretching out a hand.  
She had duck blood in a smear across her palm, not quite dry. Very clearly, Jordan saw Ruth's blind recoil.  
"Mama," she said, but turned away from Anneliese, back toward Jordan.  
"Ruth—" But Ruth was shivering, not listening to her mother. She just clung to Jordan, who stroked the smooth blond hair.  
"The blood must have scared her." Jordan's dad swung the game bag over one arm. "I'll get this stowed away, so she doesn't see any dead ducks, poor little missy." (Chapter 13)*

In the text above, it can be seen that Annaliese tried to extend her palm filled with duck blood that was not dry enough to Ruth. Jordan looks at Ruth, who is scared. Ruth then turned away from Annaliese and returned

to Jordan. Ruth was shivering in Jordan's arms. Ruth did not listen to her mother and felt very scared. Ruth was frightened when she saw that her mother's hands were full of blood. This reminds her of a traumatic event at Altaussee. This led to changes in behavior in Ruth Weber. Ruth initially felt happy to travel with her new family, and suddenly her body became shivering from seeing blood.

The research results from [indiatimes.com](http://indiatimes.com), which has been quoted by Diah (2016), when humans experience stress, then all cycles in their bodies become uneasy. She feels the difference in temperature in her body. The result can you feel extreme cold temperatures and hot temperatures that can feel very oppressive.

According to Nawangsih (2014), panic attacks, which occur specifically in children or adolescents who have traumatic experiences, can experience panic attacks when confronted or face something that reminds them of trauma. Panic attacks include intense feelings of fear or discomfort that accompany physical and psychological symptoms. Physical symptoms include palpitations, shortness of breath, trembling, sweating, chest pain, cold, stomach ache, and body feeling hot and numb. It is what happened to Ruth. She felt stressed when she saw blood and caused a shivering reaction in her body.

*She didn't know what all this meant—a struggle by an alpine lake, violins and water spirits, and Iron Crosses. But Jordan had a sudden urge to shove her father into the car and drive like hell, rather than let Anneliese in with them. Who are you? She thought for the thousandth time. In her mind's eye, she saw Ruth recoiling at her mother's blood-smearred hand, and an answer whispered, full of conviction. Someone dangerous. (Chapter 13)*

In the text above explains that Jordan began to doubt her stepmother. She wanted to find out who her stepmother was. When she saw Ruth stepping back from her mother when her mother's palm was covered with duck blood, Jordan thinks that her stepmother is dangerous because Jordan saw Ruth stepping back from her mother.

*He was the hub of the family, the one who brought peace. They were still standing grouped together around the place where he should have stood: Anneliese a step away as though standing on his right arm, a slender column in black, a swathe of netting descending over her face from the brim of her black hat; Ruth trembling on what should have been his left side, hand in Jordan's. (Chapter 25)*

In the text above, Ruth's stepfather is the center of the family and someone who brings peace to the family. The deaths incurred by bullets that exploded during hunting significantly made the Jordan family lose. Mostly, Ruth Weber had just found a father who loved her very much and looked after her like his own biological child. It makes Ruth very devastated by the death of her stepfather. It caused a change in behavior in Ruth. Ruth's body trembled and shivering because it had to be avoided by someone loved by the two visiting. Ruth Weber has a change in behavior. She becomes a silent

little girl who does not want to talk. She avoids people she does not know and avoids blood because she remembers when her nose was bleeding, her body would tremble when she reminded of a traumatic event, and when she was angry.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides conclusions and suggestions from this study. The conclusion is to answer these questions, while advice is given to further researchers and students majoring in English literature.

#### A. Conclusion

Ruth Weber has three categories of symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. The first is avoidance symptoms. It can be concluded that Ruth avoids new people or people she just met. Ruth Weber chose to withdraw from social life. In addition to avoiding new people, Ruth Weber also avoids objects or things that make her trigger memories when a traumatic event occurs. She avoids it if she sees blood. The second symptom is a Re-experiencing symptom. Ruth Weber had nightmares every night because of the traumatic events she experienced and because she longs for her loved ones. The last symptom is the Arousal symptom, in the character of Ruth Weber, after a traumatic event occurs, Ruth Weber becomes a child who is easily irritability when reminded of a traumatic event, difficulty falling asleep, difficulty concentrating, hypervigilance, and exaggerated startle response.



The symptoms above have two causes, namely psychological factors and environmental factors. Psychological factors, namely the loss of a loved one. Ruth Weber was shaken psychologically. The first, Ruth Weber, lost her biological parents. Secondly, she lost Daniel McBride, the stepfather she loved. It greatly affected the life of Ruth Weber. Environmental causes, children who live in conflict areas. Ruth experienced physical violence that left her injured. These two things are the cause of Ruth having post-traumatic stress disorder.

The causes above have several effects, namely changes in feelings, changes in mind, and changes in behavior. In changing feelings, Ruth Weber turns into a child who is easily irritable and always feels wary of other people she just met. Also, Ruth is moody, an explosion of anger, and deep sadness. While on a change of mind, Ruth always remembers her traumatic events, cannot accept reality, and has nightmares that keep her awake in the middle of the night. Whereas in behavior change, Ruth becomes a quiet girl who doesn't say anything to someone she just met, walks away, and refuses to be approached by others, more aggressive, her body trembles when she feels disappointed or sad. She shivers with fear if she sees the blood that has not dried enough.

## **B. Suggestion**

After writing of this research, the researcher realizes that there are still many weaknesses and limitations that can be covered by further researchers in writing this research. The researcher suggests that new researchers who feel drawn to the same object, the novel *The Huntress*, can see other theories and

approaches' perspectives. If the next researcher is interested in matters relating to a post-traumatic stress disorder, it is advisable to understand the psychological illness better.

In this research, we can learn about a mental illness that is a post-traumatic stress disorder. We can find out the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, the causes of post-traumatic stress disorder, and the effects of post-traumatic stress disorder. The researcher also hopes this research can be useful for future researchers interested in the same object or theory. It also can provide benefits to the reader.



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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Dodici Putri Nugraha** was born in Malang on June 7, 1998. She graduated from SMK 04 Malang in 2016. During her studies at the Vocational High School, she actively participated in PMR as a member. She began her tertiary education in 2016 at the Department of English Literature at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During her studies at the university, she joined UKM Photographer Jhepret Club (JC) and several times held exhibitions with other JC members. At the time of her internship, she was apprenticed at the Malang Tourism Information Center (MTIC) within one month and managed several foreign tourists.