

**PETTER'S CHILDHOOD TRAUMA IN JOSTEIN GAARDER'S  
*THE RINGMASTER'S DAUGHTER***

THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra

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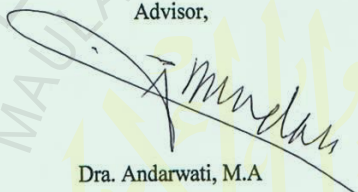
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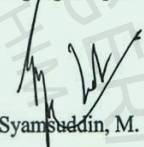


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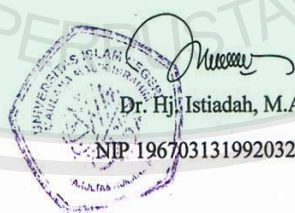
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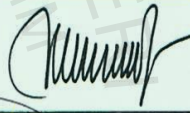
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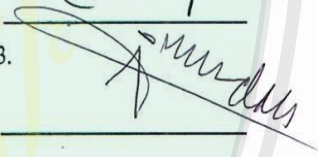
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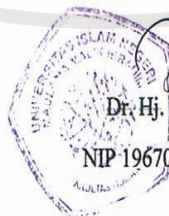
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## **MOTTO**

Six times falling down, seven times get up.

Never give up, always try and pray then gave the final decision to Allah

SWT.



## **DEDICATION**

I honestly dedicate this thesis to

My parents, who always support and pray for my successful, my sister and my brother who always gave me spirit and motivation in finish my thesis. And my friends who sharing in the same struggle, we have passing many barrier that we deal together to get the master piece.



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The last, if there are any errors and inadequacies which remain in this study, of course, the responsibility is entirely my own. The correction and criticism are welcome.

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## ABSTRACT

**Dayanara Estu Hapsari S. Putri**, 2016. *Petter's Childhood Trauma in Jostein Gaarder's The Ringmaster's Daughter* Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Dra. Andarwati, M.A

**Key Words:** childhood, trauma, childhood trauma, symptom, effect

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Trauma is an anxiety disorder that appeared because of traumatic events that has happened in people. Trauma that appeared after the traumatic events happened is concluded on the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) illness. The problem was discussed in this research are how far the novel showed the symptoms that experienced by the main character Petter after the traumatic events that happened in his childhood and also the effects of childhood trauma that influenced the main character personality and life. The researcher has two questions that are: what are the symptoms of childhood trauma experienced by the main character in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter*? And what are the effects of childhood trauma experienced by the main character in his adulthood? This research will analyze the problem by using psychology approaches (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and unconscious mind) and based on the researcher interpretation of the novel to find the answer. The model of this research is literary criticism and the data will take from the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter*. The data will analyze by categorizing the data which is valid with the problem and after that, the researcher will analyzed and interpreted the data with the concept of the theories (unconscious mind and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder/PTSD).

The purposes of this research are to show the symptoms and the effects that appeared in the novel through the main character. The analysis is based on the theory of trauma (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder/PTSD) and Sigmund Freud theory of psychology of unconscious mind. The result of this research shows that childhood trauma has three main symptoms that are: re-experiencing, avoidance, and arousal. There are two kinds of symptoms in re-experiencing: remembering the traumatic events and having night mare. The second symptom has three kinds of symptoms that are: avoiding things that related with the trauma, insensibl, and isolated him/herself from society. And the third symptom arousal has many kinds of symptoms such as: having trouble in sleep, having trouble in concentration, having extreme scared, anxiety, sad, and heart throbbbed. The effects that told in the novel are: doing crime, easily to surrender, not confident, cannot control himself, irresponsibility, regret, and become improper people.

## ملخص البحث

ديانرا إستوا حفصري سونرطى فوتري, صدمة وقت الطفولة عند رواية جوستين غاذر تحت الموضوع "إبنة سيرك و رجل بائع القصة" الرسالة العلمية قسم اللغة الإنجليزية و آدابها أعضاء هيئة التدريس العلوم الإنسانية, الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج, تحت الإشراف الدكتور أندروتي الماجستير.

**الكلمات الرئيسية:** وقت الطفولة, صدمة, صدمة وقت الطفولة, عرض, تأثير.

الصدمة هي اضطراب القلق التي الصادر بسبب الحدث الصادم يحدث لشخص. الصدمة الصادر بعد الحدث الصادم و لا تلتئم يمكن أن تسبب باضطرابات الإجهاد بعد صدمة. المشكلة المعينة في هذه البحث هي إلى أي مدى هذه الرواية تدل على الأعراض و الآثار المصاب على الممثل الأول بعد أن يصيب الحدث الصادم عند طفله. في هذا البحث تكونت مسائل البحث على أمرين وهما ١. أي الأعراض لصدمة عند الطفولة المصاب على الممثل الأول في رواية "إبنة سيرك و رجل بائع القصة؟ ٢. و ماذا الآثار لصدمة عند الطفولة المصاب على الممثل الأول عند الرجولة؟ هذا البحث سوف تحليل المشكلات باستخدام نهج الأدب و علم النفس و هي: عرض الإجهاد بعد الصدمة و إزالة الواع الفكر. و نوع التحليل في هذا البحث يستخدم النقد الأدبي و سوف يأخذ المواد من رواية "إبنة سيرك و رجل بائع القصة". أما المواد سوف تحلل بإجماع المواد المناسبة, ثم يحلل الباحث المواد باستخدام المفاهيم النظرية للأعراض الإجهاد بعد الصدمة و إزالة الواع الفكر.

الهدف من هذا البحث هو للإشارة الأعراض و الآثار التي تنشأ بصدمة عند الطفولة في رواية بوسيلة الممثل الأول. كانت نتيجة هذا البحث تدل على أن الصدمة عند الطفولة لها ثلاثة الأعراض المقدم و هي المصيب الأخرى الصدمة عند الطفولة, و الإجناب, و زيادة الإجهاد. العرض الأول له صفاتان و هي ذكر الحدث الصدمة و حلم سيئة. و العرض الثاني له ثلاثة أوصاف وهي إجتنب الأشياء المتصلة بالصدمة, إزالة الشعور, و يكون المكافحة الإجتماعية. و العرض الثالث له ست أوصاف و هي صعوبة النوم, و صعوبة في التركيز, والخوف, والقلق, والحزن, و الخفقان. الآثار الصادر في هذه الرواية هي يعمل عمل المجرم, و يأس, و غير واثق النفس, و لا يستطيع أن يسيطر النفس, و غير مسئول, و التندم, و يكون متهاون.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Research Background

Literary work is a result or product of literature written by the author. Novel is one of the literary works which have the biggest magnet in society and become one of popular literature in the world. This popular culture is also spread to this whole world like a daily consumption (William. 1963: 199). In fact, literatures are not only tells about the intrinsic element of literary works, but literature also tells about the extrinsic element, such as the politics condition of nation, the economy social of society, and the psychology condition. Actually, a literary work cannot be separated from the psychology of the author, character, or reader itself. By using psychological approach, we can seriously analyze the aspects psychology such as: attitude and psychology process in the literary work.

Trauma has big influence to the people who suffer with it. There are many case of childhood trauma that happens in the reality. But, many people did not know what are the symptoms that appear in children who experience with trauma or adult people who has childhood trauma. Childhood trauma also can cause many effects that will damage for themself, others, and their environment. This research will analyze the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* which is tells about a man named Petter. He experienced with trauma when he was child. He grows up in the broken house and he lived with his mother. He is a genius boy and he likes to imagine and made story about everything but after the traumatic events happened,

Petter has change, and he cannot differentiates between imagination and memories. Even, Petter was in adulthood, his childhood trauma still shadowing Petter's self. The novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* by Jostein Gaader is an interesting novel because the story is exactly showing about a trauma people world, the story so imajinative and the main character in this novel also can make the reader anxious.

This research used three previous studies that are from thesis with title: "*The Effect of Chronic Childhood Trauma in The Novel The Gathering Anne Enright*" written by Meira Adriani from Department of English Literature, Faculty of Language and Literature State University of Padang in 2012. In her thesis, she analyzed the novel by using literary theory of repression and unconscious mind by Sigmund Freud.

The second previous study is from: English Department, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in 2013 with title "*The Childhood Trauma of Prince Albert as Seen in David Seidler's The King Speech*" written by Fadhliah Anwar. In his thesis, he focused on the trauma that appeared in the film. He analyzed the film used psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud

The last previous study which has title: "*The Representation of Trauma in Shira Nayman's Awake in the Dark and The Listener*". This thesis was written by Lise De Mey from Department of English Literature, Faculty of Arts and Philosophy Universiteit Gent in 2011. In her thesis, she focus on the representation of both first-hand and intergenerational trauma in the novels.

Those three previous studies analyzed the novels and films by applying Sigmund Freud theory. Here, the researcher will analyze the novel by combining two theories, there are: unconscious theory by Sigmund Freud and the second is theory trauma (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)). By combining those two theories, the researcher hopes that this analysis can prove those theories and also to know more about trauma in Sigmund Freud and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder sign.

### **1.2. Research Questions**

This research is undertaken to answer the following questions: (1) What are the symptoms of childhood trauma experienced by the main character Petter in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter*? (2) What are the effects of trauma experienced by the main character Petter in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* in his adulthood?

### **1.3. Research Objectives**

The goals of this research are to (1) identify the symptoms of childhood trauma that includes on the psychological illness of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) experienced by the main character Petter and (2) to know the effects of childhood trauma experienced by the main character Petter.

### **1.4. Research Significance**

The result of this research will be useful for the readers of the novel and students who study about literature. It also useful for parents, because by knowing about childhood trauma told in the novel, the readers will know more about the

symptoms, the effects, and how to solve the childhood trauma after reading this research, parents can know more what their children feel when a bad situation comes to them and that condition appears in the symptoms of child trauma, the parents can solve the problem and can save their children from childhood trauma.

### **1.5. Scope and Limitation**

One of important things in a research is to limit the scope of analysis in order to get the relevant data. And this research will analyze the problem of psychological condition. Especially in childhood trauma sign of the main character Petter in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* by Jostein Gaarder.

### **1.6. Research Design**

This research is a literary criticism. This research will analyze, interpret, identify, and classify the data in the novel and find the psychological disorder of main character Petter in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* by Jostein Gaarder. This research will combine two theories, unconscious mind by Sigmund Freud and trauma theory from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Through the theories, the researcher used psychology approach to analyze the novel.

#### **1.6.1 Data Source**

This research only has one data source. The data source will be taken from the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* by Jostein Gaarder which published by Pheonix House Book and this research also supported by many books with deal with psychological approach such as; the theories book that related with this research and journal that related with the analysis.

### 1.6.2 Data Collection

The procedures that the researcher does to solve the problem in this research is begin from collecting the data. The researcher takes some steps in order to make systematical data and keep the valid. The first step is reading and understanding the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* written by Jostein Gaarder. Next step is choosing the data related with the problem of study. The model of data is quotation, so the data will quote from the novel and put it in the analysis. After collecting the data, the researcher will step in the next part that is data analysis. Those steps will be used to answer the statement of the problems of this research.

### 1.6.3 Data Analysis

The next step after collecting data is data analysis. Data analysis is the selected and valid data which appropriate with the problem of study. The steps in data analysis are; (1) categorizing the data, the data that the researcher collect will be selected by looking for the data that has relation between the psychological case and data which are assumed as the result of the problem. (2) After those step, the researcher will analyze and interpret the valid data and focusing on the concept of Sigmund Freud of psychological theory to find the answer of the trauma that appeared in the novel.

## 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

This research has some words that are difficult to understand, it caused the words are uncommon for the reader. Here the researcher will explain the meaning



of the key terms that used in this research. Those key terms are; childhood, trauma, childhood trauma, symptom, and effect.

### 1.7.1 Childhood

Childhood is the condition or period of being a child or a period in later life when one acts as one did as a child (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: Fifth Edition). Childhood is the age span ranging from birth to adolescence. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, childhood consist of two stages: preoperational stage and concrete operational stage. In developmental psychology, childhood is divided up into the developmental stages of toddlerhood (learning to walk), early childhood (school age), and adolescence (puberty through post-puberty). Various childhood factors could affect a person's attitude formation. (Douglas and Peggy: 337)

### 1.7.2 Trauma

Trauma is a severe emotional shock and pain caused by an extremely upsetting experience the trauma of marriage breakdown. Trauma is also a severe injury, usually caused by a violent attack or an accident (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary: third adition. 2008). Trauma is an emotional shock producing a lasting harmful effect or an unpleasant experience that causes one distressor enxiety (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: Fifth Edition).

### 1.7.3 Childhood Trauma

Childhood trauma is a kind of soul damage happening because of the traumatic case. When the trauma aim to pasca trauma stress molest, maybe the damage will involve the physical changing in brain and brain chemistry that destroy the ability to face the stress condition (Wikan Susanti; 2011). Childhood trauma defined as threatening physical or aggression on child physical, integrity, self-confident, safety, or viability and to other physical safety that significant to the children (Herman; 1992). Emotional trauma or psychologist is a result of a big stress event which destroys the children life, and made children fell powerless in this danger world (Gina Ross; 2010).

### 1.7.4 Symptom

According to oxford dictionary, symptom is a change in the body that indicates an illness: the rash that is a symptom of measies. Symptom is a sign of the existance of somethingb bad: the demonstration is a symptom of discontent among the students (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: Fifth Edition). Symptom is any feeling of illness or physical or mental change which is caused by a particular disease or any single problem which is caused by and shows a more serious and general problem (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary: third edition. 2008).

### 1.7.5 Effect

Effect is a chance produced by an action or a cause; a result or an outcome or an impression created in the main of a spectator (Oxford Advanced

Learner's Dictionary of Current English: Fifth Edition). Effect is the radiation leak has had a disastrous effect on/upon the environment (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary: third edition. 2008).



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This research will analyze the psychological disorder that happened in the main character Petter in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter*. Here the main character has experienced with childhood trauma and its effect until he become adult. The researcher here will analyze the problem by using the psychological approach and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

#### 2.1 Psychological Approach in Literary Criticism

Psychological theory is a theory that was found by Sigmund Freud. Psychological approach is an approach which is departing from assumption that a literary work is always discussed many behavior event. We can see and know about human psychology deeply through psychological approach. Commonly, we find psychology problems in many novels, the indecent behavior or personality of character that appeared in the novel mostly end with the psychology disorder. Psychological approach help the writers and resechers studied about this approach to know about psychology and can understand about literature with psychology prospection. Sigmund Freud become famous because his idea about conscious and unconscious mind, though he is not the frist contribution that found this theory. Freud has become famous because he can make the idea become popular. Psychoanalysis is a form of therapy developed by Freud to treat the emotional problem (Boeree, 2005: 346).

## 2.2 Unconscious Mind

According to Sigmund Freud, unconscious mind is place to stores all the thoughts, memories, and feelings that are disturbing or traumatic in brain. Brain protects itself by deeply burying these memories in the unconscious mind. Freud believed that the huge storage of memories and emotions in the unconscious caused conflict and emotional problems. The memories of trauma can bury in the unconscious to protect against further emotional pain.

In psychology, unconscious mind is a mystery to both of our selves and psychologist. In theory about conscious mind, Freud has explained that conscious mind is the one part that has direct relation with reality. Conscious mind is something that can be feels in certain time, for example: sensory perception, fantasy, feeling, and so on. Besides conscious mind and unconscious mind, Freud also states the existence of preconscious mind, which also called available memory. Preconscious mind or available memory is every thing that easily called to conscious mind (Boeree, 2005: 346). The contents of preconscious mind are from conscious mind and unconscious mind. The experienced that leaved attention is conscious, but it will press to move to the preconscious mind. In the other side the contents of unconscious mind can appeared to preconscious mind (Alwisol, 2005: 18).

According to Freud, unconscious mind is the deepest part of conscious structure and the important part of human soul. Unconscious mind is not a hypothetic abstraction but it is an empiric reality (Alwisol, 2005: 18). The

contents of unconscious mind are instincts, impulse; nature propulsion, and traumatic event that commonly happened in childhood which pressed by conscious to moved on unconscious mind. Unconscious mind stores all the memories and experiences that are not being consciously thought about. Some of these memories are easy to recall. All memories of our experiences most definitely have current effects in built our personality and behavior (Boeree, 2005: 346).

Sigmund Freud believed that unconscious mind stores all thoughts, memories, and feeling that are disturbing or trauma. Brain will protect the traumatic memories by itself with burying the memories to unconscious mind. Big majority of our memories are stored in brain and it will gave influence or effect in our personalities more than our imaginations. Freud also believed that this huge storage of memories and emotion in the unconscious caused conflict and emotional problem. Memories of trauma can be buried in the unconscious to protect against further emotional pain. The definition of traumatic is also different for every person but mostly caused of; childhood trauma or abuse, neglect, rape, injury, accidents, and others (Alwisol, 2005: 18).

### **2.3 Trauma Theory (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD))**

One of the causes of unconscious mind is trauma. Trauma is one part of anxiety problem. Trauma that happened so long can cause the symptom of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). According to Bufka and Barlow Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is mental disorder that happened in people

after experienced by traumatic events. Childhood trauma is a kind of trauma that happened in childhood. Childhood trauma has possibility to get the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) because people who cannot forget the traumatic event that happened when they was child.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a maladaptive reaction which continuously to traumatic experienced. The epistemology definition of Post-Trauma Stress Disorder is an event of traumatic event that experienced or watched directly by someone and it is made he/she extremely frighten and anxiety because of that events. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is categorized in DSM-III; it is about an extreme respond of huge stressor, includes the increase of anxiety, avoidance of stimulate which associated with trauma, and decrease of emotional responds. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) has the cause and symptom when it is appear in people (Jeffrey, Spencer, and Baverly. 2009: 174).

The events that causes the traumatic experienced and made people get the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) are: (1) The accident happen suddenly, (2) The people not ready with the accident, (3) Cannot prevent the accident because he/she felt powerless, (4) Happen so many times, and (5) Happen in childhood (Yatnovzky Sufry. 2010. Trauma Emosional dan Psikologis).

There are six category groups of risk people who have potential to get trauma. The first group is anyone who became a sacrifice or watch a violence or face the infernal situation many times, such as; (a) family violence, (b) sexual insulting, (c) piracy, and (d) bullying in public for example: school or office. The second category is people who experienced or watched the incident in daily life

that people never won't it will happened, such as; (a) car accident or fire, (b) an disaster like earthquake, (c) major accident like: plane accident or terrorist raid, and (d) an disaster that caused of the human fault, for example: industry accident. Next categories are war veteran or the sacrifice of civil war. The forth are children who experience with violence, whether is it sexual, physical, or verbal (child abuse), or adult people who insulted like a child. The fifth are people who hearing a bad news about the death of his/ her family, friends, or people that he/she loved. And the last are a professional that related with the sacrifice in the traumatic situation, such as: emergency worker, police, fireman, and soldier (Yatnovzky Sufry. 2010. Trauma Emosional dan Psikologis).

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) cause the changes of people mind, feeling, and behavior changes, such as: (1) Mind change, there are four symptoms: (a) cannot accept the reality, (b) Remembering the event, (c) Having nightmare, (d) Have a trouble in concentration, and (e) Absent-minded. (2) Feel change has four symptoms: (a) Have an extreme scared, (b) Anxiety, (c) Sad, and (d) feels like he/she cannot life again. And (3) Behavior change also has seven symptoms: (a) Croup/ have a trouble in breathing, (b) Having trouble in sleep, (c) Heart throbbled, (d) lose appetite, (e) Isolate his/herself from society, (f) easy to get shock, and (g) dizzy and fainted (Yatnovzky Sufry. 2010. Trauma Emosional dan Psikologis).

The symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) are categories in three major. The first is re-experiencing. Trauma people often remembered with the traumatic event that ever happened to himherself and they often getting night



more about their trauma. The deep emotional suffer that caused of stimulate that create like the traumatic events, or the date of the traumatic event happens. Re-experiencing is the cause of the other categories symptoms. Some of theory Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) made the “re-experiencing” as the major feature with contribut the disorder to unablensess to integrate the traumatic events to the scheme that is exist (Yatnovzky Sufry. 2010. Trauma Emosional dan Psikologis).

People with trauma will avoid stimulate which associate with the traumatic events or he/she lost his/her feels in receiving the emotional response (avoidance). Traumatic people tried to avoid in thinking about the trauma or faced stimulate that will remind them to the traumatic events. Insensible is descended on feels interest in other people, feels about separation, and unable to feel as a positive emotion. This symptoms shows like contradictory with the first symptoms. In reality there is a fluctuation in Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD); traumatic people will suffer by the re-experiencing and insensibl mutually (Yatnovzky Sufry. 2010. Trauma Emosional dan Psikologis).

The last symtoms is the increasing of stress (arousal). This symtoms are contain of; having trauble in sleep or defend it (keep waking up although he/she was sleepy), having trauble in concentration, excessive worry, and excessive respons shock. Many studies explained these clinical symptoms by making the documentation of the increasing of reactivity fisiology in Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) patients with the image of war and the highest shock responds (Yatnovzky Sufry. 2010. Trauma Emosional dan Psikologis).

The other problem that usually related with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is the other anxiety disorder, stress, fury, feels guilty, misapplication of essence (drug abuse), marriage problem, low psysical health, and sexual function. Sometimes, traumatic people will have an idea or mind to suicide. Children can suffer with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), it almost like the respon of watching the violence that happened in family or experiencing with psysically violence. The clinical image of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in children seems different with adult people. Usually, children has trauble in sleep by having night mare with monster in their dream, and also the changes of their behavior such as; a friendly child change become silent boy/girl or isolated his/her self from social, or a silent child become crude and agresif. Some of them, who experienced with trauma, start to thinks that they will cannot life until adult. Some of them also lost their skill, like: speaking or using toilet. The last, the children will has difficulty in talking about their feeling than adult people (Yatnovzky Sufry. 2010. Trauma Emosional dan Psikologis).

#### **2.4 Previous Study**

This object of this research is a novel with title *The Ringmaster's Daughter* by Jostein Gaarder. The novel is still new and the researcher has not found the previous study of the analysis this novel, the researcher just found book review of this novel but not the analysis. So, here the researcher used the previous studies from a thesis with title “The Effect of Chronic Childhood Trauma in The Novel The Gathering Anne Enright” written by Meira Adriani from Department of English Literature, Faculty of Language and Literature State University of

Padang in 2012. In her thesis, she was analyzed the novel by using literary theory of repression and unconscious mind by Sigmund Freud. Her thesis want to know how far the novel showed the influence of childhood trauma for someone life. The result of this thesis showed that there are two effects that appeared after experienced by chronic childhood trauma that are he/she become a paranoid and solitary person.

The second previous study is a thesis with title “The Childhood Trauma of Prince Albert as Seen in David Seidler’s *The King Speech*” written by Fadhliah Anwar. He is from English Department, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in 2013. In his thesis, he focused on the trauma that appeared in the film. He analyzed the film used psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud in concerning the trauma and he also applied the anxiety theory and the defense mechanism of Freud to describe the effect of trauma.

The third previous study is a thesis with title “The Representation of Trauma in Shira Nayman’s *Awake in the Dark* and *The Listener*”. This thesis was made by Lise De Mey from Department of English Literature, Faculty of Arts and Philosophy Universiteit Gent in 2011. In her thesis, she is focus on the representation of both first-hand and intergenerational trauma in the novels *Awake in the Dark* and *The Listener* by Shira Nayman.

Those three previous studies just analyzed the effect of trauma that appeared in novels and films that they analyze. Here I would like to analyze the

childhood trauma in the character Petter in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* written by Jostein Gaarder by finding the symptoms and effect of childhood trauma that appeared in the novel. This previous study is useful for the researcher, because the researcher will use the previous study for the example and look how the previous study analyze the novel with Sigmund Freud theory and make it as an example to analyze the novel.



## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher will analyze the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* by Jostein Gaarder with analyzed the childhood trauma that experienced by the main character Petter. This researcher will analyzed the novel through thrauma theory (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)) and psychological theory of unconscious mind by Sigmund Freud. The researcher will analyzed the man character in the novel by interpreting the intrinsic elements of the literary work in the novel.

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

This research will analyzed the childhood trauma experienced by the main character Petter in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* by Jostein Gaarder. Childhood trauma is a kind of trauma that happened in childhood. It happened because some causes such as: child abuse, broken house, and so on. People with childhood trauma not only influenced in their childhood but also influenced their adulthood. Trauma that has influence such childhood trauma is categories in psychology illness that is Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is an anxiety molest that appeared after the traumatic events happened. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) has some symptom and it is appeared in the main character Petter in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter*:

### 3.1.1 Re-Experiencing

#### 3.1.1.1 Remembering the event

As the concept and the term of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), people who experienced with trauma will never forget the traumatic events and it always shadowing their life when they face the situation or conversation that related with the trauma. The memories of trauma will appeared although he/she did not want to remember the traumatic event. According to Freud, there is a bridge between conscious mind and unconscious mind called pre-conscious mind. It contains of everything (memories) that easily to recall from unconscious to conscious mind.

One of the symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is re- experiencing. Re-experiencing make the traumatic people always remember the traumatic event that was happen to them. This symptom appeared in the main character Petter. His memories about his childhood appeared in some situations. It can be seen in the following quotations;

It was the boys at school who beat me up, and that wasn't much to boast about, because I wasn't big or strong. They called me Little Petter Spider. When I'd been younger, my father and I had visited the Geological Museum and we'd seen a piece of amber with a spider, millions of years old, embedded in it, and I'd mentioned this spider at school on one occasion. We'd been learning about electricity and I informed the class that the word 'electricity' was derived from the Greek word for 'amber'. From then on I was known only as Little Petter Spider (Chapter I. Page: 33).

Based on the main character statement, he became a bullying target by his friends by calling Petter with *Little Petter Spider* when he was child. All of the bully happens because the main character is not tall and not strong. He remembered when he got wound in his head because his friend hit him;

On one occasion, Ragnar sent me hurtling into a drying rack so hard that it cut my head open. As soon as I began to bleed I found the courage to say a whole lot of things I'd otherwise have kept to myself. I dished up some startling home truths about Ragnar's family - for example, that his father was always getting drunk with down-and-outs – and Ragnar didn't retaliate now. He could at least have answered my accusations, but Ragnar wasn't much good at talking, he just stood there and stared at me bleeding (Chapter I. Page: 34).

Petter still remembers what Ragnar done to him until he became adult. He remembered the event when Ragnar hit his head and this event became traumatic event in Petter life. When Petter looked his wound, he always remembered his trauma. This situation made a trace on Petter physical and mental. The nickname that his friends gave to him also still directed to Petter until he become adult.

I had made up a lovely fairy tale in my head, I'd been working on it for days, but I hadn't let on about it to my mother. The fairy tale was to be a surprise. I took the red crayon and began to write on the white wallpaper. I had to stand on a chair to begin with because I needed the entire wall, I needed both walls. Several hours later I was finished. I lay down on mother's bed and read all through the long story I'd written on the wall. I was so proud, now my mother could lie in bed every evening and read the lovely story before going to sleep. I knew she'd like it, it was a beautiful story, and perhaps she'd like it even more because I'd made it up specially for her. If I'd invented a story for myself it would have been different, and if I'd cooked up a fairy tale for father, it would have been

different again. But my father no longer lived at home, he hadn't done since I was three.

I lay on the bed waiting for mother. I was looking forward to her return, I was giddy with anticipation. I'd often have a small surprise ready for her, but this was quite different, this was a big surprise. There, as I sat on that plane to Naples, I suddenly recalled the sound of my mother letting herself into the hall that particular afternoon. 'Here!' I shouted. 'I'm in here!' She was livid. She was absolutely livid. She was beside herself even before she'd read what I'd written on the wall. She yanked me off the bed and threw me on the floor, she slapped me hard on both cheeks, then she dragged me out into the corridor and locked me in the bathroom. I didn't cry. I didn't say a word. I heard her ring my father, and heard how she was angry with him too. She said he had to come to the flat and hang some new wallpaper. And several days later, he did. The smell of glue hung about for weeks. It was humiliating.

It was a long time before my mother let me out of the bathroom. First she had her dinner, drank her coffee and listened to the first two acts of La Boheme. She said I'd better start getting ready for bed. I did exactly as I was told, but I didn't utter a word. I didn't talk to my mother for several days, but I did everything she told me. Finally, she had to coax me to start talking again. I said I'd never write on the wall again nor, I declared, on paper either, not even loo paper. I was very resolute and in a way I kept my promise. After this episode my mother was never allowed to see anything I'd written, not so much as a syllable. She couldn't look at my homework either. This was sometimes brought up with my teachers, but they agreed with me. I was so good at doing my homework on my own, they said, that it wasn't necessary for mother to see my books. Quite right too (Chapter IV. Page: 174-176).

Based on the statement above, Petter has trauma with writing. It has experienced with violence when he was child and it happened because he wrote a story in the wall of his mother room for surprise, but his mother was angry and hit Petter and make him once again meet with traumatic event in his child. After that event, he decided he will never write in wall or paper. When he was in adulthood Petter still remembers that event and



his promise to not write in any wall or paper and never gave permission to his mother to see his writing. The other traumatic events that Petter still remembers are can be seen in the following quotations;

We lay in a close embrace until the thunder died down. The scent of plums and cherries was about her, and no words were needed. Only when it had stopped raining did she half sit up and say: 'Let's take a shower!' It was a rather paradoxical thing to say just as the shower had stopped and all the water had been used up. But she rose and pulled me after her. We ran naked to the path, it wasn't cold. Beate led me in the direction of the waterfall and reminded me of my promise. A few moments later we were standing under the waterfall singing. Beate had begun it. She sang 'Tosca's Prayer', which I thought was a strange choice, so I answered with the much more apposite 'Tower aria'. But she went on with 'Tosca's Prayer': Perche, perche, Signore? I appreciated her familiarity with operatic literature. It didn't surprise me, but I appreciated it. I don't know why I suddenly began singing an old nursery rhyme, perhaps it was because I felt so happy. It hadn't entered my mind since I was a boy, but the words went: Little Petter Spider, he climbed on to my hat. Then down came the rain and Petter fell off splat. Then out came the sun and shone upon my hat. And woke up Petter Spider who climbed on to my hat (Chapter V. Page: 208).

The text shows that Petter unconsciously sings his child song. Petter never thinks that he will sing that song but his child song unexpectedly goes out from his mouth. This situation shows that the preconscious mind worked, it is brought the memory in unconscious mind to conscious mind and made Petter sing what he actually did not want to sing it. Petter is imaginative boy, he likes to make stories. He has made a story about circus princess and he has repeated it in several times. The last version of circus princess story can be seen in the following quotations;

Once long ago, in the town of Ulm on the River Donau, there was a large circus. The ringmaster was a handsome man who soon became inordinately fond of the beautiful trapeze artiste, Terry. He

proposed to her, and a year later she bore him a daughter, who was christened Panina Manina. The little family lived happily together in a pink caravan, but the idyll was to be short lived, for just a year after her daughter was born, Terry fell from the trapeze and was killed instantly. The ringmaster mourned his wife ever afterwards, but at the same time became more attached to his daughter as she grew up. He was glad, naturally, that Terry had managed to bear him a child before she was suddenly snatched away. He had been bequeathed a living image of his wife for, as the days and the weeks passed, his daughter gradually grew more and more like her mother.

From the age of eighteen months she would occupy one of the best seats at the circus and watch the performance intently. During the intervals she would sometimes get a lick of candy-floss from one of the clowns, and before she was three she could find her way to and from her seat without help or assistance. Soon both audiences and artistes began to regard her as the circus mascot, and it wasn't unknown for people who'd already been to the circus to come back again just to see Panina Manina, because she was a completely new experience every night – you could never predict what she'd get up to. And so the audience always got two performances for the price of one: they watched the evening's show, but they also sat watching Panina Manina.

It wasn't unusual for the little girl to clamber over the wall of the ring and take part in the performance itself. She was allowed to do this because the ringmaster felt so sorry for his poor little daughter, who'd lost her mummy, that he wished her all the happiness she could find. These special contributions were always totally spontaneous. Suddenly the roly-poly little child would get caught up in one of the clowns' routines, or she might run into the ring between acts and do her own little piece, perhaps with a ball she'd borrowed from the sea-lion, a couple of bowling pins she'd wheedled from the jugglers, a hula-hoop, a small trampoline or a spoof water-pistol she'd found in the props store. Panina Manina always got a great round of applause for these ad lib performances and, as time passed, the feeling of excitement before a show had more to do with what the ringmaster's daughter might get up to, than with the long list of acts in the circus programme.

Only the Russian clown, Piotr Ilyich, was unhappy with the state of things. He disliked Panina Manina breaking into his routines, and it annoyed him that she almost always got the loudest applause. He made up his mind to put an end to this nonsense, and one day in the interval he had her abducted. As usual Panina

Manina had approached the clown as he stood selling candy-floss outside the big top, but this time he had an accomplice in the shape of a Russian woman who was visiting the town. Her name was Marjuska, and she'd been paid by Piotr Ilyich to take Panina Manina back to Russia with her. And so it came about that the unfortunate girl grew up on a poor farm near a small village deep in the Russian tundra. The woman was never nasty to Panina Manina because she'd always yearned for a daughter, but the girl missed both her daddy and the circus so much that she cried herself to sleep every night for a year. Until one night she forgot why she was crying. But still she went on crying, for Panina Manina was still just as sad, the only difference now was that she didn't know why. She no longer had the faintest memory of the circus she'd come from, forgotten was the smell of sawdust, and forgotten, too, the notion that she had a father in a far distant country.

Panina Manina grew up to be more and more beautiful until at last she was the loveliest woman east of the Urals. This was at the time Stalin ruled Russia, but her foster-mother was a trusted member of the Communist Party and one day Panina Manina moved to Moscow where for a couple of years she earned her living as a model for some of the Soviet state's greatest artists. Coincidence – and life's coincidences is what this story's all about – coincidence dictated that one summer's day she arrived in Munich, not far from Ulm. Now, her father's circus had come to Munich, and as Panina Manina went about taking in the Bavarian capital, it happened that she caught sight of the big top. She walked towards it, indeed it was almost as if something drew her towards it, but still she couldn't remember that she'd once been a true circus girl herself, for the tent was now in a different town. But deep down inside her there must have been something that recalled the ring with all its clowns and processions, the wild rides and the trained sea-lions. A large crowd had gathered outside the tent as it wasn't long to the start of the evening performance. Panina Manina went to the ticket window and bought the best seat she could get, for she'd travelled far, and in those days it was a great treat for a Russian girl to watch a modern circus in Munich. In the covered way leading to the big top she bought a stick of candy-floss, and though it was a bit odd for an elegant woman to be seen sitting in the front row licking a stick of pink candy-floss, Panina Manina had been determined to try the sweet confection – it wasn't exactly everyday fare where she came from. The performance began: first the great procession with all the animals in the ring, followed by the most daring of trapeze acts, then clowns and jugglers, bareback riders and trained elephants.

Suddenly, during a short break between two acts something extraordinary happens. All at once, Panina Manina loses control of herself, climbs over the barrier and runs out into the circus ring with candy-floss in one hand and a wide-brimmed woman's hat in the other. She begins to dance and jump about, but she isn't dancing as you'd expect a grown woman to dance. Panina Manina gallops uncontrollably around the ring the way a small child might run about a large floor. At first the audience breaks out into peals of laughter, thinking that this is the start of another funny act, but when the good citizens of Munich – who are renowned for their prudishness – realise that the woman with the hat and candy-floss is just mad or drunk or perhaps even high, they begin to hiss. For a few seconds more Panina Manina is in ecstasy, then she catches sight of an imposing man standing before the large orchestra holding a riding whip. It's the ringmaster. Panina Manina sinks down into the sawdust, she begins to sob and then to weep miserably, because now she's beginning to understand what a fool she's made of herself. In that same instant the ringmaster realises that the hysterical woman is his daughter. He strides across the ring towards her, she looks up at him, and now Panina Manina also remembers that she's the ringmaster's daughter, for blood is thicker than water. The ringmaster decides to cancel the rest of the performance. He looks up at the conductor and tells the orchestra to play the melody 'Smile' from the Chaplin film *Modern Times*. And so he sends the audience home. He thinks he's probably finished as a ringmaster because Munich's populace seldom overlooks a faux pas, but the ringmaster is happy all the same. He has found his own dear daughter once again, the greatest of all circus tricks, and now he will spend the rest of his life with her (Chapter V. Page: 211-214).

The story about circus princess make by Petter when he was child. He likes circus and make this story. He has told this story to his mother, Maria, and Poppet (fake name of his daughter in child) with the same ending, but he told the story which end with different way when he told it to Beate/his daughter (in adult). Petter unconsciously tells the same story to precious people for him. The first story always ending with sadness (sad ending), the ringmaster lost his daughter named Panina Manina. When she was adult she became a circus trapeze artist and join in his father circus.

When she played the trapeze, she falling down from her trapeze and she get bad injured in her neck. When the ringmaster looks her injured, he saw her necklace and he realize that she is her daughter. The story represent Petter life, such as when he was child he was separated with his father and Panina Manina its present his condition. And, when he tell the story to Maria and Poppet (his daughter), it tells that the ringmaster represent his condition when he have to let Maria and Poppet go from his life.

The last story that he tells to Beate/his daughter (in adult) has different ending from the previous version. The ending of the story is happy ending, the ringmaster meet again with his daughter and life together. The story represents Petter condition when he has feeling with Beate. He hopes that he can start a new life with Beate like the ending of his story. From the analysis, the story has send to unconscious mind but its still appear in conscious mind and make Petter repeat the same story to people that is precious for him. The other traumatic event that Petter wants to forget is showing in this quotation;

They walk up the stairs of the block, Petter is looking forward to getting home to mother. Father unlocks the flat door. Mother comes rushing out of the living-room hugging her dressing-gown. She's horrified and almost stark naked. Pandemonium.

Petter's POV, from three feet above ground level: father and mother scream and yell and say horrible things to each other. Petter screams too, trying to drown out the grown-ups. He flees into the living-room where he finds their new neighbour getting up off the large rug. He's got no clothes on either, they're lying in a heap on a

Persian pouffe in front of a teak shelf on which is an old radio set (Radionette), but he covers himself with a musical score (i.e. the anthology Opera Without Words).

Scene like something from the silent films, with much shouting and cursing (Petter's PO V), but without discernible words. Mother and father have entered the living-room. Father hits mother, causing her to fall and bang her head against an old white piano. Blood begins to trickle from her mouth. The neighbour tries to intervene, but father rips the phone out of its socket and hurls it in his face. Neighbour clutches his nose. Everyone is crying and screaming, even Petter. The only thing that can be heard is bad language, some of it very bad. Petter tries to outdo the adults by using the rudest words he knows (Chapter V. Page: 227-228).

The text shows that Petter was sick with his childhood trauma, the memories when his mother betrayed his father and the event when they saw his father hit his mother and they scorning each other. The event happened when Petter was three years old, and for a child in that age, in this situation Petter should not know or saw his parent like that. This event gave a big influence in Petter's self and Petter cannot forget this situation until Petter in adulthood. Although, Petter has pressed these memories about his trauma and tried to forget it, but these memories still existed and it can appear when Petter felt uncomfortable or in a danger situation. What Freud called in this situation is that the trauma memories have been sent to the unconscious mind, but it can easily be called in conscious mind because it has stayed in available memory or (preconscious mind).

### 3.1.1.2 Having trouble with nightmare

The second symptom is having trouble with nightmare. A person with trauma has trouble in sleep, because they often had nightmare when

they sleep. Trauma not only appeared in real life, but also it appeared in dream and make traumatic people cannot feel a piece in his/her life.

Petter is an imaginative people. But his imagination become over after he experienced the traumatic events and he cannot control his imagination. It is different with the second symptom, but Petter also suffered because of his over imagination. The effect of Petter condition because of his over imagination and having nightmare are same. It can be seen in the following quotation:

Once more my head is full of voices. I feel haunted by an excitable swarm of souls who use my brain cells to talk to one another. I haven't the equanimity to harbour them all, some must be racked off. I have a considerable intellectual surplus and I constantly need to unburden it. At regular intervals I have to sit down with pencil and paper and relieve myself of ideas (Page: 7).

According to the statement, the main character Petter has big imagination and he cannot control it. The imaginations sometimes like ghosts that always came and haunt Petter. Actually Petter's imagination always came, it is not only one, or two kinds imagination, but many and too much imagination until Petter feels that he always haunt by ghosts in his head. This condition happened after Petter experienced the traumatic event when he was child and it is going on until he become adult.

As I sit thinking, a small man paces about the room. He's only a metre tall, but he's fully grown. The little man is dressed in a charcoal-grey suit and black patent leather shoes, he wears a high-crowned, green felt hat and, as he walks, he swings a small bamboo cane. Now and then he points his cane up at me, and this signifies that I must hurry up and begin my story. It is the little

man with the felt hat who has urged me to confess everything I can remember (Page: 10).

Based on the text, the little man that Petter saw in his room is an imagination. The little man always followed Petter, wherever Petter goes. He appeared in Petter's dream but he also can be seen in the reality but only Petter who can see him. The appearance of the little man also make Petter afraid because he always force Petter to do something and to confessed what was he done in his life.

The only thing I recalled about that time was some mysterious things I'd dreamt about a man who was exactly my height, but who was nevertheless a real, grown-up man with a hat and a stick and that, suddenly one morning, he'd appeared in the flat in broad daylight. He'd moved into our flat around the same time my father moved out (Chapter I. Page: 28).

The little man appeared after the traumatic event happened to Petter. He can see the man who usually in his dream and now the man is in his flat after his father leaves their flat. This statement showed that Petter's imagination become uncontrolled after the traumatic events happened and after that Petter has childhood trauma. And its effect until he become adult, the little man still appeared although Petter was not child again.

I was already sometimes unable to distinguish between recalled reality and recalled fantasy. This was the result of my special talent for harbouring vivid memories of my imaginary world while at the same time having a somewhat hazy recollection of real life. It could scare me, it could make me a trifle nervous, but it is oversimplistic to conclude that I had a traumatic childhood and that I therefore repressed it. My mother thought I had an unhappy childhood – she knew no better. Personally, I regarded my childhood as particularly rich (Chapter II. Page: 65).



Based on the text, Petter knows that he has childhood trauma but he tried to hold the trauma. But, what truly happened is that Petter cannot differentiate between reality and memory. Petter feels that he life in his memory but not in reality. This condition makes Petter scared and worried because he wants to life like a normal people.

I kept on getting new ideas. Sometimes they breathed down my neck, fluttered like butterflies in my stomach, or ached like open wounds. I bled stories and narratives, my brain effervesced with novel concepts. It was as if this fever-red lava welled up from the hot crater within me (Chapter II. Page: 67).

In that statement shows that Petter was suffered with his imagination. He feels that he cannot settle all of his imagination that appeared in his mind because it is too much to handle it. The idea always came and it makes Petter feel pain with this condition.

### **3.1.2 Avoidance**

#### **3.1.2.1 Avoid the things that related with the trauma**

People who has experienced with trauma will avoid him/her self from remembering the traumatic event. According to Sigmund Freud, they will press the memory of traumatic event to the unconscious mind. They hope that they never remembered their traumatic events. This situation also told in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter*, it can be seen in the following quotation;

I had certain vague, almost dreamlike impressions of things that had happened in the flat before my father left. It is possible to remember the atmosphere of a dream without actually being able to

break the dream itself. I knew there was something cold and hard that I was trying to repress, and so well did I consign it to oblivion that I could no longer remember what it was I was trying to forget (Chapter I. Page: 28).

Based on the text, the main character Petter want to forget his traumatic events by hide it away in his unconscious mind. What Petter's said that something cold and hard that he press is his trauma but he has pressed it to his unconscious mind until he cannot remembered what actually he want to forget. But, the memory of trauma is not disappeared. As it is told in the following quotation;

I continue to live with the feeling that there is something important I've forgotten. It's as if all my life I've tried hard not to remember something that happened when I was very young. But it's still not completely buried, it goes on swimming about in the murky depths beneath the thin ice I've been dancing on. I no sooner relax and try to get hold of the thing I'm trying to forget, than a good idea materializes and I begin spinning a new story (Chapter III. Page: 98).

Based on the main character statement, Petter has tried to not remember his childhood trauma for all his entire life. But, the memories are not all hide, it still on the available memory. So, how strong Petter wants to press his trauma but it cannot disappear if it is still on the available memory (preconscious mind), it can called again.

### 3.1.2.2 Insensible

Traumatic people will lost his feeling. Commonly, they confused when they have to respond a positive treathment or loves that gave to them. It happens because they have faced the moments that are cruel or

inhumanely situation and they never received love feeling from people around them. This situation can be seen in the following quotation;

The idea was that I should say a few words by her coffin too, but I couldn't do it. I was really broken-hearted. I think I mourned her more than father, and that was why I couldn't say anything, it wasn't the moment for witticisms. If I hadn't cared so much about my mother's death, I should certainly have made a moving speech. I didn't realise it would affect me so deeply. I simply rose from my pew and walked to the coffin with a wreath of forget-me-nots. I nodded to my father and the priest, and father and the priest nodded back. As I stepped down to return to my seat, I saw that the little man in his green felt hat was pacing up and down in the aisle thrashing the air with his thin cane. He was irate (Chapter I. Page: 55).

Based on the text, the death of Petter's mother was gave a big effect to Petter, because his mother was very important in his trauma. When his mother death, Petter cannot given a short farewell speech for his mother. He thinks that he was too sad, so he cannot say anything. But actually he was insensible, so he cannot exhale his feeling and say how sad he feels in that moment. This condition also told in the following quotation;

Despite all this, I wasn't ready to father a child. I wonder if I ever have been. The mere thought of looking into my own child's eyes struck me as awful. I hadn't liked having my head patted and I hadn't enjoyed having my cheek pinched. So how would I manage being the one doing the patting? (Chapter II. Page: 88).

Based on the statement, the main character Petter cannot imagine if he become a father. He has to gives attention and love to his child, but Petter cannot do what actually a father gaves to his child. He is confused,

because when he was child he never accepted an emotion like that from his father. Petter was lost his feel, although it is for his child. He cannot give loves like other parents.

### 3.1.2.3 Isolate his/herself from society

Commonly, traumatic people avoided his/her self from social. They like to be alone and did not like a situation like: play together with his/her friends, did not like crowded place, and so on. They like to be alone and see how people doing, but they did not want to essemble with many people. This condition also appeared in the main character Petter, as in the following quotation;

I believe I had a happy childhood. My mother didn't think so. She was informed of Petter's unsociable behaviour even before he started school.

The first serious chat my mother was summoned to, was at the day nursery. I'd sat there all morning just watching the other children play. But I hadn't felt bad. It had amused me to see how intensely they lived. Many children find it fun to watch lively kittens, canaries or hamsters; I did too, but it was even more fun to watch lively children. And then, I was the one controlling them, I was the one deciding everything they did or said. They didn't realise it themselves, neither did the nursery assistant. Sometimes I'd have a temperature and have to stay at home and listen to the Stock Exchange prices. At times like these nothing at all would happen at the day nursery. The children would just keep getting in and out of their jump suits, in and out. I didn't envy them. I don't think they even had any elevenses (Chapter I. Page: 11-12).

From the statement above, the main character Petter likes to be alone. He like watched and observed his friends playing in the garden. According to the symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD),

this condition happened because he avoided his self from social/public. He did not want to have a relationship with other people after he was experienced with trauma. This condition also told in the below quotation;

I was often at home alone. My mother was at her job in the City Hall until late in the afternoon, and sometimes she went out visiting female friends. I never hung about with other children, I preferred not to. Activities with friends were nothing compared to all the things I could find to do on my own (Chapter I. Page: 18).

Based on the statement above, Petter loves to stay in his home alone. Commonly, a normal children hate to stay in his/her home alone, they will decided to play with their friends than have to stay in home alone. Petter did not like what usually children like, he thinks that activities with friends are count for nothing than other activities that he can do when alone. This condition happens until Petter become adult it can be seen in the following quotations;

I was much alone during my teenage years too. The older I got, the more alone I became, but I loved it. I enjoyed sitting on my own, thinking. Gradually, as I grew up, I concentrated more and more on working out various plots for books, films and the theatre (Chapter I. Page: 50).

Based on the main character statement, the situation showed that Petter still likes to be alone although he was adult. Trauma influenced his entire life. This analyzed proved that trauma made people isolate his/her self from society and it gave effect to the people from childhood to adulthood.

### 3.1.3 Arousal

#### 3.1.3.1 Having trouble in sleep

Traumatic people have trouble when they want to sleep. It happened because they felt uncomfortable; they afraid if the nightmare about trauma comes to their sleep, so they decide to keep awake. This situation also can happened when they worried about what will happened to them and thinked what has they done. It can be seen in the following quotations;

I have been sitting here for hours, the time is two a.m. I've stood for a while in front of the window looking down at the sea beating in towards the Torre Saracena. The little man is still wandering about the room. As he walks he waves his bamboo cane and cries 'Swish, swish!' Though I try not to let it, Metre Man's restlessness is naturally taking its toll on me (Chapter V. Page: 220).

Based on the main character statement, Petter cannot sleep because he worrying something. This situation also supported by the condition of the little man that made Petter more anxious. What the little man does in the statement are reflected the main character feeling, because the little man is an imagination that was created by Petter and he also just Petter who can see him. These situations happen because Petter has done something that he never imagines before and it shows in the following quotations;

It's two-thirty. Again, I've thought through all that's happened during these past few days, and especially what happened with Beate this evening. I feel cold.

It's three a.m. Something terrible is dawning on me. It's as if I've committed a murder, it's like waking up after running down and killing a child while drunk at the wheel. I'm cold, I feel nauseous (Chapter V. Page: 220).

Based on the statement, Petter cannot sleep because he thinks about what he has done in this life. He was faced the situations that related with his effect of trauma. He was thought what he was done until he has to accept weird treatment from a girl named Beate (Petter's daughter). Beate hate Petter and called him monster. In fact, what was Beate said to Petter make him confused because he did not know the reality and it makes he thinks all night.

#### 3.1.3.2 Having trouble in concentration

The neurotic people of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) will have trouble in concentration. They will difficult to get their concentration because they have no peace in their life after the traumatic event happened to them. Commonly traumatic people cannot finish a work that they started because they cannot concentrate for a long time.

This condition appeared in the main character Petter. Petter cannot finish his writing because he cannot concentrate in making a novel. It can be seen in the following quotations;

As a legacy from my childhood and youth, I had notes for hundreds of stories. They were rough drafts of everything from fairy tales, novels and short stories to theatre and film scripts. I never made any attempt to flesh the material out, I don't think the thought ever occurred to me. How could I possibly choose which novel I should

begin to write when I had a whole pile of narratives to select from? (Chapter I. Page: 50).

In the statement above, tells that Petter has many notes about story, novel, and other. But Petter never cleared his story or novel. He thinks that is because he has many stories, so he cannot choose which story will he wrote to be a novel. He never thinks that he can finish a novel. But, he never wants to start writing a novel from his notes. There are others reason, why Petter cannot wrote a novel as it can be seen in the below quotation;

There's another reason why I never wanted to write a novel, or start 'writing', as people often say. I considered it far too affected. Ever since I was a boy, I've been as scared of being affected as I was that my father might begin expressing gooey sentiments in that tunnel of love. If there was one thing I really hated as a child, it was being patted on the head or chucked under the chin. I found it unnatural, I didn't know how to respond to such advances (Chapter I. Page: 52).

From the statement, the other reason why Petter cannot start to wrote a novel. Petter afraid if he wrote a novel, he will influenced with his emotional condition. When Petter was child, he never feels loved from his parent because his parent was divorce when he was three years old. So, when Petter faced with an emotional moment, he will confuse to repay the emotion. Because of this condition, Petter cannot start to write a novel because he cannot concentrate when he has an emotional feeling. It proven in the below quotation;

I shall never write a novel. I wouldn't be able to concentrate on one story. If I began to spin a fable, it would immediately suck in four or eight others. Then there would be a veritable cacophony to hold



in check, with dense layers of frame stories and a myriad of interpolated histories with several narrators on different narrative levels, or what some people call Chinese Boxes. Because I'm unable to stop thinking, I can't prevent myself from spawning ideas. It's something almost organic, something that comes and goes of its own accord. I'm drowning in my own fecundity, I'm constantly at bursting point. New notions bleed unendingly from my brain. Perhaps that's why I've taken a liking to bar stools. There I can relieve myself (Chapter III. Page: 113).

Based on the statement, Petter has a trouble in concentration. When Petter started to write, the idea of the story will combine with the other idea that is not related with the ideas of the first story. It is because when Petter writing, he is afraid that he will be influenced with emotional feeling. The Petter scared of influencing with emotional feeling make Petter cannot concentrate on his writing. He input other ideas in the first story that he wrote and make it uncontrolled and the story will be a story in stories. Petter knows his condition, so he did not want to write a novel.

#### 3.1.3.3 Having extreme scared

One of the symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is having an extreme scared. Commonly traumatic people easy to get scared. This condition also told in the main character statement, it can be seen in the following quotation;

And then I began to cry. Perhaps I cried for a whole hour. As always, it was my mother who comforted me. I didn't cry because the story was sad. I cried because I was scared of my own imagination. I was also afraid of the little man with the bamboo stick. He'd been perched on the Persian pouffe during my narrative, looking at my mother's gramophone records, but now he'd begun to pace about the room. I was the only one who could see him (Chapter I. Page: 16).

From the statement above, the main character scared when he saw the little man that brought a bamboo stick. The man that Petter's saw is only his imagination, but a boy that can see things like that naturally, will feel scared with that situation. Petter's first saw the little man after he has the trauma and he scared when he saw him and also scared with his own imagination.

#### 3.1.3.4 Anxiety

Anxiety is a disorder that is related to something that people think it is threatening. It is different from feeling scared which has real objects, anxiety has unclear and unknown objects why people feel anxious. Hence, people who often feel anxious with something, it can develop an anxiety personality. In the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* showed some situation when the main character feels anxious. The statement can be seen in the following quotations;

The little man is making me nervous. The only way to forget him is to get on with my writing. I'll begin as far back as I can remember (Page: 11).

Based on the main character's statement, the little man makes Petter feel anxious. Petter did not know why he felt anxious when he saw the little man. The little man forced Petter to write what he has done all of his life and remembered his trauma again. Although Petter did not want to write but he has to do that because he wants his anxiety feeling gone and the way is he has to write. It also showed in the following quotations;

My own consciousness causes me anxiety more and more often. It's like a phantom I can't control (Chapter II. Page: 98).

From the statement above, the main character also feel anxious with his conscious mind. He felt like his conscious mind was like ghosts that he cannot control it. The main character feels anxious because he cannot control his self from his traumatic event that always shadowing his entire life.

At a nearby table people were speaking a Slavonic language I didn't understand, but I had the feeling they were talking about me. I heard voices behind me too, and I sensed that everyone in the café was discussing The Spider. I began thinking of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale about the feather that turned into five hens. Pass it on! Pass it on! There were always rumours buzzing round a book fair, there was nothing new in that, but now they were whispering about me. I felt a prick of anxiety, I didn't know why, but I was nervous. Perhaps the thing about Hans Christian Andersen and the hard stares behind me were merely figments of my imagination. Anyone who's starting to develop a persecution complex should never stay too long at a book fair (Chapter IV. Page: 160).

Based on the statement, the main character felt the situation that made him uncomfortable. Petter felt that people in that place talking about him in the behind and whispering about the spider that directed to Petter. He thinks that all people in the books expo know about the spider and his secrets with writers that get story from him. Actually Petter does not know what happened; he just to distrustful and this condition made him anxiety without knowing the caused.

Her anxiety was infectious. Perhaps I was an ogre – the thought had struck me. There had been the vague notion that all my synopses and family narratives were perhaps nothing more than my own macabre tango with a terrified soul (Chapter V. Page: 217).

The statement showed that the main character Petter are easily get anxiety when he faced situation that make him confused and uncomfortable. The situation in the statement above, Petter thinks he is a monster because the statement that Beate gave to him. Heard about that statement can made Petter anxiety. From that analysis, the main character is suffered with anxiety and those situations proved that trauma people will feel anxiety more than normal people.

#### 3.1.3.5 Sad

Sad is psychology pain that related with the feeling of lost, gives up, cannot do anything, sympathetic, and anger. Commonly, sad feeling is reputed as negative. The way to express the sad feeling is crying. Many traumatic events happened because of sad situation. Sad situation also told in the novel Putri Sirkus dan Lelaki Penjual Dongeng. It can be seen in the following quotation;

My father and mother were completely reconciled in the weeks before she died, even before she was admitted to hospital. My father told me he'd wrecked my mother's life, and she said exactly the same about him, she said she'd ruined his life. And so they continued their lamentations and reproaches right up to the last. The difference was that they no longer blamed each other, now they only blamed themselves. The sum total of all this woe added up to much the same. It wasn't a matter of any great concern to me if my mother and father tortured each other or if they merely tortured themselves (Capter I. Page: 54).

Based on the statement, the situation said that Petter feel sad when saw the contion of his parent. Petter is a boy from divorce family, his

mother and father is hated each other. When Petter's mother is sick, Petter's parent decide to bury again. Although, they became a whole family again but Petter still felt sad because his parent are not change. They still same though they blame their own self and regreated for all that was happened, for Petter it was same when they hurting each other like usually they do after divorce. Petter sad because he cannot do anything to buried his parents before his mother sick. From the main character statement proved that trauma can happened because a sadness event. Petter also get trauma because of the events when his parent divorce.

#### 3.1.3.6 Heart throbbled

Heart throbbled is an event when the movement of heart in the body more quick than before. Traumatic people are often felt this symptom. Commonly, people will feel heart throbbled when they faced a suspense situation that make them shocked and it caused heart throbbled. Traumatic people have more sensitive heart throbbled, because they were easy to having shock when they faced a situation that threaten their life. It can be seen in the following quotations;

I'm on my guard. Up in the valley I didn't meet a soul, but whether because of that or despite it, I still didn't feel safe. Several times I stopped and looked behind me. If anyone has followed me from Bologna, this narrow valley bottom with all its old, derelict paper-mills would be the perfect place to finish me off (Chapter III. Page: 97).

Based on the statement above, the main character Petter felt that he was followed by someone that was commanded to kill Petter. The situation

on that hill was so quiet. Petter felt that his heart was throbbing when he arrived in the hill, but he did not know what he felt is it true or not? He just felt that he has to keep on eyes for everything there. It showed when Petter in scale look stopped and looked behind.

My heart is hammering in my chest. I've been out to the bathroom and had some water from the tap, but I still feel nauseated (Chapter V. Page: 221).

Based on the main character statement, the situation showed that Petter was in high suspense. It makes him felt queasy, although he has tried to reduce his queasy but his heart still beat quickly. From this analysis showed that traumas people get more heart throbbing than normal people.

### **3.2 Effect of Childhood Trauma**

After analyzed the symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), the researcher combined the theory trauma and theory unconscious mind by Sigmund Freud. The next step is analyzed the effects that appeared because of the traumatic event that experienced by the main character Petter in the *The Ringmaster's Daughter* by Jostein Gaarder. Traumatic event not only leaves trauma in people's life, but it is also the cause of many effects in trauma people. In this novel, the main character Petter has childhood trauma, and his trauma influences his entire life. Those traumatic events affect him to do criminality and made him become solitary and others.

### 3.2.1 Doing Crime

Traumatic people which has experienced with violence will do criminality. This condition usually happened in people who experienced childhood trauma like; child abuse and violence. It happened, because they want to cover their weakness, they want to against their traumatic event by doing something to revenge what has they experience in their childhood. This affect also told in the novel through the main character that has childhood trauma, the effect that appeared such as: lying, stealing and others. It can be seen in the following quotation;

When I was at home by myself I made regular use of the telephone, almost always to make what I called 'silly calls'. High up on the list of silly calls were taxis. I once rang for six taxis to go to the same address on the other side of the road. It was really comical to sit at the kitchen window watching all the cabs turning up. Soon all the taxi-drivers jumped out and began to talk to one another. They must have thought they were picking up guests from some huge coffee morning. Finally, one of them went to the entrance of the flats and rang the ground floor bell. But there was no Mrs Nielsen living there. That was news to them, but not to me. They stood there gesticulating, and then clambered back into their taxis and drove off at top speed. One of them stayed behind and looked around as if he was standing on a great stage. But he didn't catch sight of any audience. Perhaps he thought only God could see him. I sat there squinting down at him through the slats of the Venetian blind, I smiled, I sipped at a glass of Simpson's orange juice, but the man didn't stir. He might at least have got into his cab and turned the meter off (Chapter I. Page: 19).

Based on the main character statement, Petter likes to make fun to other people. The situation showed that Petter made many taxi drivers fool because of his works. He called many taxi to come in one place and he looked the taxi from his home for his satisfied. What was Petter done in

that situation is a misbehavior. Petter is a lonely boy, he did not have any friend and his parent was divorce. To cure his lonely feeling, he made his own showed that make him fun by fooling other people. For boys in Petter age, they cannot do something like what was Petter do. Making fool to other people is not a good things, it will bring damage or injured for other people. The misbehavior also told in the following quotation;

Sometimes I made up long tales to feed to the women I spoke to. For instance, I might spin a yarn about how Mum and Dad had taken the boat to England and gone off to London, leaving me on my own at home for ten days even though I was only seven. I might add that, now we'd got a fridge, Mum had left me lots of food, but that I couldn't get anything to eat because I was scared of sharp kitchen knives. Or I might kick off the conversation by saying that my father was away grouse shooting and that my mother was desperately ill in bed, too ill to speak. Provided I gave my name and address, the offers of emergency aid and assistance were limitless. But naturally, I couldn't divulge such sensitive information. So it was better to say that a little man had made me ring just for fun. 'He's only a metre tall and he's rushing around the flat,' I might say, 'and if I don't do what he says, he'll beat me with his stick' (Chapter I. Page: 21).

Based on the statement, the situation showed that Petter not just made fool other people. But, he also lies to other people to make him fun. He called many women and made lies stories to get their sympathy. All of his liars are just for made him felt happy with made sad stories about himself and get the women sympathy and he blame the little man if one of the women ask his address to gave him help. The condition of the main character Petter in the statement told that Petter very lonely after his parents divorce. He do all of his misbehavior to get attention from other people because his mother did not less attention to Petter. It can be seen in the following quotations;



I felt a pang of despair. It wasn't the first time my mother had disappointed me; she really could be quite dense (Chapter I. Page: 14).

My mother found it hard to speak about that film. I realised she was the one who'd told my father to move out. That wasn't normal in those days. It was rare for a mother with a small child to throw the father out of their flat (Chapter I. Page: 27).

The statement explained how Petter disappointed with his mother.

Petter's mother is an egois woman, and her egois made her child Petter disappointed with her. His mother is a worker after she divorced with her husband. This condition made her did not have many times to pay attention of her child. Petter knew that their family destroyed because her mother fault, but he still loved his mother. Hence, his mother often make Petter disappointed by did not pay attention to him or did not believed Petter's story and Petter get trauma because of his mother. Finally it makes Petter became a liar. Not only lying to women in phone, but he also lying to his mother. It can be seen in the following quotation;

Once my mother complained about the phone bill. She was truly distracted, so I owned up at once. I explained that I often telephoned the lady who spoke the time even though I knew what it was. I said I used to ring the talking clock again and again just because I was bored. I pretended I didn't know that the voice wasn't that of a real woman. I said I was trying to get her to answer me and that was why I phoned again and again. By the time I'd finished speaking, my mother had forgiven me. I'd been banking on that. We agreed that from then on I'd limit myself to two calls per day, and it was a promise I kept. I didn't even regard it as a curb. Now I had to think carefully about who I wanted to talk to. It was even better. Working out who I wanted to phone was almost as entertaining as phoning itself. There was no waste of call units after that (Chapter I. Page: 21).

Based on the quotation, the situation showed that Petter also lying to his mother. Petter easily make many fault stories to many people and also his mother. The purposed of Petter misbehavior are to get attention from other people, but not for his mother. He lies to his mother because he did not want his mother mad and punish him. Petter acted like a good boy in front of his mother. But, behind it he made many misbehavior such as stole his mother money. That statement can be seen in the following quotation;

Sometimes we were given a krone so that we could go to the sweet shop and choose our own Saturday treat. Of course, this was far better than the usual mix of peanuts, raisins and alphabet biscuits. A krone would buy us ten mini chocolate bars, but with ten ore you could also get one jelly baby or two salt pastilles or one piece of chewing-gum or two five-ore chocolates or four fruit pastilles. So, for a full krone you could buy three mini chocolate bars, two jelly babies, two salt pastilles, one piece of chewing-gum, four five-ore chocolates and four fruit pastilles. Or you could buy a 25-ore bar of chocolate, a 25-ore sherbet lemon and, for example, two mini chocolate bars, two jelly babies and a piece of chewing gum. I was good at making my money go a long way. Sometimes I would also filch small change from my mother's coat pocket, when she was getting ready in the bathroom, or having an after-dinner nap, or late in the evening when she was sitting listening to La Boheme. Taking a small coin or two didn't give me a bad conscience, because I only did it when I hadn't used the phone for days. Four phone calls cost one krone - I was already a very businesslike little person. But for my mother's sake I was careful to avoid any jingling of keys or coins when I stuck my hand into her coat pocket. Metre Man often stood watching me, but he wouldn't tell. An extra krone or 50 ore made selecting the Saturday sweets much easier (Chapter I. Page: 44-45).

Based on the text, it explained that Petter often stolen his mother money. It showed by Petter's clever when he took his mother's money in her pocket. Steal is one of criminality action, although the money that stole is his mother money. But, this action still called steal and it is a crime.

Petter became like this after he experienced with traumatic events. He stole his mother money because his mother limited his time to used phone. So, as the indemnification, he took his mother money to buy some candies that he wanted. Other criminality that Petter done can be seen in the following quotations;

I knew I'd shown him a brilliant idea for a novel, but I took no pleasure in being praised, not by such a young and inexperienced author anyway. That wasn't why I'd shown him my notes. 'If you pay for the wine, I'll give you those notes,' I said. He just gawped. 'You're an author, after all,' I pointed out. 'I promise never to say where you got the idea from, but you must pay for the wine and give me fifty kroner.' So he refunded me the money I'd laid out on the wine, and a hundred kroner on top. At Club 7 you had to pay for a bottle of wine before it was opened. Just as I was taking the money, I saw Metre Man on the premises. He was strutting irritably amongst the café tables, then he suddenly turned towards our table and shook his bamboo cane at me (Chapter II. Page: 63).

Based on the statement, the situation showed that Petter tried to sell his work to a junior writer. Petter knew that his work was great and can make writer who got his works will became famous. This business transaction is an illegal transaction. Selling somethings like copyright is legal but it is not the right way to used it as a job. Everythings which is bad has the bad effect, and these transactions will have bad effect for Petter and also for his customers.

In Aurlandsdalen I stood for a long time in front of a large pothole called 'Little Hell', and it was here it struck me for the first time that all those ideas of mine might actually provide me with a living after all. I was in possession of a commodity with which certain people weren't overendowed. I wasn't vain and had no wish to be famous, but I was short of money and I didn't plan on getting a summer job. Nor would I have anything to live on after 15 September. My father had made it crystal clear that after that date

the tap would be turned firmly off. But, as he said, I would probably go on to study, and every student got a student loan. What my father didn't realise was that I couldn't possibly live on such a thing anyway. My female visitors alone broke any budget that the State Educational Loan Fund might advance. In addition, if I was short of money my freedom of movement was curtailed. This was an idea I didn't like at all (Chapter II. Page: 64).

Based on the main character statement, Petter found the idea to selling his idea was happened in Aurlandsdalen. The situation showed that Petter has to sell his ideas for his daily need. He did not have any job and he did not benefolent fund from his father again. So, escaping from this situation is with selling his ideas to the writer. And finally these selling activities become job for Petter. It can be seen in the following quotation;

On the very day Maria left for Stockholm, I went into town with some of my work. It was a collection of twenty aphorisms. I wanted to test the market, and I wanted to try out my own sales pitch. My idea was to trade the aphorisms one by one: a beer for each, for example. I have to admit the aphorisms were good, very good indeed. So I was willing to swap an exceptionally elegant aphorism for half a litre of beer – and thereafter evermore to forget that I had penned it. It was largely a question of finding the right person, and that was dependent on my ability to strike up a discreet conversation. Now I had a pressing motive: I'd used up my last few kroner on Maria and had no money to go out drinking (Chapter III. Page: 101).

From the statement above, the situation showed that Petter was clever in getting the customers interest with his idea. He sold his works to buy drinks. These transaction are bad thinks, what was Petter done also made his writer customers dependent on his works to Petter and make all of them just rely on what Petter have. It can be seen in the following quotation;

Making people dependent on me gave me no pleasure, but it was the way I made my living. I lived by hooking fish with my bait. I

wasn't selling hash or acid, nor yet cheap cigarettes or smuggled booze. It was imagination, harmless imagination. But it was the key to urban esteem, the key to something as complex as a post-modern identity (Chapter III. Page: 115).

Based on the main character statement, the situation showed that Petter did not like his condition when his writer customer depend on him self. The writers become depend on Petter, they want more great ideas to make a novel, and they also need the opinion from him. This condition made Petter felt uncomfortable, but he cannot do anything because he realized that is the risk of this job and he has to accept it.

### **3.2.2 Easily to Surrender**

The next effects that told in the novel are the main character Petter become easily to surrender. Traumatic people will easy to give up more than other people. They did not have motivation in their life. The traumatic events that they accepted in childhood make them lost their motivation to continue their life. Commonly people who has experience the traumatic events cannot done everything that they make. This condition also happened in the main character Petter. It can be seen in the following quotations;

Even if I'd mastered the mental inertia for writing a novel, I wouldn't have bothered to do it. I should have lacked the motivation to write the book once the idea had been born and had taken its place in notebook or ringbinder. The most important thing for me was to gather and earmark the greatest number of ideas, or what I later called subjects and synopses. Perhaps I may be compared to a hunter who loves hunting rare game, but who doesn't necessarily want to take part in cutting up and cooking the carcass, and subsequently, eating the meat. He could be a vegetarian. There's no contradiction in being a crack shot and a vegetarian at the same time - for dietary reasons, for instance.

Similarly, there are many sports fishermen who don't like fish. But they still spend hours casting their lines and if they get a big fish, immediately give it away to friends or some chance passer-by (Chapter I. Page: 51).

Based on the statement above, it told that the main character Petter can make a novel. He can write a novel but he did not want to write a novel. He lost his motivation when he started to wrote a novel. After he has idea and he want to write it, he will lose the motivation and cannot develop his idea. The condition happened because the trauma that Petter has when he was childhood. The trauma can be seen in these quotations;

It was a long time before my mother let me out of the bathroom. First she had her dinner, drank her coffee and listened to the first two acts of La Boheme. She said I'd better start getting ready for bed. I did exactly as I was told, but I didn't utter a word. I didn't talk to my mother for several days, but I did everything she told me. Finally, she had to coax me to start talking again. I said I'd never write on the wall again nor, I declared, on paper either, not even loo paper. I was very resolute and in a way I kept my promise. After this episode my mother was never allowed to see anything I'd written, not so much as a syllable. She couldn't look at my homework either. This was sometimes brought up with my teachers, but they agreed with me. I was so good at doing my homework on my own, they said, that it wasn't necessary for mother to see my books. Quite right too (Chapter IV. Page: 175-176).

I wouldn't go so far as to say that this event was what put me off being a writer, but it was certainly what made me stop drawing. There was little point in drawing when I had no one to show my drawings to. I think I can remember being struck once by the impossibility of checking whether mother would be able to read what I'd written if I ever published a book that had thousands of copies printed. But I was never going to expose myself like that. I'd exposed myself in my mother's bedroom, that was the writing on the wall. Mother would never get the chance to stroll into a bookshop and buy a book with my name on it (Chapter IV. Page: 176).

Based on the main character statement, the reason why Petter cannot write a novel is caused by his childhood trauma in writing. He forced himself to do writing activities, but he cannot because he has many ideas and stories that he has to write. He wrote his idea but he never can make it perfect. He never showed his handwriting after the traumatic event happened to him. He also stopped drawing because of the traumatic events. He never wants to publish his story and idea because he thinks that although his works are great but nobody will appreciate it just like his mother. And finally, it makes Petter lose his pride of himself. It can be seen in the following quotation;

Unfortunately, I'm congenitally bereft of vanity myself. It must be dull for the people about me, but it's something I've had to learn to live with. I would never have permitted myself to pull out all the stops. This is doubtless a mean attitude to life, I admit as much, but I've never allowed myself to dance to another's tune. I'm not denying I'm clever, but I couldn't have stood the thought of someone telling me so (Chapter I. Page: 53).

Based on the statement above, the main character Petter lost his pride in himself. He is a person who never works hard for everything, he just thinks how to get money. Selling his work is one of the actions that made him lose his pride. He can't publish his work because of the trauma that he has, and finally it makes him sell it to another writer. Petter lost his passion in life since his mother died. It can be seen in the following quotation;

In the weeks following my mother's death I remember thinking: mother can't see me any more. Who will see me now? (Chapter I. Page: 55-56).

Based on the statement, Petter loves his mother so much. After his mother died, Petter lost his passion in his life. He thinks that his mother is the one who watched him. When she died, Petter thinks that no one watch him again. The situation showed that Petter was surrender in his life after his mother was died. It can be seen in the following quotation;

I felt stupid. I felt tired. I'd been tired since mother died (Chapter IV. Page: 170).

Based on the statement above, Petter felt tired with his life. After his mother leaving him forever, he felt that he to tire to faced his life again. It is proved that the main character was surrender to continue his life after his mother died.

### **3.2.3 Not Confident**

Confident appeared when people felt that they can do everything and believe in them selves more than everything. If people did not believe on him/her self it called not confident. Usually it happens when the appearance of him/her self make them embarrassed or they do something that they cannot do properly. This condition also told in the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* through the main character Petter as the effect of childhood trauma. It can be seen in the following quotations;

Once, one of the girls began flicking through one of my binders. She'd taken it off the shelf in my work-room and began reading it aloud. She didn't get invited to spend the night, omelettes and lager was enough. From then on I kept all the binders and indexes securely locked in two solid cupboards beneath the bookshelves in the livingroom (Chapter II. Page: 62).



Based on the text, the situation showed that the main character Petter did not like if any person saw his writing. He hated it and keep it in the save place, so nobody can read it again. What was Petter done showed that he not confident with his writing which is read loudly by a girl that he invited in his house. It caused his traumatic event that happened when he was childhood. He did not want to show his writing to his mother and also to people he did not want to see or read it.

I gave him a quick lecture. I made him understand once and for all that I was serious about not becoming a writer. He grasped that I was the victim of some rare kind of bashfulness. I told him I couldn't bear the thought of living in the public gaze, that I felt happier in the wings, that I would never exchange my anonymity for money. I went on to predicate this on a more contemporary political ideal as well. 'I've come to the conclusion that it isn't right to stand out,' I said. 'Why should an articulate elite raise their heads above the masses? Isn't it better for everyone to have a collective working spirit?' I spoke of the rank and file and of the grass roots, and maybe I used the term 'on the shop floor', which was then a very resonant expression, a really forceful idiom. I also mentioned medieval artistic anonymity. 'Nobody knows who wrote some of the old Norse myths,' I said. 'And in the end, Johannes, does it really matter?' (Chapter III. Page: 104).

Based on the main character statement, the situation told that Petter really did not want to become a writer. He cannot imagine if he became a writer. He felt not confident to accept an approbation and apploused from media or society. He thinks that he is not the right man who can accept all of those rewards. It also can be seen in the following quotation;

I wielded considerable power in such company, and that was fine by me. I could see nothing wrong in feeling powerful. Power doesn't have to be abused, and I was a good example of that. I had shared my own power with others. I'd always been excessively well endowed with imagination, so much so that I'd even begun to

organise a major power distribution. Bold it may have been, brazen too, but principally it was generous. As far as the media were concerned it was Berit who had power and I who was weak. If I'd been longing for a spot in the media limelight I would have been a self-sacrificing person. But I've never wanted a place in the public eye (Chapter III. Page: 113-114).

From the statement above, Petter did not believe in himself. He selling his work to other writer for gets money from them. But he never wants to be a writer. He cannot to be a writer because he felt not confident to get attention from other people. In his childhood, he never received any attention from society and also he has less attention from his parents. It makes Petter become not confident to become a hogged in society.

#### **3.2.4 Cannot Control Himself**

From the analysis before, the researcher talk about the symptom of trauma. One of the symptom is that traumatic people has trouble in sleep, concentration, and other. That symptom has effects that traumatic people cannot control their self to do what they want to do. This condition also told in the main character. It can be seen in the following quotations;

I no longer dreamt of the little man with the cane, though I wouldn't have minded meeting him in a sleeping dream. It would have been far preferable to dream about him than have him roaming around the flat the whole time (Chapter II. Page: 66).

Based on the text, the little man is Petter's imagination. Petter is a boy that has over imagination. He cannot control his imaginations; he can see the little man which is from his imagination. He looked the little man always following him in the real life and it is very disturbed his life. And sometimes,

it makes Petter scared to seeing him in the real life. The othe lose control of Petter imagination can be seen in the following quotation;

Such dialogues could soon run to dozens of sheets of A4 paper, but it always felt good to get them out of my head. And yet, no sooner had I transferred them to paper, than I was full of voices again and had to relieve myself once more (Chapter II. Page: 68).

Based on the main character statement, the situation showed Petter cannot control his imagination. Although he has wrote all of idea from his head, but after wrote it, the other idea still come again and make Petter's brain full with idea again. This situation showed that the man character cannot control him to writing, although he did not want to writing. The condition becomes more serious in the following quotation;

Occasionally I would bathe my brain in alcohol and, when I did, the spirit would flow back out again as stories; it was as if the liquid evaporated and got distilled as pure intellect. Though alcohol had a very stimulating effect on my imagination, it also dampened my angst about it too. It both primed the engine within me and gave me strength to endure its workings. I might have a shoal of thoughts in my head, but after a few drinks I was man enough to corner them all (Chapter II. Page: 68).

From the statement, the situation showed that Petter was suffered with his over imagination. He felt forced with all of idea that always appeared in his brain. The way to relax his body and brain is drink alcohol. He thinks that drink alcohol will reduce the sufferd that he felt. But, it becomes more serious problem when he drinks. He can let himself to write freely but he becomes a drunkard in the same time. It is proved on the following quotation;

Perhaps one driving force behind my imagination and my periodic drinking was that thing I was always trying to forget, but which I

couldn't really remember either. Why did I expend so much energy forgetting something that I couldn't even recollect? (Chapter II. Page: 69).

Based on the statement above, the statement told that Petter enjoyed his self became a drunkard and his over imagination that always forced him to write. He felt that all of the imagination that come to himself it cause of he want to forget something that he was forget. Become a drunkard also purposed to forget that think. What actually Petter wanted to forget is his traumatic event that happened in his childhood. To forget that traumatic event, his imagination become over and he cannot control it until he became a drunkard.

### **3.2.5 Irresponsibility**

The next effect that appeared in the analysis is irresponsibility. The researcher will analyze this part by interpretation the data collections that are related with the effect. A trauma effect has different in one people and other people. Although they have same trauma but the effect that appeared are different. In the novel *The Ringmaster's Daughter* the main character showing the effect that is he became an irresponsibility people. It can be seen in the following quotations;

Maria wanted to have a child by me. She said I was the only man she could contemplate as a father to her child, she'd known that since we first met at Ullevålseter, but she couldn't tie herself to me. She asked me to make her pregnant. She asked me to inseminate her (Chapter II. Page: 87).

Based on the statement, the main character Petter felt happy with Marias decision that he has not to take responsibility to the baby that he has

with Maria. From the symptom discussion, the researcher found that Petter was lost his feeling to loves each other. He cannot imagine if he has a baby and he has to hug or give attention to her baby. He was afraid to take the responsibility because he cannot repay the positive feeling just like other people done. It can be seen in the following quotation;

Giving a woman a child that wasn't to be mine suited me perfectly. I'd always liked spreading myself, emptying myself, but I'd never been much interested in what I might call copyright. I'd never had any need to be applauded for what I did or initiated, not even when I was little. I received no ovation for the taxis I ordered. Ordering taxis had been a wonderful idea, but no one had thanked me for it afterwards (Chapter II. Page: 88).

Based on the statement, the main character Petter feels great with the situation above. He does not felt sad although he cannot see his child or become a family with them (Maria and Beate). The trauma made Petter cannot refuse Maria decision because he was trauma with family. He afraid if his family with Maria will destroys just like his own family before.

### **3.2.6 Regret**

Traumatic event usually leaved a regret feeling. Commonly, traumatic people will regreted the traumatic event that happened to them. The main character Petter also felt regret for all that was happened and he was done in his life. It can be seen in the following quotations;

As soon as I noticed Luigi at the adjacent café, I began thinking about my mother. She would have loved sitting in Mario's box at La Scala, she would have behaved like a queen. But I'd sat in the box alone that evening. If my mother had lived perhaps Writers' Aid wouldn't have existed, and presumably then I'd never have met Mario, either. If my mother had lived just a bit longer, everything

would have been different, and perhaps Maria and I would never have met (Chapter IV. Page: 160).

Based on the main character statement, the situation told that Petter was regreted for all his deeds. His regret showed with he want to back to his past and imagine if his mother still alive. He thinks if his mother still alive, he would not become writers' aid and he would not meet with Maria. So, he will never face bad situation when he live was in danger. Petter also regreted his childhood, it can be seen in the following quotations;

All I want is to be a human being. I just want to look at the birds and the trees and hear the children laugh. I want to be part of the world, put all fantasy behind me and just be part of it. First I must ask permission to be something as commonplace as a father to my own daughter. Perhaps she'll see no alternative but to break off all contact with me. I wouldn't find that hard to understand. I'm guilty, but isn't there a slight difference between subjective and objective guilt? What I did to 'Poppet' was careless, but it wasn't wilful (Chapter V. Page: 224-225).

Based on the statement, the main character Petter wants to be common people without special imagination. He regreted his childhood that cannot he enjoyed it. When he was child, Petter like to be alone, he just saw his friends playing. Petter just want to be a common children and playing with his friends. He regreted all that was happened to him and all that he has done in his life,

### **3.2.7 Become improper**

Human cannot escape from improper every human has ever experience with indiscretion. But, traumatic people more often doing indiscretion when do something than a normal people.

People who has trauma will trapped in their own trauma. They cannot make a plan for him/her self in the future. They cannot imagine what will they to be in the future or they did not have any aspire. They can see to behind and others direction on him/her life, but they can see through ahead. This situation told in the main character statement. It can be seen in the following quotation;

I'm certain that hearsay about the cassettes has saved my skin for a couple of years now. Supplemented by these jottings, the little miracles will have even greater value. I don't mean to imply that my confessions, or the cassettes, will be any guarantee of safe conduct. I imagine I'll travel on to South America, or somewhere in the East. Just now I find thoughts of a Pacific island alluring. I'm insular anyway, I've always been insular. To me there's something more pathetic about being isolated in a big city than on a small island in the Pacific (Page: 11).

Based on the main character statement, it told that Petter has short though. He cannot think for his future, so he improper in doing his secreat job. Although he thinks that he was doing a perfect job, but all of his effort destroyed because of his own fault. This condition also explained in the following quotation;

Now we'd be able to meet often in the days to come. That alone was a great inducement. I've never found it easy to look more than a few days into the future. I've looked backwards and to the sides, but I've never taken much account of the days to come. I told Maria that I accepted her conditions. It would be an honour to make her pregnant, I said. It would give me such enormous pleasure. We had a long laugh at that. We guffawed. We got randier and randier (Chapter II. Page: 89-99).

From the text above, Petter know that he can plan anything for his future. He just can saw his past but cannot saw his future. He was done

engagement with Maria without thinking about the future and its make him being improper. It happened because Petter cannot see or plan what will happen in his future. From those quotations, it proved that traumatic people always shadowing by his trauma. So, they cannot see or plan about their future.

Petter has a good memory, but because his trauma he do something improper and make his life in danger. It can be seen in the following quotations;

I remembered clearly that Maria and I had been together on the campus, it was at the time we were trying to conceive a child. We had gone out to the communal kitchen and fried some bacon and eggs before mooching back into her bed-sit and settling down on the sofa-bed again. It was then that I told Maria the story of the triple murder post-mortem. I made the story up then and there, scribbling down a few rough notes when I got home, but I hadn't given it another thought until I'd pulled it out for Robert years later. Then I'd given the story a Flemish setting because his mother was a Flemming (Chapter IV. Page: 169).

According to the statement, the main character Petter was improper in giving the story in a writer. He forgot that he ever told the story about murder to his girl-friend, but he gave the story to a writer names Robert. Petter's action make himself in danger because there are two novels that published in the same years has same story and idea and it makes Petter's effort on his job to selling his idea become destroyed because his own fault. It also can be seen in the following quotations;

He didn't know how his words rankled. I'd always exercised the greatest care to ensure that duplicates never occurred. The only person who'd had any sort of privileged position was Maria, but



that was almost thirty years ago, and long before Writers' Aid had got going. We hadn't spoken for twenty-six years, and now, suddenly, she'd begun to stir. Obviously I had to make contact with her at once, it was quite unavoidable now. But then something struck me, something I hadn't realised before: I'd never asked Maria her surname. It may sound odd, but we'd only known each other for a few months, and surnames weren't much used in the seventies. The door of her bed-sit on the campus had sported a ceramic tile with the name MARIA which she'd painted on it in large, red letters. As soon as the idea of pregnancy was mooted, she must have consciously withheld both her address and surname. I only had Maria's own word for the fact that she'd taken a job as a curator in one of the Stockholm museums. I mused at how small the world is, and yet how large a haystack when you're looking for a needle (Chapter IV. Page: 169-170).

Based on the main character statement, the situation showed that he was confused because of the fold writing. Petters always do everything carefully in his works. But he was done something that indiscretion and make his life in danger. He was though that Maria is the arsonist of the fold writing. He want to search Maria, but he did not know the information where is Maria. He did not suspect that Maria would betrayal him.

It was a short game, far too short. I was pinned in a corner by the black queen and my game is lost. I'm guilty, not wilfully, but through gross negligence. I'm ashamed. That's the answer, I'm ashamed. And I – who have always pointed out that shame is no longer an element in people's lives – I go off and commit the most outrageous misdeed that any man can be guilty of (Chapter V. Page: 232).

Based on the main character statement, the situation showed that Petter was realized all of his fount. He was done a big indiscretion in his life. He was shame with all of his fount. And he became a murder target because of his self inflicted.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

*The Ringmaster's Daughter* (2015) written by Jostein Gaarder, it represent the symptoms and the effects of childhood trauma that told through the main character. The researcher try to exposed the symptoms and effects based on the researcher intrepertation by focusing on the fictional devices such as: character, setting, and conflicts. In this novel the main character was a man named Petter, he has experienced with traumatic events in his childhood. After he get trauma, he want to forget it by pressed it in the unconscious mind. But he could not, his childhood trauma still axis in his preconscious mind (available memory). The childhood trauma made him get the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symtoms, for example: re-experiencing his trauma event. He always remembered the traumatic event that happened to him. The other symptoms also told in the novel, there are avoidance and arousal.

The first symtoms is re-experiencing, these symptoms made the traumatic people remember the traumatic events and have nightmare when they sleep. It told in the main character through the statements that he still remembered the traumatic events although he was in adulthood. And he also suffered with his imagination that always comes to him. The second symptoms is avoidance, the symptoms made him avoid everythings that related with his traumatic event, he

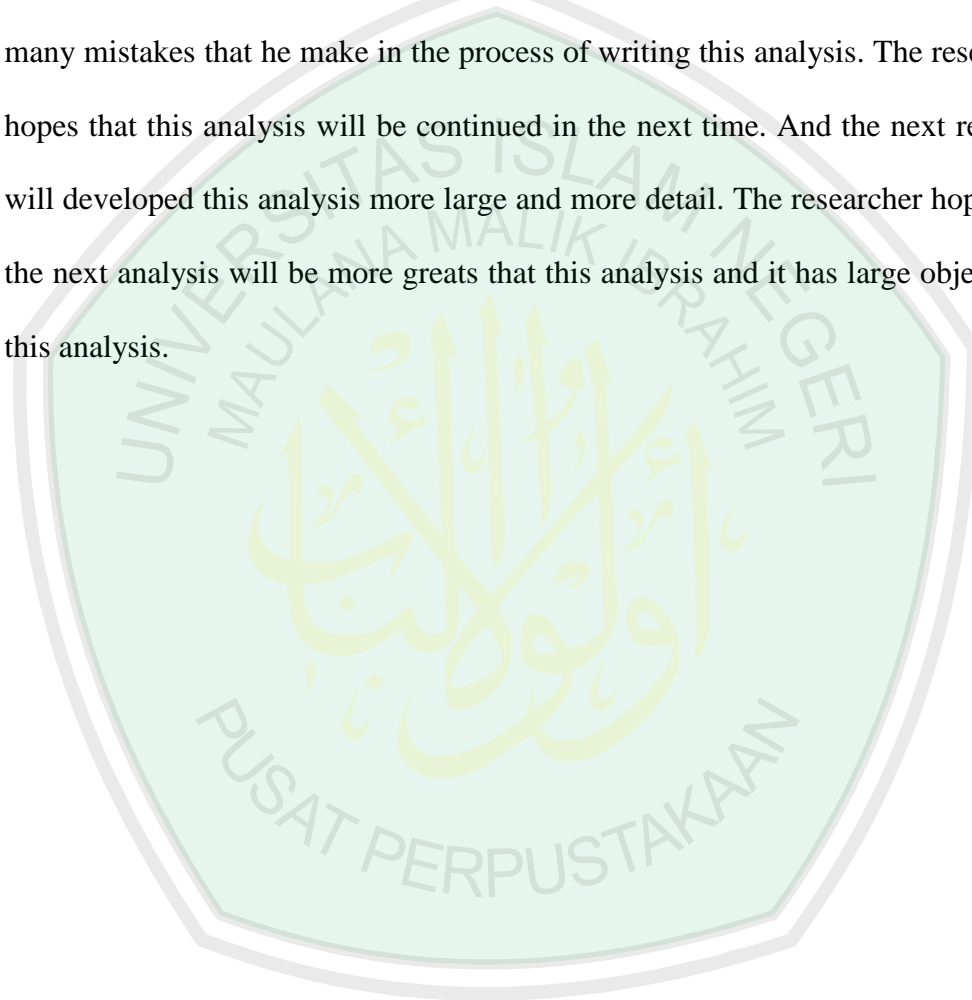
become insensibl, and he isolate himself from society. Those symptoms told in the main character Petter, he always forced himself from remembering his traumatic event. He become insensible and cannot repay a positive feeling that other people gave to him. And he also isolated himself from society and likes to be alone. The third is arousal, this symptom made Petter has many trouble in sleep, concentration, extreme scared, enxiety, sad, and heart throbbled.

The second analysis is about the effect of childhood trauma. The researcher found seven effects that told in the main character. Those effects are: doing criminality, easy to surrender, not confidance, cannot control his self, irresponsible, regret, and become improper. Those effects showed in the novel trough what has the main character do in the novel. The main character has done crimes after he get trauma such as; steal, liar, and others. He also cannot controlled his imajination because he want to forced his traumatic event memories to disappeared from his head, but the effect is his imajination become over and he also become a drunkard. But Petter regreted his foul and he want to become a common human, although his regret was late.

Through this novel, it is clear that childhood trauma can made people has psychological illness such as; Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and it clear that trauma brings some effects to the traumatic people. From this analysis has combined the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and unconscious mind theory. Both of the theories are has relation in explained the trauma condition that appeared in the main character.

## **B. Suggestion**

After wrote this analysis, the researcher hope that this research will be usefull for Indonesian reader of this novel. The researcher also hopes that this research will be usefull for all the reader of this analysis, although they are students, teachers, parents, men, or women. The researcher knows that there are many mistakes that he make in the process of writing this analysis. The researcher hopes that this analysis will be continued in the next time. And the next research will developed this analysis more large and more detail. The researcher hopes that the next analysis will be more greats that this analysis and it has large object than this analysis.



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## APPENDIX 1: CURRICULUM VITAE

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**APPENDIX 2: THE EVIDENCES OF CONSULTATION**



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**THE EVIDENCES OF CONSULTATION**

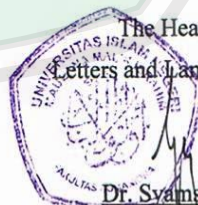
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**Thesis Title** : *Petter's Childhood Trauma in Jostein Gaarder's The Ringmaster's Daughter*  
**Advisor** : Dra. Andarwati, M.A

No	Date	Material	Signatures of Advisor
1.	April 18, 2016	Consultation of Chapter I	1.
2.	Mei 4, 2016	Consultation of Chapter II	2.
3.	Mei 23, 2016	Consultation of Chapter III	3.
4.	June 03, 2016	Consultation of Chapter IV	4.
5.	June 06, 2016	Revision of Chapter I	5.
6.	June 09, 2016	Revision of Chapter II	6.
7.	June 14, 2016	Revision of Chapter III	7.
8.	June 20, 2016	Revision of Chapter IV	8.

Malang, June 20, 2016

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Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum

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