

POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD) AS REFLECTED IN TONI MORRISON'S *BELOVED*

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Received: 28 Oktober 2024
Accepted: 14 November 2024
Published: 19 November 2024

Abstract : The aim of this research is to analyze the post-traumatic stress disorder experienced by the main character Sethe in the novel *Beloved*. Sethe experienced bad experiences in her past as a slave which ultimately monologues in the novel. This research is qualitative methods. The research analysis the novel the researcher use Sigmund Freud's theory. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in a *Beloved* theory in the novel *Beloved*. The results of the research shows the presence, of anxiety, learned helplessness, horror, memories, and nightmares from post-traumatic stress disorder. The first is anxiety she felt that it was very dangerous out there. The anxiety that Sethe feels is because Sethe is not does not allow her daughter Denver to leave the house. Second, the feeling of helplessness experienced by Sethe, began when Sethe felt lonely, after losing her husband, mother, mother-in-law. The first horror experienced occurred when Buglar when he saw suddenly experienced by Sethe and her children were numerous, their house even shook itself, even trough there was no earthquake. Apart from that, Sethe also felt like she facing the incident again, thinking about memories, starting when Sethe answered a question from Paul D about what happened next when she tried to escape from the dirt. Sethe said was received harassment from the schoolteacher's nephew and violence from the schoolteacher. For the second time, Sethe felt like she was facing the incident she experienced again. The nightmares begin when flashbacks from her past continue to haunt Sethe. Sethe's bad experience made her trapped by traumatic thoughts in her past.

Keywords: *Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Toni Morrison, Beloved, Black & White*

INTRODUCTION

When humans experience problems, humans often cannot their emotions properly. Humans often protect themselves by forgetting their own emotions, even imagining the event never happened (Hayati,2021). By avoiding feelings of discomfort anxiety, because remembering the problems that occurred, as a form of self-defense from the pain that has been felt. Every problem experienced by humans is different and humans never even expect to experience a problem, which causes trauma which ultimately affects their life in the future. For example in this novel, the main character is victim of violence and abuse from the slavery she experienced. She must struggle to differentiate between the past and the future, because events in the past destroyed her present, so this prevents her from living her life in the present.

In this novel, the researcher will raise the issue of psychological trauma, namely post-traumatic stress disorder, which is experienced by Sethe in the novel *Beloved* by Toni Morrison. This problem is very interesting, because even though society has experienced many changes, even though techological advances are increasingly sophisticated, the problem of psychological pain after killing her daughter. Moreover, she is also victim of violence and sexual harassment from the men at Sweet Home. Throughout the novel, Sethe is held back by memories of her past, which ultimately destroy her present. She experienced a traumatic situation, where she was held back by the memory of her dead child. This makes Sethe trapped by past events and struggling to get rid of them.

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is an all to common psychopathological consequence of exposure to traumatic events. The characteristic of PTSD can be seen fromm the presence of intense, distressing, and avoidant reactions with fear reminders of the triggering event, changes in mood and cognition, a prevasivee sense of threat, sleep distrubances, and excessive vigilance (Dan L. Longo, M.D., 2017). Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), sufferes will experience common symptoms, namely remembering frightening events in the past, which will make the suffer very

disturbed. Not only that, PTSD sufferers will also choose to avoid society, because by doing things that way, she will feel safer.

According to (Erlin & Sari, 2020) in (Aprily et al., 2022) PTSD is a mental disorder/post-traumatic stress (PTSD) that appears after someone experiences a traumatic event, such as sexual violence, war accidents, or other events that can endanger life they. PTSD causes symptoms such as nightmares and sad memories of the trauma.

Post-traumatic stress disorder is a type of trauma that occurs because of the past in life. According to American Psychological Association (1994) in (Nurdayana & Saraswati, 2020) revealed that post-traumatic stress disorder is a trauma in a mental condition that often experiences panic as a result of traumatic experiences that have in the past by someone.

When a person has a trauma, they may show abnormal behaviour. This is because a person is experiencing an event that is so severe that it is difficult to forget and interfere with their mental health, which can interrupt their activity. If a person experiences a trauma, they should get professional treatment, such as psychological counselling, which is expected to help them improve their mental well-being and help them recover (Nihayah, Latifah, Nafisa, 2022).

Trauma is associated with overall poor health, which includes post-traumatic stress, depression, anxiety, and emotional dysregulation. Trauma that continues to be embed in the subconscious, something losing can result in a psychological burden that is quite heavy and continues until the person is an adult, and this can affect her psychological (Hayati, 2021).

Trauma is a condition that occurs to a person as a result of an adverse event that is experienced by her. When someone experiences trauma, that person will feel psychologically tormented because of memories of the events that resulted in the trauma. Not only is there one event that can cause psychological trauma, but there are many events that can even a person's life.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

According to Mukhtar (2013: 10) in Kolanus, D., Ollie, S., & Rorimpandey, R. (2023) the qualitative descriptive method is a technique used by researchers to discover knowledge or rediscover theories. This research uses a descriptive qualitative design, mainly using case studies. Where researchers conduct research based on phenomena, specifically Quizizz, a learning platform used by English teachers to help students learn basic English vocabulary quickly and interestingly in elementary schools.

In this study, the researcher chose to use a literary- psychological approach to analyze of the post-traumatic stress disorder as reflected experienced by Sethe in Toni Morrison's *Beloved*. According to Endaswara in (Burniawan, 2022) literary psychological activity. In literary works, which are considered as psychological phenomena, authors would use their creativity and taste. In cases where the work is drama or prose, the characters will display psychological aspects.

Data Collection

In the process of collecting data support this research, research will use data collection techniques through reading novels repeatedly to better understand the entire storyline. And after that, from the results of reading the novel, the researcher will give a mark in the content of the novel that has a relationship with the topic of the research discussion, namely Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as reflected by the main character Sethe. Not only that, researcher will also collect additional information related to the topic of discussion to obtain contribution from several research journals, research articles, and an e-book.

Data Sources

The main source for this research is the novel *Beloved* by Toni Morrison. *Beloved* is a novel that tells the story of a female slave, named Sethe who escape

from Slavery. However, for years the Sethe has had to live in the shadow of a past that always haunts her, past has now destroyed her present.

Data Analysis

This research uses a psychological approach to analyze post-traumatic stress disorder. According to (Nurdayana & Saraswati, 2020), both psychology and literature have two different scientific disciplines, but the differences remain inseparable from the possibility of uniting psychology and literature in literature, because basically literature cannot far from the psychological elements in a literary work. Which is so rich in mental aspects in it.

This research was later be analyzed using Sigmund Freud's theory to determine the psychological components and their effects on character. Next, the data were be channeled through qualitative descriptive methods.

Sigmund Freud's Psychological system

Id

The id is the only component of personality that is present from birth and is completely unconscious, consisting of instinctive and primitive behaviour. Freud believed that id was the main component of personality. If we give it freedom, the id can lead to behaviour that is considered socially unacceptable and disruptive. Identify is very important for children because it allows them to ensure that their needs, such as eating and drinking, are met (Freud, Sigmund).

Ego

Freud claimed that ego mediates the demands of the id and superego, finding a realistic middle ground in society. The ego operates at all three levels of consciousness, and develops during the first three years of life (Freud, Sigmund).

Superego

1. This aspect of personality is the last to develop and emerges when the child is around five years old. This aspect contains the standars and ideals that we take from our caregivers and tries to suppress the id's urges and makes

the ego act idealistically, instead of realistically. Additionally, the superego functions on all three levels of consciousness (Freud, Sigmund).

FINDINGS

This research aims to reveal the trauma of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) experienced by the character Sethe in the novel *Beloved* by Toni Morrison, using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. The research will answer questions based on research questions related to this topic. Data collection started from reading novels repeatedly, to collect the data necessary for the purpose of this research.

According to Erlin & Sari in (Aprily et al., 2022) PTSD that appears after someone experiences a traumatic event, such as sexual violence, war, accidents, or other events that can endanger life they. PTSD causes symptoms such as nightmares and a sad memories of the trauma. Below is the data obtained based on post-traumatic stress disorder:

"No moving. No leaving. It's all right the way it is (Morrison 2008, p.12)."

Based on the data above, symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder were found. From the sentence above, Sethe was so afraid of her daughter Denver's life, Sethe did not allow her daughter to leave the house at all, and kept her daughter inside the house with her.

"Don't worry about her. She's a charmed child. From the beginning."

"Is that right?"

"Uh huh. Nothing bad can happen to her. Look at it. Everybody I knew dead or gone or dead and gone. Not her, when it got clear that I wasn't going to make it-which meant she wasn't going to make it expect to help. And when the schoolteacher found us and come busting in here with the law and a shotgun"

"Shoulteacher found you?"

"Took a while, but he did. Finally?

And he didn't take you back?"

"Oh no I was going back there. I don't care who found who. Any life but not that one. I went to jail instead. Denver was just a baby so she went right along with me. Rats bit everything in the there but her" (Morrison 2008, p.36)."

Based on the data above, it shows symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, which are found in the sentence Everybody I knew dead or gone or dead and gone. Not her, when it got clear that I wasn't going to make it-which meant she wasn't going to make it expect to help. And when the schoolteacher found us and come busting in here with the law and a shotgun. And this is caused by events in his very dark past.

"I don't care what she is. Grown don't mean nothing to a mother. A child is a child. They get bigger, order, but grown?" what's that supposed to mean? In my heart it don't mean a thing,"

"It means she has to take if she acts up. You can't protect her every minute. What's going to happen when you die?"

"Nothing! I'll protect her while I'm live and I'll protect her when I ain't"

"I well, I'm throng," he said. I quit."

"That's the point. The whole point. I'm not asking you to choose. Nobody would I thought you could-there was some space for me. (Morrison 2008, p.38).

The data above shows symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, which are found in the sentence I'll protect her while I'm live and I'll protect her when I ain't. In this sentence, anxiety about her daughter is increasing, Sethe is so worried about her daughter's life. She even said that her wanted to protect her daughter, even if she died. The trauma in Sethe's past really made Sethe a different person.

"Tucked into the well of his arm, Sethe recalled Paul D's face in the street when he asked her to have a baby from him. Although she laughed and took his hand, it had frightened her. She thought quickly of how good the sex would be if that is what he wanted, but mostly she was frightened by the thought of having a baby once more (Morrison 2008, p.112)."

The data above shows symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, which are found in the sentence Sethe recalled Paul D's face in the street when he asked her to have a baby from him. Although she laughed and took his hand, it had frightened her. In this sentence, Sethe feels afraid and anxious, when Paul D wants to have a baby with her. The feelings of anxiety that Sethe feels are caused by events in the past that she did that made her feel like she had failed as a mother.

"That She lived with 124 in helpless, apologetic resignation because she had no choice, that minus husband, sons, mother-in-law, she and her slow-witted daughter had to live there all alone making do (Morrison, 2008, p. 139)."

Based on the data above, it shows symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, which makes Sethe feel helpless because she has lost everyone she loves. And the only one left was Denver, the daughter of the person she so desperately wanted to protect. Because she does not want to lose the person she loves again.

"The grandmother, Baby Suggs, was died and the sons, Howard and Buglar, had run away by the time they were thirteen years old-as soon as merely looking in a mirror shattered it (that was the signal for Buglar); as soon as boy waited to see more; another kettleful of chickpeas smoking in a heap on the floor, soda crackers crumbled and strewn in a line next to the door still. Nor did they disturbed. No. Each one fled at once-the moment the house committed what was for him the one insult not to be borne or witnessed a second time (Morrison 2008, p.1)."

From the data above, it shows the horror experience experienced by Sethe, while she lived in the house. This also affects Sethe's already chaotic life, becoming even more chaotic. Due to interference from ghosts, in the house where she lives.

"Counting on the stillness of her own soul, she had forgotten the other one: the soul of her baby girl. Who would have thought that a little old baby could harbor so much rage? Rutting among the stones under the eyes of the engraver's son was not enough. Not only did she have to live out her years in a house palsied by the baby's fury at having its throat cut, but those ten minutes she spent pressed up against dawn-colored stone studded with star chips, her knees wide open as the grave, were longer than life, more alive more pulsating than the baby blood that soaked her fingers like oil (Morrison 2008, p. 3)"

The data above shows that the horror experiences experienced by Sethe continue to occur. Sethe never thought that a small baby could harbor so much anger and continue to disrupt Sethe's life, so that she couldn't feel the slightest bit of peace.

"Suspended between the nastiness of life or living it, let alone the fright of two creeping-off boys. Her past had been like her present-intolerable-and since she knew death was anything but forgetfulness, she used the little energy left her for pondering color (Morrison 2008, p.1)."

Based on the data above, it shows symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. Because in the sentence above, Sethe is stuck between the bad things about life or living it. Memories of her past destroy her life in the present. Because her life in the present is like her life in the past. And this makes Sethe ultimately trapped in memories of her past.

"I was talking about time. It's so hard for me to believe in it. Some things go. Pass on. Some things just stay. I used to think

it was rememory. You know. Some things you forget. Other things you never do. But it's not. Places, places are still there. If a house burns down, it's gone, but the place—the picture of it—stays, and not just in my rememory, but out there in the world. What I remember is a picture floating around out there outside my head. I mean, even if I don't think it, even if I idie, the picture of what I did, or knew or saw is still out there. Right in the place where it happened (Morrison, 2008, p. 30)."

From the data above, it shows symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. Because in the sentence above, Sethe is talking about time. At first, she could do not believe it. However, what she experienced was not only in her memories, but also in her world. Everything was spinning outside her head. Sethe's life is what makes her suffer so much. Because she had a nightmare, he arrived at the present.

DISCUSSION

Traumatic Events

Sethe Feeling of Anxiety

According to Steven Schwartz, S (2000: 139) in (Annisa, 2016) anxious, the Latin word which means constriction or strangulation, is the origin of anxiety. In contrast to fear, anxiety is characterized by worry about unexpected and somatic tension, such as rapid heartbeat sweating, and difficulty breathing. The anxiety experienced by Sethe can be seen in the data: "No moving. No leaving. It's all right the way it is (Morrison 2008, p.12).

Sethe forbade her daughter Denver from leaving the house, and told her daughter that everything would be fine. However, this made her daughter rebel, because she did not want to be trapped in the house, unable to interact at all with people outside their house, and no one even cause to the house. Sethe did this because she was worried about her daughter's safety. The destruction she experienced in the past continues to haunt her to the present, making Sethe feel anxious about her child's safety. For this reason, Sethe tries to keep her daughter at

home, because home is the only place she can protect her daughter from the dangers in the outside world. So the anxiety experienced by Sethe is one of the signs of post-traumatic stress disorder. The anxiety experienced by Sethe is caused by an incident in her past that makes her feel anxious when her daughter is far from her sight. Of course this is caused by trauma in her past. Her past was so bad, that she did not want her child to experience what she experienced too. Apart from that, there are also other anxiety from Sethe, the data of which can be seen in the following dialogue:

"Don't worry about her. She's a charmed child. From the beginning."

"Is that right?"

"Uh huh. Nothing bad can happen to her. Look at it. Everybody I knew dead or gone or dead and gone. Not her, when it got clear that I wasn't going to make it-which meant she wasn't going to make it expect to help. And when the schoolteacher found us and come busthing in here with the law and a shotgun"

"Shoulteacher found you?"

"Took a while, but he did. Finally?"

"And he didn't take you back?"

"Oh no I was going back there. I don't care who found who. Any life but not that one. I went to jail instead. Denver was just a baby so she went right along with me. Rats bit everything in the there but her"

(Morrison 2008, p.36).

From the dialogue above, we can see the negative impact caused by post-traumatic stress disorder. From what Sethe experienced in her past, negative thoughts nested in her brain. In her mind, there were only negative things that would happen, without thinking long first. From the dialogue above, it certainly clear that one of the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder is very attached to her mind. She felt excessive anxiety about her daughter Denver's life when her daughter was growing up. Because when she was experiencing difficulties in her life, there was also Denver who was still a baby at that time, who had to live with her prison. Even though

the incident had passed, the negative thoughts in Sethe's mind still could not disappear. Because for Sethe, the anxiety she felt was a sign that she was a mother who loved her daughter very much, and wanted to always protect her daughter from all dangers. This data can be seen in the following dialog:

"I don't care what she is. Grown don't mean nothing to a mother. A child is a child. They get bigger, order, but grown?" what's that supposed to mean? In my heart it don't mean a thing,"

"It means she has to take if she acts up. You can't protect her every minute. What's going to happen when you die?"

"Nothing! I'll protect her while I'm live and I'll protect her when I ain't"
"I well, I'm throng," he said. I quit."

"That's the point. The whole point. I'm not asking you to choose. Nobody would I thought you could-there was some space for me.
(Morrison 2008, p.38).

From the dialogue above, we can see another negative impact caused by post-traumatic stress disorder experienced by Sethe, namely she lost trust in others and felt that others would definitely betray her. In Sethe's mind, feelings of suspicion towards others have been embedded. And for that, because she loves her daughter so much, Sethe thinks that only she can protect her daughter. She cannot trust others, for the safety of her daughter, even when she is gone, Sethe says that she will still protect Denver. Sethe never wants Denver to experience a dark past like what she experienced before. Apart from that, there are also other anxiety past like what she experienced before. Apart from that, there are also other anxiety from Sethe, the data of which can be seen in the following dialogue:

Tucked into the well of his arm, Sethe recalled Paul D's face in the street when he asked her to have a baby from him. Although she laughed and took his hand, it had frightened her. She thought quickly of how good the sex would be if that is what he wanted, but mostly she was

frightened by the thought of having a baby once more (Morrison 2008, p.112).

From the sentence above, it can be seen that the impact of post-traumatic stress disorder causes behavior to avoid things that remind Sethe of her traumatic event, when Sethe remembered Paul D face, who wanted Sethe to have a baby with this man, a feeling of fear came over Sethe. It is not without reason that Sethe is afraid of having another baby, but the incident in her past, when she killed her baby daughter, by slitting her throat, still continues to haunt her to this day. Sethe had previously failed to this day. Sethe could not avoid feelings of fear and anxiety, because after all her children alive. Just because she did not want her children to be hurt by other people, she made the decision to kill her children, but only her baby daughter was killed at that time. From this reason, Sethe has absolutely no desire to have another baby, because that would only make her afraid.

Sethe Feeling of Learned Helplessness

According to Seligman, (1975) in (Ananda, 2019) learned helplessness is a condition caused by a person's inability to overcome repeated negative events if you feel that the action you are talking would result in the same thing, you may not want to do it. The helplessness experienced by Sethe can be seen in the following data:

That She lived with 124 in helpless, apologetic resignation because she had no choice, that minus husband, sons, mother-in-law, she and her slow-witted daughter had to live there all alone making do (Morrison, 2008, p. 139).

From the sentence above, it can be seen that the impact of post-traumatic stress disorder causes Sethe to feel left out, she feels alone and separated from people. Even though she needs support from the people around her, it can be seen that Sethe lives in helplessness in 124. Moreover, there is a feeling of regret because she has no choice other than her slow husband, son, mother-in-law, and daughter. She and her daughter had to live in there alone to earn a living. The helplessness experienced by Sethe makes Sethe not look less like a Sweet Home girl who is

obedient like Halle, shy and a workaholic like Halle. And this is supporting data that Sethe becomes a different woman she lives in helplessness; *"The Pricky, mean-eyed Sweet Home girl he knew as Halle;s girl was obedient (like Halle), shy (like Halle), and work-crazy (like Halle).* The influence of unpleasant events in the past has made Sethe a completely different woman, because her life up to the present has been haunted by the bad feelings of her past. Sethe's life was very depressed after losing her husband, mother, mother-in-law and children, which made Sethe become unreasonable. She lives in helplessness, after what happened in her life. Moreover, Sethe's emotional condition was unstable due to the influence of the very quiet situation at home, which made Sethe feel lonely, which ultimately affected her thoughts and feelings.

Sethe Experiences of Horror

According to The Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2004), in (Nurasiah, 2012) horror has three meanings, namely first the terrible horror, fear, and anxiety; secondly, great disgust; and third, something scary. Sethe's horror experiencing began when Baby Suggs, her mother-in-law died, and her two children, Howard and Buglar, ran away when they were 13 years old, after events experiencing by Sethe's children. The data ca be seen below:

The grandmother, Baby Suggs, was died and the sons, Howard and Buglar, had run away by the time they were thirteen years old-as soon as merely looking in a mirror shattered it (that was the signal for Buglar); as soon as boy waited to see more; another kettleful of chickpeas smoking in a heap on the floor, soda crackers crumbled and strewn in a line next to the door still. Nor did they disturbed. No. each one fled at once-the moment the house committed what was for him the one insult not to be borne or witnessed a second time (Morrison 2008, p.1).

From the sentence above, it can be clearly seen that the house occupied by Sethe and her children is haunted, so that her two sons even left Sethe and her

daughter Denver, because they could not stand the condition of the house like that. It was not just a few horror experiences that Sethe experienced when she lived that house, because there were many strange events that occurred. Her two sons also experienced the horror, for Buglar when he looked in the mirror, and for Howard when a small handprint appeared on the cake. The house seemed to do what the house wanted so people ran away. Apart from that, there was also a horror experienced by Sethe, the data of which can be seen below:

Counting on the stillness of her own soul, she had forgotten the other one: the soul of her baby girl. Who would have thought that a little old baby could harbor so much rage? Rutting among the stones under the eyes of the engraver's son was not enough. Not only did she have to live out her years in a house palsied by the baby's fury at having its throat cut, but those ten minutes she spent pressed up against dawn-colored stone studded with star chips, her knees wide open as the grave, were longer than life, more alive more pulsating than the baby blood that soaked her fingers like oil (Morrison 2008, p. 3)

From the sentence above, it can be seen that Sethe can only rely on the calm of her own soul, because she had no idea that an old little baby could hold so much anger. The baby's anger disrupted her life and that of people with her in the house where she lived from many years, after she escaped from slavery. As the years passed, Sethe had to enjoy her life in the house, which had been paralyzed by the anger of a baby whose throat was slit, until now.

The Victim Feels

Sethe felt like she was facing the incident again, through her memories

Post-traumatic experienced by Sethe, has a negative impact on Sethe's life. Because Sethe can not live her life as a normal person in general. Because the main cause is trauma from her past, which causes Sethe to be trapped in post-traumatic stress disorder, the negative impact of which is certainly very detrimental to her. Even Sethe did not realize that she returned to the bad memories of her past. Memories

that make her depressed, depressed, feel worthless, even avoid the environment around her. There are some data can be seen below that Sethe is trapped in memories in her past.

Suspended between the nastiness of life or living it, let alone the fright of two creeping-off boys. Her past had been like her present-intolerable-and since she knew death was anything but forgetfulness, she used the little energy left her for pondering color (Morrison 2008, p.1).

From the sentence above, it can be seen that the impact of post-traumatic stress disorder causes Sethe to experience depression with her life. She cannot live her life well because she is trapped with her thoughts that remain in the past. She has been caught between the ugliness of living and the dead, so that crept into her past, made Sethe continue to remember the bad memories of the Schoolteacher's two nephews, so that she felt that her present was like her past. Her past destroyed her present, Sethe knew that death alone would not make her forget everything, so she used her remaining energy to meditate on colors.

Sethe felt like she was facing the incident again, through her Nightmares

Another impact experienced by Sethe due to post-traumatic stress disorder is that her memory remains in the past. Sethe remains in her old memory, and continues to be trapped as if there is there is no way out for her. Her memory seems to not want present Sethe to forget what happened in the past. Because Sethe continues to feel as if she is experiencing incident after incident, which she experiences through her nightmares. The data can be seen below:

"I was talking about time. It's so hard for me to believe in it. Some things go. Pass on. Some things just stay. I used to think it was rememory. You know. Some things you forget. Other things you never do. But it's not. Places, places are still there. If a house burns down, it's gone, but the place—the picture of it—stays, and not just in my rememory, but out there in the world. What I remember is a picture floating around out there outside my head. I mean, even if I don't think

it, even if I die, the picture of what I did, or knew or saw is still out there. Right in the place where it happened (Morrison, 2008, p. 30).

From the data above, it can be seen that flashbacks of her past continue to haunt her to the present. Sethe's past becomes a nightmare, which exist not only in her memories but in her world as well. Memories from the past seemed to float outside her head, even when she was not thinking about it, even when she was dead, Sethe said that images of what she had done, or knew were still out there, more precisely at the scene where it happened. Sethe's life, trapped in her past, is what makes her suffer, because she cannot reconcile with her past, so as a result she has to experience nightmares until now.

CONCLUSION

Having conducted research the researcher comes into conclusion that Toni Morrison Beloved that character in Toni Morrison Beloved experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). There were 3 traumatic events experienced by Sethe; Sethe felt anxiety, Sethe felt helplessness, Sethe experienced horror. Sethe's feelings of anxiety began when she refused to start a new life with Paul D. Because of anxiety she felt during her life. Her life, event Sethe felt it was very Sethe feels is because Sethe does not allow her daughter Denver to leave the house. Second, the feeling of helplessness experienced by Sethe, began when Sethe felt lonely, after losing her husband, mother, mother-in-law. The first horror incidents experienced by Sethe and her children were numerous, their house even shook itself, even though there there no earthquake. Apart from that, Sethe also experienced 2 feels like was facing the incident again, thinking about her memories starting when Sethe answered a question from Paul D about what happened next when she tried to escape from the dirt. Sethe said she received harassment from the Schoolteacher. For the second time, Sethe felt like she was facing the incident she experienced again. The nightmares begin when flashbacks from her past continue to haunt Sethe. Sethe's

bad experience made her trapped by traumatic thoughts in her past, which ultimately destroyed her present.

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