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Abstract

Traumatic experiences are situations that can happen unpredictably, cannot be prevented, and victims are not prepared to deal with them. Literature, as a depiction of human existence, provides readers with a range of human responses to an overwhelming experience. Novels are among the literary works that primarily deal with entertainment and real-world issues. The aim of this research is to increase awareness for victims of trauma and mental illness. This research employs a qualitative approach with. Based on the analysis, the researcher finds traumatic experiences of Edward Prendick which are grouped into three parts, namely a.) Being stranded/drift away and lost, b.) Witnessing death/seeing dead body, c.) Meet scary creatures, being attacked and being terrorized.
Keywords: Traumatic experiences, psychology, novel

INTRODUCTION

Human life is full with intriguing issues that may be discussed. Some of these are traumatic experiences. Haufiku (2015) states that "traumatic experiences are part of the problem of the society in which people live." This indicates that everybody can encounter this incidence without exception. Traumatic experiences are situations that can happen to people and result in psychological trauma. Pillay (2008) in Haufiku (2015), states that "traumatic experiences have an influence that is either negative or positive for those directly exposed to the trauma." Traumatic Experience is also a bad and a stressful event which can cause the victims mind. Traumatic experience is a distressing event that can damaging minds (Maryadi, 2019).

In order to grasp what traumatic experiences are like, we can use literary works as objects. The relationship with literary works stems from the fact that

literary works are a reflection of human existence, which also has a variety of problems. Literature, as a portrayal of human existence, provides readers with a range of human responses to an overwhelming experience in the shape of an anxiety storyline, whether in fiction, film, or poetry (Sartika, 2020).

In this occasion, the researcher selects a novel-length literary work as the focus of this study. Novels are among the literary works that primarily deal with entertainment and real-world issues. Novels contain messages that are intended to be communicated via every element of the plot, in addition to being created for reading and amusement. As Maryadi (2019) said on her thesis, "the novel has the power in reflecting story from the real life and it brings the readers to involve him/herself toward the story."

The researcher employs HG Well's novel The Island of Doctor Moreau (1896) as the object of research in this study, which focuses on the traumatic experiences suffered by the main character, Edward Prendick. Herbert George Wells wrote The Island of Doctor Moreau in 1896. This novel is a science fiction work inspired by the year's hot topics concerning experimental animals. The researcher discovers data about this novel based on the journals found. Beginning with Charles Darwin, an English scientist and geologist who startled science in 1871 with his theory that humans are derived from apes. There were several illegal vivisections the next year. As a result, this story was a sort of protest against Charles Darwin's theories as well as illegal animal experimentation.

Concept Of Traumatic Experiences

Events that take place without human volition are considered traumatic experiences. A traumatic experience (event) is classified into three important elements, first, when the event happens is unpredicted, second, people experiencing the event are not ready to face it, third, they cannot prevent the event (Adesla, 2009) in (Suryana et al., 2020). According to the idea, traumatic experiences are divided into three fundamental elements, where traumatic experiences are unanticipated occurrences and predictable. Second, those who

have been through horrific circumstances are undoubtedly unprepared. Third, nothing can be done to avert the incident.

Similar to American Psychiatric Association (APA), traumatic experiences are events "outside the range of human experience" (Caruth, 1996). There are four levels of human experience according Lutus (2016) those are feeling, beliefs, facts, and ideas. Traumatic events extend beyond these four levels. Thus, traumatic situations give a unique and exceptional human experience, and the ensuing consequence transcends the ordinary level of experience.

RESEARCH METHOD

A qualitative approach is used in this research. A qualitative approach is a method for exploring and comprehending meaning in relation to human issues. . The research process includes developing questions and methods, data collection in the participant's environment, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher providing interpretations of the data's significance. This study used two types of data: 1) Primary data, the novel The Island of Doctor Moreau by H.G Wells served as the primary source for this research. 2) Secondary Data, researcher use secondary data from scientific articles, books, previous research, and websites.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Traumatic Experiences Of Edward Prendick In The Novel The Island Of Doctor Moreau By H.G Wells.

A. Being Stranded/Drift Away And Being Lost

Data 1

"I do not propose to add anything to what has already been written concerning the loss of the Lady Vain. As everyone knows, she collided with a derelict when ten days out from Callao."(Page 9)

Edward Prendick now narrates, explaining that he is one of four men assumed to have made it to a lifeboat when the Lady Vain sank, yet he claims that there were only three men; the fourth drowned attempting to join them. They drift for six days until they can no longer endure the hunger and thirst, and one of

them, Helmar, brings up the idea of cannibalism. Although the sailor agrees to hold a drawing for it, Prendick refuses until the morning of the seventh day. He eventually gives up, and the sailor reneges and wrestles Helmar. During the scuffle, the two of them tumble overboard.

According to this statement, Edward Prendick was involved in an accident aboard the ship Lady Vain while going from Callao. The researcher determined that this accident may be classified as a traumatic experience, particularly the part about being stranded due to human error. This incident is the root of all traumatic experiences, which will be examined more in the next section.

Data 2

"We drifted famishing, and, after our water had come to an end, tormented by an intolerable thirst, for eight days altogether." (Page 10)

According to this data, Edward was aboard a lifeboat that had just drifted out into the sea after an accident. He explained how terrifying it was to be on the lifeboats for days with such little food and water. On the fourth day, they ran out of water and began hallucinating. The hunger and thirst that tortured them made them weak and stumbled in resignation; all they did was gaze at each other and make signals with their eyes. Then, the researcher analyze this data is included into traumatic experiences particularly being drifted.

Data 3

"The dingey of the 'Lady Vain' had been towing behind; it was half full of water, had no oars, and was quite unvictualled. I refused to go aboard her, and flung myself full length on the deck. In the end, they swung me into her by 28 The Island of Doctor Moreau a rope (for they had no stern ladder), and then they cut me adrift. I drifted slowly from the schooner." (Page 33)

This was a huge setback to Edward. He was desperate since he was in poor health and had no food supplies, and the water in the lifeboat was always full. He couldn't move since he didn't have any oars. Until he finally cried and fought frantically, hitting the lifeboat. Based on this data, the researcher enter this data into being drifted.

Data 4

"I strode through the undergrowth that clothed the ridge behind the house, scarcely heeding whither I went; passed on through the shadow of a thick cluster of straight stemmed trees beyond it, and so presently found myself some way on

the other side of the ridge, and descending towards a streamlet that ran through a narrow valley." (Page 51)

The researcher discovered one of the stressful events, such as being lost, in data 4. According to the data, Edward moved away into the woods, not realizing he was next to the slope and down towards the river. Edward was unaware that he was in danger. He, too, was having difficulty finding his way back, so he continued wandering into the forest. Edward had an unexpected event in which he had to be in a perilous foreign country. He couldn't refute or prevent this from happening, therefore he had no choice but to accept his loss.

Data 5

"I walked eagerly, my mind confused with many things, and presently found myself in a level place among scattered trees." (Page 58)

Based on this information, Edward was simply confused by his thoughts about the strange events that had occurred since his arrival on this island. He continued thinking about it until he couldn't stop walking, landing him in a place full of scattered trees. This statement describes that Edward is in a basic level of frustration, he could not stop thinking for everything that happened recently in his life. This statement also shows the basic mind damage of being stranded/drifted and lost. Traumatic experiences can cause disturbance, especially to the victim's mind. As stated by Maryadi (2019), traumatic experience is a distressing event that can damage the mind.

Data 6

"I felt assured now that my tawny-faced antagonist was stalking me once more; and coupled with that was another unpleasant realisation, that I had lost my way." (Page 59)

The three data above shows Edward's statement saying that he entered an area he did not know before. At the time, Edward couldn't bear the circumstances in the house. He was enraged and determined to leave the madness for the time being. This, however, caused Edward to become lost in a dangerous woodland. Then, the researcher decides to put this data in a traumatic experiences in a part of

being lost. (Note: This analysis is a combined analysis of data 4, data 5, and data 6 because those are related each other.)

Data 7
"., I glanced over my shoulder and saw his attendant with him. I ran furiously up the slope, over it, then turning eastward along a rocky valley fringed on either side with jungle I ran for perhaps a mile altogether." (Page 69)

The data above shows that when Edward saw the terror from beyond Moreau's secret door, he fled into the wilderness and became lost. When someone sees the horrors happening, the only thing that comes to mind is how to save themselves. As stated in the data above, Edward continued to run through the rocky valley eastward for a mile. The researcher concludes that this data is a part of being lost.

B. Witnessing Death/ Seeing Dead Body

Data 8
"He came down out of the tangle of ropes under the stays of the smashed bowsprit, some small rope caught his heel as he let go, and he hung for a moment head downward, and then fell and struck a block or spar floating in the water." (Page 9 – Page 10)

Edward was in the lifeboat with two other individuals, and there was one more person who tried to get in but didn't make it. The jumper's legs dangled down, causing his head to collide with a floating block. Edward and two other men attempted to rescue her, but she never emerged from the water. The researcher found that what Edward went through was one of the traumatic experiences associated with witnessing death.

Data 9
"The lot fell upon the sailor; but he was the strongest of us and would not abide by it, and attacked Helmar with his hands. They grappled together and almost stood up. I crawled along the boat to them, intending to help Helmar by grasping the sailor's leg; but the sailor stumbled with the swaying of the boat, and the two fell upon the gunwale and rolled overboard together. They sank like stones." (Page 11)

Helmar suggested that a lottery be held. As a result, each of them became apprehensive of the other, until they were caught in a battle. When the coin was tossed, the sailor was selected, but he refused and hit Helmar instead. The Sailor

resists and does not wish to die. The enormous guy struggled Helmar until they both tumbled into the sea as the lifeboat shook. They both perished at the bottom of the sea. Then the researcher concludes that this data is a part of Seeing Death.

Data 10

"..and then in the shadow of some luxuriant ferns I came upon an unpleasant thing,— the dead body of a rabbit covered with shining flies, but still warm and with the head torn off. I stopped aghast at the sight of the scattered blood. Here at least was one visitor to the island disposed of! There were no traces of other violence about it. It looked as though it had been suddenly snatched up and killed; and as I stared at the little furry body came the difficulty of how the thing had been done." (Page 53 – Page 54)

When Edward was in the woods he also found disgusting things like the bodies of dead animals. This made him wary. Edward was then felt very disgusted by his findings. He found a rabbit that was lowered at the same time as his arrival had died. The rabbit had died in a sadistic manner, its head had been severed and according to Edward's analysis, it had been hastily killed. The blood that was still warm meant it hadn't happened long ago. Edward doesn't know what animal or creature killed the rabbit. The above data is in accordance with the theory by Watts and Horne (1994) about Seeing Death.

Data 11

"Moreau lay face downward in a trampled space in a canebrake. One hand was almost severed at the wrist and his silvery hair was dabbled in blood. His head had been battered in by the fetters of the puma." (Page 140)

Moreau vanished along with the free puma that was being worked on at the time. Moreau, armed with a gun, tries to pursue Puma, who is in anguish. Unfortunately for Edward and Montgomery, Moreau was in a horrible situation. Moreau's wrist was nearly severed, and his hair was covered in wounds and blood, allegedly as a consequence of being hit by the reins that had been placed on the puma.

This occurrence is terrifying and has numerous connotations. Because Moreau is revered by the Beast Folk. As word spread, the Beast Folk began to challenge the law. This put Edward and Montgomery in much greater peril. Nobody else will bow to them, also Puma and Hyena may strike at any time.

Then, the researcher concludes that this data is a traumatic experiences in part of seeing death.

Data 12

"Montgomery lay on his back, with the hairy-grey Beast-man sprawling across his body. The brute was dead, but still gripping Montgomery's throat with its curving claws. Near by lay M'ling on his face and quite still, his neck bitten open and the upper part of the smashed brandy-bottle in his hand. Two other figures lay near the fire,—the one motionless, the other groaning fitfully, every now and then raising its head slowly, then dropping it again." (Page 147)

Edward went over to the location after hearing cries coming from the direction of the beach party. Montgomery yelled his name, and when Edward arrived, he discovered Montgomery and M'ling in a deplorable state. M'ling had died, and Montgomery was dying. Montgomery had a gigantic black beast's claw embedded in his neck, but the thing was dead.

Data 13

"He was dead; and even as he died a line of white heat, the limb of the sun, rose eastward beyond the projection of the bay, splashing its radiance across the sky and turning the dark sea into a weltering tumult of dazzling light. It fell like a glory upon his death-shrunken face." (Page 149)

Montgomery was unable to live and died as a result of the evidence presented above. Because of this tragedy, Edward was the sole human on the island, surrounded by all the Beast Folk. Data 5 and 6 depict Montgomery's dying process. The researcher concludes that this event is one of the painful experiences in seeing death. (Note: This analysis is a combined analysis of data 13 and data 14 because it is related each other.)

C. Meet Scary Creatures, Being Attacked and Being Terrorized

Data 14

"He was, I could see, a misshapen man, short, broad, and clumsy, with a crooked back, a hairy neck, and a head sunk between his shoulders. He was dressed in dark-blue serge, and had peculiarly thick, coarse, black hair." (Page 17)

They were leaving the cabin when they noticed a man in their way. He was on the ladder, back to them, peering over the combing hatchway. This was

Edward's first encounter with a peculiar look. When he met this individual, he was taken aback. He was a bizarre man, small, wide, hunched back, with a hairy neck and a hairy head that looked to be one with his neck. Researcher determined that this incidence was part of traumatic experiences, particularly encounters with frightening animals.

Data 15

"In some indefinable way the black face thus flashed upon me shocked me profoundly. It was a singularly deformed one. The facial part projected, forming something dimly suggestive of a muzzle, and the huge half-open mouth showed as big white teeth as I had ever seen in a human mouth. His eyes were blood-shot at the edges, with scarcely a rim of white round the hazel pupils. There was a curious glow of excitement in his face." (Page 17)

Edward noticed another abnormality displayed by the weird black man in the data above. He has a different mouth and teeth than humans, as well as more animal-like eyes. The study determined that this was one of the traumatic events, namely encountering scary creatures.

Data 16

"The black-faced cripple was glaring at me as fixedly in the bows near the puma. There were three other men besides,—three strange brutish-looking fellows, at whom the stag-hounds were snarling savagely." (Page 34)

Montgomery saved Edward again again, albeit this time he didn't want to. Montgomery directed his soldiers to bring Edward to him. Edward accompanied Montgomery's entourage. At the time, he encountered another unusual and frightening creature. The black-faced creature beside the puma and many other creatures shot Edward a keen look as dogs barked at them. This is an extremely uncommon and frightening experience. Edward had never seen anything like this before. As a result, the researcher thinks that the data presented above contains traumatic experiences, namely encounters with scary creatures.

Data 17

"They had lank black hair, almost like horsehair, and seemed as they sat to exceed in stature any race of men I have seen. The white-haired man, who I knew was a good six feet in height, sat a head below any one of the three. I found afterwards that really none were taller than myself; but their bodies were abnormally long, and the thigh-part of the leg short and curiously twisted. At any rate, they were an amazingly ugly gang, and over the heads of them under the forward lug peered the black face of the man whose eyes were luminous in the dark." (Page 35 – Page 36)

This data points to another strange event that Edward saw. Those people had hair that resembled horse hair. They weren't quite as tall as Edward, but they had very lengthy bodies and strange legs. Researchers found that this incident was one of the traumatic experiences, particularly the encounter with scary creatures.

Data 18

"Then astonishment paralysed me. Under his stringy black locks I saw his ear; it jumped upon me suddenly close to my face. The man had pointed ears, covered with a fine brown fur!

'Your breakfast, sair,' he said." (Page 43 – Page 44)

Edward was steadily startled by what he had observed inside the hut from the first day he was there. Edward had only just heard these individuals speak, but what they were saying was strange and perplexing to him. One of them was a servant who came to bring Edward's meals while he was in the hut. When the maid bowed to him, Edward was taken aback because the maid's ears leaped on him. Like animal ears, the ears are long and pointed. The researcher deduced from this data that the encounter was included in the traumatic experiences portion of the meet scary creatures section.

Data 19

"Then suddenly upon the bank of the stream appeared Something—at first I could not distinguish what it was. It bowed its round head to the water, and began to drink. Then I saw it was a man, going on allfours like a beast. He was clothed in bluish cloth, and was of a copper-coloured hue, with black hair. It seemed that grotesque ugliness was an invariable character of these islanders. I could hear the suck of the water at his lips as he drank."

"Forthwith he scrambled to his feet, and stood wiping his clumsy hand across his mouth and regarding me. His legs were scarcely half the length of his body." (Page 52)

In the preceding data, Edward, who is lost in the jungle, walks into a stream of water. He then noticed a creature leaning down to drink. The thing resembled a person, yet it drank on all fours like an animal, had copper skin, and legs that were only half as long as its torso. As a result of the foregoing data, the

researcher concludes that this data indicates a traumatic experience that Edward had, which included encountering scary creatures.

Data 20

"Before me, squatting together upon the fungoid ruins of a huge fallen tree and still unaware of my approach, were three grotesque human figures. One was evidently a female; the other two were men. They were naked, save for swathings of scarlet cloth about the middle; and their skins were of a dull pinkish-drab colour, such as I had seen in no savages before. They had fat, heavy, chinless faces, retreating foreheads, and a scant bristly hair upon their heads. I never saw such bestial-looking creatures." (Page 54 – Page 55)

After gently moving away from the first encounter in the stream, Edward returned to see three more odd animals. Three odd and nasty people were cowering on a fallen tree. The other two persons appear to be men and women. They just cover their genitals with a rag, their complexion is pink, their features are pudgy, there is no chin, and their hair is scant. Edward couldn't stop thinking about what he saw; he was astounded since he had never seen even a primitive human as hideous as the island's people.

Data 21

"Presently his articulation became shriller, and spreading his hands he rose to his feet. At that the others began to gibber in unison, also rising to their feet, spreading their hands and swaying their bodies in rhythm with their chant. I noticed then the abnormal shortness of their legs, and their lank, clumsy feet. All three began slowly to circle round, raising and stamping their feet and waving their arms; a kind of tune crept into their rhythmic recitation, and a refrain,—'Aloola,' or 'Balloola,' it sounded like. Their eyes began to sparkle, and their ugly faces to brighten, with an expression of strange pleasure. Saliva dripped from their lipless mouths." (Page 55

The three weird beings appear to be having a dialogue in the data above, but it's unclear because their voice is low and they shake their heads and shoulders. Their bodies shake in tune with their singing as their voices get louder and more like singing. Their legs are small, unsightly, and drooling. This episode may be a nightmare for Edward, leading the researcher to infer that it falls under the category of traumatic experiences, especially encounters with scary creatures.

Data 22

"Then suddenly traversing a little glade, I saw with an unpleasant start two clumsy legs among the trees, walking with noiseless footsteps parallel with my course, and perhaps thirty yards away from me. The head and upper part of the

body were hidden by a tangle of creeper. I stopped abruptly, hoping the creature did not see me. The feet stopped as I did. So nervous was I that I controlled an impulse to headlong flight with the utmost difficulty. Then looking hard, I distinguished through the interlacing network the head and body of the brute I had seen drinking. He moved his head. There was an emerald flash in his eyes as he glanced at me from the shadow of the trees, a half-luminous colour that vanished as he turned his head again." (Page 56)

While Edward was going away from the three monsters between the trees, he noticed two feet walking slowly without making a sound and then stopping when Edward stopped. Edward was terrified since it became out that he had been scared all along by this creature with sparkling green eyes. The thing that was frightening him turned out to be the one he saw while drinking in a pond of water. Because this was a terrifying and hazardous incident, the researcher classified it as a traumatic experience in the category of being terrorized, in accordance with the preceding idea.

Data 23

"It came out black and clear-cut against the darkling sky; and presently a shapeless lump heaved up momentarily against the sky-line and vanished again." (Page 59).

Data 24

"So I stood for perhaps a minute, and then, with an eye to the trees still, turned westward to cross the headland; and as I moved, one among the lurking shadows moved to follow me." (Page 60)

According to the data 26 and data 27 above, Edward was being terrorized by this dark thing. Edward always appears as a dark shadow and then vanishes. This incident made Edward continue to move quickly in a more open direction. He immediately to get out of the forest that is towards the beach.

Data 25

"It was some time before I could summon resolution to go down through the trees and bushes upon the flank of the headland to the beach. At last I did it at a run; and as I emerged from the thicket upon the sand, I heard some other body come crashing after me. At that I completely lost my head with fear, and began running along the sand. Forthwith there came the swift patter of soft feet in pursuit. I gave a wild cry, and redoubled my pace. Some dim, black things about three or four times the size of rabbits went running or hopping up from the beach towards the bushes as I passed.

So long as I live, I shall remember the terror of that chase." (Page 61)

In the preceding data, Edward, who was terrified, raced quickly on the shore. He heard what sounded like footsteps following him. He yelled as loudly as he could and rushed faster. He is constantly terrorized by the beast. The researcher classify this incident as a traumatic experience as part of being terrorized.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher uses Adesla's theory about the three important elements of traumatic experiences in order to find out the traumatic experiences of Edward Prendick in H.G Wells's novel. After taking the data and classifying the data based on the theory of traumatic experiences, the researcher concludes that there are several traumatic experiences that faced by Edward Prendick in H.G. Wells's novel which are classified into three parts: a.) Being Stranded/Drift Away and Getting Lost, b.) Witnessing Dead/Seeing Dead Body, and c.) Meet Scary Creatures/ Being Attacked and Being Terrorized. The researcher concluded that the traumatic experiences faced by Edward had an effect on Edward's mental health itself. So he has to live a life full of shadows about his past.

The researcher expects that by conducting this research, future researchers will be able to investigate psychological problems in literature, particularly traumatic experiences, as there are still many works of literature that can be analyzed by researchers. This research will be very useful to future researchers in analyzing the impact of traumatic experiences of Edward Prendick in novel The Island Of Doctor Moreau.

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