



**The Impacts of Post-Colonial Condition towards the Main  
Character's Trauma in Chris Cleave's *Little Bee***

**A THESIS  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
The Sarjana Degrees Majoring Literature in English Department  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by herself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, August 2015

Annissa Mursalina

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*You cannot live your life to please others*

*The choice must be yours*

Alice in Wonderland

*Allah does not charge a soul except with that within its capacity.*

*It will have the consequence of what good it has gained,*

*and it will bear the consequence of what evil it has earned.*

Surah Al Baqarah (2:286)

*This thesis is dedicated to*

*My beloved family, especially my Mom, my late Dad, and*

*Everyone who helped me accomplished this thesis*

## **APPROVAL**

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## ABSTRACT

Post colonialism is the result of colonialism. Generally, in post colonialism the values of colonialism still exist but only several people realize about this. This thesis discusses about the impacts of post colonialism that are experienced by the main character (Little Bee) in a novel “*Little Bee*” by Chris Cleave. The purposes of this thesis are to understand the symptoms of *Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder* (PTSD) toward the main character and to understand the aspects of post colonialism that are used by the main character to overcome PTSD. In the analysis of PTSD, it requires the knowledge of the reasons someone experiences PTSD. To write this thesis, the writer uses library method and psychological approach. The theories that are used in this analysis are post colonialism and PTSD. The result of this thesis shows that the main character, Little Bee uses several aspects of post colonialism, such as hybridity, mimicry, and stereotype. The usage of these aspects are triggered or are influenced by the situation.

**Keyword: Post colonialism, PTSD, Trauma, hybridity, Mimicry, Stereotype.**

## ABSTRAK

Post kolonialisme merupakan hasil dari kolonialisme. Umumnya, dalam post kolonialisme nilai nilai kolonialisme masih tetap ada namun, hanya beberapa orang menyadari akan hal tersebut. Skripsi ini membahas tentang dampak post kolonialisme yang dialami oleh tokoh utama (Little Bee) yang ada dalam novel “*Little Bee*” karya Chris Cleave. Tujuan dari penulisan skripsi ini yaitu untuk mengetahui gejala gejala dari *Post Post Traumatic Stress Disorder* (PTSD) terhadap tokoh utama, serta untuk mengetahui aspek aspek post kolonialisme yang digunakan tokoh utama untuk mengatasi PTSD. Dalam analisis PTSD, diperlukan pemahaman dari alasan alasan seseorang mengalami PTSD. Dalam menulis skripsi ini, penulis memanfaatkan metode kepustakaan dan pendekatan psikologi. Teori yang digunakan dalam analisis adalah teori post kolonialisme dan PTSD. Hasil analisa dari skripsi ini menunjukkan bahwa sang tokoh utama, Little Bee, menggunakan beberapa aspek dari post kolonialisme, seperti hybridity, mimicry, dan stereotype. Penggunaan aspek ini dipicu atau dipengaruhi oleh keadaan sekitar.

**Kata kunci : Post kolonialisme, PTSD, Trauma, Hybridity, mimicry, Stereotype**

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of Study**

Post colonialism is a period when the values of colonialism still exist, although it has been combined with the indigenous. What are the values of colonialism that are left behind? We can say those are languages, style of clothes, and beliefs. We also can see many colonized countries experience post colonialism, some can survive with their limitations, but some can go forward when they decided to join colonized countries' association. One of the colonized countries that experiences post colonialism is Nigeria.

On 1 October 1960, Nigeria was getting its freedom from the British Empire. After being a free country, Nigeria had many times changed its presidents, since internal conflict happened there. The changes of presidents are triggered by military coup, corruption, and so on that are done by Eastern Nigeria. Unhealthy government triggers civil war, the victims of the civil war are usually from Northern and Western Nigeria. Thus, there is a revenge war from North to East Nigeria. The war that is also coloured with ethnic issues killed so many people of Northern Nigeria that are

dominated with Igbo tribe. Because of this civil war, many people of the Igbo tribe suffer violence trauma.

Trauma is a condition that is caused by the bad incident in the past. The incident could be an accident, violence, rape, verbal abuse, or bullying. Trauma could be wounding someone's mentally and physically. The patient usually will re-experience the incident, so the patients have to be cured as soon as possible.

Psychological trauma is one of the traumas that is caused by extreme stress. Psychological trauma happens when someone could not overcome his fear and he may be so stressed and depressed. The patient may end up his life because he is very afraid to experience the same incident like in the past.

Most people who experience a traumatic event do not acquire treatments. Support from close friends and family usually can help them overcome their anxiety. However, for some people the response to the trauma can debilitate and treatments from a trained mental health professional will be needed to help the person to recover.

Long-term traumatic condition is usually called *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder* (PTSD). Firstly, PTSD was found in 1970s to cure the soldiers after the war. The psychologist found many soldiers suffer trauma because they often see "suicide attacks, sexual assaults or severe sexual harassment, physical assault, serving in medical units, killing or injuring someone, seeing someone being killed, injured, or tortured, and being taken hostage" (APA, 2000, par.7 ).

It needs so many times to cure PTSD. Even some victims cannot be cured by Psychiatrist. Firstly, PTSD has begun with *Acute Stress Disorder* (ASD). ASD could be seen a month after a traumatic incident. However, when the symptoms were seen beyond or at least a month, someone is suffering PTSD. However, PTSD happens when it causes “clinically significant distress and/or impairment in social, occupational, and/or other important areas of functioning” (APA, 2000, par.4).

Actually, there are some treatments for a severe trauma response includes trauma-focused psychological interventions. These focus on providing “education, stress management techniques, and helping the person to confront feared situations and distressing memories” (APS, 2015, par.5). Medication, particularly some of the new antidepressant drugs, can often be useful along side trauma focused psychological approaches.

PTSD is not only suffered by the soldiers who are back from war, but also common people, such as rape victims, murdered witness, and so on. The victims of PTSD suffer some symptoms like hallucination, feeling wrong, hard to sleep, and so on. Those characteristics make the writer remembers with the novel by Chris Cleave, titled *Little Bee*.

Now, as we know, novel is a part of literature. Literature itself is a human masterpiece. The existence of literature has been existed from primitive period, even before people acquaints words. They share literature through the sketches in the

stones or walls. Therefore, Literature cannot separate from society because literature is made to fulfil the desires of society. In other word, literature is a creative art and people from all classes can enjoy it. In the past, people may be, cannot distinguish between novel, drama, or poetry. As Wellek and Warren explained that

Literature has usually arisen in close connexion with particular social institutions; and in primitive society, we may even be unable to distinguish poetry from ritual, magic, work, or play (1973: 94).

From the explanation above, it describes that is not only the modern society but also primitive society know about literature, although they cannot differentiate the genre of literature. At least, the society enjoy the literature.

Literature has divided into three kinds; those are poetry, drama, and prose. Each genre has different style and language. Wellek and Warren put in that "... the widespread association of the novel with entertainment, amusement, and escape rather than serious art..." (1973: 212). Above, Wellek and Warren want to express that novel is interesting because relate to entertainment and cannot define as a serious art because it always be a fiction story.

The story of a novel is commonly about the real condition in the world. Wellek and Warren states "the novel is a picture of real life and manners and of the time in which it is written..." (1973: 216). The explanation obviously defines that novel can represent the societies, so that the novel is more interesting to the reader.

According to the description above, the writer is interested to analyse the novel with trauma and postcolonial theory as extrinsic elements and intrinsic elements to strengthen the extrinsic. Since intrinsic elements like character, setting, and so on are requisite to strengthen the psychological aspects of this novel.

Since the purpose above, the writer will analyse a novel from Chris Cleave, and the title of this thesis is “THE IMPACTS OF POST COLONIAL CONDITION TOWARDS THE MAIN CHARACTER’S TRAUMA IN THE NOVEL *LITTLE BEE* BY CHRIS CLEAVE.”

## **1.2 Research problems:**

The research problems of this thesis are:

- 1.2.1 How does the post colonialism make the traumatic impact to the main character in the novel *Little Bee*?
- 1.2.2 How does the main character overcome her trauma in the novel *Little Bee*?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study:**

The purposes of the study are presented as follows:

- 1.3.1 To analyse what are the cause of traumatic impacts to the main character in the novel *Little Bee*.
- 1.3.2 To reveal what are the strategies of the main character to overcome her trauma in the novel *Little Bee*.

#### **1.4 Methods of the Study:**

In this thesis, the method of the study is used to collect the data when the writer will write a thesis. The method that is used to analyse the extrinsic side of a novel needs intrinsic approach. The writer uses contextual method, which is a combination of intrinsic and extrinsic elements. This method is a way to analyse about post colonialism that influences the traumatic condition of the main character in the novel "*Little Bee*". Therefore, the writer uses a structural method as intrinsic approach and postcolonial as extrinsic approach.

According to Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature*, they divided analysis of literature based on two approaches, extrinsic relates to factors outside a work such as the author and society, and intrinsic, relates to factors within such as rhythm and meter. (1977: 73). The writer uses several approaches in this thesis. To support extrinsic approach, the intrinsic approach is needed; those are character, setting, conflict, and theme. Thus, for the extrinsic approach, the writer uses post-colonial and psychological approach to analyse the main character of the novel.

The first intrinsic element is character; characters are required in this analysis, because character brings all the messages, the problems, the characteristics, and the causes of the problem.

There are three fundamental methods of characterization fiction: 1) the explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition. 2) the presentation of the character in action. 3) the presentation from within a character (Holman, 1960: 80).

The second intrinsic element is theme; theme is a root of a story in the novel. Since theme is not equivalent to its subject. Theme of a story usually identical subjects like love, fate, and so on.

First, distinguish between the theme of a story and its subject. They are not equivalents, many stories share identical subjects, such as fate, death, innocence, youth, loneliness, racial prejudice, and disillusionment (Meyer, 1960: 196).

The third intrinsic element is setting; setting includes time, place, or social setting. Understanding setting makes the reader understand more about the story, even the reader can feel the atmosphere of a story. As Meyer wrote, “setting makes us understand the behavior of the characters and the significance of their actions” (1990: 107).

### **1.5 Organization of the Writing:**

CHAPTER I Introduction. The writer describes the background of the study, research problems, purposes of the study, method of a study, and organization of the research.

CHAPTER II Biography and summary. The writer writes about the biography of Chris Cleave, who writes the novel *Little Bee*, and the summary of the novel *Little Bee*.

CHAPTER III Theoretical Framework. This chapter consists of the theories that are relevant to the problems of the study. In this research, the writer refers to *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder* (PTSD) and post-colonial theory.

CHAPTER IV Analysis. It is a part where the writer analyzes the data widely, so that the writer can reveal the meaning of this research.

CHAPTER V Conclusion. Based on analysis in the previous chapter, the writer could conclude and write conclusion of the research that is stated in this chapter.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

## CHAPTER II

### AUTHOR AND HIS WORK

The summary of the biography in this chapter is taken from the website of the author of the novel entitled *Little Bee* ([www.chriscleave.com](http://www.chriscleave.com)).

#### **2.1 Biography of Chris Cleave**

Chris Cleave was born in London in 1973, brought up in Cameroon and Buckinghamshire, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford where he studied Psychology. His brother is the designer Alex Cleave. Now, Chris lives in the United Kingdom with his French wife and three children.

Chris's debut novel entitled *Incendiary* is an international bestseller. It published in 20 countries won a 2006 Somerset Maugham Award, was shortlisted for the 2006 Commonwealth Writers Prize, and won the United States Book-of-the-Month Club's First Fiction award 2005. It had an unusual start in life, being a novel about an imagined terrorist attack on London that published by awful coincidence on 7th July 2005.

His second novel, published in 2008 entitled *Little Bee* in Canada and the US, where it is a New York Times #1 bestseller. It is entitled *The Other Hand* in the UK, where it is a Sunday Times bestseller. It was shortlisted for the Costa Novel Award.

The novel arose out of a short spell that the author spent working in a British Immigration Detention Centre. Cleave was inspired to write *The Other Hand* from his childhood in West Africa. *Little Bee* will be adapted into a film starring Nicole Kidman by Blossom Films in association with BBC Films.

*Gold*, published in 2012, is Chris's third novel. *Gold* published by Simon & Schuster on July 3, 2012. The story focuses on the friendship and rivalry between two women and the effects that come from the choices they make and the events that they cannot prevent. Cleave is a columnist for *The Guardian* newspaper in London. From 2008 until 2010, he wrote a column for *The Guardian* entitled "*Down with the kids*".

This year Chris is chairperson of the judges for the Desmond Elliott Prize. He is also finishing a new novel set in London and the Mediterranean. He is inspired by the lives of his grandmother, who drove ambulances during the war and his grandfather who was part of the fledgling SAS.

## **2.2 Summary of the Novel *Little Bee***

The Book *Little Bee* is about a young girl named Little Bee who is on the run from Nigeria. The reason she is on the run because the soldiers who are ordered by the oil companies destroy her village. Evidently, her village is the oil field. When Little Bee and her sister Nkiruka run away from the village, they come up to a beach and meet a man named Andrew and his wife Sarah. They are both on vacation. At that time, the soldiers come and they are going to kill Little Bee and her sister. Sarah

pleads to the soldiers not to do it, and she asks if there is any way to solve this problem. The soldiers say that Andrew must cut off his middle finger for the girls and the soldiers would let the girls alive. However, at the end, Andrew is not able to do it and Sarah decides to cut her middle finger off to save them. The soldiers say that Little Bee would keep alive, but the sister would not. They took the girls away and they rape and kill Little Bee's sister.

Little Bee is able to escape and she find a cargo ship that is sailing to England, so she snuck onto the ship, and when she arrives in England, she is caught and she spends two years in a Detention Centre for Illegal Immigrants.

The reason that Andrew and Sarah go to Nigeria is because they want to spark up their marriage. Sarah had cheated on Andrew with a man named Lawrence and she feels she could fix the marriage if she and Andrew take a vacation. They find a free trip to Nigeria. After the event in Nigeria, Andrew falls into serious depression and feels horribly guilty with himself. This depression gets him eventually kill himself.

After Little Bee comes out from Illegal detention Centre, she visits Andrew's house and Little Bee finds out that Andrew kills himself and starts to live with Sarah and her son Charlie. The problem is, now that Andrew is gone, Lawrence wants Sarah all to himself and does not want Little Bee around them. There is a struggle between them because Lawrence is married man and Little Bee is still an illegal immigrant.

One day, Little Bee is deported to Nigeria because the England police find her and she does not have any legal documents. Sarah and Charlie accompany her to Nigeria. When they arrive in Nigeria, Little Bee asks Sarah to take her to the beach, so she can say good-bye to the memory of her sister and her family. While Little Bee is relaxing in the sun, there are three soldiers come. Sarah orders Little Bee to run along, so she can blend in with the other black women on the beach. Little Bee goes down the beach to a rocky point and watches from a distance as a soldier pulls his gun on Sarah. Suddenly, Charlie starts running, and the soldier points the gun at him instead. Little Bee runs toward Charlie and Charlie runs into her arms. The soldiers are walking toward them. Little Bee feels a soldier's hand on her shoulder, but all she can do is laugh until the sound of the sea has drowned.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In analysing this thesis, the writer uses several theories that have taken from many references such as books, journal, and experts. The writer uses intrinsic and extrinsic elements; those are Character, Setting, Theme, Post colonialism, and PTSD.

#### **3.1 Intrinsic Elements**

Intrinsic elements are required to understand more about what the author of the novel wants to express and to make the clear correlation between intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The writer has chosen to analyse some intrinsic elements, those are character, setting, and theme of a novel.

##### **3.1.1 Character**

Character is a key to understand the whole story of a novel, because without character, the reader cannot know who get a problem in the story. As Holman wrote, “character is the creation of these imaginary persons so credible that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction” (1960: 79). Thus, without character the reader seems like read a book without any words, they cannot see anything.

Therefore, according to the quotation above, the character are needed since character can explain how the story and the problem arise. The author also has to give the clear description about his character because it also influences the reader’s point of view. Characters are divided into two: those are major and minor characters.

According to Baine, “major character can grow and change and surprise convincingly that is act in a way. Whereas, minor character is relatively simple, which presented and having rather view, though sometimes that and thus does not much the course of a story” (1986: 64).

### **3.1.2 Setting**

Setting is also an important thing to analyze a novel, from setting the reader can understand where the story takes place and when the story happens, so the reader can feel and understand what the story tells about. As Meyer said “setting makes us understand the behavior of the characters and the significance of their actions.” (1990: 107). Meyer also wrote that “the major elements of setting are the time, place, and social environment that frame the character” (1990: 107). These three kinds of setting can make the reader imagine the atmosphere of a story.

### **3.1.3 Conflict**

Conflict can make the suspense in the story. Holman said that “conflict is the struggle which grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in a plot” (1960: 105). Conflict itself differentiates into two; those are internal and external conflicts. Internal conflict happens when someone has a problem with himself and it may be caused depression. As Meyer wrote “Conflict may also be internal; in such a case some moral or psychological issue must be resolved within the protagonist” (1990: 46). Then, external conflict is a conflict that happens when someone has a problem with something outside himself, such as his environment, or other man. Meyer also

states that “external conflict is the main character in a state placement opposite or contrary to any other individual, nature and society” (1990: 46).

### **3.1.4 Theme**

Theme is a main secret of a story, it controls all intrinsic elements. Without theme the story of a novel is aimless or hard to understand.

Theme is the central idea or meaning of a story. It provides a unifying point around which the plot, characters, setting, point of view, symbols, and other elements of a story are organized (Mayer, 1990: 196).

Themes may be about fate, death, revenge, or prejudice. Therefore, the points and purposes of the novel can be seen. Since, theme relates to all aspects in a story, so the reader can only know what the theme of a story after read a whole novel.

## **3.2 Extrinsic Elements**

In extrinsic elements, some elements that have connection with the novel are needed. Extrinsic elements are used to strengthen intrinsic elements and make an analysis about the novel. So, the writer chooses post-colonial and PTSD as extrinsic elements.

### **3.2.1 Post colonialism Theory**

Post colonialism is a study that learns about the period after colonialism. This theory is important to understand the colonialism era. Post-colonial studies is a gate to the criticisms in a colonized country to criticize about the colonialism era, because when colonialism has ended, the criticisms have a chance to be heard by all people in

the world and reveal all the colonialism's cruelty. Here, post colonialism is used as an equipment to overcome trauma. The writer chooses this theory because in Postcolonial studies, it also learns about post-colonial literature that has a relationship with the novel entitled *Little Bee*.

### **3.2.1.1 Hybridity**

Post-colonial literature is always connected with the concepts of hybridity, mimicry, and stereotype. According to Robert Young in a book of Ania Loomba entitled *Colonialism/Postcolonialism*, "hybrid is technically a cross between two different species and that therefore the term 'hybridisation' evokes both botanical notion of interspecies" (Loomba, 1998 : 173). Hybridity is one of many ways to make the colonizers more superior than their colonized. Hybridity happens to make the best combination, but we have to underline "the best combination" because this change only influences the lower class. As the quotation from Robert Young above, it can be concluded that the colonizers try to combine their culture with the indigenous. The culture, such as language, art works, behaviour, and so on. The example of hybridity in postcolonial literature is the colonized use the colonizer's language, for example, British make their colonized countries use English as a first language, like English Nigeria. Therefore, there is a combination between native language (Ibo language) with English. This change influences Nigerian because they can speak English as well as their colonizer, but in one hand, it does not influence the English at all, even the

English are proud since they can combine their culture and make their colonized forget their native language.

### **3.2.1.2 Mimicry**

Mimicry is a way to imitate others, in this case the colonized want to be the same as the colonizers. Bhabha said, “As Lacan reminds us, mimicry is like camouflage, not a harmonization of repression of difference, but a form of resemblance, that differs from or defends presence by displaying it in part, metonymically” (1994: 90). This concept appears because the colonized want to have the same position as the colonizer either in their homeland or in another country. For example, a Nigerian girl goes to England; she tries to speak like a Queen of England in order to be respected by white people and save her life. She wants to show that she can speak English as well as the native, although she is a nigger. She also wants people to think that she is an English, although her skin is different with others.

### **3.2.1.3 Stereotype**

Stereotype is a crucial concept of postcolonial literature, because it is always related to race and skin colour. In this case, nigger is always wrong and ignorant. Bhabha said that, the skin colour or race influences the white people’s sight and the opposite. Black people or niggers are always considered as inferior class and white people are always considered as superior class. Bhabha’s opinion is strengthened with Fanon, who gives an argument in a book of Bhabha entitled *The Location of Culture*, he said:

“The originality of the colonial context is that the economic substructure is also a superstructure ... you are rich because you are white, you are white because you are rich. This is why Marxist analysis should always be slightly stretched every time we have to do with the colonial problem.” (1994: 79).

### **3.2.2 *Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)***

In this sub-chapter, the writer explains about what trauma is as the root of PTSD and the symptoms of PTSD.

#### **3.2.2.1 Trauma**

Trauma is a condition that happens because of someone’s bad experience. Trauma itself may be dangerous to someone who suffers it. Colin Wastell said, “Trauma is an emotional shock, producing a disturbance, more or less enduring of mental functions” (2005: xvi). This theory is taken from Sigmund Freud, who learns about the condition of human life. The writer chooses this theory because the novel entitled *Little Bee* has a correlation with trauma.

Sigmund Freud, in the book of Wastell entitled *Understanding Trauma and Emotion*, wrote that the process of trauma makes the emotion was peaked and the power of common sense was gone. He also adds that the process of trauma has two main aspects, those are “first, the events were so terrible that they left an emotion-charged residue in the psyche; and second, this produced altered states of consciousness in which the trauma was encased” (2005: 7).

According to Westell, trauma is a physical condition that happens to someone which is caused by accident, violence, or something that causes emotional wound that happened in the past. Trauma usually happens continuously and the victims who

suffer trauma are hard to return as a former condition except the victims really want to cure. During suffering trauma, the victims may be lost their common sense. The impacts of trauma can make a condition named *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder* (PTSD).

### **3.2.2.2 Symptoms of PTSD**

The symptoms of PTSD can be seen if someone experiences the general symptoms as explain below for more than a month. The early symptoms of PTSD are nightmare, flashback, and so on. Whereas according to *American Psychiatric Association* in a book entitled *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: Diagnosis and Assessment*, there are several general symptoms as below (2006: 15):

**1. Re Experiencing:** Intrusive recollections of a traumatic event, often through flashbacks or nightmares.

1. Recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the event, including images, thoughts, and/or perceptions
2. Acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring (includes a sense of reliving the experience)
3. Illusions, hallucinations, and/or dissociative flashback episodes, including those that occur on awakening or when intoxicated
4. Physiological reactivity on exposure to internal or external cues that symbolize or resemble an aspect of the traumatic event

**2. Avoidance or numbing:** Efforts to avoid anything associated with the trauma and numbing of emotions.

1. Efforts to avoid thought, feelings, and/or conversations associated with the trauma
2. Efforts to avoid activities, places, and/or people that arouse recollections of the trauma
3. Markedly diminished interest or participation in significant activities
4. Feeling of detachment or estrangement from others
5. Sense of a foreshortened future (e.g., does not expect to have a career, marriage, children, or a normal life span).

**3. Hyper arousal :** Often manifested by difficulty in sleeping and concentrating and by irritability

1. Difficulty falling or staying asleep
2. Irritability or outbursts of anger
3. Hyper vigilance

Someone who has experienced at least two of the general symptoms above may be have a PTSD. Mayoclinic.org concludes that PTSD happens because a mixture of some causes, such as depression, life experiences, inherited aspects, and hormones. Mayoclinic.org also classifies the symptoms of PTSD. Several symptoms are similar with American Psychiatric Association (APA). However, in this thesis, the writer will add some symptoms by mayoclinic.org that is different with APA as below (staff of mayoclinic.org, 1998-2015, par.3-6):

## **1. Avoidance**

Symptoms of negative changes in thinking and mood may include:

1. Negative feelings about yourself or other people

## **2. Changes in emotional reactions**

Symptoms of changes in emotional reactions (also called arousal symptoms):

1. Always being on guard for danger

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ANALYSIS**

#### **4.1 Intrinsic Elements**

In this intrinsic analysis, the writer will analyse character, setting, and theme of a novel entitled *Little Bee* by Chris Cleave. These elements are used to strengthen the analysis of extrinsic elements.

##### **4.1.1 Characters**

There are many characters that appear in the novel *Little Bee*. In this story Little Bee is a major character. While, minor characters are Andrew O'Rourke, Sarah O'Rourke, Lawrence, Charlie, Nkiruka, The Soldiers, and The Police. They are classified into minor characters because they appear in the whole story and support the problems of the story. In this analysis, the writer will only analyze the major character.

###### **4.1.1.1 Little Bee**

Little Bee is an important character of the novel, because she can develop the story. In this story, she is described as a 14 years old Nigerian girl and runs away to England. The author does not clearly describe her physical appearance, but he describes her style. "I wore loose blue jeans and a man's Hawaiian shirt and heavy black boots with the steel toe caps shining through the torn leather" (Cleave, 2008: 7). Although we cannot know her physical appearance, but we can conclude that her skin

is black because she is an African. “Well, who says an English girl must have skin as pale as the clouds that float across her summers?” (Cleave, 2008: 8). The quotation above means that Little Bee hopes she can to be an English girl although her skin is different with the common English girl.

In the story, after arrested in Detention Center, Little Bee changed. “And this woman they released from the immigration detention center, this creature that I am, she is a new breed of human. There is nothing natural about me” (Cleave, 2008: 8). The meaning of the quotation is before she is arrested, she is a happy girl like others in her age. She plays game and hangs out with her friends. But, after the incident in her homeland and she decided to flee with her traumatic condition, she has lost her desire to have fun. The quotation above also strengthens that as a major character, the characterization of Little Bee can grow and change.

The author also adds that Little Bee is described as a village’s girl with less education and less knowledge. “Damn Africans. You always tink yu so smart but yu *ignorant*” (Cleave, 2008: 57). The explanation of the quotation is Little Bee tries to speak to the taxi driver, but she cannot find a suitable word, so the taxi driver is angry and go away. Although English is her language in Nigeria, but it seems like she does not get any education about that, she is self-educated to speak English so she cannot differentiate which is suitable word and which is not.

Little Bee's less knowledge is shown in when she imagines she will tell her back home friends about pornography in England. The author really describes that Little Bee comes from a place with no modernization, so when she moves to England and see any modernization that does not happen in her homeland as pornography, fluorescent lamps, and bleach, she always imagines how to tell about that to her friends in Nigeria.

But if I was telling this story to my big sister Nkiruka and the other girls from my village back home then I would have to stop, right here, and explain to them: topless does not mean, the lady in the newspaper did not have an upper body. It means, she was not wearing any garments on her upper body. You see the difference? (Cleave, 2008: 4).

#### **4.1.2 Setting**

In this story, setting differentiates into three; those are setting of place, setting of time, and social setting.

##### **4.1.2.1 Settings of place are:**

**Nigeria.** A country where Little Bee comes from and the problem begins. In this place, the main character or Little Bee tries to run from the reality because she cannot overcome her fear.

The near one had an Italian flag. The other one was British, so I climbed over the Italian ship to get to it. I went down into the cargo hold. It was easy to find it because there were signs written in English. And English, you know, it is the official language of my country (Cleave, 2008: 135).

**Immigration Detention Centre.** In this place, mimicry is done by Little Bee in order to overcome her fear to the men.

For the whole two years, I did not smile or even look in any man's face. I was terrified. Only at night, after they locked the man away, I went back to my detention cell, I unwound the cloth from my breasts, and I breathed deeply. (Cleave, 2008: 7).

**Sarah's house.** Sarah's house is a place where Little Bee lives in England. In this place, Little Bee tries to be a common girl as she is not a refugee.

Maybe I will only be able to stay for one month, maybe only one week. Someday, the men will come. But while I am here I will be like your daughter. I will love you as if you were my mother and I will love Charlie as if he was my brother (Cleave, 2008: 148).

**Nigeria.** A country where the problem ends because Little Bee is deported to this country.

*She said, What is happening here is that a large number of flying machines that we call AEROPLANES are taking off and landing on a long stretch of tarmac that we call a RUNWAY, because this is a place that we call an AIRPORT, and soon one of those aeroplanes is going to set off for UM-BONGO LAND, where you come from, and you're going to be on it. Yeah? Whether you like it or bloody not. Now, has anyone else got any questions? (Cleave, 2008: 246).*

#### 4.1.2.2 Setting of time:

The setting of the story is in 2007, precisely from spring 2007 when Little Bee begins to stay with Sarah. This setting of time also explains that this story is able to analyse with post colonialism, because the time setting happens after Nigeria being independent from United Kingdom in 1960 (Nigeria.gov.ng, 2015, par.1).

FROM THE SPRING OF 2007 until the end of that long summer when Little Bee came to live with us, my son removed his Batman costume only at bath times (Cleave, 2008: 21).

The second setting of time is in summer 2005 when all the problems of a story begin.

It was two years before, in the summer of 2005, that Andrew had begun his long, slow slide into the depression that finally claimed him. It started on the day we first met Little Bee, on a lonely beach in Nigeria (Cleave, 2008: 24).

#### 4.1.2.3 The social settings of the story are:

**Upper** : White people, because black people (Little Bee and other asylums) are looking for the protection in a country of white people, so white people consider they are higher than black one. They are also have a strength stereotype that black people are full of weakness.

“But please, what does it mean?” I said. “What does it mean, to belong here?”  
The female officer turned to look at me again.  
“Well, you’ve got to be British, haven’t you? You’ve got to share our values.” (Cleave, 2008: 246).

**Middle** : The black soldiers, because soldiers have a higher position and authority than the common people in a country. So, when the “important” people instruct the soldiers (black people) to kill the indigenious, that is not problem for them because all they do is for money.

That season in Nigeria there was an oil war. Andrew and I hadn’t known. The struggle was brief, confused, and scarcely reported. The British and Nigerian governments both deny to this day that it even took place. God knows, they aren’t the only ones who tried denial (Cleave, 2008: 98).

**Lower** : Black people, because they are helpless, they look for the protection in the country of white people since they have a stereotype that white people are full of help to them and can save their life.

“I thought if I learned to speak like you people do, I would be able to stay.”  
The officer smiled.  
“It doesn’t matter how you talk, does it?” she said. “You’re a drain on

resources. The point is you don't belong here." (Cleave, 2008: 246).

### **4.1.3 Conflict**

#### **4.1.3.1 External Conflict**

Little Bee has an external conflict, that conflict is between her and her environment in the Immigration Detention Centre. She cannot make friends with the men, because she is too frightened to see the men.

For the whole two years I did not smile or even look in any man's face. I was terrified. Only at night, after they locked the men away, I went back to my detention cell and I unwound the cloth from my breasts and I breathed deeply (Cleave, 2008: 7).

#### **4.1.3.2 Internal Conflict**

Little Bee has an internal conflicts. That is she and herself, especially her thoughts. Since, she experiences PTSD; she always imagines how if the soldiers come to catch her. Therefore, she always looks for some tools to kill herself before the soldiers catch her.

There are things the men can do to you in this life, I promise you, it would be much better to kill yourself first... If the men come suddenly, I will be ready to kill myself. (Cleave, 2008: 46).

### **4.1.4 Theme**

The theme of this story is asylum seekers. Since, this entire story tells about that. The quotations below are also strengthened with the author's note: "In the period leading up to the writing of this novel, Nigeria was the second biggest African exporter of asylum applicants to the United Kingdom" (Cleave, 2008: 268).

I looked down at his newspaper. The headline on the new page said ASYLUM SEEKERS EATING OUR SWANS.I looked back at the detention officer, but

he would not look up at me (2008: 18).

## **4.2 Extrinsic Elements**

In this analysis, the writer will describe about the extrinsic elements. The analysis below will explain about PTSD that happens to the major character Little Bee. However, before analysis about PTSD, in this sub-chapter, the writer will also analyze about post-colonialism that happens in the novel and how does the main character can cope her trauma with the post-colonial's aspects.

### **4.2.1 Hybridity**

Hybridity is done by Little Bee to gets some advantages for her. First, she learns to speak English well, and combines with her native language, although she knows that combination between English and Ibo is bad. However, for her, this combination is better than her own language. Little Bee knows that to live in England, she must not speak non-standard English because people will know that she is an immigrant, whereas Nigeria's language is a combination between English and Ibo. Therefore, she learns English from dictionary in order to speak like the native (her role model is Queen Elizabeth). Therefore, when she is in England, she should think again when she wants to speak, so, she does not speak bad English.

To talk the Queen's English, I had to forget all the best tricks of my mother tongue. For example, the Queen could never say, *There was plenty wahala, that girl done use her bottom power to engage my number one son and anyone could see she would end in the bad bush*. Instead the Queen must say, *My late daughter-in-law used her feminine charms to become engaged to my heir, and one might have foreseen that it wouldn't end well* (Cleave, 2008: 2).

Second, her style, little Bee wears ripped and old clothes, but through hybridization she now wears good clothes like the English do. From the example below, Little Bee experiences hybridity in clothes. She is used to wear ripped and old clothes from charity in detention centre, now she wears Sarah's good clothes although she still wears her blue jeans, but she feels so confident.

I was wearing a dark gray skirt and jacket with gloves and charcoal stockings. Little Bee was wearing my smart black raincoat over the clothes they let her out of the detention center in a mortifyingly unfunereal Hawaiian shirt and blue jeans (Cleave, 2008: 23).

#### **4.2.2 Mimicry**

Mimicry is done by Little Bee in everywhere to overcome her trauma. First, she tries to adapt to her environment. The quotation below shows that Little Bee is very frightened to the men in Detention Centre (black men). She has a trauma when she sees black men, so she tries to be like a man in order to ignore her trauma. Here, she does not make her appearance beautiful like other girls, because her environment is full of something that makes her trauma and she is afraid if they do the same things as she experienced.

I made myself undesirable. I declined to wash, and I let my skin grow oily. Under my clothes, I wound a wide strip of cotton around my chest, to make my breasts small and flat... I went to the detention nurse and I made her cut my hair very short with medical scissors. For the whole two years I did not smile or even look in any man's face. I was terrified (Cleave, 2008: 6).

Second, she is not only tries to speak as well as English, but also acts like English. When Little Bee comes out from Detention Center and begins to live with Sarah. She is not introvert like in detention center again and begins to believe Sarah.

So, she feels comfortable and safe to live with Sarah in England although she knows the truth that the men from her past are still looking for her.

“...Someday, the men will come. But while I am here I will be like your daughter. I will love you as if you were my mother and I will love Charlie as if he was my brother.” (Cleave, 2008: 148).

Third, she changes her name twice and uses English name. Little Bee and her sister have a plan to change their name into English name, so the soldiers cannot find them when they move to England, because their name clearly describes about their tribe and region. However, they do not know kinds of English name. So, they choose any name that suit to them, they do not think it is a common name or not, the important thing is now her name uses English. Little Bee’s sister changes her name into Kindness, whereas, Udo changes her name into Little Bee when she sees a bee flies to a beautiful flower in front of her. “My name is Little Bee,” she said. When she heard this name, Kindness smiled” (Cleave, 2008: 101).

She changes her name again when she is in England because she knows that her name is not a common English name like Sophie, Joshua etc. She thinks that if her name is still weird name like this, the soldiers will find her easier. Therefore, she has a plan to change her name again, but she cannot think the common name, so she uses her sight and her knowledge in English vocabulary, now her new name is London Sunshine. The name comes to her mind when she sees a huge city in front of her. “When she said, My name is London Sunshine.” (Cleave, 2008: 221), she tells her

new name to a boy who sells magazines in the park, and the boy says that Little Bee has a heavy name first then a light name after and that is amazing name.

The quotation below shows that she tries to imitate English's social class. This is also to ignore her fear if she is not English and illegal. The way she dresses is like English, so Little Bee can blend with the English. As we know that Little Bee comes from a lower social class because she lives in a hinterland of Nigeria. "*we should be thanking you sir, you have really put our village on the map, this is our very first road traffic accident*" (Cleave, 2008: 83). When she begins to live with Sarah, she wears a coat because it is a spring. When summer comes, she wears a dress.

I was wearing a pink summer dress she lent me. It was the prettiest thing I had ever worn. Around the neck it had fine white flowers stitched in, very delicate and fancy. I felt like the Queen of England (Cleave, 2008: 141).

Little Bee also tries to speak English well, so she is using Standard English. However, she thinks again that her words are too much. She speaks like that to show to the detention officer that she can speak English well, she can survive in England and she is different with other immigrants who speak bad English. "I said, Thank you sir, may God move with grace in your life and bring joy into your heart and prosperity upon your loved ones" (Cleave, 2008: 3). After speaking very formal words, she thinks again that Queen Elizabeth will not speak too much like that; she may be only said "thank you". Little Bee is a big fan of Queen Elizabeth because she thinks she is as same as Queen Elizabeth because they have big problems, but they keep smiling.

### 4.2.3 Stereotype

During Little Bee's life, she never meets a white man. Therefore, when the black men destroy her village, and she meets a white man and his wife who save her life, she has a stereotype as a nigger that white men are more powerful; they can save her life, they are kind, and they are will help her although she is not really know them. After moves to England, Little Bee believes that Lawrence or Sarah's mistress can save her life, because he is white and Little Bee has a stereotype that he has a power to save her life. "I will tell nobody about you and Sarah, and you must tell nobody about me. I am asking you to save me. I am asking you to save my life." (Cleave, 2008: 195).

However, Little Bee tries to ignore the truth that is not every white people are kind. Little Bee knows that Andrew does not cut his middle finger off so her sister is killed by the soldiers in Nigeria. But, when she decides to leave Nigeria, she chooses to flee to England because at least she knows non-standard English and she can meet Sarah who does not really know her, but she wants to cut her middle finger off to save Little Bee. "Near the end of the seawall, on the land side, there were two ships tied up next to each other. The near one had an Italian flag. The other one was British, so I climbed over the Italian ship to get to it" (Cleave, 2008: 135).

Little Bee assumes that black people are fools and do not know the modernization that happens in the developed countries like England. This is also a proof of stereotype between black to black. Little Bee knows that in her country there

is no such modernization like in England, so when she knows those modernization, she imagines that her friends in her homeland will feel amaze about that. The quotation below is a proof that in Little Bee's environment there is no pornography like she sees in England.

But if I was telling this story to my big sister Nkiruka and the other girls from my village back home then I would have to stop, right here, and explain to them: topless does not mean, the lady in the newspaper did not have an upper body. It means, she was not wearing any garments on her upper body. You see the difference? (Cleave, 2008: 4).

Sarah as a major character also has a stereotype toward black people. She assumes that Nigerian cops can be bribed, whereas they cannot. They still look for Sarah and arrests Little Bee. Sarah believes that the cops will not arrest Little Bee because she is with Sarah who is an English journalist. However, the cops are still looking for them, wherever they go and arrest Little Bee.

"I'm sorry, Bee. It's those policemen in Abuja, isn't it? I thought I'd paid them enough to close their eyes for a few days. But someone must have put the word out. I suppose they must have seen us in Sapele." (Cleave, 2008: 260).

Why are mimicry and hybridity used by Little Bee to overcome her trauma? Because, mimicry helps her being someone else in every different place, like a chameleon and this act makes her forget her trauma. Whereas, hybridity is used to make a "new Little Bee," so she can ignore her trauma.

Stereotype is used to strengthen mimicry and hybridity since both of the concepts will happen when in someone's mind there is a stereotype. Mimicry happens in Little Bee's life because she has a stereotype that being one of English society will make

her safe and happy. “If they deport me to Nigeria, I will be arrested. If they find out who I am, and what I have seen, then the politicians will find a way to have me killed” (Cleave, 2008: 187). She also has a perspective that black men are cruel so mimicry is done by her when there are black men around her. “I thought they still looked hungry. I thought they watched me with ravenous eyes” (Cleave, 2008: 6). Same with mimicry, Little Bee’s hybridity happens because of her stereotype. She thinks that English is more superior to Ibo (Nigerian native language); in other side, Ibo is her own language, so she blends it to get the best language. “Excuse me for learning your language properly” (Cleave, 2008: 8). She also has a stereotype that English clothes are good, but she cannot leave her own style, so she blends it. “Little Bee was wearing my smart black raincoat over the clothes...unfunereal Hawaiian shirt and blue jeans” (Cleave, 2008: 23).

Post colonialism has positive and negative impacts. The positive impact is hybridity in Little Bee’s clothes, and the negative impact is trauma/ fear of people in the colonized country.

The proof below explains us that people in the colonized country feel strange and afraid of foreign journalists. Why? They are frightened because may be when their country is colonized, there is much violence that impact until the era after colonialism. “My job was to find people who would normally be scared to talk to a foreign journalist, but who talked to Sarah” (Cleave, 2008: 254).

Post colonialism makes the main character uses some aspects of post colonialism to overcome her trauma. Little Bee includes in the main character who can overcome her trauma with some aspects of post colonialism. “When Sarah woke up, I went to her. *Please, I said, we have to go to the sea. I must say good bye to my sister*” (Cleave, 2008: 256). The quotation above tells us that Little Bee tries to leave her traumatic condition that happened in the beach several years ago. It also proves us that Little Bee is successfully overcome her trauma.

Here, some parts that explains about post colonialism. The colonizer leaves language and religion in the colonized country. “The language they spoke was the official language of Little Bee’s country, but these were the first whites she had seen” (Cleave, 2008: 102). The quotation before, tells us that the colonizer urges their colonized to use their language.

The society of the colonized country looks fine when the colonizer urges their language, even the colonized looks happy that they can speak English. This act is called stereotype to superior language. “It was easy to find it because there were signs written in English. And English, you know, it is the official language of my country” (Cleave, 2008: 135). From the quotation before, Little Bee does not matter if she speaks English, and she proud that she can speak English well so she forgets her native language.

For the religion, colonizer also embeds some values. From the explanation below, it clearly describes that the society of the colonized country where Little Bee lived is a primitive society, but they want to learn about what the colonizer is left. Bibles is an example that the colonizer wants to imitate the colonized in all aspects including religion.

They left us with the holy books that were not worth the expense of shipping back to your country. In our village our only Bible had all of its pages missing after the forty-sixth verse of the twenty- seventh chapter of Matthew, so that the end of our religion, as far as any of us knew, was *My God, my god, why hast thou forsaken me?* We understood that this was the end of the story (Cleave, 2008: 182).

England are superior country that have been colonized many inferior countries. England promise a modernization to them, but in other hand, English take all of their natural sources to them, such as tea, oil, wool, etc. without permission even with cruel ways. In general, colonial in this novel influences Little Bee who suffers trauma after colonialism. The colonizer takes Little Bee and her family's right on their home ground. In this case, the Nigerian government cannot do anything because they do not have full authority of their country. As we know, although the colonizer as England says that they do not rule a developing countries again, but they still interfere them by making them as a commonwealth countries, which means England still control the colonized government and have a right over the natural resources. "The boat I traveled in to your country, it was loaded with tea. It was piled up in the cargo hold in thick brown paper sacks" (Cleave, 2008: 128).

The quotation below describes that Little Bee even cannot taste tea, which

grown in her homeland. All of the tea is exported to England and there is alienation here. She just knows the smell of the tea when she slinks to the ship full of tea which headed to England.

I do not have to describe to you the taste of the tea that Sarah made for me when she came down into the living room of her house that morning. We never tasted tea in my village, even though they grow it in the east of my country (Cleave, 2008: 128).

The quotation below also tells us that both England and Nigeria deny there is a war in Nigeria, although both of the countries actually know about that. England stand for their opinion that Nigeria is safe and they must deport the asylum seekers from Nigeria.

Clever me, I went on holiday somewhere different. That season in Nigeria there was an oil war. Andrew and I hadn't known. The struggle was brief, confused, and scarcely reported. The British and Nigerian governments both deny to this day that it even took place. God knows, they aren't the only ones who tried denial (Cleave, 2008: 98).

#### **4.2.4 PTSD in Little Bee**

In analysing the novel *Little Bee*, the writer uses *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder* (PTSD), because trauma is a part of PTSD that is reflected in this novel. The writer would like to give an idea of what the symptoms are experienced by the main character that is presented in The Novel *Little Bee*. Little Bee experiences more than one PTSD symptoms and this have happened more than a month. However, in this story, PTSD that is experienced by Little Bee is not because she is a victim of something that makes her trauma, but she is a murdered and raped witness.

#### **4.2.4.1 Re – experiencing**

##### 4.2.4.1.1 Recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the event

From the text below, Little Bee suffers the deep trauma about the barking dog. Her mind reminds about an accident that make her sister is killed. However, when she sees a cute dog, which is different with the dog that is brought by her sister’s killer, she feels okay. A word “only fat...” can describe her relief.

Then there was the barking of dogs. I jumped, and my eyes followed the sound and I felt relief, because I saw the dogs up on the walk- way above us, and they were only fat yellow family dogs, out for a walk with their master (Cleave, 2008: 230).

##### 4.2.4.1.2 Acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring

Little Bee is very scared when she sees men. When she is in detention centre, there are many men that also as illegal immigrants there. Therefore, when she sees them, she acts as if she is in the traumatic incident that she is experienced before. “For the whole two years I did not smile or even look in any man’s face. I was terrified” (Cleave, 2008: 7). Little Bee also makes herself undesirable; she cuts her hair and makes her skin oily. She acts like that in order to make no attention of the men to her, she is very frightened if the men will rape her until she dead like the men in Nigeria do to her sister. Little Bee even screams every night, and she also does not sleep because afraid when the men catch her in the night.

##### 4.2.4.1.3 Illusions, hallucinations, and/or dissociative flashback episodes

After moving in England and starts to be jailed in Detention centre, Little Bee always hallucinates as if the soldiers in Nigeria will come and kill her. “I thought they

still looked hungry. I thought they watched me with ravenous eyes” (Cleave, 2008: 6). Acute hallucination makes her hard to sleep and stress. “Every noise I heard, I thought it was the men coming back” (Cleave, 2008: 134). She is also afraid to sleep because she is frightened if she is sleeping; the men come and kill her. ”After a hundred sleepless nights I had finished working out how to kill myself in every single corner of the detention center and the country outside, but I still carried on imagining” (Cleave, 2008: 48).

#### 4.2.4.1.4 Physiological reactivity on exposure to internal or external cues

Little Bee also suffers physiological reactivity. She tries to kill herself; because she knows that one day, the men who kill her sister will come and kill her. This thought makes her feel stressed. She has a mind that she prefers to dead in suicide than dead in suffer as her sister does. “I started asking myself questions like: *Which will make me stronger for the act of suicide? The carrots or the peas?*” (Cleave, 2008: 49).

#### **4.2.4.2 Avoidance**

##### 4.2.4.2.1 Efforts to avoid thought and/or conversations associated with the trauma

From the quotation below, Little Bee tries to avoid Sarah’s question about something that reminds her about the tragedy and her long trip to get to Sarah’s house. Little Bee will not tell about the experience, she refuses to talk about that incident, she feels uncomfortable when talking about that and her rejection is shown with her anger. “I sighed. I was angry. I did not want to talk about it, but if this

woman was going to make me do it then I would do it quickly and I would not spare her” (Cleave, 2008: 130). Little Bee looks so depressed, but she cannot avoid Sarah’s desire to know more about Little Bee after Sarah and Andrew leave her in the beach. Little Bee feels indebted to Sarah, so, she tries to tell the story although her mind and heart reject it.

#### 4.2.4.2.2 Efforts to avoid activities, places

Little Bee tries to avoid crowded places. Sarah invites her to go for walk to London and sees London eye, South Bank, etc. Sarah thinks it will make her feels fresh again after two years jailed in Detention Centre. However, Little Bee ignores it and chooses to sleep again, whereas she cannot sleep at all. “I dropped my hands back down onto the blankets. I said, “I like it here” (Cleave, 2008: 210).

#### 4.2.4.2.3 Markedly diminished interest

After move to England, Little Bee leaves all of her activities that she has done in her homeland. She and her sister used to play everything in a jungle and imagine that they have washing machine or refrigerator. “Me and my sister, we used to hide in a gap in the jungle, with green snakes and monkeys all around us” (Cleave, 2008: 211). However, she loses her desire to have fun in England.

#### 4.2.4.2.4 Feeling of detachment or estrangement from others

As a black girl, Little Bee realizes that she is different to common English who have a fair skin. During in England, she only knows that English is white and African is black. “All that time in the detention center I was trapped by walls, and all those days living at Sarah’s house in a street full of white faces, I was trapped

because I knew I could never go unnoticed” (Cleave, 2008: 219).

#### 4.2.4.2.5 Sense of a foreshortened future

For someone who suffers PTSD, she can lose her hope about her future life. She will not think to reach her dream again like everyone does. These symptoms are also experienced by Little Bee. All she thinks is the men who kill her sister and burns her village will come and catch her wherever she is because she knows the men from authorities never let her go and tell the story that she sees in her village. “If you want me to stay then this is how it will be between us. Maybe I will only be able to stay for one month, maybe only one week. Someday, the men will come” (Cleave, 2008: 148).

### **4.2.4.3 Hyper arousal**

#### 4.2.4.3.1 Difficulty falling or staying asleep

The quotation below tells about how Little Bee is hard to falling asleep in the night although she is now in a comfortable room and a safe place. “It was still just dark. I was lying on the bed in the room Sarah gave me, but I was not sleeping. I was trying to see my future” (Cleave, 2008: 210). The quotation clearly tells us that Little Bee suffers one of PTSD’s symptoms, which makes the victim hard to sleep even she is not sleeping at all in every place. This happens since her mind thinks that the traumatic incident will come up to her every time. In Little Bee’s case, she is afraid if she is sleeping; the soldiers come to her and she cannot run from them.

#### 4.2.4.3.2 Irritability or outbursts of anger

Someone who suffers PTSD is very sensitive toward everything that bothers her mind includes someone who makes her remind to the trauma incident. She is easy to be angry even about a small and unimportant problem. In this case, Little Bee is very angry to Lawrence who always pushes her mind. Lawrence urges Little Bee to leaves Sarah because he dislikes Little Bee. In the other hand, Little Bee needs a place to live in England, so she is very angry although Lawrence says sorry and tries to make friend with her. “I pressed my nails into the palms of my hands until I felt them sharper than my anger” (Cleave, 2008: 216).

#### 4.2.4.3.3 Hyper vigilance

PTSD makes Little Bee has a hyper vigilance, she may be hard to sleep because she is scared if the accident happens again when he sleeps. This symptom makes someone never relax every time and everywhere. Sometimes her vigilance makes her does something brutally when she experiences the same incident like in the past. It is not reasonable, but sometimes this symptom makes Little Bee has a good thought to his future like what happens next if he does this or does not ignore this. “But if you are a refugee, when death comes you do not stay for one minute in the place it has visited” (Cleave, 2008: 80).

### **4.2.4.4 Avoidance**

#### 4.2.4.4.1 Negative feelings about yourself or other people

Patient of PTSD has a severe anxiety that makes her feels so afraid every time she experiences the same incident like in the past. Although the incident does not really

happen, such as Little Bee hears a dog barked, the response of the patient is much uncontrolled; she is immediately shocked and jumps up. This anxiety also makes Little Bee has a negative feeling to other people even to herself. In the story, Little Bee really hates Lawrence, because Lawrence urges Little Bee to leaves Sarah and they have ever quarreled about Little Bee who adds sequences of Sarah's problems and Lawrence who has a wife and his relationship with Sarah will hurt her wife. However, in the end, Lawrence wants to make friend with Little Bee and tries to apologize, but Little Bee does not believe and has negative feeling to Lawrence. She thinks that Lawrence has changed because he has a plan to obviate her. "How can you pretend everything is normal between us?" (Cleave, 2008: 216)

#### 4.2.4.4.2 Always being on guard for danger

As the writer writes before, severe anxiety is the main reason that makes the patient of PTSD, like Little Bee experiences a feeling which always on guard for danger. Wherever Little Bee is, she always feels uncomfortable. Little Bee is even hard to sleep after flees from her country. This symptom also makes Little Bee thinks how to kill herself wherever and whenever the men come. "Then there was the barking of dogs. I jumped, and my eyes followed the sound and I felt relief" (Cleave, 2008: 230).

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

After analysing the previous chapter, the writer can conclude that the post-colonial in *Little Bee* have some impacts, includes the psychological aspects of the colonized people. The writer analyses the character of the novel using major character in order to understand the illustration of post-colonial impacts. While, minor characters are also used to strengthen the problems of post-colonial impacts that are faced by the colonized society. Setting of time, place, and social environments are also used in this analysis to give the clear description of the characters' problems. Those are when the problems raise, who are around the characters, and where the conflict happens. Then, theme is also used to analyse what the whole story tells about.

Post colonialism is a scourge that happens in most of the developing countries around the world. Post colonialism gives so many impacts to its colonized countries. Either positive or negative impacts, one of the positive impacts is the cultural mix of the major character with the colonizer so it creates a new culture that is better for them, whereas the example of the negative impacts is fear or trauma. The main character suffers the long-term trauma or is usually called *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder* (PTSD).

According to the common characteristics, the main character has some PTSD symptoms. First, Little Bee hallucinates about the past incident, so she is always afraid because she thinks she will experience the same incident like before although it happened several years ago. Second, Little Bee is ignoring the conversation with Sarah who asks her about the incident. Little Bee tries to ignore everything that has connection with the past incident. Third, Little Bee is hard to sleep because she is afraid when she is sleeping, the soldiers will catch her. This PTSD is an impact of Little Bee's severe trauma.

However, although suffers PTSD, Little Bee uses three aspects of post colonialism to overcome her trauma. First, mimicry is done by Little Bee by changing her name from tribe name to English name, wearing clothes like the English, and speaking as well as the English. Second, hybridity is done by mixing her native language with English, firstly, Little Bee has a bad English, so she always study hard to speaks as well as English, then about the clothes, she wears Sarah's beautiful coat but she cannot leave her dirty and bad jeans. Third, stereotype is done because she supposes that the white people are kind and will help her, so that is why she decides to move to England.

At the end, post colonialism may not be seen which are superior and which are inferior, but the long impacts of post colonialism itself must be rethought again. Post colonialism does not only leave positive impacts, but also leaves so many

negative impacts. Moreover, a real freedom is a right of every country in the world and we can live side by side without hurting or robbing someone's rights.

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