

TRAUMA REPRESENTATION IN AGUK IRAWAN'S *KIDUNG RINDU DI TAPAL BATAS*: A SIGMUND FREUD'S PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the representation of two forms of trauma, namely psychological trauma and neurosis trauma, in the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan MN. This study integrates the traumatic theory of Fatmah K. and Diah Retno Ningsih with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic approach to interpret the psychological dynamics of the characters through three structures of personality: id, ego, and superego. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method through reading techniques and recording data in the form of dialogue, narration, and descriptions that show symptoms of trauma. The analysis is carried out by classifying the types of trauma and interpreting the characters' psychological responses to inner stress and traumatic experiences. The research results show that psychological trauma and neurosis are represented through inner conflict, fear, loss, and guilt experienced by the characters. The dynamics between the id, ego, and superego show how the ego acts as a mediator between instinctual drives and moral control in the face of traumatic stress. Theoretically, this research enriches the study of literary psychology by confirming that literary works function as a reflection of human psychological conditions and a medium for understanding the dynamics of trauma in the context of Indonesian literature.

Keywords: *Aguk Irawan; Freud's psychoanalysis; kidung rindu di tapal batas; psychological trauma; traumatic neurosis.*

1. Introduction

Literary works are artistic creations, as they arise from imaginative processes and objective reality. The characteristics of literary works evoke various thoughts and conclusions from readers or enthusiasts regarding a literary piece (Sumadi, 2020). Literature is the result of an individual's creative thinking, born from their observations of the surrounding social environment, and is expressed through the use of beautiful language (Vardani, 2020). Literature also plays a crucial role as a cultural bridge between the writer and the reader.

Through literary works, readers can explore perspectives and experiences that may differ from their own (Aliyyuana et al., 2024). The benefits of literary works emerge because they stem from real-life processes, leading to the idea that good literature can reflect the essence of life, both in meaning and structure. Literature presents a comprehensive portrayal of life experiences—encompassing emotions, intellect, individual and social

aspects, as well as the world that forms the core of its discourse (Vardani, 2018).

A novel is one form of prose literary work, categorized as a type of new prose. New prose continually evolves alongside the development of the times and changes in accordance with societal progress, where it is generally known who the original author is. Prose is a literary product in the form of free storytelling (Lintang, 2015:437). One form of literary work that reflects or depicts human life in the context of social interaction is the novel (Vardani, E., 2021).

With its lengthy and flexible structure, a novel not only presents events but also the inner processes that underlie the characters' actions. This allows readers to understand humanity in its entirety, both externally and internally (Burhan Nurgiyantoro, 2019). The fictional tales within novels generally originate from the author's various fantasies or imaginations (Suaedi et al., 2023).

The main issue of this research arises from the limited studies of Indonesian literature that comprehensively examine the representation of psychological trauma and neurosis trauma through Freud's psychoanalytic approach. Previous studies have focused more on the emotional aspects of the characters without linking Freud's theory to contemporary trauma theory. This gap is important to fill to deepen and direct the understanding of the inner dynamics and psychological conditions of the characters in Indonesian literary works.

The object of this research is the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan, which depicts the internal struggles of the main character in facing social pressure, loss, and psychological suffering. The conflicts experienced by the character reflect the tension between instinctual drives (id), social reality (ego), and moral values (superego). This makes the novel relevant for examination using Freud's psychoanalytic theory and the traumatic theory of Fatmah K. and Diah Retno Ningsih.

Awwad & Afriani (2021) state that trauma is an abnormal state of mind or behavior that arises from emotional stress or physical injury caused by highly disturbing experiences that are difficult to forget. Trauma is one of the most dangerous psychological wounds for society, especially for adolescents, as it can diminish intellectual capacity, disrupt emotional balance, and affect behavior. Typically, trauma occurs when an individual frequently experiences traumatic events in their life, such as violence, rape, personal threats, or even mass events like armed conflict and natural disasters such as tsunamis. Trauma can affect anyone, regardless of race, age, or time (Hatta, 2020).

According to Freud (in Endraswara, 2011), human personality consists of three main structures: id, ego, and superego. The id contains subconscious drives, the ego functions to adjust to reality, while the superego represents moral values and the conscience. The tension among these three can lead to trauma that manifests in the actions and dialogues of characters. Meanwhile, the traumatic theory (Fatmah & Ningsih, 2021) emphasizes trauma as a psychological disorder resulting from extreme experiences that are difficult to control and can lead to both psychological trauma and neurosis. The integration of these two theories forms a distinctive methodological characteristic of this research.

The urgency of this research lies in its contribution to enriching the study of literary psychology in Indonesia. This study expands the understanding of the relationship between traumatic experiences, consciousness, and literary expression as a reflection of human psychological conditions. The uniqueness of this research is found in its focus on the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan, which addresses the theme of human inner suffering in border regions. This novel not only presents individual trauma but also

integrates it with a strong social context. The distinctiveness of the research emerges from the combination of Freud's psychoanalytic theory and the traumatic theory of Fatmah K. and Diah Retno Ningsih, enabling a deep analysis of the forms of trauma and their relation to the characters' personality structures. The particularity of this research lies in its interdisciplinary approach between literature and psychology, where literary works are viewed not only as aesthetic texts but also as therapeutic media for understanding human psychological conditions. The interest of the research is evident in the exploration of the inner conflicts of the main character, which are rich in emotion and reflective value. The substantive excellence of this research is its ability to explain the dynamics of interaction among the id, ego, and superego as a process of healing trauma through the language and actions of the characters.

Several other studies relevant to this research are as follows. The first study, titled "Representation of Women's Trauma in the Novel *Rapuh* by Onlymeilanii" (Imamah & Ahmadi, 2025), uses John Bowlby's attachment theory and Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis to analyze the behavior of the main character who experiences trauma due to familial and romantic relationships. The findings indicate that the character's trauma is largely influenced by instinctual drives (id). This study is relevant as it also employs Freud's approach, though it differs in focus and object, as it examines two forms of trauma: psychological trauma and neurosis trauma within a more complex social context. The second study, "Trauma of Loss and Anjani's Defense Mechanism in the Novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori" (Ningrum et al., 2025), also utilizes Freud's psychoanalysis to depict loss and the ego's defense mechanisms against political and social trauma. In contrast, this research analyzes the representation of trauma comprehensively by combining the traumatic theory of Fatmah K. and Diah Retno Ningsih with Freud's theories regarding the id, ego, and superego.

Based on this description, this research aims to describe the representation of psychological trauma and neurosis in the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic approach and the traumatic theory of Fatmah K. and Diah Retno Ningsih. This research is expected to enrich the study of literary psychology by highlighting the influence of inner conflict, social pressure, and traumatic experiences on the behavior of characters in Indonesian literature

2. Literature Review

Trauma is a psychological disorder that arises from extraordinary experiences that induce fear, a loss of control, and deep emotional distress. According to Fatmah & Ningsih (2021), trauma is divided into two main forms: psychological trauma and neurotic trauma.

Psychological trauma occurs as a result of sudden and uncontrollable extraordinary events. This type of trauma can disrupt overall mental balance, affecting both physical and psychological well-being. Meanwhile, neurosis trauma is a disorder that affects the central nervous system due to severe impacts or extreme stress on the brain. Its effects can include motor dysfunction, nerve irritation, and psychosomatic symptoms that hinder an individual's psychological and social functions.

Thus, psychological trauma is rooted in emotional experiences and an individual's loss of control over certain events, while neurosis trauma is related to physiological disorders resulting from stress or impacts that disrupt the nervous system. This distinction is important for understanding the forms of trauma experienced by characters in both psychological and biological contexts.

To gain a deeper understanding of the dynamics of trauma, this study employs Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, which divides personality structure into three main components: id, ego, and superego. The id functions as the subconscious instinctual drive to seek pleasure and avoid pain; the ego's role is to adapt these drives to reality; and the superego acts as a moral regulator that assesses the morality of an individual's actions. In the context of trauma, the conflict among these three structures gives rise to psychological symptoms: the id prompts spontaneous reactions, the ego strives to balance reality, and the superego induces feelings of guilt or moral pressure.

In line with the view of Calinescu (2023), literary works serve as a symbolic space for processing traumatic experiences through language and narrative. Additionally, Sandbæk (2021) emphasizes that psychoanalysis helps understand how subconscious drives and feelings of guilt are reflected in the behavior of literary characters.

Through the framework of Freud's theory and the concept of trauma from Fatmah K. and Diah Retno Ningsih, the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan is represented as a reflection of human inner suffering. This novel depicts how past wounds, social pressures, and moral conflicts shape the behavior and psychological conditions of its characters. This combined approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between subconscious drives, inner conflicts, and the forms of trauma experienced by the characters.

Several previous studies are relevant to this topic. Research by Imamah and Ahmadi (2025) examines women's trauma in the novel *Rapuh* by Onlymeilanii through Freud's psychoanalytic theory, while research by Ningrum et al. (2025) investigates the defense mechanisms of the character Anjani in *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori. Both studies highlight trauma from a psychological perspective, but have not combined Freud's theory with the traumatic theory of Fatmah K. and Diah Retno Ningsih as this research does.

3. Research Method

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. According to Siswantoro (2020), the descriptive method is used to describe the condition of the research object based on real facts and in accordance with the actual situation. The approach used is Sigmund Freud's psychological approach, as it is interpretative and relevant to qualitative analysis that emphasizes the meaning of the psychological symptoms of characters. Freud explains that human personality is composed of three main structures: the id, the ego, and the superego, which interact with each other to control subconscious drives. This approach is considered suitable for analyzing the inner conflicts of characters and the representation of trauma in literary works. The focus of this research is to describe the representation of two forms of trauma in the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan, namely psychological trauma and neurosis trauma, by interpreting the psychological dynamics of the characters through Freud's theory.

The object of this research is the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan. This novel was chosen because, thematically, it depicts inner suffering, loss, and psychological conflicts rooted in the traumatic experiences of individuals in border regions, making it relevant to the focus of the study. The data sources in this research consist of two types: primary and secondary sources.

The primary source is the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan, while the secondary sources include Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the traumatic theory of Fatmah K. and Diah Retno Ningsih, as well as several relevant previous studies. The

research data consists of sentences, narratives, inner monologues, and dialogues of characters that reflect the symptoms of psychological trauma and neurosis trauma.

Data collection techniques are conducted through comprehensive reading and text annotation. The researcher reads the novel thoroughly to understand the context and situations that indicate trauma symptoms, then notes relevant sections using a data collection sheet. The collected data is classified based on the types of trauma: psychological and neurosis, and related to Freud's three structures of personality: id, ego, and superego. Subsequently, data reduction is performed to ensure that only relevant data is used in the analysis.

Data analysis is conducted descriptively with the following steps: (1) grouping data based on trauma categories; (2) classifying based on the manifestations of id, ego, and superego; (3) interpreting the relationship between trauma symptoms and the characters' personality dynamics; and (4) describing the deeper meanings of each data point while considering the narrative and emotional context of the characters.

To ensure the validity of the data, this research applies triangulation of theories and repeated readings. The verification process is carried out by matching the results of the interpretations with Freud's theory and trauma theory, as well as validating meanings through re-reading the text to maintain consistency and credibility in the analysis.

4. Results and Discussion

The results of this research manifest as forms of psychological trauma representation found in the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan. The types of trauma experienced include psychological trauma and neurosis trauma. Both forms of psychological trauma identified will be discussed in detail in the following section, referencing psychoanalytic theory to reveal the psychological dynamics of the characters as they confront their traumatic experiences.

4.1 Psychological Trauma

The results of this research manifest as forms of psychological trauma representation found in the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan. The types of trauma experienced include psychological trauma and neurosis trauma. Both forms of psychological trauma identified will be discussed in detail in the following section, referencing psychoanalytic theory to reveal the psychological dynamics of the characters as they confront their traumatic experiences. Trauma is an emotional condition that develops after an unpleasant, sad, frightening, distressing, or irritating traumatic event, such as incidents of rape, combat, physical violence, accidents, natural disasters, and certain events that cause psychological distress, such as a student not passing the National Examination.

Psychological trauma is the result of an extraordinary event or experience that occurs spontaneously (suddenly) in an individual, leaving them unable to control it (loss of control and helplessness) and damaging the individual's overall mental resilience. The effects of this type of trauma can impact the individual both physically and psychologically (Fatmah & Ningsih, 2021).

Neurosis trauma is a mental disorder that arises due to physical injury or severe shock to the nervous system and brain, usually accompanied by temporary loss of consciousness, seizures, or other bodily function disturbances. This trauma occurs due to a hard impact or extreme experience that disrupts the nervous system and leads to long-term

psychological effects, such as anxiety, fear, and emotional tension that is difficult to control. 15 data points represent neurosis trauma, as follows:

Data 1

<p>Psychological Trauma "Her face was so pale, and blood kept dripping from her right calf. When she felt strong enough to stand and a terrible fear struck her chest, she ran hesitantly and practiced, then hid among the trees." (TP.KRDTB :25)</p>	<p>Id The instinctive urge to save himself appears when the main character runs wild and hides among the trees. This spontaneous action is a manifestation of the id, which is driven by the instinct to defend life due to intense fear</p>
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Data 1 shows the condition of psychological trauma experienced by the character through intense fear. The weak physical state, dripping blood, and the act of running aimlessly reflect the body's response to extreme mental stress after an event that threatens safety. This indicates a traumatic experience that dominates the character's consciousness until a reflex reaction arises.

It can be seen from the character's instinctive urge to save himself without thinking. The id operates based on the principle of pleasure and survival instincts, so that the actions of hiding and running are a form of spontaneous reaction that arises from the subconscious in order to avoid pain and threats.

Data 2

<p>Psychological Trauma "Before he could breathe a sigh of relief, the sound of a dog barking, filtering, squealing. The man's face turned as white as cotton again." (TP.KRDTB :27)</p>	<p>Id The subconscious urge to defend oneself reappears at the sound of a dog barking. The instinct of fear and the threat of danger trigger an automatic reaction in the character's body; his face turns white as cotton. This suggests the id operates on the pleasure principle and the unconscious, seeking to avoid pain and threats by generating spontaneous physical reactions.</p>
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Data 2 Data 2 shows that psychological trauma is reflected in the deep fear reaction when the character hears the sound of a dog barking. The traumatic memory retriggers the fear it previously tried to control, making its body react automatically with a pale face. This is a symptom of fear resulting from a traumatic experience that has not yet been recovered.

The id appears from the body's spontaneous reactions without conscious control. The id controls the character's behavior, causing paleness and panic because of the self-defense mechanism that works instinctively. The id encourages individuals to immediately avoid situations that cause pain or threats to themselves

Data 3

<p>Psychological Trauma "Even the lips were tight in such tension." (TP.KRDTB :31)</p>	<p>Id The spontaneous reaction of fear arises without logical control, showing humans' subconscious urge to protect themselves from the threat of danger.</p>
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Data 3 shows that the phrase "Even the lips were tight in such tension." indicates psychological trauma in the form of anxiety and extreme tension. The body reacts by

freezing as a sign of deep fear. This condition demonstrates that the character is unable to control emotional reactions due to strong psychological pressure.

The id is evident through the subconscious impulse that causes the character to freeze. This unthinking reaction is part of the survival instinct rooted in the subconscious system. The id triggers reflexive behavior to avoid threats and protect oneself from perceived danger.

Data 4

<p>Psychological Trauma "No answer." (TP.KRDTB :34)</p>	<p>Id Silence becomes a subconscious expression of psychological pressure; fear takes over the body and mind.</p>
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Data 4 shows that the phrase "No answer." indicates psychological trauma in the form of fear and emotional suppression. The character's silence reflects an inability to respond due to intense psychological pressure. This condition portrays a defensive reaction to trauma, where fear dominates the mind and paralyzes verbal expression.

The id is evident through the instinctive impulse that leads the character to remain silent. This reaction arises unconsciously as a form of self-protection against perceived danger or emotional threat. The id governs the reflex to withdraw and avoid confrontation, manifesting the character's inner struggle between fear and the instinct to survive.

Data 5

<p>Psychological Trauma " Hasyim's ears heard the sound of a dog barking in the distance. His chest was pounding, a very bad image immediately crossed his mind." (TP.KRDTB:54)</p>	<p>Ego The bad images that flashed through Hashim's mind showed that his mind was trying to interpret a threatening situation. The ego plays a mediating role between the fear of the id and the reality of what might happen, so that awareness arises that the dog's voice can carry a real threat.</p>
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Data 6 illustrates psychological trauma in the form of anticipatory anxiety when Hasyim hears the sound of a dog. The negative imagery that immediately arises in his mind indicates the presence of unresolved emotional wounds, where traumatic memories resurface solely through auditory stimuli.

Ego is evident when Hasyim's thoughts attempt to interpret the sound rationally. The ego plays a role in mediating between the panic-driven impulses of the id and the reality it faces. He does not act impulsively but tries to assess the threat logically, demonstrating a degree of conscious control amid inner turmoil.

Data 7

<p>Psychological Trauma "Hasyim couldn't say anything at all. First, fear still enveloped him." (TP.KRDTB :56)</p>	<p>Ego Ego played a role when Hasyim did not speak and chose silence as a form of control over his fear. He realizes that speaking in that situation might be risky, so the ego mediates the id's impulse (wanting to scream/release tension) with the frightening reality around him.</p>
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Data 7 illustrates psychological trauma in the form of fear that dominates the body and hinders the ability to speak. The character is unable to articulate words because their mind is still overwhelmed by deep anxiety after experiencing a dangerous situation. This indicates trauma that affects psychological functions.

Ego is evident when the character restrains themselves from speaking. The ego mediates between the id's impulse to express fear and the reality of the risky situation. They choose to remain silent to ensure safety, demonstrating conscious control over subconscious impulses.

Data 8

Psychological Trauma "They waited a few seconds very carefully." (TP.KRDTB :32)	Ego Characters control emotions and choose rational attitudes; he weighs the dangers and acts carefully to save himself.
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Data 8 shows that the sentence "They waited a few seconds very carefully." indicates psychological trauma in the form of extreme vigilance after a tense event. The characters restrain themselves and do not act rashly, a sign that fear still dominates their consciousness.

Ego is evident in this careful action. The ego functions to regulate actions according to reality, restraining the id's impulse to flee or attack immediately. Thus, the ego demonstrates a balance between fear and rational consideration to remain safe.

Data 9

Psychological Trauma "Cornelius watched the man intently, but his mouth was silent." (TP.KRDTB :33)	Ego The silent reaction is a form of self-control; Cornelius tried not to be careless so as not to make the situation worse.
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Data 9 illustrates psychological trauma in the form of tension that causes the character to become mute. Cornelius observes but does not speak, indicating that he is suppressing his emotional reactions to avoid worsening the situation.

Ego is evident in Cornelius's ability to control himself. He chooses to remain silent to adapt to the risky situation, demonstrating the role of the ego as a balance between subconscious fears and the demands of reality.

Data 10

Psychological Trauma "Nanji, Mamut, and the young men were sneaking behind a tree." (TP.KRDTB :33)	Ego They strategize to survive; this action is not the result of an instinctive impulse, but a conscious decision to face a risky situation.
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Data 10 shows psychological trauma reflected in the actions of the character who moves stealthily behind a tree. The fear resulting from traumatic experiences makes the character cautious in every movement to avoid detection by the enemy. This attitude illustrates an inner condition still enveloped in anxiety and heightened vigilance toward threats.

From the perspective of Freud's psychoanalytic approach, this behavior reflects the role of the ego, which works to balance the id's impulse to flee with the reality of the situation. The character strives to control his fear and acts rationally to ensure safety,

demonstrating that the ego functions to maintain stability between fear and the need for survival.

4.2 Traumatic Neurosis

Trauma is a disorder that occurs in the central nervous system (the brain) of an individual due to impacts from hard objects or blows to the head. The implications include bleeding, irritation, and other conditions affecting the brain. Patients experiencing this trauma are usually unconscious or unresponsive at the time of the incident, which is typically temporary (Fatmah and Ningsih, 2021).

Traumatic Neurosis is a disorder that occurs in the central nervous system (the brain) as a result of impacts from hard objects or blows to the head. This condition can lead to bleeding, irritation, or other disruptions in brain function. Patients typically experience temporary loss of consciousness or unresponsiveness. This trauma not only has physical effects but also causes psychological consequences such as emotional disturbances, tension, and excessive anxiety. In the context of Freud's psychology, Traumatic Neurosis indicates a disruption in the relationship between consciousness and the subconscious, triggering uncontrollable psychological reactions. There are 15 data points representing Traumatic Neurosis, as follows:

Data 11

<p>Traumatic Neurosis "The pain was so sudden. A bullet was still lodged beneath his bone. It was excruciating." (TN.KRDTB :27)</p>	<p>Id The instinctive drive to survive arises from the intense pain of a gunshot wound. The id works through body reflexes to endure pain and stay alive.</p>
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Data 11 Indicates Traumatic Neurosis, which arises as a result of severe physical injury. The excruciating pain of a bullet lodged beneath the bone represents nerve trauma resulting from physical violence. The body responds with extreme pain, exhibiting suffering that is not only physical but also shakes the mental state.

The id appears from the instinctive drive to survive in the midst of pain. The id works reflexively without considering logic, giving rise to spontaneous efforts to endure pain and stay alive. This reaction originates from the subconscious, which focuses on the principle of maintaining one's existence.

Data 12

<p>Traumatic Neurosis "The man was increasingly frantic. His breath was labored. He fell repeatedly, crashing into trees and falling into the bushes." (TN.KRDTB :28)</p>	<p>Id The instinctive urge to save himself made him continue running aimlessly even though his body was exhausted.</p>
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Data 12 Indicates Traumatic Neurosis due to extreme fatigue and panic. The character's body experiences a loss of control, falls, and crashes into trees, indicating that his nervous system is shaken violently due to combined physical and mental stress.

The id is apparent because the act of running without direction occurs impulsively. The subconscious urge to save oneself completely dominates the character, depicting a self-defense mechanism that is driven purely by instinct without involving rational consciousness.

Data 13

Traumatic Neurosis "The man's face turned as pale as cotton again." (TN.KRDTB :27)	id The subconscious fear of death made his body react through facial pallor.
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Data 13 shows the sentence "The man's face turned as pale as cotton again." shows Traumatic Neurosis in the form of a physical reaction to deep fear. Facial pallor is a sign that the body is losing control due to a nervous response to a perceived threat.

The id works dominantly because the body's reactions occur without awareness. The id produces spontaneous physiological effects when the individual feels threatened, indicating an instinctive mechanism to protect oneself from danger that evokes traumatic memories.

Data 14

Traumatic Neurosis "The man was lying down, his body covered in mud and blood." (TN.KRDTB :32)	id Physical pain and suffering give rise to subconscious reactions; the body responds to nerve trauma resulting from severe injury.
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Data 14 "The man was lying down, his body covered in mud and blood." (TN.KRDTB:32) shows Traumatic Neurosis through physical suffering due to severe injuries. This condition triggers psychological stress and intense nervous reactions in the characters.

These reactions originate from the id, where subconscious drives give rise to automatic responses to pain and danger. The body responds spontaneously without conscious control, indicating the direct impact of nerve trauma resulting from injury.

Data 15

Traumatic Neurosis "The bullet is still in his leg.." (TN.KRDTB :33)	id Extreme pain indicates a nervous breakdown due to physical impact; the character loses control of his body due to trauma.
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Data 15 showing the quote "The bullet is still in his leg.." shows Traumatic Neurosis in the form of extreme pain that affects physical and mental conditions. These injuries cause nervous disorders that cause temporary loss of body control.

The id appears when pain triggers an automatic reaction to survive. The id works in the form of a bodily reflex that tries to avoid further suffering, even though rational consciousness is unable to function optimally

Data 16

Traumatic Neurosis "Nanji, Mamut, and the youths shivered silently." (TN.KRDTB :33)	id Their bodies trembled due to mental stress and intense fear; the nervous system reacts to dangerous conditions.
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Data 16 "Nanji, Mamut, and the youths shivered silently." (TN-KRDTB:33) illustrates Traumatic Neurosis through the body's reaction to fear and heavy mental pressure. The trembling bodies and nerve tension reflect a physiological response to sudden danger, indicating the psychological impact of the traumatic situation they are experiencing.

From the perspective of the id, this reaction arises as a subconscious impulse that triggers an automatic response. Their bodies tremble and freeze without conscious consideration, demonstrating the natural defense mechanism against threats, where the instinct for safety operates faster than rational thought.

Data 17

<p>Traumatic Neurosis "It was the pain that now gripped his body, dizzying his head, and making his eyes flicker." (TN.KRDTB :27)</p>	<p>Ego The ego tries to balance consciousness so as not to lose control, even though the body experiences disturbances.</p>
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Data 17 "It was the pain that now gripped his body, dizzying his head, and making his eyes flicker." (TN.KRDTB:27) shows Traumatic Neurosis which appears from physical and psychological reactions due to intense pain. This condition describes a nervous breakdown and mental stress that almost makes the character lose consciousness.

In the ego aspect, the character tries to maintain self-control amidst severe physical suffering. The ego balances consciousness so that it is not controlled by pain and panic, so that the character is still able to survive even though his body is shaken by trauma.

Data 18

<p>Traumatic Neurosis "His vision grew increasingly blurry. Just as he was about to be overcome with despair, he vaguely saw a vast expanse of space before his eyes." (TN.KRDTB :29)</p>	<p>Ego The ego holds back consciousness from completely disappearing and tries to find hope to survive.</p>
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Data 18 "His vision grew increasingly blurry. Just as he was about to be overcome with despair, he vaguely saw a vast expanse of space before his eyes." (TN.KRDTB:29) illustrates Traumatic Neurosis through the physical and psychological symptoms resulting from heavy pressure. The condition of dizziness and near despair indicates that his body and mind are on the brink of exhaustion.

In this case, the ego plays a crucial role in maintaining consciousness so that the character does not completely lose control. He continues to strive for a glimmer of hope for survival. The ego serves as the rational force that keeps the character aware and fighting against the urge to give up.

Data 19

<p>Traumatic Neurosis "His injured right calf was drowning in a sea of mud." (TN.KRDTB : 30)</p>	<p>Ego The ego adapts to the reality of suffering; The character tries to keep moving so as not to give in to the situation.</p>
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Data 19 "His injured right calf was drowning in a sea of mud."" (TN.KRDTB:30) illustrates Traumatic Neurosis through the physical pain and psychological pressure resulting from the character's injury. This condition reflects a suffering that affects both the body and the mind simultaneously.

In terms of the ego, the character strives to adapt to the reality of this suffering. He endures the pain and continues to fight to avoid falling into despair. The ego functions to suppress the surrendering impulses from the id and maintain awareness for survival in difficult situations.

Data 20

Traumatic Neurosis "Cornelius immediately checked the man's pulse." (TN.KRDTB :34)	ego Conscious actions demonstrate self-control; Cornelius suppressed panic and thought logically to determine the victim's condition.
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Data 20 "Cornelius immediately checked the man's pulse." (TN.KRDTB:34) indicates the presence of Traumatic Neurosis in the form of a quick reaction to a tense situation. Despite being under pressure, Cornelius strives to remain calm and acts logically to assess the victim's condition. This suggests a nerve tension arising from traumatic experiences, yet it remains controllable.

Cornelius's ego is clearly evident when he chooses to check the victim's pulse rather than panic or flee. The ego plays a role in controlling the emotional impulses and fear that arise from the id. Cornelius uses logic and awareness to act according to the real situation. This means that the ego works to maintain a balance between subconscious drives and the demands of reality, allowing him to stay calm and rational under pressure.

The results of this research show that the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan represents psychological trauma and Traumatic Neurosis through the inner struggles of the main character, triggered by social conflict, violence, and loss. Through the psychological approach of Sigmund Freud and the traumatic theory of Fatmah K. and Diah Retno Ningsih, it was found that psychological trauma manifests as feelings of fear, anxiety, and a loss of self-control, while Traumatic Neurosis is evident through behaviors such as daydreaming, delusions, and the repression of past emotions.

The representation of trauma in this novel illustrates the psychological process of a character caught between instinctual drives (id), moral control (superego), and reality (ego) that conflict with one another. This depiction presents a complex psychological dynamic, showcasing how traumatic experiences can shape a person's mindset and actions.

Unlike previous studies that focused more on trauma in the context of war or physical violence, this research concentrates on inner trauma resulting from social conflict and existential loss within a local cultural context. This enriches the study of literary psychology by demonstrating that trauma can arise not only from major events but also from struggles with identity and strained social relations.

The implications of these findings are significant for the development of literary studies and character education. Through an understanding of trauma representation in literary works, readers can learn about inner resilience, empathy, and psychological healing. This novel can serve as teaching material that helps students comprehend human psychological conditions while fostering social sensitivity toward suffering and humanity.

Compared to previous research, the findings of this study reinforce that literature can be an effective medium for understanding the dynamics of trauma and its healing. The psychological approach applied shows that literary works not only present stories but also capture the complexities of the human mind in facing life pressures and socio-cultural conflicts.

5. Conclusion

This research shows that the novel *Kidung Rindu di Tapal Batas* by Aguk Irawan MN represents trauma as a complex inner experience that arises through the psychological conflicts of the characters. The two forms of trauma found are psychological trauma and

Traumatic Neurosis. Psychological trauma manifests through emotional symptoms such as fear, loss, and deep guilt, while Traumatic Neurosis manifests in nervous distress, physical suffering, and mental tension due to past traumatic experiences.

Using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic approach, this research reveals that the dynamics between the id, ego and superego play an important role in determining a character's response to trauma. Unconscious drives (id) encourage spontaneous reactions, the ego attempts to adapt to reality, and the superego generates feelings of guilt or oppressive morality. The integration of Freud's theory with Fatmah K. and Diah Retno Ningsih's traumatic theory produces a more comprehensive understanding, because Freud's theory explains the inner mechanisms behind trauma, while Fatmah & Ningsih's theory systematically classifies the types and manifestations of trauma.

The results of this research affirm that trauma in literary works is not merely a depiction of suffering but also a form of psychological struggle to restore self-balance. The novel illustrates how characters navigate their inner wounds through moral conflicts, feelings of guilt, and self-awareness arising from the tension between the id, ego, and superego.

Theoretically, this study contributes to the development of literary psychology, particularly in analyzing the representation of trauma using a combined psychoanalytic and traumatic theory approach. Practically, the findings of this research can serve as a reference in literature education to understand the relationship between the psychological conditions of characters and human life experiences, and are relevant to mental health studies, as they depict defense mechanisms and the process of inner healing through literary narratives.

Future research is encouraged to expand the study of trauma representation by utilizing other psychoanalytic theories, such as those of Carl Gustav Jung, to explore characters' aspects of the collective unconscious, or Jacques Lacan's theory to analyze the relationship between language and trauma. Additionally, research can be developed with sociological or cultural approaches, particularly to examine the border context as a social space that shapes characters' identities and traumatic experiences. Subsequent studies may also explore the pedagogical aspects of this novel, especially in its use as a medium for teaching character development and empathy in Indonesian literature education.

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