

Trauma Narratives and role as mother in Emma Donoghue's Room

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Abstract

This Novel analyses the struggle of women against violence, and it was written by Emma Donoghue in 2010. It includes the theory of existence of women and theory of violence. The factors that cause the violence are structural violence and cultural violence. Emma used the documentation method for data analysis. The first form of violence was faced by the main character of the novel, including sexual abuse, rape, and kidnapping. The second form related to the feminist movement and examines how people are aware of this world. This study portrays how Ma, the female protagonist, manages her dual role as a mother of a five-year-old Jack. They were compelled to live inside a constricting room set up by Nick, the antagonist. This novel centres on how the mother defined her motherly love while living in a small room. Ma lives in an 11x11 room, representing Nick's authority. Ma has successfully fulfilled her role as a mother by providing her son with all his physical needs, like nutritious food, and maintaining his cognitive development.

Keywords

Rape, Imprisonment, Mother, struggle, and violence.

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Each person has the freedom and rights to lead their life without any difference in any system, including gender differences. But in the real world, women often think about being powerless and independent, and women's lives can be dependent on men. Many descriptions of gender conditions can be based on inequality between males and females. Gender issues are usually debated because girls and women are in powerless situations in political, economic, social, and physical issues. And these are serious issues that people want to raise awareness about—the role played by women in this society.

Emma Donoghue's novel *Room* explores the fundamental elements of psychological trauma, social adaptation, and child abuse. Donoghue writes of room as a metaphor for the confined and pampered bond of motherhood. Donoghue states that the novel *Room* is also inspired by an ancient folklore. It is also about the real-life case of Elisabeth Fritzl, a girl imprisoned for 24 years by her father Josef Fritzl and the girl who was imprisoned and gave birth to seven children after being kidnapped by her father. The room is divided into five parts: Now, Don't Lie, Death, Later, and Life.

The room mentioned in the story is an eleven-by-eleven-foot area where the mother and son have been called up for years. In this place, Ma, the protagonist, started experiencing multiple sexual assaults in her life. But it didn't overweight the happiness and joy that the child brought into her life. When she was kidnapped, she was only nineteen years old. An old man named Old Nick trapped her and made her feel the compulsion to fulfil his sexual desire. For the first part of being in the atmosphere, it drove her mad, and she nearly lost

her mental stability as she couldn't find a way to escape. The kidnapper old Nick has set up a room with a sound proofness with a fence so that nobody can come inside and also nobody could not hear the sound and screaming and without window. The door is protected with a cord, but there is one piece of glass on the roof that can't be gathered in powerless situations.

Ma was the greatest. Maintain his son's happiness and health every day. They take bath together, eat breakfast together, play, learn, work out, have lunch together, watch TV together, eat dinner together, and fall asleep together in the tiny room. Ma tries many ways she can, but it doesn't work. She failed in all her attempts. In the room, she raised her loving second child, Jack, with care and affection. Once a girl was born to Ma, but she didn't survive. So now she is overly protective of her living child, Jack. She would not make Jack and old Nick see each other. She would hide Jack in the wardrobe every night when Nick arrived. After Jack's fifth birthday, Ma decided to escape the prison again. It's because she found out that Old Nick is in foreclosure, so he would leave them in the place forever. Ma deceived Nick by pretending to be "deathly ill" with diarrhea. When Jack is lying on the carpet, Old Nick will carry him outside.

It's hard to get Jack to "take it off," but Ma finds a way to give Jack the strength to do it. After completing their escape from the room, Ma and Jack went to the Cumberland Clinic for treatment. This is a mental hospital, and Ma and Jack met Dr. Clay and Noreen as their assistants. For the first time, Ma thought she could escape the torture in her room, when in fact she meets the doctors and nurses who manage her every day. Ma wonders why she and Jack had to go to the mental

hospital when they wanted to go out and be free. She started rejecting everything she was not used to, including the nurses who prescribed her medications. She denied her son's illness and himself, saying they were not sick.

When Ma and Jack became famous, conflict arises. The paparazzi were waiting outside the house, so they couldn't leave. They couldn't leave because the newspapers and television were waiting to give judgement. After a while, Ma got to know that her parents got divorced, her mother was getting married to a new husband, and her father moved to Australia. Her family thought that Ma died several years ago. Ma is perfectly alright with her mother's husband and her stepfather. But she was shocked to see that the mother and her child were alive. He can't accept his daughter with his son.

From this vantage point, Ma believes that environment has rejected and doesn't supported her. When Ma answers the question on TV, the action reaches its climax. She must attend the meeting primarily in order to get Jack's support. Morris, her legal advisor, and Dr. Clay, her expert, pushed her to attend the meeting. Ma frequently loses her cool in response to the interviewer's enquiries during the encounter. Suddenly, during one of the sessions, Ma tells the interrogator that she has become a Stepford wife in the room. She may be seen crying at the end of the conference, which isn't going well. The day after that Ma and Jack are alone for the first time. Ma continues to get critical treatment in clinic which is located in Cumberland, while Jack moves with his grandma. With the help of Dr. Clay and Noreen, Ma heals herself in the clinic, away from those people who have hurt her repeatedly. For weeks, she receives exceptional care so she can eventually return to her child. With Grandma's help, Jack, who was never separated from his mother, attempts to commit to suicide. This society criticises about the harassment and the women who is involved in it. This action forces the many women for suicide. Returning from the Cumberland Clinic. Ma has adopted to live in independence with Jack. She must start a new, better, modern life and be relieved of her suffering. Jack needs to glimpse space one more to bid farewell in the end.

Ma contacts the police to accompany her to the room, confirming Jack's theory. Jack helps her realise that she should go back to the chamber and make amends with her past. Jack wants to be taken back to the room by Ma for a visit. Reluctantly, she follows him; this is a crime scene. Saying goodbye, Jack looks around and discovers he no longer feels attached to it. The rest of their lives start here.

Through Ma, a character in Emma Donoghue's novel, the author discusses the importance of struggle and commitment to gender equality. Being male or female does not define one's masculinity or femininity; rather, gender must relate to relationships and customs. Gender is therefore performative and greatly influenced by the role that an individual plays.

In conclusion, gender roles will change. It is important for people to know that the world is not always the way they know it today and may be completely different in the future. The future will look like depends on people and their thoughts.

In short, the roles of women and men will develop

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