

**THE MAIN CHARACTER'S MULTIPLE PERSONALITY  
IN DANIEL KEYES'  
*THE MINDS OF BILLY MILLIGAN***

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**A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER  
WITH MULTIPLE PERSONALITY  
IN DANIEL KEYES' *THE MINDS OF BILLY MILLIGAN***

**THESIS**

Presented to:

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## APPROVAL SHEET

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## MOTTO

The way to be is to do

The way to do is to be

and

The way to be and to do is to choice

{K.H.Toto Tasmara}



## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my family  
that is a great miracle that no one has except Me,

and

My Honey Bunny who always support me,

Thanks for everything



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Praise be to Allah SWT, the most merciful, who has given me a great miracle in every struggle, so that I can finish completing my thesis entitled *A Psychological Analysis of The Main Character with Multiple Personality in Daniel Keyes' The Minds of Billy Milligan*. Peace be upon the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us into Islam to reach a better life.

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*F.L*



## ABSTRACT

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Key words: Psychological Conflict, Personality.

As long as we live in the world, we are not able to avoid a conflict although we never invite it. A conflict comes to us unconsciously and usually we do not realize that our attitude causes of conflict. Conflict can influence our psychological condition. The psychologists state that conflict exist when we are under pressure to respond simultaneously two or more incompatible forces.

Daniel Keyes authored a novel *The Mind of Billy Milligan*. It tells about the biographical story of William Stanly Milligan or known as Billy Milligan, he was the subject of a highly publicized court case in the state of Ohio in the late 1970s. After having committed several felonies including armed robbery, he was arrested for three rapes on the Ohio State University campus. In the course of preparing his defense, psychologists determined that Milligan had Multiple Personality Disorder. This study emphasizes to analyze the forms of psychological conflicts of Billy Milligan, the main character of *The Minds of Billy Milligan*, its causes and effects to Billy's personality and behavior. In the second part of analysis, we also analyze kinds of Billy's personalities, this part presents and analyzes 10 of the most dominant from 24 personalities which Billy has.

To achieve the above objectives of the study, this study is categorized as literary criticism since this study is emphasized on the analysis of literary work. The primary data of this study are collected from Daniel Keyes' *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. The researcher applies a psychological personality.

After doing the analysis process of data collected related to the forms of Billy's psychological conflicts, and the result shows that we are able to divide the forms of psychological conflicts faced by Billy Milligan into: internal and external conflicts. Internal conflicts are shown in the forms of *Trauma, anxiety, and Depression*. Whereas the external conflicts or the conflict that comes from outside is Billy's child abuses which are done by his stepfather. Whereas as result of the second part of analysis that emphasize to analyze the kinds of Billy's personalities by using Jung's theory conclude that from 10 of 24 personalities which are being analyzed by the researcher, we find only three types of personality among them, introversion thinking, introversion feeling, and extroversion feeling. This study also proves that child abuses which are experienced by Billy is the most responsible thing to all the entire of Billy's psychological conflicts and also his Multiple personality.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, and definition of key terms. All those section will be discussed as follows:

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is the writing or books valued as works of art. Literature as work of art, which uses a language in its medial expression, has stood in such important position in life, whether it is in western or eastern culture since ages ago. Eagleton (2006: 1) states that literature as imaginative writing in the sense of fiction.

For novelist, novel is not only as a tool of the entertainment, but also as form of art that study and research part of life. Novelist observes about secret of life past or future. Most of novelists in their writing were usually influenced by what they watch and what they feel in their environment such as love, injustice, poverty, murder, etc. So, their creation is closely related to social and psychological aspect. We know that psychology is essential thing to know our behaviors and our actions.

Talking about a part of life becomes the first reason why the researcher just analyzes about the main character in Daniel Keyes' *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. The whole story of this novel is a part of Billy's life. So almost the

entire of story in this novel is talking about Billy Milligan as the main character in this which, he always appears and dominates overall story. The second reason is the main character in this novel has unique characteristics; there were 24 personalities inside Billy Milligan. No wonder the main character here is quite different from another character in this novel.

Foster in Warren (1990: 3) states that novel is very helpful in showing a person in the nature of human character. Character is an important part in the story because character has a function to build up the story refers to human beings, whose some problems in their life that are shown in a novel.

Based on Foster statement, the researcher assumes that novel or short story as a part of literature is a kind of reality phenomenon. Moreover, behavior is man's action in reality. Society, psychology, and religion reality are something that we often heard, when someone talked about novel, which reflects the reality life. Moreover, the example of psychology side is the existence of special psyche phenomenon which occurred in main character when he responses for himself and environment.

Because the fiction is the shadow of reality, so it is explored personalities or actors action willing or not, have to be touched with various psychological theory that play central role as "grand theory" and that examined the accuracy level as reference in empirical and academic. The existence of grand theory will guide some researchers to analyze the novel. Therefore, the researchers are not merely free to develop their imagination and intuition in interpretation process

until they will truly stand on the basic theory that relevant and coherent with psyche phenomenon that shadows to work. Prihastuti in Siswantoro (2005: 26).

According to the statement above, human being is one of elements of life. He exists among other elements with his own characteristics, nature, and problems. Human being has some problems surround them, like family problem within themselves. In order to understand and solve them, we need to learn psychology, because psychology discusses behavior and mental process.

Furthermore, there was an opinion that psychological study touches all aspects of life and has important role in solving human problems. Therefore, it is a fact that novel and psychology have close relation. In this novel, the researcher finds problems that may include psychological problems. Either this psychological problem can appear as the cause or the result of the problems found in the novel.

The novel *The Minds of Billy Milligan* by Daniel Keyes tells the relationship between the problems and the conflict of the main character, in such away makes this novel becomes beautiful and colorful. One of the important characters in the novel is Billy Stanley Milligan, the young man who faces many problems during his life, these various problems influence his psychological condition that affect to Billy's personality. He has a strange behavior, multiple personality and there are 24 alter in his personality. He feels that he is a normal man, but actually, he is not. He does not realize before, until he knows that there is something strange with him.

Multiple personality is also called psychological of Dissociative Disorders as a condition where many of different personalities are in one body. This condition commonly appears because of childhood trauma. The individual may change from one personality to another at anytime, from a few minutes to several years, the former is more common period.

Various types of relationship may exist between the different personalities. Usually the individual alternates from one personality to the other, and cannot remember in one what happened in the other.

It becomes a very interesting topic when we discuss about multiple personality, because multiple personality (known as Dissociative Identity Disorder) is one of the most controversial disorder and very interesting topic in clinic psychology and psychiatric. People with this disorder have more than one kind of identity or personality and have more than twelve personalities.

The researcher tries to discuss about many personalities inside Billy Milligan which becomes controversial in the late 1970s. after having committed several felonies including armed robbery, Billy was arrested for three rapes on the Ohio State University campus.

This novel tells about the real story of Billy Milligan, the first person in US history to be found not guilty of major crimes, because of insanity he possessed multiple personalities. At the time, Billy Milligan became a controversial public figure from the moment, he was arrested and indicted. His face appeared on the front pages of newspaper and on the covers of magazine.



Based on that explanation above we know that we can learn psychology of human life by reading literary work. That is why the researcher analyzes the Daniel Keyes's novel based on psychological approach. The researcher emphasizes to analyze on Billy Milligan, one of the most important characters in the novel.

In the other part of analysis, the researcher also tries to analyze kinds of personalities inside Billy. The researcher presents and analyzes 10 of the most dominant from 24 personalities that Billy has which is called "The Desirable".

There are some students who apply psychological approach in their research. They are Nofi Irmawati, student of State Islamic University of Malang on her thesis under the title *A Personality Analysis on The Main Character of The Lord of The Ring* (2003), Nadliroh (2005), also student of State Islamic University of Malang on her thesis *A Psychological analysis on Joji's Personality in Junichiro Tanizaki's Naomi*, and Nur Afiyah, student of State Islamic University of Malang on her thesis under the title *Psychological Analysis of Ashley Pattern in Tell Me Your Dream* by Sidney Sheldon in 2004. But only a student who applies psychological approach focused on multiple personality, she is Nur Afiyah.

Although having same topic on multiple personality, but we have many differences about the main character, Nur Afiyah states on her thesis that Ashley Pattern, the main character on *Tell Me Your Dream* has only two personalities inside her. Finally, the researcher decides to conduct the same analysis but takes the different novel to be analyzed that is taken from Daniel Keyes novel's *The*

*Minds of Billy Milligan* under the title A Psychological Analysis of The Main Character with Multiple Personality in Daniel Keyes' *The Minds of Billy Milligan*.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problems

The problems that will be discussed in this study are formulated as follows:

- a) What are the psychological conflicts of the main character expressed in the novel?
- b) What kinds of the personalities are found in the main character of *The Minds of Billy Milligan*?

## 1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objective of the study are:

- a) To analyze the psychological conflicts of the main character expressed in the novel.
- b) To analyze kinds of the personalities found in the main character of *The Minds of Billy Milligan*.

## 1.4 Scope and Limitation

In order to answer the problem of the study, the researcher needs to emphasize its scope and limitation. This study is focused on the main character in Daniel Keyes' *The Minds of Billy Milligan* and based on Jung's theory in

Personality Theory (2006, 115-117) which can help the researcher to analyze other Billy's personalities.

Even though the novel has many interesting characters, but the researcher only analyzed the main character, Billy who has more than one personality inside him. The researcher presents only 10 of the most dominant from 24 personalities which Billy has. And limited on psychological conflicts of Billy Milligan, the main character of *The Minds Of Billy Milligan*, which causes and effects to Billy's personality and behavior.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

There are two benefits consideration for conducting the research. The current study is expected to give theoretical and practical benefits for the study. Theoretically, the aim of this research is to enrich the theoretical bases of literary studies, especially those which are related to the psychological aspect of literary work, because the result of the study shows a new research which is very interesting.

Practically, this study is useful for the students. From this study, the students are expected to learn about human beings, their lives, problems, and also they can understand about literary work from different sides especially from the psychological aspects. This study is also expected to give an important contribution for the students who are interested in doing similar research field.

## 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To understand the terms used in this study, the writer gives the definition of each term. Such as:

Psychology:

Is the science that attempt to understand, describe, predict, and influence behavior, particularly human being or scientific study of behavior and mental process.

Personality:

Personality can be defined as a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by a person that uniquely influences his or her cognitions, motivations, and behaviors in various situations.

Multiple personality:

A person who shows two or more distinct integrated personalities, each of which dominates at particular times. The original personality is usually not aware of the other, although the second may be partly aware of the first.

Introversion:

Personality that shows to the subjective experience, concentrating self to the intern and private world reality is in the result pf observation, tends to isolated, unfriendly, and even anti-social.

Extraversion:

Personality that shows to objective experience, concentrating their attention to the external world prefers to make friends surrounding, active and friendly.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature. It contains some theories used to support the analysis. These theories are psychology and literature, conflict, personality, personality theory of Jung, multiple personality, and previous study.

#### 2.1 Psychology and Literature

According to Bonner in Siswantoro, psychology from the word “psyche”, it means “soul” or “logos”, science or knowledge which is appropriate to man as the object, especially in behaviour or action and psyche. Based on the short meaning, we can understand definitions. It can be categorized into the scientific study of the behaviour of human beings and the scientific study of human psyche discipline science which focuses study to man behaviour psychology is categorized as behaviour science (2005: 27).

The definition of psychology can be found in several books of different writer. As science, psychology always develops. One of psychological dictionary, *A comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytical Terms* the common in use, define psychology as one of science that studies behaviour, attitude, mental process, thinking, self or human who behaves and possesses mental process: a part of philosophy and admitted in common as a part of metaphysics. (Wilcox, 2006: 6).

The meaning of psychology is also explained as what Chaplin said, psychology is “the science of human and animal behavior, the study of organism in all its variety and complexity as it respond to the flux and flow of the physical and social events which make up the environment” (Sobur, 2003: 33).

A glance description possibly cannot fulfil the study as available as does in understanding for intense about psychology role as approach in investigation literature. To get the angel for intense, it is not bad for us to direct and take psychology role deeply to its relation with literature analysis.

There are various definition refer to the meaning of psychology as psyche which appropriates is attention of study to human being, especially in human behaviour or action. This case can be understood by the cause of action. It is a phenomenon which can be observed and it is not an abstract. While psyche is inner side of human, it can't be observed but it is appearance being observed and thought by a sense, it is an action or behaviour. Hilgard, theoretician considers behaviour as object of study, defines psychology “psychology may be defined as the science that studies the behaviour of man” (Prihastuti, 2002: 18). That definition shows his point about psychology that is obviously clear studies man behaviour, other theoretician; Bourne Jr. formulates his definition shows “psychology is the scientific study of behaviour principles” (2002: 19).

Formulation above explained that psychology is scientific study of basic or behaviour principle, both of definition are taken apparently enough as reference in the efforts of understanding psychology, as scientific study of man behaviour. However, its end refers to psyche or mental process (Siswantoro, 2005: 26).

Psychology of literature is study of literature considering works as spiritual or physical activity, literary work that considers as psychological phenomena show spiritual aspects through the figure coincidentally if the text is a prose. As Jatman's opinion, literary work and psychology really have close bond, tight in indirectly and functionally. The indirect contact is because of either literature and psychology has the same object. It is a human life. Psychology and literature have functional relation for they are the same function. It is to study of human psyche; the different is in its real indication. While literary is characterized as imaginative (Endraswara, 2003:97).

In category, literature is absolutely different with psychology. As we have understood, literature related to fiction, drama, poetry, essay, and it is classified into art. While psychology, refers to the scientific study of man behaviour and mental process. Even different, both of them has similarity, they started from human beings and life as the source of study. Talking about human beings, psychology is clearly more involved because psychology studies about behaviour.

To make clear the explanation, psychological indication is especially something in actor just can be read by the reader who has the theory of psychology needs to be supported by factual elaboration, this effort is hoped to be able to bring the reader to the way of positive thinking and in the end of it can create behaviour and perspective proportional when they interpret psychology in literary work. He did not behave to make general for psyche indication in certain actor, just enough to list expression, like: psychological strain, turbulence in soul, moral conflict, without any widely elaborated. It is wished that he can step to the

better of object interpretation in particular with digging up psychological theory that has learned to be appropriated with inner empirical reality from the actor.

## **2.2 Conflict**

As long as we live in this world, we are not able to avoid a conflict although we never invite it. A conflict comes to us unconsciously and usually we do not realize that our attitude causes of conflict. Conflict can influence our psychological condition.

The psychological state of conflict exist when we are under pressure to respond simultaneously two or more incompatible forces, like the person in conflict as the desire to express or suppress sexuality or aggression.

Another psychologist says that conflict happens because of unsatisfied need or frustration. The incompatibility of opposing desire sets up tension that often increased by a repression of the unsatisfied drive.

Freud, for example, gives us the definition of conflict as an opposition of two factors or struggle between contestants. The components of conflict may be ideas, wishes, and impulses, tendencies to respond to direction, instincts, emotions and even perception. It does not only happen in the conscious level, but also in the unconscious level (William, 1951: 415).

In literature, there are two kinds of conflict: external and internal conflict.

### **2.2.1 External Conflict**

External conflict is the problems that faced by main character because of some cause from the outside of his or her self, including physical conflict and



environment conflict or a conflict between man and man, man and society, man and nature, and so on. Child abuse is one of the cases, which is categorized as the external conflict.

Child abuse is the physical, emotional or sexual abuse or neglect of children by parents, guardians, or others. While most child abuse happens in the child's home, large numbers of cases of child abuse have been identified within some organizations involving children, such as churches, schools, childcare businesses, and residential schools. It also can occur almost anywhere (e.g. kidnappings, random murders etc.)

Child abuse in its various forms has numerous effects and consequences, both tangible and intangible, upon society, those mistreated, and those entrusted with the responsibility of its detection, prevention, and treatment. Child abuse can have direct consequences, during both childhood and adulthood. The effects of being abused as a child vary according to the severity of the abuse and the surrounding environment of the child. If the family or school environment is nurturing and supportive, the child will probably have a healthier outcome. Children with histories of maltreatment, such as physical and psychological neglect and physical abuse are at risk of developing psychiatric problems. (<http://www.wikipedia.com/childabuse.html>, accessed on 28 August 2007).

One of the forms of child abuse is child sexual abuse. Child sexual abuse refers to sexual abuse of a child by an adult, or some other person significantly older or in a position of power or control over the child, where the child is used for sexual stimulation of another person. Actually, under the law, "child sexual

abuse" is an umbrella term describing criminal and civil offences in which an adult engages in sexual activity with a minor or exploits a minor for the purpose of sexual gratification. (www.wikipedia.com accessed on 13th December 2007).

Child sexual abuse can cause physical injury to the child and both short and long term emotional and psychological harm, including depression, post traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and other symptoms. Depending on the age and size of the child, and the degree of force used, child sexual abuse may cause infections, sexually transmitted disease, or internal lacerations. In several cases, damage to internal organs may occur, which in some cases, may cause death. (http://www.encyclopedia.com/child\_abuse.html, accessed on 28 August 2007).

### **2.2.2 Internal Conflict**

Internal conflict is the problems that faced by main character because of some flaming in his or her own self (e.g. desire vs. duty), include psychological or emotional conflict and moral conflict. There are some psychological conflicts that related to our study such:

#### **a. Trauma**

A traumatic event involves a single experience, or an enduring or repeating event or events that completely overwhelm the individual's ability to cope or integrate the ideas and emotions involved with that experience. The sense of being overwhelmed can be delayed by weeks or years, as the person struggles to cope with the immediate danger. Trauma can be caused by a wide variety of events, but there are a few common aspects. It usually involves a feeling of complete helplessness in the face of a real or subjective threat to one's life or to

that of loved ones, to bodily integrity, or sanity. There is frequently a violation of the person's familiar ideas about the world and of their human rights, putting the person in a state of extreme confusion and insecurity. This is also seen when people or institutions depended on for survival violate or betray the person in some unforeseen way. (<http://www.yahoo.com/trauma.html>, accessed on 2<sup>nd</sup> September August 2007).

Psychological trauma may accompany physical trauma or exist independently of it. Typical causes of psychological trauma are sexual abuse, violence, the threat of either, or the witnessing of either, particularly in childhood. Catastrophic events such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, war or other mass violence can also cause psychological trauma. Long-term exposure to situations such as extreme poverty or milder forms of abuse, such as verbal abuse, can be traumatic (though verbal abuse can also potentially be traumatic as a single event). In some cases, even a person's own actions, such as committing rape, can be traumatic if the offender feels helpless to control the urge to commit such crimes. ([www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com) accessed on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2008).

However, different people will react differently to similar events. One person may perceive an event to be traumatic that another may not, and not all people who experience a traumatic event will become psychologically traumatized. People who go through traumatic experiences often have certain symptoms and problems afterward. How severe these symptoms are depends on the person, the type of trauma involved, and the emotional support they receive from others. This section is a general listing of possible symptoms, and is not

exhaustive. Reactions to and symptoms of trauma can be wide and varied, and differ in severity from person to person. A traumatized individual may experience one or several of them.

After a traumatic experience, a person may re-experience the trauma mentally and physically, hence avoiding trauma reminders, as this can be uncomfortable and even painful. They may turn to alcohol and/or drugs to try and escape the feelings. Re-experiencing symptoms are a sign that the body and mind are actively struggling to cope with the traumatic experience. Emotional triggers and cues act as reminders of the trauma and can cause anxiety and other associated emotions. Often the person can be completely unaware of what these triggers are. In many cases, this may lead a person suffering from traumatic disorders to engage in disruptive or self-destructive coping mechanisms, often without being fully aware of the nature or causes of their own actions. Daniel Goleman in Ali & Asrori (2006: 62).

Consequently, intense feelings of anger may surface frequently, sometimes in very inappropriate or unexpected situations, as danger may always seem to be present. Upsetting memories such as images, thoughts, or flashbacks may haunt the person, and nightmares may be frequent. Insomnia may occur as lurking fears and insecurity keep the person vigilant and on the lookout for danger, both day and night.

In time, emotional exhaustion may set in, leading to distraction, and clear thinking may be difficult or impossible. Emotional detachment, also known as dissociation or "numbing out", can frequently occur. Dissociating from the painful

emotion includes numbing all emotion, and the person may seem emotionally flat, preoccupied or distant. The person can become confused in ordinary situations and have memory problems.

### **b. Anxiety**

In the analysis of the study, the researcher is inclined to use abnormal anxiety of the main character, because anxiety related to human being and is generated within the individual, which is apprehensive but cannot attach his feeling to any specific cause.

In our daily life, most of us are having the certain event that probably causes the anxiety. Such as waiting when the bus or train late whereas we have a class, etc. Actually, the anxiety is a reaction, which can be experienced by everyone. However, profuse anxiety, whatever it has become a disorder will impair someone life fiction. According to Kaplan, Sadock, and Grebb in Fausiyah & Widuri (73: 2006), the anxiety is a response to the certain threat situation, and categorized as a normal thing that following the development, change new experience or never done, finding the identity and meaning of life. At the low degree, anxiety helps someone to be on the alert of taking the steps of danger.

According to Mc Neil in Sobur (2003: 305). Anxiety is anger vague unpleasant feeling that suggests some thing bad is about to happen. According to Jung, an attack is caused by internal conflict between id and super ego yet; it should carry out the impulsive that is from collective consciousness (that content instinct from experience of the past generation) and individual consciousness. It is different from Freud. Jung did not base his theory to sexual impulsive.

Anxiety is a physiological state characterized by cognitive, somatic, emotional, and behavioral components. These components combine to create the feelings that we typically recognize as fear, apprehension, or worry. Anxiety is often accompanied by physical sensations such as heart palpitations, nausea, chest pain, shortness of breath, stomach aches, or headache. The cognitive component entails expectation of a diffuse and certain danger. Somatically the body prepares the organism to deal with threat (known as an emergency reaction): blood pressure and heart rate are increased, sweating is increased, blood flow to the major muscle groups is increased, immune and digestive system functions are inhibited. Externally, somatic signs of anxiety may include pale skin, sweating, trembling, and pupillary dilation. Emotionally, anxiety causes a sense of dread or panic and physically causes nausea, and chills. Behaviourally, both voluntary and involuntary behaviours may arise directed at escaping or avoiding the source of anxiety and often maladaptive, being most extreme in anxiety disorders. However, anxiety is not always pathological or maladaptive: it is a common emotion along with fear, anger, sadness, and happiness, and it has a very important function in relation to survival (<http://www.wikipedia.com/anxiety.html>, accessed on 28 August 2007).

Generalized anxiety disorder is a common chronic disorder that affects twice as many women as men and can lead to considerable impairment. As the name implies, generalized anxiety disorder is characterized by long-lasting anxiety that is not focused on any particular object or situation. In other words, it is unspecific or free-floating. People with this disorder feel afraid of something

but are unable to articulate the specific fear. They are afraid constantly and have a hard time controlling their worries. Because of persistent muscle tension and automatic fear reactions, they may develop headaches, heart palpitations, dizziness, and insomnia. These physical symptoms, combined with the intense, long-term anxiety, make it difficult to cope with normal daily activities.

The anxiety has its characteristics, such as fear, careful or unclear and unpleasant worry. Anxiety is often followed by the symptoms, like: headache, rapid pulse, short-winded, stomach ache, uncomfortable and cannot sit quietly, etc. Davinson and Neal (2006: 74).

At any age, the person expressed mild anxiety in readily recognizable ways, he worried and depressed or unaccountably edgy and nervous, he or she becomes angry very easily, or he gets his feelings hurt easily. The anxious people are influenced easily by what others say and do, he tends to be gullible. In addition, he often feels that he is misunderstood and is highly sensitive to criticism.

Anxiety disorder is a blanket term covering several different forms of abnormal, pathological anxiety, fears, and phobias. It describes nervous system disorders as irrational or illogical worry not based on fact.

Anxiety and fear are ubiquitous emotions. The terms anxiety and fear have specific scientific meanings, but common usage has made them interchangeable. For example, a phobia is a kind of anxiety that is also defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition (DSM-IV-TR) as a "persistent or irrational fear." Fear is defined as an emotional and physiological response to a recognized external threat (e.g. a runaway car or an impending crash).

in an airplane). Anxiety is an unpleasant emotional state, the sources of which are less readily identified. It is frequently accompanied by physiological symptoms that may lead to fatigue or even exhaustion. Because fear of recognized threats causes similar unpleasant mental and physical changes, patients sometimes use the terms fear and anxiety interchangeably. Distinguishing among different anxiety disorders is important, since accurate diagnosis is more likely to result in effective treatment and a better prognosis (www. wikipedia. com accessed on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2008).

There are some emotional disorders caused by anxiety disorder such as panic disorder. In panic disorder, a person suffers brief attacks of intense terror and apprehension that cause trembling and shaking, confusion, dizziness, nausea, difficulty breathing, and feelings of impending doom or a situation that would be embarrassing. One who is often plagued by sudden bouts of intense anxiety might be said to be afflicted by this disorder. The American Psychiatric Association (2000) defines a panic attack as fear or discomfort that arises abruptly and peaks in 10 minutes or less, and can occasionally last hours.

Although panic attacks sometimes seem to occur out of nowhere, they generally happen after frightening experiences, prolonged stress, or even exercise. Many people who have panic attacks (especially their first one) think they are having a heart attack and often end up at the doctor or emergency room. Even if the tests all come back normal, the person will still worry, with the physical manifestations of anxiety only reinforcing their fear that something is wrong with their body. Heightened awareness (hyper vigilance) of any change in the normal



function of the human body will be noticed and interpreted as a possible life threatening illness by an individual suffering from panic attacks.

### **c. Depression**

Depression is described according to its severity: it can be simple acute or hyperactive acute. The simple depression is without his usual energy or motivation, and his physical activity and thinking slow down measurably as he devotes himself to feelings of worthlessness, sin, or punishment. Acute depression, as the depression becomes more acute, his self-accusations increase, deepens and becomes less oriented to reality. His world now appears deserted, alien and delusional. In addition, hyperactive acute depression, by now depression has made the patient stuporously unresponsive. He may have to be fedora bedridden, he is confused and very absorbed with delusions of sin, and death.

The patient with mood depressive (depression) losing energy, feeling sad, invaluable, and guilty, difficult to concentrate, isolated, have not interesting and joyous in doing daily activities, and thinking about the death and suicide. Other characteristics of this disorder are the change of cognitive ability, speech, and vegetative function (as like, sleeping, sexual activities, eating appetite and other biological routines). All those disorders affect to the problems of interpersonal relationship, social and job. Davison & Neale state in Fausiyah & Widuri (104: 2006) that depression relates to other psychological disorder such: panic, sexual disturbance and personality disorder.

Clinical depression (also called major-depressive disorder or univocal depression) is a common psychiatric disorder, characterized by a persistent

lowering of mood, loss of interest in usual activities and diminished ability to experience pleasure.

Anxiety and depression have very close relationship and some times difficult to separate. Most of people who have depression especially if it has become the psychological disorder also have anxiety as well. On contrary not every anxious people will suffers depression. There are some certain symptoms that are different in each disorder. Barlow and Durand in Fausiyah & Widuri (2006: 73).

Kind	Characteristic
Pure Anxiety Symptom	Shaky, nervous, stress, worried, panic, nightmare.
Pure Depression Symptom	Powerless, depressive mood, loosing interest, joyous and libido and also desire to suicide.
Mixed Symptom (Negative affect)	Worst thing anticipation, nervous, difficult to concentrate, easy disturbed, over alert, difficult to sleep, cry, guilty, tired, bad memories, invaluable, and no hope.

The course of clinical depression varies widely: depression can be a once in a life-time event or have multiple recurrences, it can appear either gradually or suddenly, and either last for few months or be a life-long disorder. Having depression is a major risk factor for suicide; in addition, people with depression suffer from higher mortality from other causes.

A patient who has mood disorder often shows the thought or even effort to suicide. It is predicted that around 15 % of people who diagnosed have major depression are trying to suicide. Suicide is often associated with the unfulfilled or

ignored needs, ambivalent conflict between willing of defending with heavy stress, powerless or hopeless and need to escape. (www.wikipedia.com accessed on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2007).

### 2.3 Personality

The word personality comes from Latin language “persona “means mask used. Personality are (a) individual characteristic totality, especially relating to other person. (b) a group of integrated emotional tendency interests, tendency of behavior, and also split personality. (Wilcox, 2006: 272)

From the story of the meaning, it is interpreted by its actor that act as the action in the mask. Finally, the word persona shows the meaning of quality from character played in drama. Now the word “personality” by experts of psychology used to show something real and can be enriched about individual to describe how and what the real of individual is.

Personality term shows an organization or formation or characteristic and aspect characterized psycho-physic can cause an individual to do and act as like he does”. In addition, shows distinctive character distinguishing an individual among others. It is concluding his behaviour, confidence, values and his ideal, knowledge and his skill, variations of the way of his gesture and so on.

Personality is the characteristic patterns of behaviour, thought, emotion that determine a person’s adjustment to the environment. The study of personality is the study of the psychological characteristics that mark resemblance and differences between individual human beings,

(<http://www.wilderdom.com/personality/L6-1PersonalityTypes.html>, accessed on 24 February 2007).

Personality as psyche and brut element determines differential behaviour in each human individual. In his opinion he admitted that the definition is very rude it has much difference with meaning in daily language.

In common language personality also means distinctive characteristics of individual consistent that give special identity as certain individual. We often consider that someone has personality; it means that he has several distinctive characteristics shown that he is consistent, consequent to his behaviour. Therefore, it looks clear that he has clearly special identity different with others.

It has to admit that psychology expert often has differential opinion in deciding which the important part of personality. The opinion can be explained in deeply studying about anthropology philosophy. In other word, analyzing answer for question “what is the real of human beings”. Opinion to human can colour someone’s opinion about that suppose the real of personality and decides the meaning of personality.

Parts of the differentiation of definitions are formulated by psychology expert, especially personality theorist, have the basic similarities (Sobur, 2003: 304):

- 1) In general, definition of personality refers to understanding the meaning of individual differentiation. In term “personality”, each individual has uniqueness through study of personality, it is hoped that characteristics that different from other individual become clear or easily to understand. In short,

theorists of personality consider personality as something unique or special in each person.

- 2) In common, definition of personality shows personality as structure of hypothesis organization, and behaviour as something organized and integrated by personality. In other word, personality considers as “organization” that becomes determiner and set of behaviour.
- 3) In general, definition of personality appropriates the important one to see personality from “historical life” development, and perspective. Personality, according to the personality theorist, represent a subject complicity process or individual for internal and external influence concluding biology term, social experience, and environment change. In other word, motif and uniqueness individual personality is influenced by nature and nerture.

It can be concluded that personality is a part of soul founding the existence of human to be unity, unbreakable in functions and understanding personality means understanding me, self or totally understanding human.

#### **2.4 Personality Theory of Jung**

According to Jung in Kartono (2005: 9), personal is a mask for human as the whole of life and that mask is used as an entrenchment of protection to protect his spiritual life, for indeed human almost never act the real. According to his pure nature or character, human will never be able to understand the meaning and the reality of “his self”. How and who is the real of his self because other person usually more understand our selves than we are to our self. For those, the wish

recognizing self knowledge is an event that is difficult to know (abstruseness) and to struggled is to be able to understand and expanse self.

Jung at first was a Freud follower; now then, he had several different important views. First, Jung refused Freud's view concerning the important of sexuality. In this opinion, the sexual needs are equal with other human needs, as like eating, spiritual needs, and religious experience. Second, Jung opposed Freud in mechanistic view to the world; for Jung, man's behaviour is triggered not only by the past but also by someone's view to the future, its purpose and aspiration. Jung's view characterized purposive-mechanistic, event in the past and future aspiration can influence/ form behaviour. Freud considered life as effort to the insting that continually emerged, while Jung considered life as creative blooming.

Freud in trying to understand human personality system built personality model each other connected and created suspense among them. The root conflict of three personalities creates mental individual energy. This energy becomes necessary in individual instinct that claims its satiation. The three systems are id, ego, and superego. Three systems are a team each other work in influencing man's behaviour, although they have distinctiveness principle (Alwisol, 2004: 52).

It is clear that in Freud's psychoanalysis theory, the ego should face conflict between in (contain sexual instinct and aggressive) and superego (contain prohibition that block the instinct). Then, ego should consider reality in external world before it shows certain behaviour.

However, according to Carl Gustav Jung's psychoanalysis, ego does not face conflict between id and super ego yet; it should carry out the impulsive that is from collective consciousness (that content instinct from experience of the past generation) and individual consciousness. It is different from Freud. Jung did not base his theory to sexual impulsive. (Sobur, 2003: 305).

According to Jung in Suryabrata (2000: 156), psyche divides into two parts:

- a. Conscious (adaptation to the external of the world)
- b. Unconscious (adaptation to the internal of the world)

In addition, Jung in Boeree (2006: 115) said that personality could be divides into two parts. The first is the ego, which Jung identifies with the conscious mind. Closely related is the personal unconscious, which includes anything, which is not presently conscious, but can be. The personal unconscious is like most people's understanding of the unconscious in that it includes both memories that are easily brought to mind and those that have been suppressed for some reason. However, it does not include the instincts that Freud would have it include.

Then Jung adds the part of the psyche that makes his theory stand out from all others: the collective unconscious. You could call it your "psychic inheritance." It is the reservoir of our experiences as a species, a kind of knowledge we are all born with. Yet we can never be directly conscious of it. It influences all of our experiences and behaviours, most especially the emotional

ones, but we only know about it indirectly, by looking at those influences (Boeree, 2006: 116).

Personality is arranged by a number of system that operate in three level of conscious, ego operate in conscious level, complexes operate to personality unconscious level and archetype operate to collective unconscious level. Besides systems bound to each of operation area, there are behaviour (introvert-extrovert) and function (thinking-feeling-perception-intuiting) that operate to all level of conscious (Alwisol, 2004: 52).

#### **2.4.1 Type of Personality**

Before Jung differentiated personality types, Jung talked about spiritual function. In his opinion, spiritual function is a form of spiritual activity. Theoretically, no change is in different environment. He is distinguishing principle function. The two are irrationals. They are thinking and feeling while the two others are rational. They are founding and intuiting. In function, rational function works with value: thinking values based on truth and untruth while feeling valuating based on pleasure and unpleasure. Both of irrational function in their function does not give evaluation but merely giving an observation. Human has four functions. Nevertheless, usually just one of the functions is the most developed. It is called as superior function. It determines its personal type. There are type of thinker, sensitive, sensing-touching, sensing of sense, and intuitive type.



A function becomes superior, namely controlling over conscious, so the function of its pair is inferior. That is in unconsciousness while other functions become supporting functions, which are in conscious and unconscious.

There are two aspects of personality (Alwisol, 2004: 59) that operate in conscious and unconscious level namely attitude (introversion-extroversion) and function (thinking, feeling, sensing, and intuiting).

Each person holds orientation to his environs. But in the way to hold it, each person is different from others. As the example, there is a person who grants his self, but there is also a person who does not care to his self, or a person who is early proud of a new bright star because of his popularity, while others are on the contrary of that. In his opinion, not all soothing amazed by people deserves to be proud. If the orientation to everything such was the case and some of his decision and opinion is not controlled by subjective opinions. So kind of this individual can be said that he has orientation extrovert. If this extravert orientation becomes habit, so this individual has extrovert type.

Introversion shows personality to subjective experience, concentrating self to the intern and private world where reality is in the result of observation, tends to isolated, unfriendly, even anti-social, introvertive generally prefer to introspective and busy with their internal life. They also observe the external world but they do it well and use subjective opinion (Alwisol, 2004: 60).

#### **2.4.1.1 Human of extrovert type**

According to Jung, an extrovert person is influenced by objective world that is the world in outside of his self. His point orientation is to the external;

thinking, feeling, and his act principally are decided by his surrounds, either his social environs or non social environs. He has positive behaving to society, opened heart, easy to associate, smooth in making relation to others.

#### **2.4.1.2 Human of introvert type**

An introvert person is influenced by subjective world. Namely, the world is inside of his self. His point orientation is directed to internal; thinking, feeling, and his attitude are decided by subjective factor. His adaptation to the external world is not so good. He is closed spiritual, difficult in connecting to other person, luck to be interested. His adaptation to his heart and his own self is good.

No matter is whether we are an introvert or extrovert. The point is clear that we are necessary for relating to the world, either the internal world or the external world. We also have our own way to relate with them. The way that we consider is good and fit on us. Jung in Boeree (2006: 133) offered four kinds of way or functions. Namely thinking, feeling, sensing and intuiting.

##### **a. Thinking**

Thinking means studying in information or ideas in rational and logic. Jung called rational function; it means it has a big role in making decision or evaluation that will be received. Because it takes idea, thinking and intellect. With thinking human tries to understand the real of the world in his self.

##### **b. Feeling**

Feeling is evaluation function. Receiving or rejecting idea and object based on whether they can create positive feeling or negative, feeling function

gives subjective experience to human concerning enjoyment, pain, anger, scare, sadness, happiness and love. Jung in hall (1993: 193).

c. Sensing

Sensing means gaining information through sensing sensitiveness. It involves operation from sensing-seeing, sensing-hearing, touching, licking, smelling, and response stimulation from inside of the body. Someone sensitive always sees and listens to curiosity out side of the world. So sensing is perceptual function or fact, producing real factor the form of representation world. Jung (2006: 133) mentioned with irrational. It means that something involves is a perception not evaluation for received information from the sensing.

d. Intuiting

Intuiting is perception in an unconscious or subliminal manner. Gaining truth without passing concrete fact, as like, sensing, but it is rising from several of information and not merely seeing or hearing. (Jung , 2006: 133) discussed this function with how face from all the way.

Thinking and feeling is rational function because they involve a must to decide soothing using mind, evaluation, abstraction, and generalization. Both of them enable human to invent roles in universe. As the example, whether both of two ideas connect each other or not (thinking), or with out it, is it pleasure or unpleasure (Feeling).

Sensing and intuiting are irrational function, both of them response stimuli, either the real or unreal, not through thinking or evaluation, for they also based on perception of concrete cases, special and accidental.

Jung in Alwisol (2004: 61-64) used attitude combination and this function for describing man's personal types, so at the first Jung expanded theory of psychoanalysis paradigm in elaborating attitude concept and function using type paradigm. From attitude combination (introvert and extrovert) with function (thinking, feeling, sensing, and intuiting) will gain eight kinds of human types.

They are:

#### 1. Introversion-Thinking

Someone who has smooth emotion, lawing distance among other people, tends to love abstract ideas, not taking care to person and other concrete nouns. They love their own thinking without taking care whether their ideas can be received by others. They look stubborn, less attention, arrogant and cool/unfriendly. The keyword is keeping a distance-intellectual-impractical, personality type of philosopher, theorist.

#### 2. Ekstroversion-Thinking

Person who tends to performe as impersonal, cool or arrogant, pressed his feeling function, having principle of objective fact, it is not a matter for himself but he hopes that other person will act as like him. Not every objective thinking is productive. If there is no individual interpretation at all, something that will appear is explanation of fact, without originality or creativity. The keyword is objective- awkward-cool, personality type of mathematic, observatory, engineer, accountant.

### 3. Introversion-Feeling

A person who feels strong emotion but he can hide it. He evaluates everything using subjective perception, instead of objective fact, ignoring view and traditional belief, silent, chastity, unpredictable, having confidence and a harmony psyche life, now than his feeling suddenly can be broken by emotional storm. Ignoring objective world, making people around feel uncomfortable, or behaving cool to them. The keyword is silent, childish, care, personality type of an artist-author and art critic.

### 4. Extroversion-Feeling

A person whose feeling is easy changing when situation is changing emotional and full of feeling, but he also loves to socialize and performeasily making friends in short time, easy to socialize his self. The keyword is spiritfull-cheerful-sociable, personality type of an actor, real-estate alcoholic, politician, lawyer.

### 5. Introversion-Sensing

Tend to bury himself into own sensation, looking at the world as something uninteresting. Performing calm, able to control himself but he is boring. He is not influenced by fact/ reality, but he accepts and explains that fact/ reality subjectively. It is possibly no relation with the real fact. The extreme introversion-sensing is signed by hallucination, in understandable talking, or esoteris (understandable by certain people). The keyword is passive-calm-artistic, personality type of impressionist painter, classical musician.

## 6. Extraversion-Sensing

Realistic, practice, and stubborn. Accepting the facts without deeply thinking. Sometime they are also sensitive, enjoying love and desire. His sensing sensation is not influenced by subjective attitude, able to differ fact in detail. The keyword is realistic-exciting-grateful, personality type of wine taster, painter, pop musician, but also a businessman.

## 7. Introversion-Intuiting

Isolated in primordial picture where they sometime don't know the meaning. They also not able to communicate with other people effectively tend to practical, understanding fact subjectively but their intuitive perception is often very strong and they can make other person to take a good decision. The keyword is mystic-dreamer-unique, personality type of supernatural shaman/ fate-teller, strongly adhering to a religion.

## 8. Extraversion-Intuiting

Its orientation is factual but its understanding is very influenced by intuiting, possibly contrary to the fact. Censoring data precisely become instrument to create new data intuitively, to solve a problem. Always looking for a new experience to be conquered. The keyword is effective-changing-creative, personality type of an investor, entrepreneur, and inventor.

The Summary of Jung's Typology in Alwisol (2004: 75)

Attitude	Function	Type	Characteristic of Personality
Extroversion	Thinking	Extroversion- Thinking	Scientific human, intellectual activity based on objective data
	Feeling	Extroversion-	Dramatical human, disclose her

		Feeling	emotion and easily
	Sensing	Extroversion- Sensing	Enjoyment fighter, looking and loving the world as the way it is
	Intuiting	Extroversion- Intuiting	Businessman, bored to continues routines
Introversion	Thinking	Introversion- Thinking	Philosopher, intellectual observation internally
	Feeling	Introversion- Feeling	A creative writer, hiding his feeling, often getting emotional storm
	Sensing	Introversion- Sensing	An art, putting on the world individually and trying to express it also individually
	Intuiting	Introversion- Intuiting	Fortune-teller, having difficult in communicating his intuiting

## 2.5 Multiple Personality

Dissociative disorder is disorder marked by change of individual feeling concerning identity, memory or conscious. An individual having this disorder gets difficulty in recollecting important events of his self in the past, forgetting his identity even forming his new identity (Davison & Neale in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 39).

The principle problem in dissociative disorder is an individual feels lost of self identity, confused of self identity or even having multiple identities at the same time. This disorder usually rises as self protection facing traumatic in life. (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 40).

There are at least two of different egos and each of them functionally stands alone. There are two or more different personalities in one individual. This disorder is the most serious and chronic Dissociative Disorder.

Dissociative Identity Disorder is a chronic and the most serious Dissociative Disorder. His existence usually relates to traumatic experience in individual life. Generally sexual torturing or physic in childhood. An individual with this disorder has two or more of different personalities. Behaviour and attitude shown by individual very depend on which personality is dominant at the time and different among others. Commonly, the number of personality in the individual with this disorder is about 5 to 10 %. When diagnosis is stood, usually just about two or three personalities that appears. But as long as the therapy goes on usually other personality is also raising (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 50).

Change or transition of one personality to other usually happens in coincidence. Usually individual experiences amnesia principally relate to what he does or what happens when a personality is dominating (unable to remind everything happened when other personality is dominant). Now than, there is a personality that does not get amnesia and he stay having a big conscious of his existence other personality's activities (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 50).

The raising of other personality can be in spontaneous, from hypnotize, or interview under side effect of medicine that is possibly done by therapist. The raising of personality not only one kind of sex but male and female, variety of



ages and race, and also from family that is almost different from individual's family that gets this disorder (all of this personality can occur to one individual). In general, the raising of personality sometime is on the contrary. In other time an extrovert and in other time raises an introvert individual and keeping of his self-alone.

According to Davinson & Neale (in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 51), it is not easy to decide whether someone has Dissosiative Identity Disorder or not because in first heck up usually certain oddity disappears. In addition, problem found is limited to amnesia at several events. Just by continuous interview and high frequency of meeting patient. A clinist can detect this disorder. Another of that is by requesting patient for writing daily note. A clinist can decide the disorder that happens after he has checked data in daily note that has been made.

In one side, an analyst believe in that Dissosiative Identity Disorder is very least while other do believe in that this disorder has not been detected deeply yet. Therefore, this disorder possibly is very high in individual population. Based on research, in good result known that 0,5 to 2 % of patient with mental illness that is taken care in insane asylum gets this disorder and 5 % from all patient who get Dissosiative Identity Disorder (either they are given good care or not). From all samples known that 90-to100 % of individual with this disorder are women. Other researches have beliefs that men who get this disorder are undetected or unreported because most of them having this disorder are entered in jail and not in hospital. (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 51-52).

This Dissociative Identity Disorder most often occurs at the end of the age from teenager to first of adult. This age is averagely 30 years old. However, the victim usually has the indications five years before diagnoses are done (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 52).

Other of it also known that 2 per 3 from all individual with Dissociative Identity Disorder has ever done an experiment to commit suicide whether get this disorder.

### **2.5.1 Causes of Multiple Personality**

The case of Dissociative Identity Disorder as far as this time exactly has not known yet, but according to the story talking about the life of the patients, almost 100 % from patients who have traumatic events. Especially in childhood period, traumatic even in childhood usually is concluding physical mistreating or sexual torturing. Other traumatic are the death of brother or friend and showing the death when individual is in childhood. (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 53).

Multiple Personality case usually relate to a serious traumatic in childhood. As the example is a survey done by a therapist to his client who get this disorder, 80 % of his client ever have physical torturing in childhood and from 70 % among them have incest. For a part of individual, they tend to choose life in their fancy than they should have continuously traumatic and pain experience. In the end, the fancy becomes reality for them. The reason is in the real, it can help them to avoid the pain and scare experience. This case can make

the raising of indications stronger in Dissociative Disorder. (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 54).

Handling for Dissociative Identity Disorder is relatively difficult. It needs a long time. The purpose of therapy is usually directed to solve variety of traumatic that ever has been experienced by individual in the beginning of his life. Sometime technique of therapy is used to bring unconscious cases to individual's conscious area. It is necessary to remember that as long as the therapy goes on to Dissociative Identity Disorder, process of therapy that direct individual to remind the traumatic can raise the worse Dissociative Disorder. For the reason, although it has not proved yet significantly, as the example, antidepressant, in several cases can give a positive result. (Barlow & Durand in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 55).

Trauma means that someone who has suffered serious and life-threatening physical injury potentially resulting in secondary complication. Most of us have traumatic experiences that temporarily shattered our feelings of security, adequate, worth, and were important in influencing our later evaluations of our selves and our environments.

## 2.6 Previous Study

Many studies on psychological aspect and psychological analysis in a literary work have been much conducted by some researchers. And the students have discussed a psychological analysis, for example: Nofi Irmawati, student of State Islamic University of Malang on her thesis under the title *A Personality Analysis on The Main Character of The Lord of The Ring* (2003), on her thesis

Novi Irawati tried to analyze the personality of the main character on *The Lord of The Ring*. She just explained about the character and characteristics of Frodo, the main character on *The lord of The Ring*. And from her analyzed, the researcher knows about the differences between character and characteristics. Nadliroh (2005), also student of State Islamic University of Malang on her thesis *A Psychological analysis on Joji's Personality in Junichiro Tanizaki's Naomi*, the researcher gets many benefits from Nadliroh's thesis, because on her thesis tried to analyze about a Personality which has two behaviours, because some times Joji, the main character on *Junichiri Tanizaki's*, becomes a kind man and some times Joji becomes a cruel man. and Nur Afiyah, student of State Islamic University of Malang on her thesis under the title *Psychological Analysis of Ashley Pattern in Tell Me Your Dream* by Sidney Sheldon in 2004.

Although the researcher finds some students who apply psychological approach in their thesis, the researcher found only one thesis which discussed about the same topic, and actually the study has been conducted by Nur Afiah, student of State Islamic University of Malang on her thesis under the title "Psychological Analysis of Ashley Pattern In *Tell Me Your Dream* By Sidney Sheldon".

Actually, the study has the same topic, but has different literary work. In Nur Afiah's thesis, she discussed about Ashley Pattern as the main character in *Tell Me Your Dream* has multiple personality disorders (MPD). She becomes the heroes. Although, who cannot prove it. She feels and believes that she is being

talked by someone with murderous intentions. Toni and Allette are both alters with had been created by a traumatic experience.

Due to the above consideration the researcher decides to conduct a study that the same as Nur Afiah's topic but in different object, Daniel Keyes' *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. For the reason that Billy, as the main character in this novel has unique characteristics, He has 24 personalities inside his body. The researcher tries to give more explanation about Billy who has multiple personalities because of traumatic, especially in childhood period, like concluding physical mistreating and sexual torturing.

Ashley Pattern, the main character in "*Tell Me Your Dream*" becomes the heroes, in this analysis, Billy, the main character in *The minds of Billy Milligan* becomes a victim, he can be anyone he wants to be, but he cant be himself. Out of control of his own actions, Billy Milligan was a man tormented by twenty four distinct personalities, he ever rapes three women, dealt drugs and masterminded a drugstore robbery. But sometimes he becomes an emotionless, rational, and strong man who always protects every body inside from the dangerous.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

To give the distinct description of what the writer is going to do, the researcher is going to discuss the research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study is a literary criticism that uses psychology of personality to deal with the idea. Based on Coyle and Peck (1984: 149) statement, literary criticism is usually regarded as the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of literary works: it does not mean 'finding fault with'. So the researcher assumes that it is a literary criticism because in this study the researcher conducts discussion of literature, including analysis, interpretation and evaluation of literary work, which is the novel *The Minds of Billy Milligan*.

To analyze the novel, researcher applies psychology of personality because the novel describes about the personalities of the main character. That statement based on Jung's theory of personality, he believes that psyche divides into two parts, conscious and unconscious (Suryabrata 2000: 115). This statement is also supported by Neal and Davinson in Fausiyah & Widury (2006: 39) who state that Dissociative Disorder is disorder marked by change of individual feeling concerning identity, memory, or conscious. An individual having this disorder gets difficulty in recollecting important events of his self in the past, forgetting his

identity even forming his new identity. Both of the theories above prove that the main character on the novel, Billy Milligan has many personalities inside him. It is described in Daniel Keyes' *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. So the researcher applied the psychology of personality in this research.

But before describes about Billy's personalities, the researcher tries to analyze the psychological conflicts that faced by Billy that become the causes of many personalities inside Billy.

### **3.2 Data Sources**

The data of this research is taken from Daniel Keyes' *The Minds of Billy Milligan*, which was published by Bantam Books in 1981. The data might present in the form of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs and dialogues throughout the novel that are related to the psychological conflicts and kinds of personalities of the main character in the novel, Billy Milligan.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

In collecting the data, the researcher uses several steps. The first step is reading and understanding the novel as well as taking note about the phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and dialogues that are related to the psychological conflicts and many personalities of the main character in the novel, Billy Milligan. The second step is classifying the required data based on the psychological conflicts and many personalities of the main character in Daniel Keyes' *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. And the last step is looking through the data again to find out whether

there are already in the correct classification, the psychological conflicts and many personalities of Billy Milligan.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, the data analysis is presented, there are three steps in doing data analysis. The first step is organizing and separating the data that reflected the psychological conflicts of Billy Milligan, the main character of Daniel Keyes' *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. The next step is the researcher finds out the causes and effects of Billy's conflicts to her psychological, emotion, and behavioral condition.

The last step is drawing the conclusion and rechecking if the conclusion is appropriate enough to answer the stated problems, what are the psychological aspects of the main character expressed in the novel and what kinds of the personalities are found in the main character of *The Minds of Billy Milligan*.



## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

It has been noted previously that this study is aimed at finding the psychological conflicts of Billy Milligan, the main character who has many personalities as portrayed in Daniel Keyes's *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. Then we analyze the forms of psychological conflicts, its causes, and effects to Billy's personality and behavior. Next, we try to analyze kinds of Billy's personalities and some of the most dominant personalities among 24 personalities, which Billy Milligan has.

Based on those objectives of the study, this chapter is divided into two main parts. In the first part, the researcher presents and analyses the data collected from Daniel Keyes's *The Minds of Billy Milligan* reflecting the forms of main character's psychological conflicts, then we describe out its causes and the effects to the main character's personality. The data analysis on the kinds of personalities which Billy Milligan has will be presented in the second part of this section. This part also presents and analyses some of the most dominant personalities among others.

#### 4.1 The Psychological Conflicts Of Main Character Expressed In The Novel

*The Minds of Billy Milligan* by Daniel Keyes is a novel which tells about the biographical story of William Stanly Milligan or known as Billy Milligan. Until now, he is the first people in American history that is argued to be not guilty

after having committed several felonies including armed robbery, he is arrested for a series of rapes on the Ohio State University campus. In the course of preparing his defense, public defenders determine that Milligan has multiple personality disorder. Examination by psychiatrists suggests that two of Milligan's 24 personalities or "selves" had committed the crimes without the others becoming aware of it.

Milligan pleads an insanity defense, the first multiple to do so. He is sent to a series of state-run mental hospitals, such as the Athens Lunatic Asylum, where by his report he receives very little help. While he is in these hospitals, Milligan displays 23 selves. Among these are Arthur, a prime and proper Englishman, Allen, a con man and manipulator, Ragen Vadascovich, a Yugoslavian communist who had committed the robberies in a kind of Robin Hood spirit, and Adalana, a nineteen-year-old lesbian who craved affection and who had supposedly committed the rapes.

As told above, we will have big question concerning with what does actually happen to Billy? Why the number of personalities present to the body of Billy Milligan? What the causes of this case? To find out the answer of those questions, we will trace the Billy Milligan's story of life. For the first effort, we will emphasize to the psychological condition of Billy, whether he experiences many psychological problems even psychological conflicts during his life that affect to his life in the future.

Psychological conflict as stated by Siswantoro, conflict appears as the labile psyche effect that is caused by something from the environment and main

character him self. So, we are able to divide the psychological conflict into: external conflict and internal conflict. From this statement, we can take a conclusion that in Billy Milligan's case, a person who has 24 different personalities inside a body, of course, many conflict occurred during his life. We can imagine a body with 24 personalities, different characteristics, and behavior. Every personality has its own characteristic, habit, behavior, and style. They appear at the unpredictable situation and without realizing each other.

That's why, it is not an easy thing to understand a person's condition such as Billy Milligan. Billy Milligan develops on Dissociative Identity Disorder or multiple personality that we will try to find out the causes of his exceptional condition, and the effort we will try is investigating Billy's story of life as told in the novel. However, if we try to analyze the source (cause) of Billy's psychological conflict; we will find the clues from his childhood.

Later that day the first therapy session was a strained fifty-minute hour for Dr. Harding. Milligan sat on the chair facing the window in the interview room at Wakefield, but he would not, at first, make eye contact. He seemed to remember very little of his past, although he talked freely of the abuse by his adoptive father. (*The Minds of Billy Milligan*, page. 66).

From the data above, we know that Billy has bad experiences at his childhood, he gets many unpleasant and painful memories which stock in his mind. His adoptive father as mentioned above is the person who does much violence to Billy.

Child abuse has a meaning as the physical, emotional, or sexual abuse or neglect of children by parents, guardian, or others. In Billy's case, he gets almost of various form of child abuse; he gets physical, emotional, and sexual abuse from

his stepfather. Billy's stepfather is immoral man, the man who actually to be the substitute father of Billy that has been died in the dramatic event. The man that ought to change the father's role who always look after, love and responsible to the child, on contrary he is not a responsible man and does not reflect a figure of father.

Child abuse in its various forms has numerous effects and consequences, both tangible and intangible, upon society, those mistreated, and those entrusted with the responsibility of its detection, prevention, and treatment. Child abuse can have direct consequences during both childhood and adulthood. From the data from novel, we find many statements that are shown the forms of Billy's child abuse that must be accepted from his immoral stepfather.

From the report of Billy's first therapy, he tells that he ever had sexual abuse.

On March 21, Nick brought Milligan from the special-care room, now locked only at night, to the activities room. The slender twenty-seven-year-old psych-tech, who sported a full beard and wore two earrings – a delicate gold loop and a jade stone – in his left ear lobe, had heard of Milligan's hostility toward males because of the sexual abuse he had suffered as a child. (TMBM, p. 64).

Child sexual abuse refers to sexual abuse of a child by an adult, or some other person significantly older or in a position of power or control over the child, where the child is used for sexual stimulation of another person. Actually, under the law, "child sexual abuse" is an umbrella term describing criminal and civil offenses in which an adult engages in sexual activity with a minor or exploits a minor for the purpose of sexual gratification, therefore, what Dady Chal (Billy's stepfather) does as an adult who engages in sexual activity with Billy is

performing a criminal and immoral act which never can be considered normally or socially acceptable behavior. Moreover, Billy and Dady Chal have the same sex.

Child sexual abuse can cause physical injury to the child and both short and long term emotional and psychological harm, including depression, post traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and other symptoms. That psychological harm that are found by the researcher in Billy and will be explained in the internal conflict of Billy Milligan.

Depending on the age and size of the child, and the degree of force used, child sexual abuse may cause infections, sexually transmitted disease, or internal lacerations. In several cases, damage to internal organs may occur, which in some cases, may cause death. Fortunately, in Billy's case, his sexual abuse does not cause him death.

Some of Billy statements also indicate that besides getting sexual abuse, Billy also got the physical abuse and his step father threatened Billy not to talk to anyone. Even his step father will burry him in the barn if Billy ignores it.

"The patient reports," he wrote, "that the mother and children were subject to physical abuse and that he suffered sadistic and sexual abuse including anal intercourse from Mr. Milligan. According to the patient, this occurred when he was eight or nine over the course of a year, generally on a farm where he would be alone with the stepfather. He indicates that he was afraid that the stepfather would kill him insomuch as he threatened to burry him in the barn and tell the mother that he had run away." (*TMBM*, p. 95).

The effects of being abused as a child vary according to the severity of the abuse and the surrounding environment of the child. If the family or school environment is nurturing and supportive, the child will probably have a healthier

outcome. Unfortunately, Billy is faced to the bad situation, which has risk of developing psychiatric problems. This childhood bad experiences are categorized as the *External Conflict* faced by Billy Milligan because Billy faces the conflict from outside him self. In this case, the conflicts are from his stepfather.

Beside External Conflict faced by Billy Milligan, he also faced Internal Conflict as well such: trauma, depression, anxiety, and stress as the effects and consequences of what he had experienced in the childhood.

#### **4.1.1 Trauma**

Billy's experiences in the past left a deep wound and influence his psychological condition in the future. He cannot forget it forever. The violence, threatens and any other sadistic behavior of his step father create nightmare during his life.

Childhood for most of people is the period full of pleasant, happiness and joyful that becomes unforgettable memories. On contrary, for Billy it is very painful to remember it till he does not want to remember it any more. After a traumatic experience, Billy re-experiences the trauma mentally and physically, hence avoiding trauma reminders, as this can be uncomfortable and even painful.

After a long silence, Billy sobbed, "I don't want to think about those thing. They hurt." (*TMBM*, p. 85).

Psychological trauma is a type of damage to the psyche that occurs as a result of a traumatic event. A traumatic event involves a single experience, or an enduring or repeating event or events, which completely overwhelm the individual's ability to cope or integrate the ideas and emotions involved with the

experience. The sense of being overwhelmed can be delayed by weeks or years, as the person struggles to cope with the immediate danger.

Psychological trauma may accompany physical trauma or exist independently of it. Typical causes of psychological trauma are sexual abuse, violence, the threat of either, or the witnessing of either, particularly in childhood. However, different people will react differently to similar events. One person may perceive an event to be traumatic that another may not, and not all people who experience a traumatic event will become psychologically traumatized.

In Billy's case, we find that Billy faces a very hard situation that should not be gotten by a child. Childhood should be actually full of pleasant, love, affection, and attention. On contrary, Billy experienced the entire of violence that of course left a traumatic wound that is very difficult to be cured.

Billy's child abuse left problems psychologically and mentally, he feels that every one who wants to approach him is a threaten as shown in the following data:

A uniformed policewoman looked up as they entered, Bessel grabbed Milligan's hand to begin the fingerprinting, but the prisoner jerked back suddenly, as if terrified to be touched by him, and moved behind the policeman for protection. (*TMBM*, p. 12).

Billy becomes frightened and powerless, the shadow of his child abuse always appear in the minds. Upsetting memories such as images, thoughts, or flashbacks haunt Billy, and nightmares be frequent. Lurking fears and insecurity keep Billy vigilant and on the lookout for danger both day and night.

Some traumatized people may feel permanently damaged when trauma symptoms do not go away and they do not believe their situation will improve.

The sound of his step father threat always heard in her ears, the death rhyme which is read by his Daddy Chal always appear of fear. His step father just like a ghost that always hunts him anywhere and anytime.

“I-I’m not supposed to tell things. If he knew you was talking to me, he’d....oh!....he’d kill me....and bury me in the barn....” (*TMBM*, p. 86).

It also can be indicated that Daddy Chal’s threaten gives a deep traumatic effect to Billy. It is proven from the following data:

“It was in the spring of 1969, the teacher recalled, when Billy was fourteen and in eight grade, that Chalmer took him to the farm, out beyond the cornfield, handed him a shovel and told him to start digging...”(*TMBM*, p. 164).

The sounds of Daddy Chal always whining on Billy’s ears. As if his step father appears in front of him, when Billy wants to talk his past experience. Being killed and buried are the threaten that has big influence to Billy’s psychological condition that seem to be worst from day to day.

Trauma also can result from an extreme situation, such as being rape, hostage situation, or involvement in a serious accident. In the case of Billy who was raped by Daddy Chal makes Billy has traumatic event when he remembers and re-experiences it.

“well,” he said. “we\_I mean, when I was little, I got raped by a man.” (*TMBM*, p. 181)

The condition of Billy’s trauma also can be shown in the following data:

As Adalana on top of her, Polly cried “please don’t rape me!” the girl cries of “rape” struck deep into Adalana’s mind. She remembered the thing that had happened to David and Danny and Billy. My god, what a horrible thing rape was. (*TMBM*, p. 331).



Research has shown that trauma caused by sexual abuse, causes notable changes in brain functioning and development. The child abuse which is being the psychological damage of Billy Milligan is more seriously. After getting psychological trauma, next Billy has another psychological disorder that is anxiety.

#### **4.1.2 Anxiety**

Anxiety is a physiological state characterized by cognitive, somatic, emotional, and behavioral components. These components combine to create the feelings that we typically recognize as fear, apprehension, or worry. Anxiety is often accompanied by physical sensations such as heart palpitations, nausea, chest pain, shortness of breath, stomach aches, or headache. The cognitive component entails expectation of a diffuse and certain danger. Somatically the body prepares the organism to deal with threat (known as an emergency reaction): blood pressure and heart rate are increased, sweating is increased, blood flow to the major muscle groups is increased, and immune digestive system functions are inhibited. Externally, somatic signs of anxiety may include pale skin, sweating, trembling, and pupillary dilation. Emotionally, anxiety causes a sense of dread or panic and physically causes nausea, and chills. Behaviorally, both voluntary and involuntary behaviors may arise directed at escaping or avoiding the source of anxiety and often maladaptive, being most extreme in anxiety disorders. However, anxiety is not always pathological or maladaptive: it is a common emotion along with fear, anger, sadness, and happiness, and it has a very important function in

relation to survival (<http://www.wikipedia.com/anxiety.html>, accessed on 28 August 2007).

Anxiety has its characteristic, such fear and careful, or absurd and unpleasant way. According to Kaplan, anxiety and fear are two kinds of emotion that function as sign of danger. Fear will appear if there is a real threat from environment and do not cause the individual conflict. Whereas anxiety will appear if the danger come from the inside, absurd and cause the individual conflict. Sigmund Freud Recognized anxiety as a "signal of danger" and a cause of "defensive behavior." He believed we acquire anxious feelings through classical conditioning and traumatic experiences.

As Milligan entered the interview room on Wednesday, May 24, Dr. George noticed the frightened, almost desperate look in his eyes, as if he would flee or collapse at any moment. He stared at the floor, and Dr. George felt there was a tenuous thread holding him in the here and now. He sat silently for a while, Billy's knees jiggling nervously, and then Dr. George said softly, "maybe you can tell me just a little bit how you felt about coming up and talking with me here this morning." "I don't know about it," Billy said, his voice nasal and whining. (*TMBM*, p.82-83).

Situation above shows that Billy experiences anxiety disorder, Billy's anxiety symptoms are shown through his staring eyes, the way of sitting, and jiggling knees.

Other anxiety symptoms which are shown by Billy are: shaky, panic, and frightened.

Judy Stevenson arrived at the police line\_up at a quarter to ten Monday morning. October 31, and when they brought Milligan to the holding cell, she saw how frightened and desperate he looked. (*TMBM*, p. 17).

What Milligan shows above prove that he has big psychological problems.

Frightened and desperate feeling that we can see from the data above are a part of anxiety symptoms, frightened that closely to the fear is little bit as same as anxiety, both anxiety and fear are ambiguities emotion. However, actually the terms anxiety and fear have specific scientific meanings, but common usage has made them interchangeable. For example, a phobia is a kind of anxiety that is also defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders as a "persistent or irrational fear." Fear is defined as an emotional and physiological response to a recognized external threat (e.g., a runaway car or an impending crash in an airplane).

Milligan cringed in the corner of the tiny cell, shaking violently. Suddenly, after a slight choking sound, he fainted. A minute later, he opened his eyes and stared around in astonishment at walls, the toilet, the bunk. "oh god, no !" he shouted. "Not again!" (*TMBM*, p. 13).

If we analyze data above, we will find that Billy has something to make him panic. Panic disorder has the characteristic of unpredictable and spontaneous panic attack. However, the meaning of panic attack itself is the anxiety which is very intense at the short time and followed by somatic symptom such cold sweating. In panic disorder, a person suffers brief attacks of intense terror and apprehension that cause trembling and shaking.

She saw something snap in him. He wilted and dropped to the floor, his eyes glazed, and she knew it was someone else. He began to cry, shivering and shaking. Scared, she thought. She knew who he was. Wanda hugged him and told him there was nothing to worry about, "every thing's going to be okay. Danny." (*TMBM*, p. 385).

Although panic attacks sometimes seems to occur anywhere, they generally happen after frightening experience.

The face changed a startled, frightened look as Billy glanced around quickly to take in his surroundings. (*TMBM*, p. 74).

Anxiety is an unpleasant emotional state, the sources of which are less readily identified. It is frequently accompanied by physiological symptoms that may lead to fatigue or even exhaustion. Because fear of recognized threats causes similar unpleasant mental and physical changes, patients sometimes use the terms fear and anxiety interchangeably. Distinguishing among different anxiety disorders is important, since accurate diagnosis is more likely to result in effective treatment and a better prognosis.

Not only trauma and anxiety disorder that is suffered by Billy, but Billy also experiences depression.

#### **4.1.3 Depression**

The term "depression" is commonly used to describe a temporary decreased mood when one "feels blue", clinical depression is a serious illness that involves the body, mood, and thoughts that cannot simply be willed or wished away. it is often a disabling disease that affects a person's work, family and school life, sleeping and eating habits, general health and ability to enjoy life.

In Billy's case, we find some symptoms that are indicated as depression symptoms as shown in the following data:

"I wanted to talk to you. Why did you get so upset tonight?"  
"you know you can't come here. It's against the rule."  
"but you looked so depressed." (*TMBM*, p. 69).

Billy's case which is written in some newspapers also adds much more burdens in Billy's mind. Society's comments make the situation to be worst. Billy becomes upset and depressed because of those comments.

The newspaper stories upset Billy, and he was depressed during his final session with Dr. Kocan. He was afraid of what other prisoners might do to him now that the word was out that he had a lesbian personality. (*TMBM*, p. 97).

The psychological problems of Billy Milligan that come and come again influence his thought, mood, and feeling. Child abuse that he got from his stepfather in the past make he experiences various complicated problems, which influence his psychological condition. Begin from the child sexual abuse that creates the trauma disorder, then by the time he is being stressed. Because of Billy Milligan does not have the proper treatment, so the anxiety and fear attack him, next all his previous psychological disorders are accumulated and make him depressed as shown from the data below:

Two weeks later things started to go bad. Allen called home and found out that Chalmer was beating Dorothy again. Ragen became angry. Arthur, of course, didn't really care. But it bothered Tomy and Danny and Allen a great deal, they became depressed and it caused another mix\_up time. (*TMBM*, p. 195).

Depression can be a once in a lifetime event or have multiple recurrences, it can appear either gradually or suddenly, and either last for few months or be a life-long disorder. Having depression is a major risk factor for suicide; in addition, people with depression suffer from higher mortality from other causes.

A patient who has mood disorder often shows the thought or even effort to suicide. Predicted that around 15 % of people who diagnosed have major depression are trying to suicide.

She called the guard and asked to have her client placed in a holding room while she went up for a medic. When they returned a few minutes later, Milligan was covering in the far corner of the room, his face covered with blood, his nose bleeding, he had smashed his head against the wall. (*TMBM*, p. 48).

Billy Milligan is one of the people who is categorized has the major depression. He is often trying to kill himself by everything, which can hurt him. If we refer to Vincent Van Gogh, the meaning of suicide that is the people effort to that is done to kill their selves, often suicide is argued as the solution of the problems that cause deep suffering. Therefore, in Billy case may be he also feels that suicide is the best solution for him to escape and run away from all of his problems. He thinks that it is useless to live, he will only being remembered to his bad experience in the past, therefore he argued that it's better to die than live without any future and hopeless.

Those feeling that motivate Billy to do every thing to make him hurt and die. Billy's effort to commit suicide is done every time and everywhere he wants. He is ever trying to suicide in the prison a couple of times.

The following day William Milligan tried to kill himself by smashing his head into his cell wall. (*TMBM*, p. 19).

Other data that proves the Billy's suicide effort in the prison cell:

Later that day Gary phoned her at home to tell her the sheriff's office had called to inform him that Milligan had attempted suicide again by smashing his head against the wall of his cell. (*TMBM*, p. 34).

“what happened when Billy woke up?” Gary asked.  
“he looked around. He sees he is in prison cell. He thinks he is do something bad. So he smashes his head into wall.” (*TMBM*, p. 40-41).

Not only in the prison cell, Billy also ever tries to jump from the roof of his school.

“yes,” he said, “but at what cost? They're going to say we're crazy. This is all getting quite out of hand. We've been keeping Billy alive ever since he tried to jump off the school roof.” (*TMBM*, p. 34).

Suicide is often associated with the unfulfilled or ignored needs, ambivalent conflict between willing of defending with heavy stress, powerless or hopeless and need to escape. What actually the basic thing that motivates Billy to commit suicide is the willing to escape from his experience that always haunted him. Whenever he is sleeping, no body is brave to wake him up, because he will try to suicide if he wakes up from the sleep.

“it is very dangerous to waken him,” Arthur said, “he’s quite suicidal, you know.” (TMBM, p. 52).

“you are doctor, no? let me put it this way. Is impossible because if Billy wakes, he will kill himself.” (TMBM, p. 52).

We also find out the answer of the basic thing that motivates Billy Milligan to commit suicide if we look at the statement below

“when did you first learn you were multiple personality, Billy?”

“at the Harding hospital. I kind of believed it, but I really knew it when I saw the videotapes at the Athens mental health center.”

“why do you think it happened, Billy?”

“because of the things my stepfather did to me. I didn’t want to be me anymore. I didn’t want to be Billy Milligan.” (TMBM, p. 405).

From the data analysis above we can take a conclusion that the child abuse is the source all of Billy Milligan psychological conflicts and his step father is the main actor of this case. Child abuse whatever its form, whether sexual abuse, physical or psychological abuse is the most responsible thing to what happen to Billy Milligan in the future.

#### **4.2. Kinds of Billy’s Personalities**

On the previous section we have analyzed the psychological conflicts of Billy Milligan, the main character who has multiple personalities as portrayed in

Daniel Keyes's novel *The Minds of Billy Milligan*, that part also trace the Billy's story of life in order to find out the forms of Billy's psychological conflicts, it's causes and effects to Billy's behavior and personality. In addition, the result shows that we are able to divide the forms of psychological conflicts faced by Billy Milligan into: internal and external conflicts. Internal conflicts as discussed in the previous part are shown in the forms of *Trauma, Depression, and Anxiety*, those are already analyzed and explained the causes and effects to Billy's behavior and personality. Whereas the external conflict or the conflict that comes from outside is the treatment and behavior of Billy's stepfather. Child abuses faced by Billy in the forms of sexual, physical, threaten and Daddy Chal, his stepfather, does any other violence during his childhood. We also conclude that Billy's child abuses are the source of his psychological conflicts.

Daniel Keyes in his novel *The Minds of Billy Milligan* also told that Billy grows to be an exceptional person, he has many distinctions from other people in common. Often he shows different behavior and attitude at the same time. Unfortunately, sometimes he does not realize what he has done. Even after doing an armed robbery and a series of rape, he feels that he never does it at all, and after being investigated, the psychiatrists found that Billy Milligan suffers the Dissociative Identity Disorder or known as Multiple Personality.

Multiple personality disorder known as Dissociative Identity Disorder is a chronic and the most serious Dissociative Disorder. Its existence usually relates to traumatic experience in individual life. Generally sexual torturing or physic in childhood. An individual with this disorder has two or more of different



personalities. Behavior and attitude shown by individual depend on which personality is dominant at the time and different among others.

From the statement above, we are able to find out the red line between Billy Milligan's child abuses with his Dissociative identity disorder. Whatever Child abuses' forms, whether sexually, physically, threaten and any other violence that must be accepted by Billy in his childhood cause a heavy traumatic experience to Billy himself. Moreover, these traumatic experiences are more aggravate from day to day because he does not face the proper situation and environment. Next, we find many personalities appear from Billy Milligan with its different characteristics and behaviors. And the fact proves that Billy's traumatic childhood is the one who must be responsible to his Dissociative Disorder.

On Multiple Personality, we will recognize the term “Core Personality” (the original personality) and “Alter Personality” (other personalities or the changer personality, which appear on the sufferer of multiple personality disorder). As happened on Billy’s case, Billy Milligan who is suggested Dissociative Identity Disorder or Multiple Personality has 24 personalities inside his body.

However, in this study the researcher tries to analyze 10 of the dominant from 24 personalities which Billy has, they are: William Stanley Milligan “Billy” as the core personality or the alter personality, Arthur (the English man), Ragen Sadascovinich (the keeper of the hate), Allen (the cone man), Tommy (the escape

artist), Danny (the frightened one), David (the keeper of the pain), Christene (the corner child), Christopher (obedient but trouble), and Adalana (the lesbian).

Actually, Billy “the core personality” is 26 years old, but some times he becomes David which is 8 years old, not only that, Billy also has woman personalities inside, they are Christine, 3 years old and Adalana, 19 years old which cooks and keeps the house for the others.

Davison and Neale in Fausiyah (2006: 39) stated that Dissociative Disorder is disorder marked by change of individual feeling concerning identity, memory, or consciousness. An individual having this disorder gets difficulty in recollecting important events of him self in the past, forgetting his identity even forming his new identity.

The changing that is happening between one personality with the other personalities, usually on spontaneous condition (spontaneously). Usually each personality does not know what is happening while another personality dominates and controls the body (cannot remember what was going on when the other personalities are dominating).

“Can I talk to Billy?” Judy asked.

“Oh, no. They keep his asleep. If they let him on the spot he’d kill himself.” He’s still scared of being hurt. And he doesn’t know about the rest of us. All he knows is that he loses time.” (*TMBM*, p. 33).

Other occasions where Billy feels that he loses the time, proven by the statement below:

“that’s what I mean.” He held his cup out for a refill. “So in each case he leaves the spot, and the next thing he finds himself in downtown Columbus with the money in his pocket and figures he committed the robberies he set out to do. But he doesn’t remember doing it. Any of three. As he says someone stole time in between.” (*TMBM*, p. 44).

At the Billy's case, we find that sometimes he does not realize what was going on and feel that he never does it any more. He only feels that losing time strange to what in front of him.

When Billy opened his eyes, he cringed, expecting to be hit for breaking the cookie jar, but the blows did not come. How had he gotten back into his room? Well, he was getting used to being somewhere, then closing his eyes and opening them to find himself somewhere else at a different time...(*TMBM*, p. 150).

Some times Billy also does not know where he was, so he cannot walk to everywhere. He needs some body to help, and guide him.

On several occasions Billy couldn't remember where he was, couldn't recall where his belongings were, and could not walk without assistance. The pupils of his eyes were Pinpoint in size at these times. Recently Billy has had frequent altercations with teachers and peers which result in his cleaving class...(*TMBM*, p. 176).

Allen is other Billy's personalities, he also experiences losing the time, he is confused and surprised when he realized, he was in somewhere new. A bad condition that is experienced by Allen, shown in the data:

The next morning, the loud ticking of the wall clock was the first thing Allen heard. He opened his eyes and stared around him. He jumped out of bed. It was an old-fashioned hotel, with an iron bedstead, curlicue patterned wallpaper and a threadbare rug n the floor. It sure was no holiday inn. He looked for the bathroom, but there was none. Allen pulled on his trousers and peered out in the hallway. (*TMBM*, p. 243).

Ragen is also one of Billy's personalities, although he is called as a strong man, because he is the strong one among his personalities but other personalities inside him often steal the time, and Ragen does not realize it.

Ragen looked around, expecting to find himself in the Ohio State University parking lot, but instead he was walking past Lazarus' department store in the middle of the afternoon. Where had the time gone? He reached into his pocket and found a roll of money. Well, he must have done it. He must have robbed someone and not remembered it. (*TMBM*, p. 319).

It was one o'clock Saturday afternoon when Ragen got back to Channingway apartments, once again remembering nothing of a robbery. He put the money beneath his pillow and the gun on the table beside him. "This money stays with me," he said, and went to sleep. (*TMBM*, p. 328).

Not only Allen and Ragen, but other Billy's personalities also experienced the same thing, as like David and Danny, they are always lonely, and shy to another person. They think that they never make a mistake but they are in the jail now. They are confused about it, why they were in the jail, and what they have done. However, they cannot ask somebody to help them because they do not know what to do and they realize that there is nobody there. It is described in the data below:

Danny had no idea why he was arrested or what was going on, but he sat in the jail cell until David came to watch cockroaches running in circles. Arthur or Ragen or Allen would come soon and get him out of there. David knew he hadn't been a boy. He hadn't done anything bad at all. (*TMBM*, p. 335).

Usually the DID person argues of having significant amnesia or blank attack. They give perfect amnesia to the periods when even other personalities are under control or have one-way amnesia among certain personalities whose a personality keeps on guard against other DID, but the second complete amnesia for the periods when the first is under control.

Not only forget or do not know what was happened, but every personality has its own different way in feeling and relating the world. Besides that, each personality controls the individual behavior with arranged basics. Another personality is able to be different extremely than any other personalities, by different expression, dialect, physiological response, gesture and others different

behavior, and often these personalities is in different age, sex and also show the specific jobs.

“Madam, you have no right,” he said in a crisp, upper-class British accent, his jaw barely moving, “to break your promise to the lad.” (*TMBM*, p. 29).

The data above is shown us that every personality is different, some times Billy speaks Britain as shown in the data below:

Again, the eyes went black, the lids fluttered. He opened them, leaned back, gazed around with a haughty expression them, leaned back, gazed around with a haughty expression, and put his fingertips together, forming a pyramid. When he spoke, it was with an upper-class British accent. (*TMBM*, p. 51).

Some dialects that Billy often speaks, not only Britain dialect but Billy also often speaks Slavic accent, as shown in the quotation:

They listened in astonishment as the voice dropped to a low, harsh tone with confident power and hostility. It boomed out in the small conference room with a deep, rich Slavic accent. (*TMBM*, p. 39).

His doctor, Mr. Caul does the research to know more about Billy, and he is surprised when he meets Billy often different not only with his dialect but also with his behavior. Some times Billy becomes a kind boy who speaks softly, but some times he speaks louder, and his behavior often make every body around him is confused.

Caul spoke to him softly, careful to ask neutral questions. It struck him how the change of personality caused a definite facial alteration. Arthur’s tight\_jawed, pressed\_lipped, heavy lidded gaze that made him appear arrogant had given way to Billy’s wide-eyed, hesitant expression. (*TMBM*, p. 120).

Then he laughed. He realized that he heat of the wstromboli in the aluminum foil had made it move. Feeling silly at wasting two rounds of ammunition on a sandwich, he put the bag on the kitchen counter, returned the gun to the top of the refrigerator, and drank his vodka. He poured another, took it with him into the living room, and turned on the television set. It was news time,

and he thought he might find out what day it was. Before the news was over, he fell asleep. (*TMBM*, p. 248).

The most significant difference is shown when he rides a motorcycle with his friend; Steve is surprised when he looks Billy very skilled to ride the motorcycle but some times, he looks Billy is afraid to ride the motorcycle, this condition is shown in the data below:

Steve discovered that at times Billy rode the motorcycle like a demon and other times he was afraid to ride it at all. One afternoon when they were riding in the countryside, they passed a sharp incline of shale and rock. Steve skirted it and went ahead, but then he heard the roar of an engine above him. When he looked up, he saw Billy at the top of the cliff. "how'd you get up there?" Steve yelled. "rode up!" Billy yelled back. "that's impossible!" Steve shouted. (*TMBM*, p. 295-296).

In the novel *The Minds Of Billy Milligan*, Daniel Keyes shows to us that many experts state that Billy Milligan suffers Dissociative Identity Disorder or Multiple Personality, they have already analyzed and have done some research to Billy's personality and the result is: they find that Billy shows many symptoms of Dissociative disorder which is reflected by the appearance of many personalities inside a body where each personality does not aware of it.

In the court of Billy Milligan's case, many proofs are revealed. The team of Billy's lawyer convinces that the client, Billy has multiple personalities as shown in the following data:

Though Gary had expected to spend the usual fifteen minutes or half-hour with his client, positive he would debunk a total fraud, by the time he left five hours later, he was a multiple personality. (*TMBM*, p. 41).

Some one who has multiple personality often does not want to speak about him or her self but he or she is willing to speak about other personalities inside

him. Therefore, Billy's lawyer proves that Billy has multiple personality from that typical.

She turned to Yavich. "You see? It's typical of multiple personalities that he's willing to speak of what happened to the other, but not about what happened to him." (*TMBM*, p. 50).

L. Alan Goldsberry and Steve Thompson, his Athens attorneys, filed motions in Fairfield county court to have his pleas of guilty dismissed. They argued that in 1975, unknown to the court, he had been a multiple personality, and because he had been insane and unable to assist in his own defense at that time, there had been "manifest justice," (*TMBM*, p. 350).

Not only Billy's lawyers who argue that Billy has Dissociative Identity Disorder, but also this argument is strengthened by the psychiatrists and psychologists who come in the process of the court. They agree that Billy has a mentally ill multiple personality.

Goldsberry and Thompson had provided the court with depositions from Drs. George Harding, Cornelia Wilbur, Stella Karolin and David Caul, and psychologist Dorothy Turner, all agreeing that there was "a reasonable medical certainty" that Billy Milligan had been a mentally ill multiple personality when the roadside rape assaults and the drug store robbery were committed in December 1974 and January 1975 they agreed that he probably not been able, at that time, to assist his attorney, George Kellner, in his own defense. (*TMBM*, p 379-380).

A prosecuting attorney, Steve formerly opposed to the court of Billy's case. Nevertheless, after seeing Billy, he realizes and absolutely believes that someone who is being demanded in this court is one who has multiple personality. This confession can be seen from the following data:

Steve Thompson, in his summation, pointed out that an awesome array of psychiatric talent had been presented to the court on behalf of his client, and all agreed with the diagnosis of multiple personality. (*TMBM*, p. 406).

The raising of personality not only one kind of sex but male and female, variety of ages and race, and also from family that is almost different from

individual's family that gets this disorder (all of this personality can occur to one individual). In general, the raising of personality sometime is on the contrary. In other time an extrovert and in other time raises an introvert individual and keeping of his self-alone.

An extrovert person is influenced by objective world that is the world in outside of his self. His point orientation is to the external; thinking, feeling, and his act principally are decided by his surrounds, either his social environment or non social environment. He has positive behaving to society, opened heart, easy to associate, smooth in making relation to others.

An introvert person is influenced by subjective world. Namely, the world is inside of his self. His point orientation is directed to internal; thinking, feeling, and his attitude are decided by subjective factor. His adaptation to the external world is not so good. He is closed spiritual, difficult in connecting to other person, luck to be interested. His adaptation to his heart and his own self is good.

And there are two aspects of personality that operate in conscious and unconscious level namely attitude (introversion-extroversion) and function (thinking, feeling, sensing, and intuiting).

Jung used attitude combination and function for describing man's personal types. At the first Jung expanded theory of psychoanalysis paradigm in elaborating attitude concept and function using type paradigm. From attitude combination (introvert and extrovert) with function (thinking, feeling, sensing, and intuiting) will gain eight kinds of human types.



As mentioned before that in the part of analysis the researcher tries to describe 10 personalities inside Billy Milligan. Then we analyze the personality type of each personality. Based on Jung's theory, types of personality are divided into eight types. However, on 10 personalities of Billy that we are going to analyze, the researcher only finds 3 types of personality among them. They are: introversion thinking, extroversion feeling, and introversion feeling.

#### 4.2.1 Arthur

Arthur is an Englishman. Rational, he speaks with a British accent. The first to discover the existence of all the others, he dominates in safe places, deciding who in the "family" will come out and hold the consciousness.

"how did you learn of their existence?"

"by deduction. When I realized I was losing time, I began watching other people closely. I discover that it was different with them, and I began to brood about it, then, by asking some question both in and outside my head I discovered the truth. Slowly, over many years, I've established contact with all the others." (*TMBM*, p. 118).

From the data above, we find that Arthur is very clever, because of his intelligent, he becomes some one who takes the control. Arthur is used to study many exact studies without any teacher guides him. In addition, the following data gives the strength proven.

One of Billy's alters is Arthur. He is very clever, he is able to learn something without any teacher guiding him (autodidac).

Arthur would concentrate on his scientific studies, especially those in the medical arts, he had already sent for a mail-order study course in the fundamentals of clinical haematology. He would also use his logic and clear reasoning to study law. (*TMBM*, p. 219).

Although he is clever and intelligent, but he is arrogant and cool. So he can not make a good socialization with another person.

Caul studied Arthur carefully and decided he didn't care much for the arrogant snob. "I stand corrected," he said. "I'd like to know about the people." (*TMBM*, p. 118).

Not only arrogant and cool, he is also does not care when his mother, Dorothy is tortured by his stepfather, Chalmer. It describes from the following data:

Two weeks later things started to go bad. Allen called home and found out that Chalmer was beating Dorothy again. Ragen became angry. Arthur, of course, didn't really care. But it bothered Tommy and Danny and Allen a great deal, they became depressed and it caused another mix-up time. (*TMBM*, p. 195).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Arthur is some one who has smooth emotion, lawing distance among other people, tends to love abstract ideas, not taking care to person and other concrete nouns. They love their own thinking without taking care whether their ideas can be received by others. They look stubborn, less attention, arrogant and cool/ unfriendly. The keyword is keeping a distance-intellectual-impractical, personality type of phyloshoper, theorist. The characteristics below can be called as introvertion-thinking type.

#### 4.2.2 Allen

Allen is the con man. A manipulator, he is the one who most often deals with outsider. Because he is easily making friends in short time. likes an actor, he is easy changing when situation is changing. Allen's characteristic quote in the quotation:

After fifteen minutes of arguing with Arthur, she noticed the glazed look in his eyes. He leaned back in the chair. When he leaned forward, the voice was different, the expression casual and friendly. "who am I talking to now?" she whispered.

“Allen. I’m the one who talks to Judy and Gary most of the time.”( *TMBM*, p. 30).

He is a nice man who easy adapt with others. Allen is good in making friends and socializes. The way of his speech makes every one likes him.

Although he is a serious man but he is always calm and relax to face the problem.

“well, they don’t know it, because Tommy sounds a lot like me. You met Tommy. He’s the one they can’t keep the strait jacket or the handcuffs on. We’re a lot alike, except I do most of the talking. He gets kind of nasty and sarcastic. Doesn’t get along with people like I do.” ( *TMBM*, p. 30).

Other Allen’s characteristics are shown in the following data:

Wilbur once again introduced herself and the people in the room who hadn’t met Allen before, and Yavitch marveled at how changed Milligan seemed, how relaxed and outgoing. He smiled and spoke earnestly and fluently, very different from the shy, boyish Danny....( *TMBM*, p. 51).

From the data above, we can describe that Allen is different with other personalities inside Billy.

Allen was to practice his verbal skills, to concentrate on painting portraits. He would play drums to help release excess tension. He would generally be the front man to help manipulate others when it was necessary. As the most sociable one, it was important for him to get out and meet people.(*TMBM*, p . 218-19).

The quotations above proved that Allen is an extrovert feeling person.

Because he is a person whose feeling is easy changing when situation is changing emotional and full of feeling, but he also loves to socialize and performe.easily making friends in short time, easy to socialize his self. The keyword is spiritfull-cheerful-sociable, personality type of an actor, real-estate alcoholic, politician, lawyer.

### 4.2.3 Tommy

Other Billy's personality is Tommy, The escape artist, we calls him.

Because he is expert in many kinds of keys and ties. He is always releasing from everything ties him.

To prevent futures suicide attempt, the sheriff's office moved Milligan to a single cell in the infirmary range and put him in a strait jacket. Later that afternoon, Russ Hill, the medic, checking on the prisoner, couldn't believe what he saw. He called Sergeant Willis, the officer in charge through the bars. Willis' mouth gaped. Milligan had removed his strait jacket and, using it as a pillow, was fast asleep. (*TMBM*, p. 23).

Other Allen's skill is shown in the following data:

Downstairs, Gary and Judy were waiting in the corridor, eager to tell their client they had good news for him. When the elevator door opened, they saw Russ Hill and the guard looking on in open-mouthed amazement as Milligan stepped out of the strait jacket, almost freeing him completely. (*TMBM*, p. 57).

Tommy can not make a good relation with others, he is arrogant and self confident. He loves his own thinking without taking care with others idea.

Although his own thinking is often true, but he is very cool and unfriendly.

Everybody does not like him when he is arrogant, and can not socialize with others. He is unfriendly. This idea is supported by the following:

On February 4, her third visit, Dorothy turner noticed that the young man who walked into the interview room had a different bearing than she had seen either of the other two tomes. He sat casually, slouched back in the chair, gazing at her arrogantly. (*TMBM*, p. 27).

Other Tommy's characteristic can be shown from every body around him as shown in the following data:

"well, they don't know it, because Tommy sounds a lot like me. You met Tommy. He's the one they can't keep the strait jacket or the handcuffs on.

We're a lot alike, except I do most of the talking. He gets kind of nasty and sarcastic. Doesn't get along with people like I do." (*TMBM*, p. 30).

Tommy is very smart, he can learn everything (around electronics and landscape) by him self. Until he is called as an electronics specialist and a painter of landscape, he thinks that he has a good brain.

Tommy was to pursue his interest in electronics and strengthen his mechanical abilities. Though he could pick locks and crack vaults, the techniques he learned were to be use for only one purpose not to penetrate, but to escape. He was never to aid anyone in stealing. He was not to be a thief. He was to practice the tenor saxophone in his spare time and to perfect his talent in painting landscapes. He was to control his belligerent attitude, but use it to deal with other people when necessary. (*TMBM*, p.218).

The information about his intellectual also can be described by the following quotations:

"why does he say that?"

"ask him. He's the electronics expert, always fooling around with wires and stuff. It was his thing." (*TMBM*, p. 36).

When we know someone who has smooth emotion, lawing distance among other people, tends to love abstract ideas, not taking care to person and other concrete nouns. They love their own thinking without taking care whether their ideas can be received by others. They look stubborn, less attention, arrogant and cool/ unfriendly. The keyword is keeping a distance-intellectual-impractical, personality type of phyloshoper, theorist. Personalitties above can be categorized as an introversion thinking person.

#### **4.2.4 Danny**

Danny is an Introversion feeling type person. A person who feels strong emotion but he can hide it. He evaluates everything using subjective perception.

Danny is boy in fourteen years old, silent, chastity, unpredictable, his feeling

suddenly can be broken by emotional storm. Ignoring objective world, making himself feel uncomfortable around people, or behaving afraid and shy to them. The keyword of this type is silent and care. This information can be supported by the following quotations:

He shrugged. "The first one Gary saw when they booked us was Danny. He was scared and confused. He doesn't know much about what's going on. He's only fourteen." (*TMBM*, p. 30).

Other quotations:

In place of Danny's fear and swerved the questions eagerly, trying to please his doctor, it was clear he didn't know, or didn't remember, much of the asked for information. (*TMBM*, p. 120).

He is afraid and shy to another person. His nurse, Wanda meets him so intimate. He looks childish, he often does what like a child did. It is described in the dialogues below:

Wanda pancake met Danny for the first time when she saw him lying on the couch trying to pull the buttons off the tufted vinyl back. She asked him why he was doing that. "Just tryin' to pull them off," he said in a boyish voice (*TMBM*, p. 368).

Also supported by the following data:

She saw something snap in him. He wilted and dropped to the floor, his eyes glazed, and she knew it was someone else. He began to cry, shivering and shaking. Scared, she thought. She knew who he was.

Wanda hugged him and told him there was nothing to worry about, "every thing's going to be okay. Danny." (*TMBM*, p. 385).

An introversion feeling type person is having a strong emotion but he can hide it. He gives up, and he needs some body to helps him. He always feels loneliness.

Turner discovered that Danny's Rorschach responses revealed poorly concealed hostility and a need for external support to offset the feelings of inferiority and inadequacy. Tommy showed more maturity than Danny and more potential for acting out. He had the most schizoid characteristics and

the least concern for others. Ragen showed the most potential for violent acting out. (*TMBM*, p. 70).

#### 4.2.5 David

As like Danny, David is also childish and afraid to another person. He is silent, so he is not able to communicate with other people effectively. This condition is described in the following dialog:

.....She studied the young man for a long tome, not sure how to proceed. His voices, his expression as he spoke, were childlike (*TMBM*, p. 25).

David often feels that all of the mistakes are done by him.

“I can’t. I made a mistake. I wasn’t even supposed to tell.”

“Why not?”

“I’ll get into trouble with the others.” There was panic in the young voice (*TMBM*, p.25).

Other proven:

“I can’t,” he said. “They’ll get real mad at me and they won’t let me on the spot anymore.”

“Well, you’ve got to tell some body. Because you’re very scared, aren’t you?”

“Yes,” he said, tears forming in his eyes (*TMBM*, p. 25).

And:

“I told you Arthur’s name. Now for sure I’ll get in trouble for telling the secret.”

“It’s all right, David. I promised I wouldn’t tell.”

He cringed in his chair. “I can’t talk no more. I’m scared.”( *TMBM*, p.26).

David is the Billy’s alter who is called “The keeper of pain”, or the empathy. He absorbs all the hurt and suffering of the other personalities. Because he always dominates the consciousness when some body feels hurt, although he does not everything. Therefore, he is confused most of the time. It is described in the dialog below:

“Okay,” he said. “I’ll tell ya. I don’t know everything. Only Arthur does. Like he said, I’m scared, because a lot of times I don’t know what’s going on.” (TMBM, p.25)

And:

“David says I’m the keeper of the pain. When there’s hurt, I’m the one who takes the spot and feels it.” (TMBM, p. 26).

Billy’s lawyer, Judy asks David about other personalities. And she knows the answer, she is concerned to David.

Who felt the pain?” Judy asked.  
David is keeper of pain. Is one who accepts all suffering. David is empathy.  
“(TMBM, p. 40).

Almost of David’s characteristics are same as Danny. He is a person who feels strong emotion but he can hide it. He is making himself feel uncomfortable around people. So he is not able to communicate with other people effectively. He is silent, childish, and isolated child. All those characteristics are concluded that David is an introversion feeling type person.

#### 4.2.6 Ragen

Ragen is a karate expert, he displays extraordinary strength, stemming from the ability to control his adrenaline flow. His confident power and hostility are making every body afraid of him. It is described in the following statements:

“I’ll tell you something else, counselor. There’s definitely something strange about your client. He smashed the bowl with his fist.” (TMBM, p. 22).

Other Ragen’s skills are shown in the following data:

But the guard who had thrown the water drew away from the bars when he saw the expression on Milligan’s face. The rage was unmistakable. He seemed to be looking around for something to throw. Suddenly, the prisoner grabbed the toilet bowl, ripped it out of the wall and threw it against the bars shattering the porcelain. (TMBM, p. 56).



Ragen often uses his strength to do everything that he wants, especially when he wants to come to the consciousness, and Allen feels it:

Allen saw her near tears, but he said nothing. He let Danny out for awhile to work with nick. Back in his room later, Allen started to come on the spot but felt himself jerked back and slammed into a wall. That was something only Ragen could do, and only close to the moment of switching. (*TMBM*, p. 80).

Another data is shown us that Ragen always exercises his skills to control his adrenaline:

Ragen was to take karate and judo lessons, to jog and to keep the body in perfect physical condition. With Arthur's help and direction. Ragen would learn to control his adrenaline flow so as the focus all his energies in times of stress or danger. He was to continue to study munitions and demolition. Part of the next paycheck would go toward buying him a gun for target practice. (*TMBM*, p. 218-19).

Because Ragen has an extraordinary strength and a karate expert, so his charge is to be the protector of the family, the women and children in general. He dominates consciousness in dangerous places.

"what is Ragen's role in your lives?" she asked.  
"Ragen is the protector and he keeper of hate." (*TMBM*, p. 52).

Ragen loves and cares woman and children inside him. His feeling is shown in the following data:

Ragen knew his last name was Vadascovinich, that his homeland was Yugoslavia and that his reason for existence was to survive and to use means to protect the others\_especially the children...( *TMBM*, p. 173-174).

In addition, in the dangerous places, he always dominates the consciousness. As the texts narrates:

"let me put it this way. In different circumstance, spot is ruled by me or by Arthur, depending on situation. In prison I control spot-decide who goes on, who stays off-because is dangerous place." (*TMBM*, p. 41).

Ragen is called the keeper of hate. His name is derived from “rage-again”. Because his duty is protecting the women and children so he is very sensitive when there is some body disturb them. His sensitive feeling makes him becomes a temperamental man and he is easy to angry.

The next morning, she called Dorothy turner. “look,” she said, “the Milligan I’ve met and talked to for the past few weeks has acted strange at times”. There have been changes of mood. He’s temperamental. (*TMBM*, p. 29).

Other data, which is supported:

Arthur nodded “the only one permitted to handle gums is Ragen, the keeper of rage that is his specialty. But he may use them only for protection and survival. Just as he may use his great strength only for the common good, never to harm others. He has ability to control and concentrate his adrenaline, you know.” (*TMBM*, p. 38).

In addition:

Two weeks later things started to go bad. Allen called home and found out that Chalmer was beating Dorothy again. Ragen became angry. Arthur, of course, didn’t really care. But it bothered Tomy and Danny and Allen a great deal, they became depressed and it caused another mix\_up time. (*TMBM*, p. 195).

Although his feeling is easy to changing when situation is changing emotional, but he also loves and cares to his family. This information can be supported by the quotation above.

Ragen feels strong emotion, but different from person who is categorized an introvert feeling type, like; David, Danny and Christene. They feel strong emotion but they can hide it. Ragen can not hide his emotion. So from the explanation on many narrates above, Ragen is categorized as Extroversion feeling type.

#### 4.2.7 Christopher

Christopher is categorized as an extroversion feeling type. Because he he loves to socialize and perform. He is able to communicate with others, make him easy having friends on short time, and easy to socialize his self. The keyword is cheerful, sociable, and personality type of an actor. This information can be supported by the following quotations:

“Do you have any brothers or sisters, Christopher?”

“Just Christene. She’s three years old.”

She watched his face closely as he spoke in his crisp cockney accent. He was open, earnest, happy, so different from the person she had spoken to just the day before (*TMBM*, p. 27).

He speaks with a British accent. Although he is third teen years old, but his accent makes him as like an actor. It can be seen in the following dialog:

He didn’t respond at first, looking around, glancing at her from time to time with no sign of recognition. Then he shook his head, and when he spoke it was as a boy with a cockney accent. “Everythin’ is loud,” he said. “You. All the sounds. Oye don’t know what’s goin’ on.”

“Your voice seems funny, David. Is that an accent?”

He peered up at her impishly. “Oy’m not David. Oy’m Christopher.” (*TMBM*, p. 26-27).

#### 4.2.8 Christene

Every body is called her “The corner child”, because she was the one to stand in the corner in school. Her silent accent is important when alters have to hide something. This condition is described in the following dialog:

“Why did she remain three?”

Arthur smiled knowingly. “It became important to have someone who knew little or nothing about what was happening. Her not knowing was an important protective device. If William have to hide something, she would come on the spot and draw or play hopscotch or cuddle the little Raggedy Ann doll Adalana made for her she’s a delightful child. I have a particular fondness for her. She’s British, you know.”

“I didn’t know that.”

“Oh yes. She’s Christopher’s sister.”( *TMBM*, p. 118).

Christene is a shy child, but she cares with other people. It is shown when Ragen wants to hurt some one, she always pleads Ragen not to do it. Because she and every body know that Ragen very loves her, and wants to do everything that Christene wants.

“why did the baby come into existence? Christine. What was her role?”  
Companionship for a lonely child.“  
“and her temperament?”  
“shy, but she can be set off by fear that Ragen will do something mean or violent. He adores her, and she can usually distract him from some intended violence by going into a tantrum and begging her feet.” ( *TMBM*, p. 118).

The first child who comes to the Billy’s body is Christene, on her three years old. She is very calm, cute and unadorned who makes everybody around loves her. In addition, she becomes the one who can conquer Ragen.

Christine had stayed three years old and constantly embarrassed them. Yet Ragen insisted, and it was agreed that since she had been the first and was still “the baby” o the family, she would never be removed or classified as undesirable. She might even prove useful at times when it was necessary to have someone on the spot who couldn’t communicate and wouldn’t know what was going on. But she, too, was expected to work at her own goals. With Arthur’s help, she was to learn to read and write the struggle to overcome her dyslexia ( *TMBM*, p.218-19).

From Christene's characteristics that explained above can conclude that Christene is categorized as Introversion Feeling type, because the keyword of this type is silent, childish, care, personality type of an artist-author and art critic.

#### **4.2.9 Adalana**

Introversion Feeling is a person who feels strong emotion but he can hide it. She evaluates everything using subjective perception, instead of objective fact, ignoring view and traditional belief, silent, chastity, unpredictable, having

confidence and a harmony psyche life, now than his feeling suddenly can be broken by emotional storm. Ignoring objective world, making people around feel uncomfortable, or behaving cool to them. The keyword is silent, childish, care, personality type of an artist-author and art critic.

And almost of Adalana's personalities are categorized as Introversion feeling, as like she always considers that men always hurt women. That's why she hates men and loves women, then leads her to be a lesbian. This condition is described in the following dialog:

"Adalana blames herself for what happened to the boys," Dorothy said, "she's the one who stole the time from Ragen at the time of the rapes." (TMBM, p. 60).

Another data that proves about Adalana characteristic:

...It just never occurred to me that—  
"Vat she have to do about it? Did she take money?"  
"No, Ragen. She's the one who raped your victims."  
"She raped girls? Arthur, how does a she rape a girl?"  
"Ragen, have you ever heard of a lesbian?" (TMBM, p.76).

However, from the deeper of her heart, she misses and needs some one who loves and attends her. She always feels lonely, but she does not know why it is happened, she just knows that she needs a hug, love and affection, attention, and understanding. In can be shown from the following data:

"What are you saying?"  
"Adalana said she did it because she was desperate to be held and caressed and loved." (TMBM, p. 60)

Adalana's feeling describes in the following data:

"Understand what?" Turner asked.  
"What love is. What the need for love is. To be held by someone. Just to feel warm and cared for. I don't know what made me do it." Adaland said.  
(TMBM, p. 73).

She has a special duty on their house. She cooks and keeps house for others. And she does what ever “duty on the house”. It is described in the following statements:

She’s a very sweet and gentle person. She’s the one who has always done the cooking and cleaning up for us. She did the flower arrangements when Allen got the job at the florist’s shop.” (TMBM, p. 76).

Her skill is shown in the statement below:

Adalana was to continue writing her poetry and perfecting her cooking skills for the time when they would be leaving home and getting their own apartment (TMBM, p. 218-19).

#### **4.2.10 Billy Stanley Milligan**

In the *Minds of Billy Milligan*, we will find a personality, which usually called as "The Teacher". After being investigated, we are able to conclude that some one who admits as teacher is Billy himself. Billy or William Stanley Milligan is the original or core personality, later referred to as "the unfused Billy." Nevertheless, Billy is not aware it, he does not know what he has done. It is shown from the statement bellow:

“Ragen, who is the teacher?”  
“the teacher is Billy all in one piece. But Billy does not know.” (TMBM, p. 138).

One of Billy’s personalities ever tells about the teacher to Malawista when she asks as shown in the following data:

“could you tell me more about the teacher?” Malawista asked.  
“let me put it in his way. Billy was child prodigy when he was little. He was all of us in one. He does not know that now.”  
“Then why did he need you?” Malawista asked.  
“I was created for physical protection.” (TMBM, p. 138-139).

Different with another personality, the teacher is some one who always confident, he doesn't care with other people said about him. He is calm and relaxes man. He is also the intelligent person who has strong body and artistic soul.

Billy walked out of the medical microwave room and took the stairs up to the third floor. People passed and greeted him, but he didn't respond, he walked through the nearly empty lobby of AIT. Suddenly weak and trembling, he dropped into an easy chair.

*He was the teacher.*

*He was the one with the intelligence, the artistic talent, the strength, the escape artist abilities. (TMBM, p. 140).*

Dr. Caul, Billy's doctor feels that the teacher is Billy "the core personality". He is very enjoyable as shown in the following dialog:

"You're the teacher, aren't you? I've been expecting you."

The teacher looked down at him and nodded a quiet strength in his half smile. "You've stripped away all my defenses, Dr. Caul." (TMBM, p. 142).

The teacher or Billy has many characteristics which makes some body is confused about him. He is intellectual, impractical, objective, awkward, cool, silent, childish, care, spiritfull, cheerful, sociable, passive, calm, artistic, realistic, exciting, grateful, effective, changing, creative, mystic, dreamer, and unique.

Dr. Caul walked through the AIT lobby toward the nurses' station and saw what he thought at first was Billy, sitting in the chair outside the TV room ..... , Caul knew it wasn't Billy or any of the personalities he had seen before. There was easiness to the stance, a disarmingly open gaze. (TMBM, p. 141).

Moreover:

He was shocked and worried at is own attitude. He had come to believe that these personalities as the teacher he now accepted the term "personalities" rather than "people" had been part of him. Suddenly, for the first time, without switching, he felt like them. This, them, was the real fusion. He was becoming the common denominator of all twenty-four personalities and that name him not a robin hood or a superman, but a very ordinary, antisocial, impatient, manipulative, bright, talented young man. (TMBM, p. 367-368).

The teacher is a brilliant, sensitive, with a fine sense of humor. He is the sum of all twenty-three alter egos fused into one. He has many characteristics that the other personalities inside him have, so we conclude that some times, he is an introversion type person and some times, he becomes an extroversion person.

Because an extrovert person is influenced by objective world that is the world in outside of him self. His point orientation is to the external; thinking, feeling, and his act principally are decided by his surrounds, either his social environs or non social environs. He has positive behaving to society, opened heart, easy to associate, smooth in making relation to others.

In addition, an introvert person is influenced by subjective world. Namely, the world is inside of his self. His point orientation is directed to internal; thinking, feeling, and his attitude are decided by subjective factor. His adaptation to the external world is not so good. He is closed spiritual, difficult in connecting to other person, luck to be interested. His adaptation to his heart and his own self is good.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Daniel Keyes authored a novel *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. It tells about the biographical story of William Stanly Milligan or known as Billy Milligan, He was the subject of a highly publicized court case in the state of Ohio in the late 1970s. After having committed several felonies including armed robbery, he was arrested for three rapes on the Ohio State University campus. In the course of preparing his defense, psychologists determined that Milligan had Multiple Personality Disorder, ten personalities were identified. Examination by psychiatrists suggested that two of Milligan's personalities or "selves" had committed the crimes without the others being aware of it. Milligan pleaded an insanity defense.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, this study is aimed to analyze the forms of psychological conflicts of Billy Milligan, the main character of *The Minds of Billy Milligan*, its causes and effects to Billy's personality and behavior. In the second part of analysis, we also analyze kinds of Billy's personalities, this part also presents and analyzes 10 of 24 personalities, which Billy has.

After doing the analysis process of data collected related to the forms of Billy's psychological conflicts, and the result shows that we are able to divide the forms of psychological conflicts faced by Billy Milligan into: internal and external conflicts. Internal conflicts as discussed in the previous part are shown in

the forms of *Trauma, Anxiety, and Depression*. Whereas the external conflict or the conflict that comes from outside is the treatment and behavior of Billy's stepfather. Child abuses faced by Billy in the forms of sexual, physical, threaten and Daddy Chal, his stepfather, does any other violence during his childhood. We also conclude that Billy's child abuses are the source of his psychological conflicts. We find a correlation between child abuses, which is experienced by Billy Milligan in the past to all of his psychological conflicts.

Trauma Disorder, which is suffered by Billy, can be proven through the symptoms such: Billy becomes frightened and powerless, the shadow of his child abuse always appear in the minds. Upsetting memories such as images, thoughts, or flashbacks haunt Billy, and nightmares be frequent. Lurking fears and insecurity keep Billy vigilant and on the lookout for danger both day and night, so he feels that every one who wants to approach him is a threaten. Child abuses left a deep traumatic wound on Billy, which is very difficult to be forgotten.

Another form of Billy's psychological conflict is anxiety disorder, and the symptoms, which are shown by Billy, are sweating, trembling, and pupillary dilation shaky, panic, and frightened. We also can see from His staring eyes, the way of sitting, and jiggling knees. And the last form of Billy's psychological conflict is depression disorder.

The psychological problems of Billy Milligan that come and come again influence his thought, mood, and feeling. Child abuse, which he got from his stepfather in the past make he experiences various, complicated problems, which influence his psychological condition. Begin from the child sexual abuse that

creates the trauma disorder, then by the time he is being stressed. Because of Billy Milligan does not have the proper treatment, so the anxiety and fear attack him, next all his previous psychological disorders are accumulated and make him depressed. Depression, which is suffered by Billy, categorized as the major depression. It is proven by the efforts of Billy to commit suicide.

On the next part of analysis, the researcher also tries to find out the causes of Billy's multiple personality or Dissociative Identity Disorder and kinds of Billy's personalities, in this case, we take 10 of the most dominant personalities that often appear on Billy Milligan. And after trying to analyze the data collected from the novel, the researcher is able to conclude that we find the red line between Billy Milligan's child abuses with his Dissociative identity disorder. Various Child abuses' forms, whether sexually, physically, threaten and any other violence that must be accepted by Billy in his childhood cause a heavy traumatic experience to Billy himself. Moreover, these traumatic experiences are more aggravate from day to day, because he does not face the proper situation and environment. Next, we find many personalities appear from Billy Milligan with its different characteristics and behaviors. And the fact proves that Billy's traumatic childhood is the one who must be responsible to his Dissociative Identity Disorder.

According to Jung theory there are eight types of human personality, however, when we try to apply this theory and analyze the characteristics, attitude and behavior 10 of the most dominant personalities that often appear on Billy Milligan, we find only three types of personality they are: introversion thinking, extroversion feeling, and introversion feeling.

Personalities of Billy, which are categorized as introversion thinking, are Arthur the Englishman and Tommy the escape artist. Other personalities who are categorized as extroversion feeling are Allen the con man, Ragen the keeper of hate, and Christopher the obedient but troubled. However, the other personalities who are categorized as introversion feeling are Danny the frightened one, David the keeper of pain, Christine the corner child, and Adalana the lesbian. Whereas, Billy Stanly Milligan, the original personality who called “the teacher” in the novel has all types of introversion thinking, extroversion feeling, and introversion feeling. The teacher is a brilliant, sensitive, with a fine sense of humor. He is the sum of all twenty-three alter egos fused into one. He has many characteristics from the other personalities inside him, so some times we see that he is an introversion type person, but other time he becomes an extroversion person.

Finally, the researcher is able to answer all the research problems as the objective of this study. It is also proven by the data collected from the novel Daniel Keyes’ *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. The researcher truly realizes that this thesis still needs the constructive criticism and suggestion from the reader in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially for the letters and language student.

## 5.2 Suggestion

There are several suggestion based on the result of this study, which can be given by the researcher. First, don't ever do child abuses to the children. Because it will give the heavy traumatic experiences and influence to the psychological development of the children.

Second, bring the children who show the psychological disorder symptoms to the psychiatrist as soon as possible to prevent the worst situation and get the proper suggestion concerning with the way to behave and face those children.

Third, when we find a person who has psychological exception, take him in the rehabilitation home. It is aimed for the person to get the treatment and therapy in order to increase his psychological disorders.

The last, the researcher delivers suggestion to the further researchers who have the same interest to this literary work to use another theory and approach to analyze this novel, because it still has many sides to be analyzed. The researcher hopes that all the result of this study is going to lead the further researchers who conduct the same field of research as the reference or comparison that might be relevant to their research.

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## CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHORSHIP

The undersigned,

Name : Faiqotul Lathifah  
Reg. Number : 03320130  
Faculty/ Department : Humanities and Culture/English Letters and  
Language

Certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement of the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (SS) in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, State Islamic University of Malang entitled *A Psychological Analysis of The Main Character with Multiple Personality in Daniel Keyes' The Minds of Billy Milligan* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 27 March 2008

The Researcher,

Faiqotul Lathifah



## Appendix 2: Curriculum Vitae of the Writer

### CURRICULUM VITAE OF THE WRITER

#### Personal Identity

Name : Faiqotul Lathifah  
Place, Date of Birth : Tegal, 11<sup>th</sup> Mei 1984  
Address : Kayu Mas Utara rt.07 rw.09 Pulo Gadung, JakTim  
Sex : Female  
Age : 23  
Marital Status : Unmarried  
Hobby : Reading, and watching movie.  
Religion : Islam  
Nationality : Indonesian

#### Educational Background

##### a. Formal Education

1. The State Elementary School Pulo Gadung Jak-Tim 1996 Graduated
2. Mamba'us Sholihin Junior High School Suci Manyar Gresik 1999 Graduated
3. Mamba'us Sholihin Senior High School Suci Manyar Gresik 2003 Graduated
4. The State Islamic University of Malang 2003 until now

##### b. Organizational Experience

1. Vice Treasurer of PMII (Indonesian Islamic Student Movement) 2004-2005
2. ELC (English Learning Community) department in ELSA 2004-2005
3. Functionaries of BEM-F 2005-2006

## BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

Daniel Keyes (born August 9, 1927 in Brooklyn, New York City, New York) is an American author, not primarily of science fiction. He is best known for his award-winning novelette *Flowers for Algernon* (1959), which he adapted into his same-name first novel (1966). The story, considered a classic frequently assigned in English literature classes, won a Hugo Award for Best Short Fiction, while the novel won a Nebula Award. It has been adapted several times for other media, most prominently as the 1968 film *Charly*, starring Cliff Robertson, who won an Academy Award for Best Actor, and Claire Bloom. Keyes was given the Author Emeritus honor by the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America in 2000.

Early life and career, at age 17, Keyes joined the U.S. Maritime Service as ship's purser. He obtained a B.A. in psychology from Brooklyn College, and after a stint in fashion photography, earned a Master's degree in English and American literature at night while teaching English in New York City public schools during the day and writing on weekends.

In the early 1950s, he was editor of the pulp magazine *Marvel Science Fiction* for publisher Martin Goodman, who also published the comic book lines Timely Comics and Atlas Comics, the 1940s and 1950s precursors, respectively, of Marvel Comics. After Goodman ceased publishing pulps in favor of paperback books and men's adventure magazines, Keyes became associate editor of Atlas Comics, under editor-in-chief and art director Stan Lee. Circa 1952, Keyes was one of several staff writers, officially titled editors, who wrote for such horror and science fiction comics as *Journey into Unknown Worlds*, for which Keyes wrote two stories with artist Basil Wolverton. From 1955-56, Keyes wrote for the celebrated EC Comics, including its titles *Shock Illustrated* and *Confessions Illustrated*, under both his own name and the pseudonyms Kris Daniel and A.D. Locke. He also wrote the book *Flowers for Algernon*.

He went on to teach creative writing at Wayne State University, and in

1966 became an English and creative writing professor at Ohio University, in Athens, Ohio, where he was honored as a professor emeritus in 2000.

A 1988 edition of his novel *Flowers for Algernon* states he was a member of the English department at Yale University, in New Haven, Connecticut, circa that year.

### **Reviews of *The Minds of Billy Milligan***

Nominated by The Mystery Writers of America for the "Edgar Award" in the Best True Crime Category.

Billy Milligan can be anyone he wants to be... except himself.

Out of control of his own actions, Billy Milligan was a man tormented by twenty-four distinct personalities battling for supremacy over his body -- a battle that culminated when he awoke in jail, arrested for the kidnap and rape of three women. In a landmark trial, Billy was acquitted of his crimes by reason of insanity caused by multiple personality --the first such decision in history-- bringing to public light the most remarkable and harrowing case of multiple personality ever recorded.

Twenty-four people live inside Billy Milligan.

Philip, a petty criminal; Kevin, who dealt drugs and masterminded a drugstore robbery; April whose only ambition was to kill Billy's stepfather; Adalana, the shy, lonely, affection-starved lesbian who "used" Billy's body in the rapes that led to his arrest; David, the eight-year-old "keeper of pain"; Arthur, the Englishman; Ragen, the "keeper of Rage" who possessed incredible strength; Allen, the con man; Tommy, the escape-artist, and all of the others, including men, women, several children, both boys and girls, and the Teacher, the only one who can put them all together. Each of these "people" play a distinct role in this often shocking true story.



"A shocker that will rivet even the casual reader." -- Flora Rheta Schieber, author of Sybil

"A fascinating work." -- Los Angeles Times

"Begins as a nonfiction whodunit with a unique twist... An absorbing, often heart-rending exploration of the human mind." --Cosmopolitan

"Daniel Keyes, who apparently won Milligan's confidence thoroughly enough to tell the man's story vividly *from the inside*, has more than accomplished his mission... The criminal mind is the real mystery, and Keyes may have taken unprecedented first steps toward unlocking it." -- Philadelphia Inquirer

"His book is a sympathetic portrait of a troubled and artistic young man struggling to, quite literally, get his head together despite the hostility and suspicion of the public, the press, his fellow patients and even some of the doctors assigned to treat him. Billy Milligan... also has been victim whose story deserves thoughtful attention. Thanks to Keyes' gripping account, he should receive that." -  
- The Plain Dealer

"...a spellbinding psychological thriller." -- Publisher's Weekly

"...a dramatization of what it was like to mill around in Billy's head, makes harrowing, compelling reading. It has the force and conviction of truth." --Village Voice, Literary Supplement

"Keyes brilliantly reconstructs Milligan's life... Engrossing as both psychology and true crime, this book is also a sad commentary on our mental health/prison system... Highly recommended." -- Library Journal.

"Daniel Keyes deserves special commendation for his fine psychological inquiry and his compassionate, humanistic handling of this complex problem." -- Best Sellers (Feature of the Month)

### **Audio Interview of Daniel Keyes**

Daniel Keyes, author of the classic novel, *Flowers for Algernon*, talks to Wired for Books about his new book, *Algernon, Charlie and I: A Writer's Journey*, his career as a writer, and the advances in biomedical research that are turning his science fiction into science fact.

Winner of science fiction's highest honors, the Hugo and Nebula Awards, Keyes' *Flowers for Algernon* continues to reward readers worldwide with the story of mentally handicapped Charlie Gordon, who undergoes experimental surgery to raise his intelligence.

Over five million copies of *Flowers for Algernon* have been sold and it has been translated into twenty-seven languages. The book has inspired numerous television and radio adaptations, two movies (Cliff Robertson won an Oscar for his performance in the 1968 film, *Charley*), a Broadway musical, and several audio book versions, including an audio book narrated by the author.

*Listen to the Daniel Keyes interview with David Kurz and Connie Stevens*

Daniel Keyes, in this interview with Connie Stevens and David Kurz, shares his forty-plus years' experience as a writer and talks about the turning points in his career. Keyes tells of his days as a high school teacher for slow learners and an unforgettable moment in the classroom that sparked the idea for *Flowers for Algernon*.

Trained as a psychologist, Keyes would later turn his attention to real-life psychological dramas. *The Minds of Billy Milligan* documents the true story of William Milligan, who would become the first person acquitted of a major crime due to twenty-four multiple personalities. A movie, *The Crowded Room*, based on

the Milligan book, is in the works. A sequel, The Milligan Wars, is scheduled to be published in the United States when the movie is released.

Now, scientists at Princeton University have produced a smarter mouse through genetic surgery, like the mouse Algernon in the novel. Listen as Keyes relates his conversations with the scientists that are making his classic novel a reality.

"Seldom has an author of a 20th Century Classic taken us behind the screen of creation with as much candor as Daniel Keyes has in this new book. For the more than eight million people who've read Flowers for Algernon, here is a wonderfully nostalgic trip, eavesdropping on the writer's life in the act of discovery. Algernon, Charlie and I should also be read by every would-be-successful writer eager for behind-the-scenes insight into the writing life's luck, skill, pain, hope, and of the misadventures and final triumph of creating a classic work."

--Sol Stein - Formerly of Stein and Day Publishers, Author of Stein on Writing.

"["Flowers for Algernon"] has often been cited as having one of the most perfect and perfectly-controlled narrative arcs in the entire history of the short story, and its career as one of the genre's great multimedia properties is equally impressive; it has been adapted in more ways and over a longer period of time than any other modern SF work...Algernon, Charlie and I makes it clear that Keyes, like vast numbers of his readers, has haunted by Charlie for so long that he needs some kind of closure, if not exorcism. This book may not accomplish that, but it offers a fascinating glimpse into how a lifetime of experiences was distilled into a single classic novella, and along the way offers a substantial number of insights into the craft and art of fiction.

--Gary K. Wolfe- Locus Magazine.

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6	27-04-2007	Konsultasi BAB I & Pengajuan BAB II	6.
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10	24-03-2008	Konsultasi BAB IV	10.
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