

**The Portrayal of The Main Character's Personality
Disorder in Gillian Flynn's *Gone Girl***



DEWI ILSIANA PUTRI

2225115513

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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh:

Nama : Dewi Ilsiana Putri
No. Reg : 2225115513
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni
Judul Skripsi : **THE PORTRAYAL OF THE MAIN CHARACTER'S
PERSONALITY DISORDER IN GILLIAN FLYNN'S
*GONE GIRL***

Telah berhasil dipertahankan dihadapan Dewan Penguji, dan diterima sebagai bagian persyaratan yang diperlukan untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana pada Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

DEWAN PENGUJI

Pembimbing

Ketua Penguji

Hasnini Hasra, M.Hum.

Rahayu Purbasari, M. Hum

NIP. 197311112003122001

NIP. 196507301998022001

Penguji Materi

Penguji Metodologi

Atikah Ruslianti, M. Hum

Ati Sumiati, M.Hum.

NIP. 19720324200642001

NIP. 197709182006042001

Jakarta, 10 Juli 2015

Dekan Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni

Dr. Aceng Rahmat, M.Pd

NIP. 195712141990031001

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN

Yang bertandatangan dibawah ini,

Nama : Dewi Ilsiana Putri
No Registrasi : 2225115513
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni
Judul Skripsi :

THE PORTRAYAL OF THE MAIN CHARACTER'S PERSONALITY DISORDER IN GILLIAN FYNNN'S *GONE GIRL*

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Dewi Ilsiana Putri

2225115513

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Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

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2225115513

ABSTRAK

Dewi Ilsiana Putri. 2015. *Penggambaran Gangguan Kepribadian Tokoh Utama dalam Gone Girl* Karangan Gillian Flynn. Skripsi: Jakarta, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Dalam studinya, penulis bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe gangguan kepribadian tokoh utama melalui sudut pandang Freud dan menganalisa pola sadar tokoh utama menggunakan teori psikoanalisa oleh Carl Jung. Analisa studi ini menggunakan deskripsi analisis. Sumber data berasal dari novel *Gone Girl* dan datanya adalah narasi dan dialog yang menunjukkan gangguan kepribadian tokoh utama. Hasil dari studi menunjukkan bahwa Amy memiliki semua jenis gangguan kepribadian diantaranya antisocial, borderline, narcissistic, schizoid, dan paranoid yang disebabkan oleh beragam pola pikir diantaranya the self, the persona, the animus, dan the shadow dengan temuan persona yang paling mendominasi dirinya dimana dia selalu berpura-pura mempunyai kepribadian yang berbeda di depan orang lain.

Kata Kunci: Gangguan Kepribadian, psikoanalisa, ketidaksadaran, dan pola pikir.

ABSTRACT

Dewi Ilsiana Putri. 2015. *The Portrayal of The Main Character's Personality Disorder in Gillian Flynn's Gone Girl*. Skripsi: Jakarta, English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, State University of Jakarta.

In this study, the writer aims to find out the main character's types of personality disorder from Freud's point of view and analyze the main character's archetypes using Carl Jung's psychoanalytical theory. This study is using descriptive analytical method. The source of data is *Gone Girl* novel and the data are taken from narrations and dialogues which indicates the main's character's personality disorder. The result of the study shows that Amy has all types of personality disorder which are the antisocial, borderline, narcissistic, schizoid, and paranoid personality disorder caused by the archetypes which are the self, the persona, the animus, and the shadow with the most dominant persona found in herself where she always pretended to have different personalities in front of others.

Keywords: Personality disorder, Psychoanalytical, Unconsciousness, and Archetypes

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Literature is the work of human's creativity to make something beautiful by using oral or written language (Ratna, 2005:7). According to Warrant and Wallek (1993:109), literary is a literature collection, which is everything in print or literary text and those have aesthetic worth such as individual poems, plays, and novels. There are some types of issues which usually portray in literary works such as classification of human beings, which present in a country, the movement of woman in fighting for their rights, the personality disorder in human beings, and the social construction of reality which presents about everyday life as a reality that is very meaningful to everyone. Those poured in attractive packaging in a text which is novel.

Novel does not only entertains but also gives meaning, message, and impression to the readers. There are types of genre in novel such as Crime, Fantasy, Romance, Thriller, Science Fiction, etc. One of many genres that attract the readers is thriller. Many famous thriller novels have succeed in marked its title into literature history such as The Da Vinci Code, The Perfume, and the current most talked about thriller novel is Gone Girl by Gillian Flynn that was published in 2012. Gone Girl

became more famous after it made into the movie which was released on September 2014. This novel has many plot twist leaving the readers with many surprises especially with the main character, Amy Dunne who is actually a complete psychopath.

In the first half of the book, Amy was depicted as a perfect, smart, kind of hearted woman who really loved her husband. Until the second half of the book, Amy's psychotic side was revealed completely. Psychopaths have evil instincts that every second can be dangerous to other people; on the other hand, many of them are successful in their life with good job such as manager, teacher, or doctor. Unfortunately, they do not want to build relationship with others (Atkinson: 1986:485). From that, the writer can infer many psychopaths can be normal in their activity without feeling suspicious of their environment and people are not really aware of their existence just like in Amy's case where nobody would expect her as psychopath because on the outside, she was just like everybody else. Therefore, adding knowledge in psychology is important because it gives contribution about a kind of psychotic character which usually appears in novel. From that, students can recognize the psychology condition of a character that can be found in real life or fiction works. Thus, many writers write novels to enrich the reader about structure of psychiatric, especially psychopathic (According to Freud in Minderop: 2010:11). The tool to analyze it is known as psychoanalysis.

Psychoanalysis applied in literature, sociology, anthropology, ethnology, religion and mythology incited the interest of a public that had no preferences towards the clinical realm. This theory is used to analyze one or more of the characters. The psychological theory becomes a tool to explain the character's behavior and motivations which is suitable for the study that the writer about to conduct to discover the personality disorder of the main character of *Gone Girl* novel, Amy Dunne.

Gone Girl is about a broken marriage between Amy and Nick Dunne which leaves them on the verge of getting divorce. One the 5th anniversary of their wedding day, Amy arranged her perfect disappearance by framing her husband, Nick Dunne, to be the suspect of her murder. the story then continue on finding Amy's whereabouts only to be surprised by the fact that Amy Dunne turn out to be a real psychopath. To have such a twisted storyline and having an unpredictable character like Amy, 'Gone Girl' is an interesting subject to study. Her character was described as if a real person is capable of doing all those cruelty by herself in spite of the perfect image she has in public. Gillian Flynn, the author of the book gave her the perfect childhood background to cover Amy's psychotic actions by making her as a media sweetheart. For those reason we can see that her psychopathy is the centre attention of the story.

There has been a previous study that is related to this study. A study by Akram Amiri Senejani and Eyvazi Mojgan in 2011 which titled *Blanche Dubois's*

tragedy of incomprehension in 'A Streetcar Named Desire'. This study analyzed the setting, plot, and several events in the play that cause the main character's (Blanche Dubois) disintegration using the psychoanalysis by Carl Gustav Jung. This study identified each archetypes starting with the traces of Animus, Persona, Shadow, The Self, and Process of Individuation. In conclusion, the paper found that the source of Blanche's abnormal behaviors relies on the lack of self-knowledge and her failure to balance her psyche in order to achieve wholeness.

On the other hand, in this study the writer will find out how the main character's (Amy Dunne) personality disorder represented in *Gone Girl* novel by finding out the main character's types of personality disorder from Freud's point of view and then analyzing the cause using the same theory as the previous study by Carl Jung. The writer chose this theory because in the novel, Amy's abnormal behavior was described mostly after her marriage was falling apart which affect her personal unconsciousness. Jung detected collective unconsciousness beneath the layers of personal unconsciousness, which consists of different archetypes. Archetypes are fundamental psychic patterns common to all humans, which influence all of our experiences and behaviors. They are known just through their effects. The traces of the archetypes can be found in literary works (Abrams, 1999). Therefore, the Jungian theory is mostly applicable for this study.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background story, the researcher proposed question as follow:

How is Amy's personality disorder represented in Gone Girl Novel?

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to reveal Amy's personality disorder represented in Gone Girl novel.

1.4 Scope of the study

This study will only focus on Amy Dunne's behavior that shows her personality disorder in the novel. Therefore, the scope of the study will be revolved around Amy Dunne as the main character in the novel.

1.5 Significance of the study

This study is expected to broaden knowledge and understanding about psychoanalysis especially in certain term in English language dealing with literary studies. This study is expected to be a reference for readers in English Department, especially for those who are interested in conducting further research in some topic. This study is hoped to be valuable to enrich studies of knowledge with literary studies.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Psychoanalytic Theory

Psychoanalytic is a form of literary criticism that uses the interpretation of literature. Psychoanalysis itself is a form of therapy, which aims to cure mental disorder by investigating the interaction of unconscious and conscious mind (Barry, 1995:96). Psychoanalysis is both a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy originated by Sigmund Freud around the turn of the 20th century.

At the center of Freud's theory is the concept of the unconscious which are the thoughts, attitudes, impulses, wishes, motivation, and emotion of which we are unaware. Freud believed that childhood's unacceptable (forbidden or punished) wishes are driven out conscious awareness and become part of the unconscious, where they continue to influence our thoughts, feelings, and actions. Unconscious thoughts are expressed in dreams, slips of the tongue, and physical mannerism.

In Freud's theory, the motivations behind unconscious wishes almost always involved sex or aggression. For this reason, Freud theory was not widely accepted when it was proposed. Contemporary psychologists do not accept Freud's theory in

its entirety, but they tend to agree that people's ideas, goals, and motives can at times operate outside conscious awareness (Atkinson & Hilgard, 2003:8)

2.2 Psychological Approach in Literature

According to Warren and Wallek, psychology of literature, we may mean the psychological study of the writer as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and law presents works of literature (Warren and Wallek, 1949:81). For this purpose, analysis tends to be either about the writer, the reader, the characters in the text, or the formal aspects of the work. Based on Lancan's famous quotes "*The unconscious is structured like language*", psychoanalysis approaches also apply their techniques to examine the formal aspects of literature.

All psychoanalytic approaches to literature have one thing in common, that is the critics begin with full psychological theory of how and why people behave as they do, a theory that has been developed by a psychologist/psychiatrist/ psychoanalyst outside of the world of literature, and they apply this psychological theory as a standard to interpret and evaluate a literary work.

Moreover, as cited Freud, many writers create works by imagine something or turn from reality. They make a fantasy life or instinctual satisfaction as their ambitious wishes. Then, it will be a reflection for every human who has enjoyed the works.

Psychoanalytic literary criticism can focus on the character – theory is used to analyzed one or more of the characters; the psychological theory becomes a tool that explained characters behavior and motivations. The more closely the theory seems to apply to the characters, the more realistic the work appears.

In addition, Holland (1997:142) uses ‘ego psychology’ to get understanding about study literature. It shows in the process of reading because when reader gets comprehension about the meaning. There are renewing ideas in the text itself. For instance, it shows in poetic. When the reader reads poem, there is transactional concept between the text and reader’s mind about the meaning and every readers who reads the poem will understand differently. Thus, the writer can conclude that psychological approach will get a better understanding about how important psychological approach to capture the other side of literature (Newton, 1997:142-143).

2.3. Personality Disorder

According to Freud in Hoeksema, personality disorder is a long-standing pattern or maladaptive behaviors, thoughts, and feelings. To know some adults or people who are diagnosed with personality disorder, they must have shown these symptoms since adolescence or early adulthood (Hoeksema, 2004:423). Moreover, personality disorders are maladaptive pressure of personality traits that in milder form would be normal or even desirable (First, 1998:423).

People with personality disorders experience themselves and the world in ways that are highly distressing to them and/or impair their ability to function in daily life. These experiences begin in childhood or adolescence and continue over time and across situations, affecting most areas of the person's life. The particular emotions, thoughts, and behaviors that an individual experiences vary according to the specific disorder (*Atkinson & Hilgard's Introduction to Psychology, 2008*).

According to Ulmann (1960:448), there are some types of personality disorder and one of cases of personality disorder is Psychopath. It is one of personality disorders defined by distinctive cluster of behaviors and inferred personality traits. Science of Psychology is a form of personality disorder, where sufferers narcissistic and antisocial tendencies. From that, the writer can understand the relation between the personality disorders and psychopath. The people with personality disorders feels distress and disability in thinking and behavior and psychopath is one of the types of personality disorders which have characteristics in types of personality disorders such as Antisocial, Narcissistic, and Borderline Personality Disorder.

2.3.1. The Cause of Personality Disorder

There are two factors that cause personality disorder. Certainty, it still cannot be predicted whether it is the influence of external factors (social, environmental) or internal factors (genetic, brain function damage). It may also be a mixture of both,

external and internal. Although many experts agree with a deep observation of psychology that the external and internal factors influence each other in occurrence the cause of personality disorder (Hilgard and Atkinson, 1989). Moreover, it is characterized by a reluctance to adhere to general social norms that are usually adhered to adults in the middle of everyday life.

There are two causes disruption of psychological and biological. Psychological factors including fear for someone to form a close relationship with fellow human beings that resulted in feelings of anxiety, fear, and worry excessively. It means that the society results some rules such as an appreciation of the human beings who acts with norms of society. Then, it will give some restrictions if they want to do bad things (Hare, 1993:75-77). From those explanations, the writer conclude that personality disorder will happens if there are some causes to support it such as internal and external factors.

2.3.2. Types of Personality Disorder

According to Freud in Hoeksema (2004), there are 5 types of personality disorder which are:

1. Antisocial Personality Disorder

Antisocial Personality Disorder is impairment in ability to build relationship with others. People with this disorder have a tendency to against basic social norms and norm because they have little self-control and concern for the rights of others.

Moreover, people with this disorder have striking characteristic area impulsive (Freud in Hoeksema (2004:411)).

Antisocial behavior results from a number of causes, including membership in a delinquent gang or a criminal subculture, the need for attention and status, loss of contact with reality, and inability to control impulses. Other characteristics of the antisocial personality (sociopath) include a great facility for lying, a need for thrills and excitement with little concern for possible injury, and inability to alter behavior as a consequence of punishment. Such individuals are often attractive, intelligent, charming people who are adept at manipulating others—in other words, good con artist. When they are caught, their declaration of repentance is so convincing that they often escape punishment and are given another chance. But antisocial personalities seldom live up to these declarations; what they say has little relation to what they feel or do.

2. Borderline Personality Disorder

Borderline personality disorder is out of control emotions that cannot be smoothed, a hypersensitive to abandonment, a tendency to cling too tightly to others, suicidal, and some experience of hurting somebody. Then, in this type, they have instability mood because of severe depression, anger feeling without good reason. Also, their interpersonal relationships are unstable and this people can switch from

idealizing others to despising them without provocation (Freud in Hoeksema, 2004:415).

Meanwhile, according to Kraus & Reynolds, people with borderline personality disorder also tend to receive diagnoses of one of the acute disorders, including substance abuse, depression, generalized anxiety disorder, simple phobias, post-traumatic stress disorder, and panic disorder (Kraus & Reynolds, 2001). The disorder is diagnosed much more often in woman than in men (Fabrega, Ulrich, Pilkonis, & Mezzich, 1991; Schwartz, Blazer, George & Winfield, 1990). People with this disorder tend to have stormy marital relationships, more job difficulties, and higher rate of physical disability than average.

A constant fear of abandonment is also common in individuals with borderline personality disorder. They may constantly worry that significant caregivers in their life may leave, neglect, or reject them in some way. This feature can be thought of as a kind of separation anxiety, usually in response to a physical separation from a loved one (Gunderson, 2001).

3. Narcissistic Personality Disorder

Narcissistic Personality Disorder is pervasive pattern grandiosity, lack of empathy, and need for admiration. Actually, people with this disorder act dramatic and grandiose manner and they seek admiration from others. In relationship with people, they make unreasonable demands for others to follow their wishes, ignore

other's need and exploit other to gain their power. Moreover, they think about self – importance with fantasies of power and success and look themselves as superior to most other (Freud in Hoeksema, 2004:421).

From those explanations, the writer concludes that people with this disorder have confidence and they think that they are special, superior, and unique. Also, they think other people as their tool to achieve their desire because they have power ability that other people. Fatally, they have not empathy to other people because either people or their family is an object of their pleasure.

4. Schizoid Personality Disorder

Schizoid Personality Disorder has lack of form interpersonal relationship and is emotionally cold in interactions with others. The people who suffer schizoid personality disorder have symptoms such as aloof, reclusive, uninteresting, and humorless (Freud in Hoeksema, 2007:431). From those explanations, the writer concludes that people with this disorder have not attracted to build a relationship with other people because they love to be alone in their world. Then, commonly, they are humorless people because they have not colorful life with other people.

5. Paranoid Personality Disorder

Paranoid Personality Disorder is a pervasive and unwarranted mistrust of others. Actually, people with this disorder believe that other people are trying to exploit or deceive them. Also, they are often penetrating observers of situation, notice

details a slight grimace on the face of their boss and they are hyper vigilant for confirming evidence of their suspicion. Fatally, they over interpret situation with their suspicions and they think people have conspiracy to against them (Freud in Hoeksema, 2004:404 – 406). From those explanations, the writer concludes people with this disorder also have not close friends. Moreover, they cannot share their problem to other people because they never trust someone. The reason is their friends will exploit through their secret. Then, when there is someone who tries to correct their mistake, they think that as humiliation.

2.4 Psychoanalytic Theory by Carl Jung

Carl Gustav Jung, born in July 1875- June 1961, is a Swiss psychoanalyst and the founder of the Jungian psychology. Jung's most famous concept, the collective unconscious, has had a deep influence not only on psychology but also on philosophy and the arts. Jung's theory of personality is usually identified as psychoanalytic theory because of the emphasis that it places upon unconscious processes. To distinguish from the theory of Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud, Jung developed his own theories systematically under the name of analytical psychology. It is different in some aspects from Freud's of personality.

In the Jungian psychology the emphasis is on 'archetypes' which is the representation of human unconscious. Many works of literature have clear mythic subtexts and the interpretation of mythic patterns is a correspondingly central feature

of the Jungian criticism. Consequently, this conscious-unconscious interaction is important in the achievement of all creative activity, whether artistic or literary, which leads to the development of personality or individuation.

2.4.1 The Structure of the Psyche

Psyche according Carl Jung is the whole of the mind or spirit, both conscious and unconscious. He uses the words psyche or psychic because they refer to a conscious state (Jung in Snowden, 2006). The individual psyche is always changing as it seeks the growth and wholeness. Jung believes that, in order to have a good mental health, there must be a good balance between consciousness and unconsciousness; otherwise, it will end up in neurosis. For him, psyche has two parts; the consciousness and the unconsciousness. The ego is considered to be the center of the conscious personality and the sense of identity. It organizes perception, memory, thoughts and feeling. Under the realm of consciousness is the unconsciousness. Jung believes that the unconscious expresses its ideas by means of dreams, fantasies and so on.

Moreover, he explains that immediately beneath the consciousness is the personal unconsciousness which is determined by the individual's personal past experiences, repressed feelings, and ideas. In Jung's view, the personal unconscious consists mainly of complexes. Complexes are emotionally colored ideas that are separated from consciousness as a result of shocking influences or incompatible tendencies that may help or hinder conscious activity. Usually, complexes are

harmful and disturbing, but they can act positively by persuading the individual to search new possibilities. These unsolved problems, to Jung, are important for psychic activity (Jamalinesari, 2014).

2.4.2. Unconsciousness

Personal Unconscious

Personal conscious summarizes all personal experiences that forgotten, suppressed, or the subliminal perception toward someone. The personal conscious contains memories and impulses of the past, forgotten events, and all personal experiences are saved in subconscious (According to Jung in Feist, 2010:123). In his book, the writer gets understanding that people have some memory such as good things, bad things, etc and those are saved in subconscious. Then, if people do not have strength to face that, they will have revenge, traumatic, etc.

The Collective Unconscious

According to Jung in Hall, the collective unconscious is the storehouse of latent memory traces inherited from one's ancestral past, a past that includes not only the racial history of human as a separate species but also their pre-human or animal ancestry as well (Jung in Hall, 1998:85).

If the personal unconscious results from individual experiences, the collective unconscious has roots in the ancestral past of the entire species. In personality disorder, the collective unconscious experienced by the core personality and the other

personalities, it means collective experience. The contents of the collective unconscious are active and influence a person's thoughts, emotions, and actions.

2.4.3. Archetypes

An archetype is a universal thought form (idea) that contains a large element of emotions. This thought form creates images or visions that correspond in normal waking life to some aspect of the conscious situation (Jung in Hall, 1998:87). Although all archetypes may be thought as autonomous dynamic systems that can become relatively independent of the rest of the personality, some archetypes have evolved so far as to warrant their being treated as separate systems within the personality. These are the self, the persona, the animus, and the shadow.

1. The Self

According to Jung, this is the most important archetype. It is the midpoint of the personality, a center between consciousness and unconsciousness. It makes the balance between the opposite qualities which make the psyche. Self implies the ego existence. The ego (from the Latin word for 'I') is the center of the consciousness and gives us our sense of identity (Jung in Snowden, 2006). In fact, Jung does not make a difference between ego and consciousness, rather he uses them interchangeably and sometimes combines them together as 'ego-consciousness'. The ego makes a balance between conscious and unconscious aspects of the psyche and gives a

sense of personal identity. One should be careful not to consider self and ego the same. The self already exists when we are born, but ego emerges out of it in the course of childhood development (Snowden, 2006).

2. The Persona

Persona (from the Latin word which means actor's mask) is the mask we wear to make a particular impression on others (Jung in Snowden, 2006). It may reveal or conceal our true nature. It is an artificial personality which makes mediation between a person's real personality and the society's expectations. It is made of personal titles, roles, habits of social behavior, etc. It preserves the social order and protects the individual's life. Actually, it is a mask that the ego makes in order to hide its true nature from society. It is sometimes necessary for each person to assume a persona for himself, because it protects him from society and keeps the person to be fit with his activities and job. On the other hand, Jung states that the problem arises when a person completely identifies himself with the persona; in this regard, the person becomes nothing but a role play.

3. The Animus

Animus is the masculine side of woman's personality to archetypes. Actually the animus describes the symbol of the process of thinking and reasoning. It is able to influence the thinking process of a woman also can

affect a woman's thought process. In fact, woman has risk to project the experience of his ancestors as father and brother. In addition her personal experiences with men in the past, buried in the personal unconscious will affect personal relationships with men (According to Jung in Feist, 2010:129). From this explanation, the writer concludes that woman also see some men depend on the woman's experience in the past. Then, if they have bad experience about man it will be save in mind. Therefore, if they do not have high endurances to face their problem, they never believe man again.

4. The Shadow

Shadow is the archetypes of the shadow of darkness and repression that show the quality that we do not declared its existence and tried to hide from ourselves and others. The shadow contains moral objection to same trend with a number of constructive and creative qualities that we also do not want. Actually, Jung insisted that people must endure continually to know their shadows and this is the search of the first test of courage. Many people are easy to our darkness side of their personality toward other people by seeing the ugliness and evil instinct in the people's personality that people do not see in themselves (According to Jung in Feist, 2010:127).

2.5 Novel

Novel is a long narrative in literary prose whose author tries to create the sense while readers read it and make them feel like experiencing the story in their actual life (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995:271). In other words, novels are fictional narratives representing a way of life or an experience. They range from slight recollections of a small part of life or an experience to the most complete and detailed accounts imaginable; and they vary from the lightest to the most serious experiences and events faced by man.

To become part of the literary production, novels have to address the discussion of art. The construction of the narrative, the plot, the way reality is created in the work of fiction, the fascination of the character study, and the use of language are usually discussed to show a novel's artistic merits.

2.5.1 Intrinsic Elements of Novel

Intrinsic aspects are aspects which build and structure a literary work. Analyzing intrinsic aspects of a novel is analyzing aspects of the novel itself. Wellek and Warren defined intrinsic analysis as the interpretation and analysis of the works of literature themselves (Wellek & Warren, 1977:139). The analysis enables the researcher to examine the structure of novel. There are many elements that structured the novel. Those elements are such theme, plot, setting, characters & characterization, etc.

a) Theme

A novel's theme is the main idea that the author wants to explore, express and communicate to the readers (Griffith, 2011:40). The authors rarely state their themes outright. They prefer communicating themes through plot, character, setting, point of view, symbols, language, and all other basic literary elements. To know what the theme of the novel is, the reader must find the clues in those aspects and interpret it. However, the theme is the key to understand a novel.

b) Plot

Plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the novel progresses through various plots and conflicts. Kenny (1996:14), promoted the plot as the events shown in the story is not simple, because the author set the event based on the relation of cause and effect

The plot of a book is not just the same thing as the summary. The summary is exactly that, it summarizes the book very briefly. The plot is different. In fiction, the plot is a sequence of consistent events arranged to form a pattern and achieve an intended effect, in other words, the plot is a sequence of events that leads up to the most important part of a story, the climax along with character, setting, theme and style. Post structure: a) First is the conflict: a problem, b) Rising action: the suspense or trill that leads to the climax, c) Climax: The high point, a moment most intense, a

turning point, a major culmination of events. d) Falling action: The falling action is the part of a story following the climax and shows the effects of the climax. e) Resolution: The part of the story in which the problem of the story is resolved or worked out.

c) Setting

Setting is a background that helps the clarity of storyline. This setting includes the time, place, and social culture. Setting does not only describe the place and time but it also makes the character more clearly because it uses to reflect the character and their experiences (Saini, 1998:76).

1. Time : time is really crucial because it describes time of the story such as hour, year, or century (Kennedy, 200:107)
2. Place: Place is the idea of setting includes the psychological environment of a story such as a house, a street, and a city. This, when a writer reads a story, she/he will observe a place in detail (Kennedy, 200:107)
3. Social culture: In social culture describes about the historical fiction and regionalism (Kennedy: 200:108).

d) Character and Characterization

Character is the basic element in the fiction because characters make story come alive. E.M Forester distinguishes the character into two parts, flat and round character. Flat character is those who represent a single characteristic, trait, idea, or

almost a very limited number of such qualities. While round character presents us with many changes the writer portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995:68)

There are two categories of character. They are protagonist and antagonist. Culpeper (2002:53) explained that protagonist character could be defined by three factors. The first one is that protagonist character seems to rule out major character since their motivation and history are most fully established. Second, protagonist character conflict and change as the story progress. Last, protagonist characters engage our attention more fully than other character while antagonist character is strongly opposes the protagonist.

Characterization is a literary device that is used step by step in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character in a story. It is in the initial stage where the writer introduces the character with noticeable emergence and then following the introduction of the character, the writer often talks about his behavior; then as the story progresses, the thought-process of the character. The next stage involves the character expressing his opinions and ideas and getting into conversations with the rest of the characters. The final part shows how others in the story respond to the character's personality.

There are two primary methods of characterization; direct and indirect. Direct characterization is if the writer describing what a character is like directly through his

own description meanwhile indirect characterization is if the describing what a character is like through other characters.

2.6. *Gone Girl* Novel

Gone Girl is a thriller novel by American writer Gillian Flynn. It was published by Crown Publishing Book in June 2012 and directly made into The New York Times Best Seller List. Following its success, *Gone Girl* made into the big screen which was release in 2014 and also made a huge success by landed several Oscars nominations. The novel tells about the uncertainty of the main character, Nick Dunne, and whether he is involved in the disappearance of his wife, Amy. Critics in the United States positively received and reviewed the novel. Reviewers praised the novel's use of unreliable narration, plot twists, and suspense ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gone_Girl_\(novel\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gone_Girl_(novel))).

Gone Girl is an example of mystery, suspense, and crime genres. According to *Reader's Digest* review, for instance, notes that the book is "more than just a crime novel". The review goes on to describe *Gone Girl* as a "masterful psychological thriller" which offers "an astute and thought-provoking look into two complex personalities".

The writer of this book, Flynn, said in several interviews that she was interested in exploring the psychological dynamics of a long-term relationship. In portraying the main character, Amy Dunne, she made use of her own experience being laid off from her job as a writer for *Entertainment Weekly*. Her two previous

novels were also thriller/crime genre. Flynn confesses to sadistic childhood impulses which invite readers to believe she took inspiration for Amy Dunne from her own interior monologue.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This study aims at revealing the main character's personality disorder represented in *Gone Girl* novel. The data are taken from the dialogues and narrations in the novel that are representing Amy's personality disorder. The data will be analyzed using psychoanalytic criticism based on Freud's types of personality disorder and archetypes based on Carl Jung psychoanalytic theory. According to Jung, the principal parts that build a person personality are ego (the conscious mind that are made up of conscious perception, memories, thought and feeling), personal unconscious (a region adjoining the ego), complexes (an organized group of constellation of conscious perception, memories, thought, and feeling that exist in the personal unconscious) and collective unconscious (the storehouse of latent memory traces inherited from one's ancestral past). These elements will collaborate and decide the one's personality and attitude which represent her character in the novel.

The psychoanalysis criticism can be applied to analyzed character in literary works such as novel. In this study, the writer chooses *Gone Girl* novel to be analyzed because the main character has a complex and unique psychological which is personality disorders. The characteristic of the character will be investigated by analyzing the words, phrases, sentences, and paragraph in the novel.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

A descriptive analysis with psychoanalysis theory by Jung is going to be used to analyze the main character in Gone Girl novel. According to Ratna (2004:53), descriptive analytical and interpretative is a study which describes about the facts and supports it with deeper analysis.

3.2 Source of Data

Data source of this study is a novel entitled Gone Girl written by Gillian Flynn which was published in 2012.

3.3 Data

The data are words and sentences which were taken from the dialogues and narrations in Gone Girl novel that are representing the main character's personality disorder.

3.4 Data Collecting Procedure

1. Determine the novel: Gone Girl
2. Read the novel carefully and thoroughly

3. Identify dialogue and narration representing the main character's types of personality disorder based on Freud's theory
4. Identify dialogue and narration representing the main character's archetypes based on Jung's theory

3.5 Data Analyzing Procedure

1. Categorizing the types of personality disorder from each dialogues and narration which indicates the main character's personality disorder from Freud's point of view
2. Analyzing the archetypes which indicates the main character's personality disorder based on Jung's theory
3. Interpreting the result
4. Drawing conclusion

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer analyzed how the main character's personality disorders portrayed in *Gone Girl* novel through dialogues and narrations. The writer analyzed the data which indicates the main character's personality disorder that occurred in her life. Therefore, the writer try to find out what types of personality disorder the main character has using Freud's theory and psychoanalytic theory by Carl Jung to see the cause of the main character's personality disorder through the archetypes.

4.1. Findings

The data collection of the research is by finding types of personality disorder that the main character has and also the archetypes to find out her unconscious mind which according to Jung psychoanalytic theory could be used to find out the reason of the main character's personality disorder. The writer analyzed the data which are dialogues and narrations from the *Gone Girl* novel.

From the study conducted, the writer found that the main character, Amy Dunne, has personality disorders which are antisocial personality disorder, borderline

personality disorder, narcissistic personality disorder, schizoid personality disorder, and paranoid personality disorder. Furthermore, the writer also found all the major archetypes which are the self, the persona, the animus, and the shadow seen in the main character with the most dominant archetype which is the persona.

4.2. Discussion

This sub-chapter elaborates all the findings that the writer found about the main character's personality disorder in *Gone Girl* novel. The writer will explained all the dialogues and narrations that points out Amy Dunne personality disorder from Freud's point of view about types of personality disorder including the characteristics and then the archetypes based on Carl Jung psychoanalytical theory.

4.2.1. Personality Disorder

According to Freud in Hoeksema, personality disorder is a long standing pattern or maladaptive behaviors, thoughts, and feelings. To know some adults or people, who are diagnosed with this personal disorder, they must have shown these symptoms since adolescence or early adulthood (Hoeksema 2004:423). Amy Dunne has shown her personality disorder since she was little. In the novel, Amy told a bit

about childhood life where she always felt different from other kids in her age as shown in this following narration:

I remember always being baffled by other children. I would be at a birthday party and watch the other kids giggling and making faces, and I would try to do that, too, but I wouldn't understand *why*. I would sit there with the tight elastic thread of the birthday hat parting the pudge of my underchin, with the grainy frosting of the cake bluing my teeth, and I would try to figure out why it was fun". (page 302)

This narration was a flashback from Amy when she tried to explain her real personality not the Diary Amy. As a child, Amy was never understand her friend's joke and tried to think why it was funny. This attitude of Amy in her childhood life shows the criteria of a person who suffer from personality disorder and it explained why Amy cannot mingle with her friends because she has different thought from other normal kids.

There was also another event that shows Amy's personality Disorder in her early adulthood. It was when Nick had a conversation with Amy's high school friend, Hillary Handy, who got accused of being Amy's stalker in high school and that she abused Amy. **"I wanted to get away from her by that time. I mean, the girl cracked her own ribs. I was scared – this little fifteen-year-old, she'd pulled this off. Fooled friends, parents, teachers."** (page 390). In high school, Hillary was one of Amy's bestfriend. Her only close friend to be exact. Amy told everyone that Hillary was her stalker because she was obsessed with the Amazing Amy book and

wanted to become like Amy. When the truth was Amy made up the story so everyone would hate Hillary. She even bruised herself to make it look convincing. She also fooled everyone around her when she was only a fifteen-year-old. She did that to get revenge on Hillary because she upsets Amy. This again shows Amy's personality disorder.

Moreover, people with personality disorder said to commonly have more difficulty in every aspect of life because they have difficulty to build a relationship with others in everyday life so they have some troubles to have happy marriages, be successful parents, and effective team player at work (First, 1998:209). Amy was having one of those situations which was trouble in her marriage with Nick. Even before Nick, the relationship she had with her ex-boyfriends, Tommy O'hara and Desi Collins were also ended badly.

In addition, according to Freud in Hoeksema, there are some types of personality disorder such as *Antisocial Personality Disorder*, *Borderline Personality Disorder*, *Narcissistic Personality Disorder*, *Schizoid Personality Disorder*, *Paranoid Personality Disorder*. All of these types of personality disorder would help us know which one of these types of personality disorder that Amy has.

1. Antisocial Personality Disorder

According to Freud in Hoeksema, the person who suffered from antisocial disorder has a tendency to against basic social norms and norm because they have little self-control and concern for the rights of others. After analyzing Amy's behavior, she clearly has the antisocial disorder. In fact, it is the most dominant personality disorder portrayed in the novel. There were many antisocial disorder behaviors of Amy that being reflected in the novel like in this narration, **“And I'd always steal from the tip jar when I went to The Bar. I'm sure Nick blamed Go, and Go blamed Nick, and neither of them said anything because they felt too sorry for the other”**. (page 331). Before she disappeared, Amy planned on collecting money as much as she can to provide her on the run. She had to be careful not to make any suspicion by drawing money from her account so she stole from the bar. Stealing is wrong and against basic social norm but Amy leisurely stole money from the bar as if it wasn't a crime and intend to make Nick and Go to turn against each other is completely an example of a person who suffers antisocial disorder because they have little concern for the right of others.

Other characteristics of the antisocial personality disorder also include a great facility for lying, a need for thrills and excitement with little concern for possible injury, and inability to alter behavior as a consequence of punishment. Such individuals are often attractive, intelligent, charming people who are adept at manipulating others (Freud in Hoeksema (2004:411)). The characteristics that were

previously mentioned was exactly like Amy Dunne. Amy was beautiful, smart, and charming which was why she can fool people easily. Amy was also a great liar and has little concern for injury because she was willing to hurt herself. All of these were reflected many times like lying about the diary Amy. **“I can tell you more about how I did everything, but I’d like you to know me first. Not Diary Amy, who is a work of fiction (and Nick said I wasn’t really a writer, and why did I ever listen to him?), but me, Actual Amy”.** (page 297). This narration show that Amy is a complete liar by creating made up stories about her relationship with Nick in her diary. This attitude is included in antisocial disorder where a person is able to create a great facility of lying and their intention is to hurt other people.

Another example of Amy’s antisocial disorder was seen when Amy create a crime scene so that the police would suspect Nick as her murderer. It is shown in the narration below:

“I ended up cutting into the inside of my upper arm, gnawing on a rag so I wouldn’t scream. One long, deep good one. I sat cross-legged on my kitchen floor for ten minutes, letting the blood drizzle steadily until I’d made a nice thick puddle. Then I cleaned it up as poorly as Nick would have done after he bashed my head in. I want the house to tell a story of conflict between true and false”. (page 296)

This part show Amy’s capability in hurting herself and then made a crime scene as if Nick was the one who hurt her. This action also considered to be the antisocial and

borderline disorder where a person is able to hurt themselves and usually happen to people who have stormy marital relationship just like Amy's marriage situation.

Amy made long lists of what she would do to hide herself. It includes pretending to be someone else while she was on the run which require a person who was great in lying. One of Amy's lie was seen through in this narration, **"I was pretending, the way I often did, pretending to have a personality. I can't help it, it's what I've always done: The way some women change fashion regularly, I change personalities. What persona feels good, what's coveted, what's *au courant*?" (page 299).** This part point out the antisocial disorder because Amy is lied to herself her whole life and pretending to have personality. She even admitted that she can't help herself which means she was used to have other people personality in her life.

In the book, Amy reminisce her childhood memories where she had to be perfect in front of people because of the image of Amazing Amy book. People expected her to be an amazing Amy when she was not. It was seen through this narration:

"I've always been better than the Hopes, I was the one who made it. But I've always been jealous too, always – seven dead dancing princesses. They get to be perfect without even trying, without even facing one moment of existence, while I am stuck here on earth, and everyday I must try, and every day is a chance to be less than perfect. It's an exhausting way to live. I lived that way until I was thirty-one." (page 299)

This is where Amy compared herself with her unborn siblings named Hope. She thought of how hard it was to try to be perfect all the time since she was little. We can see that Amy forced herself to be perfect throughout her life which is impossible for someone to make no mistake so he had to pretend that she was perfect.

In order for her to be perfect, Amy was willing to hurt someone and even killed him. After Amy's plan didn't go as she planned because she got robbed by her neighbor, Jeff and Greta. She was broke and had nowhere to go so she asked her ex-boyfriend's help, Desi Collins. Amy basically just needed his money but Desi was still obsessed with her and Amy felt like she was trapped. So, Amy once again made a new plan to get away from Desi so she could get back with Nick. After she saw Nick's fake apologize on television. She saw the opportunity and made it look like that Desi was the one who kidnapped her and raped her in his house. Amy's ruthless action could be seen through Nick and his lawyer's conversation when Nick was trying to tell him that Amy had murdered Desi.

Nick: 'She killed him,' I said. 'She killed Desi because he was basically ... he was annoying her, he was powerplaying her, and she realized she could kill him, and it was her way back to her old life, and she could blame everything on him. She *murdered* him, Tanner, she just told me this. She *confessed*.' (page 523)

This action shows Amy has an antisocial disorder because she hurt someone and didn't feel guilty like what normal people would feel.

Amy could lure her victim did exactly as she planned because her great ability of lying. A person with borderline disorder is a usual thing. Like when Amy told Desi about her made up stories about her and Nick so Desi would help her. Amy had

always told people around her about how crazy Desi was with Amy. It was reflected in this narration: **“I’d always liked that lie about Desi trying to kill himself over me. He had truly been devastated by our breakup, and he’d been really annoying, creepy, hanging around campus, hoping I’d take him back. So he might as well have attempted suicide (page 437).** We can see in this narration where Amy reminiscing her past relationship with Desi and her made up story about Desi’s suicidal mission because she broke up with him. Ruining someone’s life and lie to people are both the symptoms of antisocial disorder.

2. Borderline Personality Disorder

A person with borderline personality disorder usually has uncontrollable emotions that cannot be smoothed, hypersensitive to abandonment, a tendency to cling too tightly to others and has some experiences in hurting somebody (Freud in Hoeksema, 2004:415). Relating to those criteria, Amy has shown some of those behaviors, especially her experiences in hurting somebody. There were many of her victims mentioned in the book like her ex-boyfriend, Tommy O’hara. From this conversation between Tommy and Nick, we can see Amy’s has borderline disorder.

Tommy: ‘The next thing I know, two cops are at my door, and they’ve done a rape kit on Amy, and she has “wounds consistent with forcible rape.” And she has ligature marks on her wrists, and when they search my apartment, there on the headboard of my bed are two ties – like, neckties – tucked down near the

mattress, and the ties are, quote, “consistent with the ligature marks.”

Nick: ‘Had you tied her up?’

Tommy: ‘No, the sex wasn’t even that ... *that*, you know? I was totally caught off guard. She must have tied them there when I got up to take a piss or whatever. I mean, I was in some serious shit. It was looking very bad. And then suddenly she dropped the charges. Couple of weeks later, I got a note, anonymous, typed, says: *Maybe next time you’ll think twice.*’ (page 371).

This part shows that Amy has already been a psychopath before she married Nick, Amy also had trouble with her past relationship and sabotage it. She accused Tommy of rape just because he was about to break their relationship. This action shows Amy suffers both antisocial and borderline disorder because she wasn’t afraid of hurting herself and was doing it to hurt Tommy.

Amy was also hurt Desi, her other ex-boyfriend until she killed him. The writer assumed that since she had hurt someone in the past, Amy was quite an expert and didn’t feel guilty at all. She murdered Desi in a way that was quite extreme that only a psychopath like Amy could do such a thing like shown in this narration, **“I took a wine bottle, and I abused myself with it everyday, so the inside of my vagina looked ... right. Right for a rape victim. Then today I let him have sex with me so I had his semen, and then I slipped some sleeping pills into his martini’** (page 521). That’s when Amy described how she faked the rape. She abused herself badly and tricked Desi to had sex with her so that looked real. This

action is totally a psychopath behavior who suffers a borderline disorder because she went beyond the norm and wasn't afraid of hurting herself at all.

It is also said that a person who suffered from borderline disorder is afraid to be abandoned. They may constantly worry that significant caregivers in their life may leave, neglect, or reject them. This feature may cause as a kind of separation anxiety, just like Amy's marriage with Nick. The real reason why Amy framed her husband to be the suspect of her murder was because she caught him cheating on her and Nick was going to ask for a divorce. Amy couldn't let Nick got away with it and live happily with his mistress so she got revenge on him. It was when all of her plan had failed and she saw some changes in Nick that Amy wanted to get back together with him. Even after Nick know the truth and wanted to get a divorce she wouldn't want to let him go. It was reflected in this narration, **"I won't divorce you, Nick. I won't. And I swear to you, if you try to leave, I will devote *my* life to making *your* life as awful as I can. And you know I can make it awful"** (page 527). Amy threatened Nick again if he leaves her and ensured him to make his life miserable. Amy lacked of concern in hurting someone match the criteria for a person who has borderline disorder because we can see that she was afraid of losing Nick.

One criteria of borderline disorder that is considered very dangerous is the suicidal behavior, gestures, or threats; self-mutilating behavior which was happened with Amy. In many of her disappearing lists, she planned on killing herself after she

made sure Nick was arrested and stuck in the prison. It was shown in this narration below:

“I have enough to live on until I kill myself. I’m going to hide out long enough to watch Lance Nicholas Dunne become a worldwide pariah, to watch Nick be arrested, tried, marched off to prison, bewildered in an orange jumpsuit and handcuffs. To watch Nick squirm and sweat and swear he is innocent and still be stuck” (page 331).

This shows Amy fearlessness in killing herself which a normal person would not do, suits the criteria of borderline disorder while she also point out her plan to watch Nick to become miserable show her antisocial disorder.

Amy even described the way her suicidal would be. A thoughtful kind of plan which was seen in this narration:

“Then I will travel south along the river, where I will meet up with my body, my pretend floating Other Amy body in the Gulf of Mexico. I will sign up for a booze cruise – something to get me out into the deep end but nothing requiring identification. I will drink a giant ice-wet shaker of gin, and I will swallow sleeping pills, and when no one is looking, I’ll drop silently over the side, my pockets full of Virginia Woolf rocks” (page 332).

Again, this part shows Amy’s plan to kill her own self by drowning with a very clear plan and she’s not afraid at all which is the disease of borderline disorder.

Besides planning on drowning herself, she thought another way to kill herself which was by shooting herself. This plan was also one of her many plans for the police to suspect Nick as her murderer. **“I was going to get a gun and then, on the morning I disappeared, I was going to shoot myself. Nowhere dangerous: through a calf or a wrist. I would leave behind a bullet with my flesh and blood on it” (page 374-375).** This part portrayed Amy’s borderline disorder because she calmly imagine shooting herself and leave behind an evidence for the police to find.

3. Narcissistic Personality Disorder

According to Freud in Hoeksema, a person who suffered in narcissistic disorder is usually lack of empathy and in need for admiration from others. They tend to think about themselves – importance with fantasies with power and success and look at themselves as superior to most others. In the novel, Amy has shown several behaviors which have narcissistic disorder. One of them was seen through Nick’s point of view in this narration, **“My wife had a brilliant, popping brain, a greedy curiosity. But her obsessions tended to be fueled by competition: She needed to dazzle men and jealousyify women (page 61).** In this part, Nick described Amy who likes to use her intelligence to impress people around her which matched the criteria of narcissistic disorder.

Another criteria of narcissistic disorder is a person who suffer from it has an over confidence and they think that they are special, superior, and unique. Also, they think other people as their tool to achieve their desire because they have power ability to that other people. One of the examples can be seen through the conversation between Hillary Handy and Nick in this following sentence:

“I feel like Amy wanted people to believe she really was perfect. And as we got to be friends, I got to know her. And she wasn’t perfect. You know? She was brilliant and charming and all that, but she was also controlling and OCD and a drama queen and a bit of a liar. Which was fine by me. It just wasn’t fine by her. She got rid of me because I knew she wasn’t perfect” (page 390).

From the above conversation, we learned that Amy was always wanted to looked perfect in front of everyone shows her narcissistic disorder as well as an antisocial disorder because she hurt Hillary and make her look crazy. She did all these with her great ability in lying.

Amy was also didn’t seem ashamed of her actions especially the one hen she killed Desi. Amy was rather feel proud about herself and even asked Nick to complimented he through this conversation below:

Nick: An hour in, the water went cold, and Amy called an end to our discussion.

Amy: ‘You have to admit, it’s pretty brilliant,

Nick: I stared at her.

Amy: ‘I mean, you have to admire it just a little’ (page 521)

This conversation between Nick and Amy was when Amy told Nick about how she killed Desi and actually proud of what she’s done. She wanted Nick to admit that she’s brilliant with her plan in killing Desi. It shows she has a narcissistic disorder because she lack of empathy and in need of admiration.

4. Schizoid Personality Disorder

Unlike the antisocial and borderline personality disorder, the writer only found a few of Amy’s behavior that point out that she has schizoid personality disorder. Schizoid personality disorder shows symptoms as lack of form interpersonal relationship and emotionally cold in interaction with others. There were times when Amy described herself was awkward with people since she was little. It is shown in this narration below:

“I remember always being baffled by other children. I would be at a birthday party and watch the other kids giggling and making faces, and I would try to do that, too, but I wouldn’t understand *why*. I would sit there with the tight elastic thread of the birthday hat parting the pudge of my underchin, with the grainy frosting of the cake bluing my teeth, and I would try to figure out why it was fun”(page 302).

This attitude matched the criteria of schizoid disorder where a person is lack of form interpersonal relationship. Schizoid also said to have symptoms such as aloof,

reclusive, and humorless. That's why Amy cannot mingle with her friends because she has different thought from other normal kids.

There was also a situation when we see Amy's schizoid personality disorder through Nick's point of view. In this conversation between Nick and Bonnie, the detective who as working on Amy's disappearance case had interviewed Nick to know how Amy's daily life at home by asking if she had friends nearby,

Boney: 'She has some good friends here? We'd like to call some of them, just make sure. No offense. Sometimes a spouse is the last to know when drugs are involved. People get ashamed, especially women.'

Nick: Friends. In New York, Amy made and shed friends weekly; they were like her projects. She'd get intensely excited about them: Paula who gave her singing lessons and had a wicked good voice (Amy went to boarding school in Massachusetts; I loved the very occasional times she got all New England on me: *wicked good*); Jessie from the fashion-design course. But then I'd ask about Jessie or Paula a month later, and Amy would look at me like I was making up words. (page 62)

From Nick point of view, we see that Amy didn't really have any friends. She only had friends occasionally back in New York and none in Missouri. This reflects Amy had lack some interpersonal relationship besides Nick and his mom.

5. Paranoid Personality Disorder

Another type of personality disorder is Paranoid. This disorder is has something to do with pervasive and unwarranted mistrust of others. In other words,

people with this disorder believe that other people are trying to exploit or deceive them. In Amy experiences, she had a few paranoid moments haunting her because her life as all lies. There was the time when she was in her hiding moment got paranoid with her new friends Jeff and Greta that can be seen in this narration, **“I wake up feeling immediately nervous. Off. *I cannot be found here*, that’s what I wake up thinking, a burst of words, like a flash in my brain. The investigation is not going fast enough, and my money situation is just the opposite, and Jeff and Greta’s greedy antennae are up” (page 402).** Amy was starting to get uncomfortable with Greta and Jeff since that night when the two of them visited Amy’s room and acted all suspicious. This shows Amy’s paranoid mind because she was afraid of people finding out the real her.

Another paranoid moment happened following the previous event. Amy thought that Jeff and Greta might recognize her already by putting two and two together from the awkward situation she had with them. It was reflected in this narration below:

“There was something about Jeff and that race to the shoreline, toward my bundled dress and my money belt. Something about the way Greta keeps a lighting on *Ellen Abbott*. It makes me nervous. Or am I being paranoid? I sound like Diary Amy: *Is my husband going to kill me or am I imagining!?!?”* (page 402)

Amy described her paranoid feeling toward Jeff and Greta. She kept worrying about the accident with Jeff in the lake and the way Greta alighting on Ellen About. She

actually felt like the Diary Amy. She wondered whether she was being paranoid about the situation.

4.2.2. The Archetypes

After analyzing the dialogues and narrations, the writer has identify some of the archetypes that represent Amy Dunne’s unconscious mind. According to Carl Jung, the archetypes is a universal thought form (idea) that contains a large element of emotions which categorized into four major archetypes which are The Self, The Persona, The Animus, and The Shadow.

1. The Self

According to Jung, this is the most important archetypes because it is the midpoint of personality, a center between consciousness and unconsciousness. The Self is different from ego. The self already exists when we are born, but ego emerges out of it in the course of childhood development (Snowden, 2006). In this novel, Amy Dunne has shown some of ‘The Self’ whether it was directly mentioned b her or implicitly seen through her actions like in this following narration:

“I drank a Coke and didn’t worry about how to recycle the can or about the acid puddling in my belly, acid so powerful it could strip clean a penny. We went to a dumb movie and I didn’t worry about the offensive sexism or the lack of minorities in meaningful roles. I didn’t even worry whether the movie made sense. I didn’t worry about anything that came next. Nothing had consequence,

I was living in the moment, and I could feel myself getting shallower and dumber” (page 302).

In this particular event when Amy told us about her life as a cool girl implicitly tell us what she really is. She didn't like to do one of those things but she did it anyways to become a cool girl but no matter how hard she pretend to be a cool girl, her real self would struggle that's why she felt shallow and dumb for doing it. This narration depict the self archetypes when the real you could never be fool.

Amy had trying so hard pretended to become someone else in her marriage with Nick until she was tired of it and decided that she had enough. **“I tried so hard to be easy. But it was unsustainable. It turned out he couldn't sustain his side either: the witty banter, the clever games, the romance, and the wooing. It all started collapsing on itself. (page 303).** From that, we can see Amy finally revealed her true self to Nick. It turned out that she can no longer be easy and Nick was also can't sustain himself either so their marriage started to collapsed on itself. From this narration we can see Nick dislike “The Self” of Amy.

Amy realized that she could no longer to be someone else even though she admitted that she was the most happiest during that time with Nick. She never had that kind of experience like she had with Nick before so she felt happy. In this quote, **“I was probably happier for those few years – pretending to be someone else – than I ever have been before or after. I can't decide what that means. But then it had to stop, because it wasn't real, it wasn't me” (page 302).** So, despite of

pretending to become someone else, Amy told us that she felt happy than she's ever been. But as time went by, she can't decide what it meant to pretend to be someone else so she finally had to stop. The self inside of her keep fighting back the harder she pretended to be someone she's not.

Amy's true self was more revealed when she was finally became herself and acted like herself only to find out that Nick didn't like her real self. As the writer quoted this narration, **"I hated Nick for being surprised when I became me. I hated him for not knowing it had to end, for truly believing he had married this creature, this figment of the imagination of a million masturbatory men, semen-fingered and self-satisfied"** (page 303). Amy told us what she really felt about Nick for not accepting for what she really is. She couldn't believe that Nick thought that the cool girl she pretended to be was really existed. "The self" of Amy is depicted clearly through this narration.

We can see another example of "The Self" in Amy when she was trying to fit in her new environment when she was hiding. There was a time when Amy went fishing with Jeff and Greta and had to pretend to be comfortable in that situation as seen in this narration below:

"This would have annoyed old Amy no end: the haphazardness of it all, the pointlessness. But I'm learning to drift, and I do it quite well. I am overachieving at aimlessness, I am a type-A, alpha-girl lollygagger, the leader of a gang of heartbroken kids, running wild across this lonely strip of amusements, each of

us smarting from the betrayals of a loved one” (page 374).

This situation tells us that Amy had some difficulties pretending to be someone else when she’s hiding because the environment was totally not hers. Nevertheless, she kept trying to mingle by adding what kind of girl she is. She’s a type-A, alpha-girl lollygagger, the leader of a gang of heartbroken kids, running wild across this lonely strip of amusements, each of us smarting from the betrayals of a loved one.

2. The Persona

This is the most dominant archetype found in Amy. According to Jung, persona is the mask we wear to make a particular impression on others. It may reveal or conceal our true nature. Amy had so many personas in her because she was expected to be perfect just like her character *The Amazing Amy* since she was little. Amy was forcing herself to be perfect all the time until she became used to it and pretended to have different personalities when she wanted to. In the novel, there was a moment when Amy admitted that she can’t help herself in changing personalities in this narration:

“The way some women change fashion regularly, I change personalities. What persona feels good, what’s coveted, what’s *au courant*?” (page 299)

In this narration we can see Amy always change her personality which is not normal. She always pretended to be someone she's not including her relationship with Nick. She stated that Nick didn't love her for who she truly is because Nick wanted a cool girl not the real Amy.

Amy was also pretended to be a devoted wife who got scared by her own husband in the diary she created as one of her plans to framed Nick for her murder. In the opening of the novel where we see Amy's point of view from the diary she wrote was completely fake stories. It was not the real Amy because she made up her own stories so people would take pity on her then lured the police by saying that she thought Nick might kill her. It is seen through this narration:

“ (and Nick said I wasn't really a writer, and why did I ever listen to him?), but me, Actual Amy. What kind of woman would do such a thing? Let me tell you a story, a *true* story, so you can begin to understand” (page 297).

This part tells that what Amy wrote in her diary was fake. She created stories so that people who read it would believe the fiction character of herself so her plan in framing Nick for her murder would look more convincing. This narration portrayed the persona of Amy because she was pretending to become someone else so people would like her. Another example of Amy's persona was also reflected in this narration:

“I had to maintain an affable if somewhat naive persona, a woman who loved her husband and could

see some of his flaws (otherwise she'd be too much of a sap) but was sincerely devoted to him – all the while leading the reader (in this case, the cops, I am so eager for them to find it) toward the conclusion that Nick was indeed planning to kill me” (page 319).

In here, we see the further thought of Amy about her fake Diary. She created her image as someone likeable so people would take pity on her. She explained that she had to maintain a naïve persona, a woman who loved her husband and could see some of his flaws but sincerely devoted to him. She went on and on maintaining this persona then slowly leading the story towards conclusion that Nick was planning to kill her. She should have this persona so her plan would go as she wishes.

Amy once reminisce her past on the first time she met Nick. She describe the situation in this narration, **“That night at the Brooklyn party, I was playing the girl who was in style, the girl a man like Nick wants: the Cool Girl” (page 299).** Amy directly assumed that Nick wanted a cool girl so she became a cool girl so Nick would like her. So, from the moment she first met Nick, she was lying to Nick by pretending to be a cool girl, This is where the writer think is the root of Amy and Nick marriage problem because Amy wasn't honest for who she really is.

When she was in disappearing mode, Amy was also had to pretend to become someone else so she wouldn't get caught. She was changing her name and appearances. It was describe in this following narration:

“‘I’m Nancy,’ I say. A new name – not Lydia – which isn’t smart in these cramped

quarters, but it comes out. My brain sometimes goes too fast for my own good. I was thinking of the girl's split lip, her sad, pre-owned vibe, and then I was thinking of abuse and prostitution, and then I was thinking of *Oliver!*, my favorite musical as a child, and the doomed hooker Nancy, who loved her violent man right until he killed her" (page 351).

This is when Amy introduced herself to Greta, her neighbor. She made a new name which was Nancy. Amy thought that name would suit her situation at the moment because she took the name from her favorite musical character, Oliver. She described Nancy who loved her violent man right until he killed her. Exactly the same story she use to frame her husband only her story was a lie.

In pretending to be someone else, Amy had to do some stuff the real Amy wouldn't do so that her disguise would look convincing like what she had to experienced in this quoted narration, **"Amy Elliott Dunne wouldn't leave her cabin for fifty bucks, but Lydia and/or Nancy needs work. I have to say yes"** (page 381). In here, was when Amy got offered for work with Jeff because she was looking for a job so she wouldn't run out of money. Her new persona is forcing her so she would survive in her new environment.

Amy was so used in pretending to have other personality until the end of the novel where she wanted so save her marriage with Nick so badly so she had to play pretend with him like the first time she met him. **"Nick still pretends with me. We pretend together that we are happy and carefree and in love"** (page 548). This

narration explained Amy's new persona which was becoming a wife who was happily in love with her husband in spite of everything they've been through. She was willing to do this so the public would adore her as a forgiving wife and to keep Nick so he wouldn't divorce her.

3. The Animus

In Jung psychoanalytical theory, he believes that an individual has both masculine and feminine side inside of their unconscious mind. Animus is the masculine side of woman's personality to archetypes. It is able to influence the thinking process of a woman that affects woman's thoughts process. In *Gone Girl*, there were several events when Amy's animus side was projected like when she planned on buying a gun and shoot herself which was seen in this narration:

"I was going to get a gun and then, on the morning I disappeared, I was going to shoot myself. Nowhere dangerous: through a calf or a wrist. I would leave behind a bullet with my flesh and blood on it. A struggle occurred! Amy was shot! But then I realized this was a little too macho even for me" (page 375)

In the above narration, we can see Amy extreme plan because she planned on buying a gun and shoot herself but then back out of it because she realized that was a little macho for her. The narration described Amy's thought process. This was the

masculine side of Amy called Animus in archetypes. In her imagination, Amy planned on doing something that woman usually afraid of doing.

A masculinity side of Amy was also seen when she was trapped with Jeff and Greta when they were about to stole Amy's money. At the moment of her weakness, Amy had the urge to fight them back like as seen in this narration:

“In a movie, one of Nick’s movies, I would up thrust my palm into Greta’s nose, drop her to the floor bloody and unconscious, then roundhouse Jeff. But the truth is, I don’t know how to fight, and there are two of them, and it doesn’t seem worth it. I will run at them, and they will grab me by the wrists while I pat and fuss at them like a child, or they will get really angry and beat the crap out of me. I’ve never been hit. I’m scared of getting hurt by someone else” (page 411).

At that moment, Amy imagined herself fight like in one of Nick’s movie but she got scared they would hurt her. The thought of her fighting back is her masculine side when the fighting is usually done by man. Her unconscious mind suddenly appeared and wanted to fight back but she decided not to.

The animus side was also shown when She argued with Nick and claimed herself to be the one who holds the power in the marriage like the writer quoted Amy, **“I feel a rush of hate toward him, that he’s still trying to wriggle out of our marriage even though I’ve told him – three times now – that he can’t. He still thinks he has power” (page 528).** After Amy got back to Nick, she forced him not to leave her. She threatened him and would do anything to make him suffer if he left

her. She told him that she's the one who has the power in this situation. In this narration, Amy was trying to emasculate Nick.

4. The Shadow

In archetypes, shadow the darkness and the thing that an individual refused to believe they had in them and try to hide it from ourselves and others. Amy has the shadow haunting her because she always pretended to be someone else. Amy shadow was reflected in the novel like in this dialogue quoted from Hillary:

Hillary: "I feel like Amy wanted people to believe she really was perfect. And as we got to be friends, I got to know her. And she wasn't perfect. You know? She was brilliant and charming and all that, but she was also controlling and OCD and a drama queen and a bit of a liar, which was fine by me. It just wasn't fine by her. She got rid of me because I knew she wasn't perfect" (page 390).

This is where Hillary and Nick had the conversation about Amy. Hillary told Nick how Amy was in high school. Hillary told Nick that Amy was always trying to be perfect in front of people when she wasn't. Hillary said that Amy was controlling and OCD also a drama queen and a liar which Amy refused to believe that's why Amy got rid of Hillary because she knew that Amy wasn't perfect. "The Shadow" side of her is seen through this narration because Amy has dark sides she refused to believe.

There was also a scene when Amy reflected her shadow side. It was when Amy was felt suspicious toward Jeff and Greta. She thought that the two of them already knew her real identity. It was seen in this narration:

“There was something about Jeff and that race to the shoreline, toward my bundled dress and my money belt. Something about the way Greta keeps alighting on *Ellen Abbott*. It makes me nervous. Or am I being paranoid? I sound like Diary Amy: *Is my husband going to kill me or am I imagining!?!?*” (page 402)

This part of the story is when Amy started being scared that Jeff and Greta had recognized her. She felt like nervous and see the similarity between her and the diary Amy who always felt like someone was watching her. Her unconscious mind already sense there was something wrong with Jeff and Greta but she refused to believe and thought that she was only being paranoid.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

The analysis and interpretation in Chapter IV was gained based from narration and dialogues from *Gone Girl* novel that was analyzed in Table 1 which contains the types of personality disorder from Freud's point of view and Table 2 which contains the archetypes based Carl Jung's psychoanalytical theory.

Based on analysis and data from the previous chapter, the writer concludes that the main character of *Gone Girl* novel, Amy Elliot Dunne, positively undergoes the personality disorder. Amy had shown behaviors of all of those 5 types of personality disorders which are Antisocial Personality Disorder, Borderline Personality Disorder, Narcissistic Personality Disorder, Schizoid Personality Disorder, and Paranoid Personality Disorder. In addition, the most dominant archetype found in Amy is The Persona. It means that Amy suffered from personality disorder because she was always pretending to have different personalities. Amy was always trying to be perfect in front of people since she was little because she was the role model for the other kids through her parent's book, *The Amazing Amy*. The need of looking perfect all the time affected her behavior when she went through the adolescence life.

Even though the most dominant archetype that found in Amy was her persona, the other archetypes which are the self, the animus, and the shadow were also played role as the cause of her personality disorder. Amy's unconscious mind influenced her behavior because Amy didn't have personality disorder biologically but she had it because of some external factor like parents and the environment where she lived.

5.2. Recommendation

This study is expected to give contribution for English Department Students who are interested in doing research in literature's field especially about the psychoanalysis of a character in the novel. This study is recommended for students who want to do further research about character that has psychological condition from literature point of view.

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<http://gillian-flynn.com/gone-girl>

GONE GIRL SYNOPSIS

On the morning of their fifth anniversary, Nick Dunne's wife, Amy, disappears from their North Carthage, Missouri home. A few years before, they moved there from New York to take care of Nick's mother, who was dying of cancer. Amy, a New Yorker by birth, wasn't too thrilled about this and even felt that she was being taken there against her will. Their marriage hasn't exactly been an all-American love story, but as tough as things have been, it's about to get worse.

By the end of the day, cops and news crews have invaded Nick's house, detectives have grilled Nick into exhaustion, and Amy's helicopter parents have swept in from New York to facilitate the search. As the days pass with no sign of Amy—other than the clues for her annual anniversary treasure hunt—the case's widespread media attention and the general public's outrage place the police under extreme pressure to find a suspect. Unfortunately for Nick, they're closing in on him.

Because he's our main character, we want to believe Nick didn't do it. In spite of this, the mounting evidence against him, especially his ongoing affair with a much younger woman and the details he withholds about the morning Amy disappeared, can't be ignored.

The one reasonable doubt comes from the treasure hunt, a trail of clues that lead Nick to important places in their relationship before finally arriving at his anniversary present. In spite of their ongoing marital problems, Nick finds himself falling in love with Amy as he reads the love notes she leaves at each location, feeling wooed back to her although it seems too late.

The investigation of her disappearance isn't the only thread in this story, however. Part One is also punctuated with excerpts from Amy's personal diary, giving us a glimpse of her witty—but high-strung—only child personality. Through these entries, Amy reveals how her and Nick's seemingly charmed romance began to deteriorate.

While they were once magazine writers in New York, both lost their jobs before the allegedly temporary move to Missouri. In spite of Amy's objections, though, they seem to be stuck there permanently, even after his mother's death. Nick has opened a bar with his twin sister, gotten a job at the community college, and is growing distant, possessive, and violent. Amy's diary reveals a woman who is never sure where she stands with her husband and is scared enough to try to buy a gun.

Back in the present day, the evidence against Nick continues to pile. The cops find traces of massive blood loss on the kitchen floor, stacks of maxed out credit card bills, and discrepancies that make the scene in the living room look staged. As the investigation turns against him, Nick continues to deny that he had any involvement with Amy's disappearance, while simultaneously trying to keep the secret of his affair from getting out.

Nick realizes he's in big trouble, though, when the treasure hunt leads to the woodshed behind his sister's house—which is packed to the hilt with the golf clubs and electronics from the credit card bills.

Hold the phone a minute, though. Amy's got a big surprise for us: She's still alive, hiding out at a cabin in the Ozarks after framing Nick for murder—oh, and she's totally psycho. The whole scene back in North Carthage is of her own invention, including the credit card purchases, the blood on the kitchen floor (don't even ask), and even a gullible neighbor who's broken the news to the cops that Amy's pregnant (not really).

She plans to hide out until she runs out of money, then drown herself and let her body wash to the Gulf of Mexico to be discovered. This plan is foiled, though, when some neighbors at the cabin complex rob her, leaving her penniless.

Meanwhile, back at the Dunne Ranch, Nick's hired a high-powered New York celebrity attorney and is trying to cover his butt, though it's not going well. The media and the cops have turned against him, and even Amy's parents have declared him *persona non grata*. Nick attempts a few public relations events, even taping an interview for a prime time network news show, but nothing seems to be working,

especially after news of the woodshed's contents leaks; the discovery of Amy's (fake) pregnancy doesn't help either. Eventually Nick is arrested for murder.

Having been robbed of all the money she has in the world, Amy only has one option left: get help from her old high school boyfriend, Desi, who happens to be obsessed with her. After a covert meeting at a casino, Desi takes her home, where he basically holds her hostage for a few weeks. It's only when Amy sees one of Nick's high-profile interviews on television and hears him beg her to come home that she decides it's time to give up the ruse.

So she has sex with Desi, kills him, beats herself up, and returns home with a bizarre story about being abused, raped, and held captive in his house. Looks like Nick's off the hook and Desi's name is officially dirt.

Now that Amy's back home, the charges against Nick are dropped, but instead of doing something crazy like, say, getting a divorce, instead Nick and Amy—who totally hate each other's guts—transform their home into a mini, modern day Cold War.

If Nick doesn't cooperate with her kidnapping story, Amy will tell the press that he tried to poison her with antifreeze (something she went so far as to do to herself, so she has vomit saved in the freezer to prove her claim if need be). In spite of this, Amy kind of killed a dude and Nick doesn't like living with that. So, as frustrated writers, they do the only thing they know how to do: they write dueling memoirs.

Amy, though, has yet another surprise for Nick once he finishes his tell-all, Amy insanity book: she's pregnant (for real this time), and demands that he play by her rules if he wants to see his child. Having grown up with an abusive father, Nick knows the horror the kid will be subjected to having Amy as the sole provider, so feels he has no choice but to delete his book and resign himself to being the husband he knows he should have been all along. (source: <http://gillian-flynn.com/gone-girl/>)

APPENDIXES

TABLE 1

No.	Dialogue and Narrations	Types of Personality Disorder by Freud					Interpretation
		Antisocial	Borderline	Narcissistic	Schizoid	Paranoid	
1	Nick: My wife had a brilliant, popping brain, a greedy curiosity. But her obsessions tended to be fueled by competition: She needed to dazzle men and jealousify women (page 61)			✓			Nick described Amy who likes to use her intelligence to impress people around her which matched the criteria of narcissistic disorder.

2	Amy: Item 22: Cut myself has been on the list a long time. Now it's real, and my arm hurts. A lot. It takes a very special discipline to slice oneself past the paper-cut layer, down to the muscle. You want a lot of blood, but not so much that you pass out, get discovered hours later in a kiddie pool of red with a lot of explaining to do. (page 296)		✓				Amy did not afraid to hurt herself and literally planned the whole thing so she wouldn't get caught. This act is considered as the borderline disorder where a person is able to hurt somebody including themselves.
3	Amy: I ended up cutting into the inside of my upper arm, gnawing on a rag so I wouldn't scream. One long, deep good one. I sat cross-legged on my kitchen floor for ten minutes, letting the blood drizzle steadily until I'd made a nice thick puddle. Then I cleaned it up as poorly as Nick would have done after he bashed my head in. I want the house to tell a story of conflict between true and false. (page 296)		✓				This part show Amy's capability in hurting herself and then make the crime scene as if Nick was the one who hurt her. This action also considered to be the borderline disorder where a person is able to hurt themselves and usually happen to people who have stormy marital relationship just like Amy's marriage situation.

4	Amy: I can tell you more about how I did everything, but I'd like you to know me first. Not Diary Amy, who is a work of fiction (and Nick said I wasn't really a writer, and why did I ever listen to him?), but me, Actual Amy. (page 297)	✓					This narration show that Amy is a complete liar by creating made up stories about her relationship with Nick in her diary. This attitude is include in antisocial disorder where a person is able to create a great facility of lying and their intention is to hurt other people.
5	Amy: I was pretending, the way I often did, pretending to have a personality. I can't help it, it's what I've always done: The way some women change fashion regularly, I change personalities. What persona feels good, what's coveted, what's <i>au courant</i> ? (page 299)	✓					This part point out the antisocial disorder because Amy is lied to herself her whole life and pretending to have personality. She even admit that she can't help herself which means she like to become someone she's not.
6	Amy: I remember always being baffled by other children. I would be at a birthday party and watch the other kids giggling and making faces, and I would try to do that, too, but I wouldn't understand <i>why</i> . I would sit there with the tight elastic				✓		This attitude match to the criteria of schizoid disorder where a person is lack of form interpersonal relationship. Schizoid also said to have symptoms such as aloof, reclusive, and humorless. That's why Amy cannot mingle with her friends because she has different thought from other normal kids.

	thread of the birthday hat parting the pudge of my underchin, with the grainy frosting of the cake bluing my teeth, and I would try to figure out why it was fun. (page 302)						
7	Amy: If I'd cleared out \$10,200 in a month, that would have been noticed. But I collected cash forwards from credit cards I took out in Nick's name – the cards that would make him look like a greedy little cheat – and I siphoned off another \$4,400 from our bank accounts over the months: withdrawals of \$200 or \$300, nothing to attract attention.(page 331)		√				This part shows one of Amy's plan to make Nick as a suspect by collecting cash under Nick's name. She was also carefully drew another cash little by little so the police won't get suspicious. She only care for herself in making sure she has enough money by making Nick suffer is matched the criteria of a person who has the borderline disorder.
8	Amy: And I'd always steal from the tip jar when I went to The Bar. I'm sure Nick blamed Go, and Go blamed Nick, and neither of them said anything because they felt too sorry for the	√					Amy leisurely stole money from the bar as if it wasn't a crime and intend to make Nick and Go to turn against each other is completely an example of a person who suffers antisocial disorder because they have little concern for the right of others.

	other. (page 331)						
9	Amy: I have enough to live on until I kill myself. I'm going to hide out long enough to watch Lance Nicholas Dunne become a worldwide pariah, to watch Nick be arrested, tried, marched off to prison, bewildered in an orange jumpsuit and handcuffs. To watch Nick squirm and sweat and swear he is innocent and still be stuck. (page 331)	✓	✓				This shows Amy fearlessness of killing herself which a normal person would not do suits the criteria of borderline disorder while she also point out her plan to watch Nick to become miserable show her antisocial disorder.
10	Amy: Then I will travel south along the river, where I will meet up with my body, my pretend floating Other Amy body in the Gulf of Mexico. I will sign up for a booze cruise – something to get me out into the deep end but nothing requiring identification. I will drink a giant ice-wet shaker of gin, and I will swallow sleeping pills, and when no one is looking, I'll drop silently over the side, my pockets full of		✓				Again, this part shows Amy's plan to kill her own self by drowning with a very clear plan and she's not afraid at all which is the disease of borderline disorder.

	Virginia Woolf rocks. (page 332)						
11	Amy: It requires discipline, to drown oneself, but I have discipline in spades. My body may never be discovered, or it may resurface weeks, months, later – eroded to the point that my death can't be time-stamped – and I will provide a last bit of evidence to make sure Nick is marched to the padded cross, the prison table where he'll be pumped with poison and die. (page 332)	✓					In this part Amy is imagining herself died easily and more concern about making Nick suffer and make sure everything went as she planned. This one also show the antisocial disorder where a person is able to hurt someone without feeling guilty.
12	Amy: You know what <i>is</i> hard? Faking a pregnancy (page 346)	✓					The ability of a great liar is shown in this part of the novel which is the criteria of a person with antisocial disorder. A normal person wouldn't be able to fake a rather impossible thing like pregnancy.
13	Amy: I knew I needed a pliant friend for my plan, someone I could load up with awful stories about Nick, someone who would become overly	✓					This one shows Amy's devious mind by using someone to make her evil plan to trick Nick. She's making friend not because she like to socialize but it's because she has an ulterior motive. This also points

	attached to me, someone who'd be easy to manipulate, who wouldn't think too hard about anything I said because she felt privileged to hear it. (page 347)						out the antisocial disorder of that Amy has.
14	Amy: Noelle was the obvious choice, and when she told me she was pregnant again – triplets weren't enough, apparently – I realized I could be pregnant too. (page 347)	✓					This one tells how Amy could fake her pregnancy which is by using her friend, Noelle's pee. This action could only be done by someone who suffers antisocial disorder who can create a big lie like Amy.
15	Amy: Greta leaves to go to the bathroom, and I tiptoe into her kitchen, go into her fridge, and spit in her milk, her orange juice, and a container of potato salad, then tiptoe back to the bed. (page 356)	✓					Amy spit into her friend's food and drinks is the obvious portrayal of an antisocial disorder. She clearly went against social norms and has little self-control because she did it to get revenge on Greta who said bad things about her.
16	Tommy: 'The next thing I know, two cops are at my door, and they've done a rape kit on Amy, and she has "wounds consistent with forcible rape." And she has	✓	✓				This conversation between Nick and Amy's ex-boyfriend, Tommy O'Hara tells that before she married Nick, Amy also had trouble with her past relationship, She accused Tommy of rape just because he was about to break their

	<p>ligature marks on her wrists, and when they search my apartment, there on the headboard of my bed are two ties – like, neckties – tucked down near the mattress, and the ties are, quote, “consistent with the ligature marks.””</p> <p>Nick: ‘Had you tied her up?’</p> <p>Tommy: ‘No, the sex wasn’t even that ... <i>that</i>, you know? I was totally caught off guard. She must have tied them there when I got up to take a piss or whatever. I mean, I was in some serious shit. It was looking very bad. And then suddenly she dropped the charges. Couple of weeks later, I got a note, anonymous, typed, says: <i>Maybe next time you’ll think twice.</i>’ (page 371)</p>						relationship. This action shows Amy suffers both antisocial and borderline disorder because she wasn’t afraid of hurting herself and was doing it to hurt Tommy.
17	Amy: I was going to get a gun and then, on the						This part portrayed Amy’s borderline disorder because she

	morning I disappeared, I was going to shoot myself. Nowhere dangerous: through a calf or a wrist. I would leave behind a bullet with my flesh and blood on it. (page 374-375)		✓				calmly imagine shooting herself and leave behind an evidence for the police to find.
18	Hillary: 'I wanted to get away from her by that time. I mean, the girl <i>cracked her own ribs</i> . I was scared – this little fifteen-year-old, she'd pulled this off. Fooled friends, parents, teachers.' (page 390)	✓	✓				In here, we can see Hillary telling Nick about her past with Amy. Hillary was also accused of hurting Amy when she actually hurt herself. She also fooled everyone around her when she was only a fifteen-year-old. This matched the criteria of both antisocial and borderline disorder.
19	Hillary: 'About a month after I moved back to Memphis, I got a letter. It wasn't signed, it was typed, but it was obviously Amy. It was a list of all the ways I'd let her down. Crazy stuff: <i>Forgot to wait for me after English, twice. Forgot I am allergic to strawberries, twice.</i> ' (page 390)			✓			After the incident with Amy at school, Hillary told Nick that later Amy send her a letter where she wrote all the reasons why she did that to Hillary which is to get revenge. It shows her borderline disorder where she's able to hurt others without good reason.
20	Hillary: 'I feel like Amy wanted people to believe						This is when Hillary filled in Nick about Amy's behavior in high

	she really was perfect. And as we got to be friends, I got to know her. And she wasn't perfect. You know? She was brilliant and charming and all that, but she was also controlling and OCD and a drama queen and a bit of a liar. Which was fine by me. It just wasn't fine by her. She got rid of me because I knew she wasn't perfect. (page 390)	✓		✓			school where she always wanted to look perfect in front of everyone shows her narcissistic disorder as well as an antisocial disorder because she hurt Hillary and make her look crazy. She did all these with her great ability in lying.
21	There was something about Jeff and that race to the shoreline, toward my bundled dress and my money belt. Something about the way Greta keeps alighting on <i>Ellen Abbott</i> . It makes me nervous. Or am I being paranoid? I sound like Diary Amy: <i>Is my husband going to kill me or am I imagining!?!?</i> (page 402)				✓		Amy described her fear of her new friends Jeff and Greta. She kept worrying about the accident with Jeff in the lake and The way Greta alighting on Ellen About. She actually felt like the Diary Amy. She wondered whether she was being paranoid about the situation.
22	Amy: I tell a Gothic tale of possessiveness and rage, of Midwest steak-						This part is when Amy finally asked Desi's help. She made up stories about how awful Nick

	and-potato brutality, barefoot pregnancy, animalistic dominance. Of rape and pills and liquor and fists. Pointed cowboy boots in the ribs, fear and betrayal, parental apathy, isolation, and Nick's final telling words: 'You can never leave me. I will kill you. I will find you no matter what. You are mine.' How I had to disappear for my own safety and the safety of my unborn child, and how I needed Desi's help. (page 434)	√					treated her and threatened her if she try to leave so Desi would take pity on her and willing to help her. Again, Amy showing the criteria of an antisocial disorder where she would lie to people and still act innocently.
23	Amy: I'd always liked that lie about Desi trying to kill himself over me. He had truly been devastated by our breakup, and he'd been really annoying, creepy, hanging around campus, hoping I'd take him back. So he might as well have attempted suicide. (page 437)	√					We can see in this narration where Amy reminiscing her past relationship with Desi and her made up story about Desi's suicidal mission because she broke up with him. Ruining someone's life and lie to people are both the symptoms of antisocial disorder.
24	Amy: So I scamper into the kitchen and get two						This is where Amy started to plan on getting rid of Desi. She

	big martini glasses, and into mine I put gin and a single olive. Into his I put three olives, gin, olive juice, vermouth, and the last of my sleeping pills, three of them, crushed. (page 488)	✓					poisoned his drink with sleeping pills so he would pass out then Amy killed Desi. This portrayed an action of a person who suffer antisocial disorder where she wouldn't mind killing people for her own benefit.
25	Amy: 'Whenever Desi wasn't around, I'd tie the pieces as tight as I could around my wrists and ankles so they'd leave these grooves.' (page 521)		✓				This is when Amy told Nick about how she killed Desi. Amy hurt herself whe Desi's not around, leaving marks on her body as if Desi was the one who hurt her.
26	Amy: 'I took a wine bottle, and I abused myself with it everyday, so the inside of my vagina looked ... right. Right for a rape victim. Then today I let him have sex with me so I had his semen, and then I slipped some sleeping pills into his martini.' (page 521)		✓				This part is when Amy described how she faked the rape. She abused herself badly and tricked Desi to had sex with her so that looked real. This action is totally a psychopath behavior who suffers a borderline disorder because she went beyond the norm and wasn't afraid of hurting herself at all.
27	Nick: An hour in, the water went cold, and Amy called an end to our discussion. Amy: 'You have to			✓			This conversation between Nick and Amy after she told Nick about how she killed Desi and actually proud of what she's done. She wanted Nick to admit that she's brilliant with her plan in killing

	<p>admit, it's pretty brilliant,</p> <p>Nick: I stared at her.</p> <p>Amy: 'I mean, you have to admire it just a little. (page 521)</p>						Desi. It shows she has a narcissistic disorder because she lack of empathy and in need of admiration.
28	<p>Amy: 'Nick, I can still do very bad things to you, remember that.'</p> <p>Nick: 'Ha! Worse than what you've already done?' She looked surprised.</p> <p>Amy: 'Oh, definitely.'</p> <p>Nick: 'I doubt that, Amy.' I began walking out the door.</p> <p>Amy: 'Attempted murder,' she said. I paused.</p> <p>Amy: 'That was my original plan early on: I'd be a poor, sick wife with repeated episodes, sudden intense bouts of illness,</p>	✓	✓				This part is when Nick and Amy argue with each other. Nick wanted to leave Amy after he realize how crazy she is but Amy threatened Nick with her other devious plan that she would accuse him with attempt murder. Amy told Nick that it was her backup plan for him and she actually poisoned herself and kept her already poisoned vomit as the proof. All of these shows that Amy positively has an antisocial and borderline disorder. She really wanted to make Nick suffer and doesn't care that she poisoned herself which is a very dangerous thing to do.

	<p>and then it turns out that all those cocktails her husband prepared her ...'</p> <p>Nick: 'Like in the diary.'</p> <p>Amy: 'But I decided <i>attempted</i> murder wasn't good enough for you. It had to be bigger than that. Still, I couldn't get the poisoning idea out of my head. I liked the idea of you working up to the murder. (page 522)</p>						
29	<p>Nick: 'You actually poisoned yourself.'</p> <p>Amy: 'Nick, please, you're shocked? I <i>killed</i> myself.' (page 522)</p>	√					<p>This part is when Nick could not believe that Amy really poisoned herself yet Amy questioning Nick calmly that it wasn't that hard to do since she did bigger crime which is pretended killing herself. This portrayed Amy suffered antisocial disorder.</p>
30	<p>Nick: 'She killed him,' I said. 'She killed Desi because he was basically ... he was annoying her, he was powerplaying her, and she realized she could kill him, and it was her way back to her old life, and she could blame</p>	√					<p>This is when Nick told his lawyer that Amy murdered Desi by pointing out her reason why she killed him. Amy thinks Desi annoyed her and she wanted to back in her old life and saw Desi as an opportunity. This action shows she has an antisocial disorder where she hurt someone and didn't</p>

	everything on him. She <i>murdered</i> him, Tanner, she just told me this. She <i>confessed</i> .' (page 523)						feel guilty like what normal people would feel.
31	Amy: 'I won't divorce you, Nick. I won't. And I swear to you, if you try to leave, I will devote <i>my</i> life to making <i>your</i> life as awful as I can. And you know I can make it awful.'(page 527)	√					This is where Amy threatened Nick again if he leaves her and ensured him to make his life miserable. Amy lack of concern in hurting someone is matched the criteria for a person who has an antisocial disorder.
32	"There was something about Jeff and that race to the shoreline, toward my bundled dress and my money belt. Something about the way Greta keeps a lighting on <i>Ellen Abbott</i> . It makes me nervous. Or am I being paranoid? I sound like Diary Amy: <i>Is my husband going to kill me or am I imagining!?!?</i> " (page 402)					√	Amy described her paranoid feeling toward Jeff and Greta. She kept worrying about the accident with Jeff in the lake and the way Greta alighting on Ellen About. She actually felt like the Diary Amy. She wondered whether she was being paranoid about the situation.

TABLE 2

No.	Dialogue and Narration	Archetypes				Interpretation
		The Self	The Persona	Animus	The Shadow	
1	Amy: I can tell you more about how I did everything, but I'd like you to know me first. Not Diary Amy, who is a work of fiction (and Nick said I wasn't really a writer, and why did I ever listen to him?), but me, Actual Amy. What kind of woman would do such a thing? Let me tell you a story, a <i>true</i> story, so you can begin to understand. (page 297)		√			This part tells that what Amy wrote in her diary was fake. She created stories so that people who read it would believe the fiction character of herself so her plan in framing Nick for her murder would look more convincing. This narration portrayed the persona of Amy because she was pretending to become someone else so people would like her.
2	I've always been better than the Hopes, I was the one who made it. But I've always been jealous too,		√			This is where Amy compared herself with her unborn siblings named Hope. She thought of how hard it was to try to be

	always – seven dead dancing princesses. They get to be perfect without even trying, without even facing one moment of existence, while I am stuck here on earth, and every day I must try, and every day is a chance to be less than perfect. It's an exhausting way to live. I lived that way until I was thirty-one. (page 299)					perfect all the time since she was little. We can see that Amy forced herself to be perfect throughout her life which is impossible for someone to make no mistake. Therefore, we can see the persona of Amy in this narration.
3	Nick <i>loved</i> me. A six-o kind of love: He <i>loooooooved</i> me. But he didn't love me, me. Nick loved a girl who doesn't exist. I was pretending, the way I often did, pretending to have a personality. I can't help it, it's what I've always done: The way some women change fashion regularly, I change personalities. What persona feels good, what's coveted, what's <i>au courant</i> ? (page 299)		✓			In this narration we can see Amy always change her personality which is not normal. She always pretended to be someone she's not including her relationship with Nick. She stated that Nick didn't love her for who she truly is. The persona is, again, obvious in this narration.
4	That night at the Brooklyn party, I was playing the girl who was in style, the girl a man like Nick wants: the Cool Girl. (page 299)		✓			This part is when Amy reminisce the first time she met Nick. Amy directly assumed that Nick wanted a cool girl so she became a cool girl so Nick would like her. The persona of how she pretended to be a cool girl is stated clearly within this narration.
5	Amy: I drank a Coke and didn't worry about how to recycle the can or about the acid puddling in my belly, acid so powerful it could strip clean a penny. We went to a dumb	✓				In this particular event when Amy told us about her life as a cool girl implicitly tell us what she really is. She didn't like to do one of those things but she did it anyways to become a cool girl but no matter how hard

	movie and I didn't worry about the offensive sexism or the lack of minorities in meaningful roles. I didn't even worry whether the movie made sense. I didn't worry about anything that came next. Nothing had consequence, I was living in the moment, and I could feel myself getting shallower and dumber. (page 302)					she pretend to be a cool girl, her real self would struggle that's why she felt shallow and dumb for doing it. This narration depict the self archetypes when the real you could never be fool.
6	I was probably happier for those few years – pretending to be someone else – than I ever have been before or after. I can't decide what that means. But then it had to stop, because it wasn't real, it wasn't me. (page 302)	√				Despite of pretending to become someone else, Amy told us that she felt happy than she's ever been. But as time went by, she can't decide what it meant to pretend to e someone else so she finally had to stop. The self inside of her keep fighting back the harder she pretended to be someone she's not.
7	Amy: I tried so hard to be easy. But it was unsustainable. It turned out he couldn't sustain his side either: the witty banter, the clever games, the romance, and the wooing. It all started collapsing on itself. (page 303)	√				This is where Amy finally revealed her true self to Nick. It turned out that she can no longer be easy and Nick was also can't sustain himself either so their marriage started to collapsed on itself. From this narration we can see Nick dislike "The Self" of Amy.
8	Amy: I hated Nick for being surprised when I became me. I hated him for not knowing it had to end, for truly believing he had married this creature, this figment of the imagination of a million masturbatory men, semen-fingered	√				In this part, Amy tell us what she really felt about Nick for not accepting for what she really is. She couldn't believe that Nick thought that the cool girl she pretended to be is really exist. "The self" of Amy is depicted clearly in this narration.

	and self-satisfied. (page 303)					
9	Amy: So it had to stop. Committing to Nick, feeling safe with Nick, being happy with Nick, made me realize that there was a Real Amy in there, and she was so much better, more interesting and complicated and challenging, than Cool Amy.	√				In here, we see the continuation of Amy's revelation of her true self. She realize that she can't forever be the girl Nick wanted and her real self is more better, interesting, and challenging than the cool Amy. Again, this narration describe "The Self" of Amy.
10	I had a new persona, not of my choosing. I was Average Dumb Woman Married to Average Shitty Man. He had single-handedly de-amazed Amazing Amy. (page 315)		√			This part is when Amy finally caught Nick cheating on her. She thought herself had acquired another new persona which was An Average Dumb Woman Married to Average Shitty Man. She thought Nick had brig down the image of amazing Amy because she got cheated on her husband just like any other dumb woman.
11	I'm not sure, exactly, how to be Dead Amy. I'm trying to figure out what that means for me, what I become for the next few months. Anyone, I suppose, except people I've already been: Amazing Amy. Preppy '80s Girl. Ultimate- Frisbee Granola and Blushing Ingenue and Witty Hepburnian Sophisticate. Brainy Ironic Girl and Boho Babe (the latest version of Frisbee Granola). Cool Girl and Loved Wife and Unloved Wife and Vengeful Scorned Wife. Diary Amy. (page 319)		√			This part of Amy point of view is where Amy tried to figure out a way to be Dead Amy. She thought about all personalities that she had before. We can see any kinds of personality Amy had in the past through this narration. Throughout her life, Amy had all "The Persona" which considered unusual for normal person because she was pretending to be someone else.

12	I hope you liked Diary Amy. She was meant to be likable. Meant for someone like you to like her. She's <i>easy</i> to like. I've never understood why that's considered a compliment – that just anyone could like you. No matter. I thought the entries turned out nicely, and it wasn't simple. I had to maintain an affable if somewhat naive persona, a woman who loved her husband and could see some of his flaws (otherwise she'd be too much of a sap) but was sincerely devoted to him – all the while leading the reader (in this case, the cops, I am so eager for them to find it) toward the conclusion that Nick was indeed planning to kill me.(page 319)		✓			This is where we know that the diary that Amy wrote was fake. She created her image as someone likeable so people would take pity on her. She explained that she had to maintain a naïve persona, a woman who loved her husband and could see some of his flaws but sincerely devoted to him. She went on and on maintaining this persona then slowly leading the story towards conclusion that Nick was planning to kill her. She should have this persona so her plan would go as she wishes.
13	I did veer from my budget a bit already. I spent about \$500 on items to nice-up my cabin – good sheets, a decent lamp, towels that don't stand up by themselves from years of bleaching. But I try to accept what I'm offered. (page 332)	✓				In this part, we can see implicitly what kind of girl Amy truly is. She had to prepare some things on the run to make herself comfortable like good sheets, a decent lamp and towels. Telling us that she's a neat person and doesn't really like to use inappropriate stuff.
14	There's a man a few cabins away, a taciturn fellow, a hippie dropout of the Grizzly Adams, homemade-granola variety – full beard and turquoise rings and a guitar he plays on his back deck some nights. His		✓			It is where Amy was hiding and met someone new on the run named Jeff. She introduced herself as Lydia this time to hide her real identity. Lydia was the name her mom was supposed to give to her before they settle in just Amy.

	name, he says, is Jeff, just like my name, I say, is Lydia. (page 332)					
15	I know she likes to share because I'm one of her friends on Facebook – my profile name is invented (Madeleine Elster, ha!), my photo is stolen from a popup ad for mortgages (blond, smiling, benefiting from historically low interest rates). Four months ago, Madeleine randomly asked to be Andie's friend, and Andie, like a hapless puppy, accepted, so I know the little girl fairly well, (page 333)		√			In here, Amy was monitoring her plan including the one with Andy. She tell us that she became one of Andy's friend on facebook to know what kind a girl she is. She disguised herself using the name Madeleine Elster and stole someone's photo from popup advertisement. Once again, Amy was pretending to be someone else.
16	One moved in yesterday, a blond girl, very young, with brown eyes and a split lip. She sat on her front porch – the cabin next to mine – smoking a cigarette, and when we caught each other's eye, she sat up straight, proud, her chin jutted out. No apology in her. I thought: <i>I need to be like her. I will make a study of her: She is who I can be for a bit – the abused tough girl hiding out until the storm passes over.</i> (page 350)		√			This part is when Amy describe the new people she met in her hiding time. She observed one girl who just moved in near her place and she thought that she needed to be her. She liked the idea of her and plan to become that girl.
17	'I'm Nancy,' I say. A new name – not Lydia – which isn't smart in these cramped quarters, but it comes out. My brain sometimes goes too fast for my own good. I was thinking of the girl's split lip, her sad, pre-		√			This is when Amy introduced herself to Greta, her neighbor. She made a new name which was Nancy. Amy thought that name would suit her situation at the moment because she took the name from her favorite musical character, Oliver. She described

	owned vibe, and then I was thinking of abuse and prostitution, and then I was thinking of <i>Oliver!</i> , my favorite musical as a child, and the doomed hooker Nancy, who loved her violent man right until he killed her, (page 351)					Nancy who loved her violent man right until he killed her. Exactly the same story she use to frame her husband only her story was a lie.
18	Since I'd moved to Missouri – well, since I'd come up with my plan – I'd been careful to be low maintenance, easy going, cheerful, all those things people want women to be. I waved to neighbors, I ran errands for Mo's friends, I once brought cola to the ever-soiled Stucks Buckley. I visited Nick's dad so that all the nurses could testify to how nice I was, (page 355)		√			Amy reminisce her story when she had come up with her plan. In order to have her plan went smoothly she had to be low maintenance, easy going, cheerful, and all those things people want woman to be. How she had to ran errands for Nick mom's friends and took care of his dad so people could testify how nice she was when she's gone.
19	This would have annoyed Old Amy no end: the haphazardness of it all, the pointlessness. But I'm learning to drift, and I do it quite well. I am overachieving at aimlessness, I am a type-A, alpha-girl lollygagger, the leader of a gang of heartbroken kids, running wild across this lonely strip of amusements, each of us smarting from the betrayals of a loved one. (page 374)	√				This situation tells us that Amy had some difficulties pretending to be someone else when she's hiding because the environment was totally not hers. Nevertheless, she kept trying to mingle by adding what kind of girl she is. She's a type-A, alpha-girl lollygagger, the leader of a gang of heartbroken kids, running wild across this lonely strip of amusements, each of us smarting from the betrayals of a loved one
20	I was going to get a gun and then, on the morning I disappeared, I was going to shoot myself. Nowhere			√		In this narration, we can see Amy extreme plan because she planned on buying a gun and shoot herself but then back out of it

	dangerous: through a calf or a wrist. I would leave behind a bullet with my flesh and blood on it. A struggle occurred! Amy was shot! But then I realized this was a little too macho even for me. (page 375)					because she realized that was a little macho for her. In this, we can see the masculine side of Amy called Animus in archetypes. In her imagination, Amy planned on doing something that woman usually afraid of doing
21	He isn't my type – the fur on the face is too bristly, he does suspicious things with fish – but he is nice looking. Attractive. His eyes are very warm, not like Nick's frozen blues. I wonder if 'I' might like sleeping with him, (page 377)			√		In this part, Amy imagining herself with Jeff, her neighbor. In real life, women are usually forbidden to make a first move to the man. In her unconscious mind, Amy couldn't resist the masculine side of her which every woman has in her clearly depicted in this narration.
22	Amy Elliott Dunne wouldn't leave her cabin for fifty bucks, but Lydia and/or Nancy needs work. I have to say yes. (page 381)		√			In here, we can see Amy has to sacrifice herself in becoming other person by doing something Amy Elliot Dunne would never do. Her new persona is forcing her so she would survive in her new environment.
23	Hillary: 'I feel like Amy wanted people to believe she really was perfect. And as we got to be friends, I got to know her. And she wasn't perfect. You know? She was brilliant and charming and all that, but she was also controlling and OCD and a drama queen and a bit of a liar, which was fine by me. It just wasn't fine by her. She got rid of me because I knew she wasn't perfect. (page 390)				√	This is where Hillary and Nick had the conversation about Amy. Hillary told Nick how Amy was in high school. Hillary told Nick that Amy was always trying to be perfect in front of people when she wasn't. Hillary said that Amy was controlling and OCD also a drama queen and a liar which Amy refused to believe that's why Amy got rid of Hillary because she knew that Amy wasn't perfect. "The Shadow" side of her is seen through this narration because Amy has dark sides she refused to believe.
24	There was something about Jeff and that race to the shoreline, toward my				√	This part of the story is when Amy started being scared that Jeff and Greta had

	bundled dress and my money belt. Something about the way Greta keeps alighting on <i>Ellen Abbott</i> . It makes me nervous. Or am I being paranoid? I sound like Diary Amy: <i>Is my husband going to kill me or am I imagining!?!?</i> (page 402)					recognized her. She felt like nervous and see the similarity between her and the diary Amy who always felt like someone was watching her. Her unconscious mind already sense there was something wrong with Jeff and Greta but she refused to believe and thought that she was only being paranoid.
25	In a movie, one of Nick's movies, I would upthrust my palm into Greta's nose, drop her to the floor bloody and unconscious, then roundhouse Jeff. But the truth is, I don't know how to fight, and there are two of them, and it doesn't seem worth it. I will run at them, and they will grab me by the wrists while I pat and fuss at them like a child, or they will get really angry and beat the crap out of me. I've never been hit. I'm scared of getting hurt by someone else. (page 411)			√		This is where Amy is being robbed by Jeff and Greta. Jeff and Greta store all of her money by trapping her so she couldn't run. At that moment, Amy thought of fighting them back just like in one of Nick's movie but she's scared they would hurt her. The thought of her fighting back is her masculine side when the fighting is usually done by man. Her animus side appeared where she's in dangerous position.
26	Desi gives me a nudge and widens his eyes in a question: Did I know about the affair? Was I okay? My face is a mask of fury – <i>poor little lamb, my ass</i> – but I can pretend it is because of this betrayal. I nod, smile weakly. I am okay. (page 442)		√			When Amy had nowhere to go, she had no choice but to ask help from her ex-boyfriend, Desi. In order to Desi believe in her, she pretended as the pathetic girl who run from her husband and act all nice and weak.
27	I feel a rush of hate toward him, that he's still trying to wriggle out of our					After Amy got back to Nick, she forced him not to leave her. She threatened him and

	marriage even though I've told him – three times now – that he can't. He still thinks he has power. (page 528)			√		would do anything to make him suffer if he left her. She told him that she's the one who has the power in this situation. In this narration, Amy was trying to emasculate Nick.
28	Nick still pretends with me. We pretend together that we are happy and carefree and in love. (page 548)		√			We can clearly see Amy back to have other persona and pretend to be happy and carefree to build her marriage back with Nick.