

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

Personality Integration of Dissociative Identity Disorder Client was found in *Identical* novel written by Ellen Hopkins. It was reflected through the main character, Kaeleigh and her alter, Raeanne. DID is depicted by classifying the causes and the symptoms that Kaeleigh experienced from her childhood through her teenage years. The causes involved Ray's continuous sexual abuse and Kay's neglect as a mother. While the symptoms involved switching, amnesia, anxiety, lost time, hallucinations, self-harm and suicide.

The id, ego, and superego of Kaeleigh and Raeanne were also reflected in the novel. The id of Kaeleigh was mostly reflected by the thanatos, while Raeanne's id was mostly reflected by the eros. Both egos were reflected by rationality and calm consideration. While their superegos were reflected by moral values. Furthermore, there are times where one of the psyches isn't working properly which resulted in contestation. Most of the contestation happened between their id and ego. In Kaeleigh's case, her ego does not working properly in dealing with her id, instead of making decision, her ego closed off and letting her id in the form thanatos took control. Therefore, Kaeleigh's id produced a lot of anxiety in return which resulted the employment of defense mechanism to reduce the tension. While in Raeanne's case, her id is way more dominant than the other two psyches. The ego failed to control her id desire as she's always wanted her id desire to be pleased at all times.

The personality integration is reflected in the end of the book as Kaeleigh survives and getting treatment for her Dissociative Identity Disorder. Through therapy, Kaeleigh revealed almost everything that had happened in the past. In return, she slowly accepts her condition and remembers her past. Although not fully integrated, Raeanne never came back as Kaeleigh never switches anymore. Kaeleigh vow, the sexual abuse stops with her, and swears, it will never happen to her children.

4.1.1 Exposition

This novel uses alternating first person point of view between Kaeleigh and Raeanne as the main characters of the story. The story started by introducing several characters that will be intertwined with Kaeleigh and Raeanne's life. In the exposition, there are two events that show the causes for Kaeleigh to develop Dissociative Identity Disorder. The first event revolves around their abusive father, Ray. Both Kaeleigh and Raeanne alternately talked about how their father has been abusing Kaeleigh since she was little until now. One of the reasons for his sexual abuse was revealed in the beginning of the story where Raeanne talked about how their father always sexually abused Kaeleigh since the day their mother left the house for campaigning in order to get the sit in the congress. The second event revolves around the twins mother, Kay, who was revealed to have become paralyzed and unable to love after certain accident happen which caused by Ray. Not only that, she is also have been neglecting the family to run for the congress.

Overall, in the exposition can be concluded that there are two events which indicate Kaeleigh's dissociative identity disorder. The events which show the

causes for Kaeleigh to develop DID are explained alternately by Kaeleigh and Raeanne.

4.1.2 Rising Action

In rising actions, there are three main events that illustrate how dissociative identity disorder is reflected in this novel. The switching between Kaeleigh and Raeanne is more visible as the abuses continue every time Ray misses his wife. Therefore, Raeanne has become more apparent in taking control the body. She became more reckless by seeking for more and more sex. These sex desires were reflected in the novel with three different characters, Mick, TY, and Mr. Lawler. Whenever Raeanne wants to get high, she would call Mick to indulged herself in weed and have sex in his car after that. When Mick is not around, Raeanne would call TY and have bondage sex with him. Raeanne's sexual desire once again reflected towards Mr. Lawler, her history teacher. Every time she's near him, her imagination runs wild.

On the other hand, Kaeleigh starts to date Ian where she develops more anxiety as he reminds her of her father a lot. Kaeleigh's desire towards Ian is repressed several times to avoid having too much anxiety. Even though Kaeleigh started to gain comfort from Ian, the sexual abused from her father hasn't stop, in fact it has become a habit for him. Every night her father, Ray, would come to her room to gratify his sexual desires on her. Therefore, Kaeleigh started to binges to control over something and she also start to cuts to relieve her emotional pain.

Both Kaeleigh and Raeanne started to wonder why their father has been sexually abusing Kaeleigh. While Kaeleigh closes off at the thought and does not

bother to find out as it is too much to handle for her so her ego decided to repress that desire, Raeanne on the other hand went to look for the answer by looking for her grandfather. It was revealed that the other reason for his sexual abuse was because he also has been sexually abused by his neighbor when he was ten years old. This answers Raeanne curiosity as she becomes more understand with what has been going on with her father's life and why he has been sexually abusing Kaeleigh all this time.

All in all, there are three main events that contributed in illustrating how dissociative identity disorder is depicted in the novel. These events will show difference state mind of Kaeleigh and Raeanne in dealing with the desire.

4.1.3 Climax

In climax, after Raeanne found out about her father being sexually abused by his neighbor when he was young, she went to seek TY to gratify her sexual desire as she was too stressed out to go home after finding out about her father. When Raeanne was about to have sex with TY, Ian showed up and confront Raeanne by saying that the girl in front of him is Kaeleigh. Shocked by his confrontation, Raeanne tried to explain that she is not Kaeleigh but Raeanne. However the switch suddenly happened back and forth in a second. One second it was Raeanne, one second it was Kaeleigh. Finally, Ian told her that Raeanne has been dead for years and that the girl in front of him is indeed Kaeleigh. Kaeleigh finally realized that it was indeed her and that Raeanne was dead in a car accident a long time ago. Kaeleigh then passed out and woke up in the hospital.

4.1.4 Falling Action

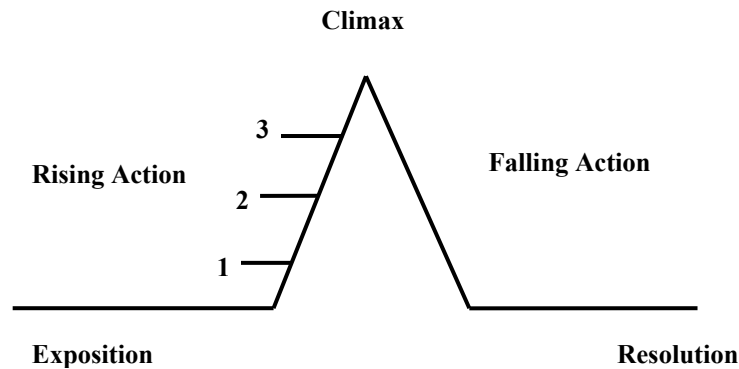
In falling action, Kaeleigh woke up in the hospital and met a psychiatrist named Clara. Kaeleigh becomes more aware of her disease, she started to remember her past trauma of being sexually abused by her father. She also started to recall the lost time she experienced when Raeanne was the one controlling the body. Furthermore, since being brought to the hospital, Raeanne hasn't taken control of the body, instead she appears in Kaeleigh's hallucinations as she's always talking to herself when being left alone in the hospital ward. Thus Raeanne hasn't completely disappeared from her life but as she receives treatment her condition is getting better. She becomes stronger and braver in dealing with trauma that involves her father.

Kaeleigh's grandmother showed up in the hospital and confesses that she saw Kaeleigh being sexually touched by Ray so she came back to protect her from her father. Kaeleigh stands up to her father which makes him get sent to rehab. While her mother closes off from Kaeleigh as she blames her for not telling anyone about the abuses. At first, Kaeleigh can't stand at the sight of her mother but after she realized how she felt the day Raeanne died, she forgave her. On the other hand, Ian completely supports Kaeleigh in every way.

4.1.5 Resolution

In the end, Kaeleigh decided to move in with her grandmother and Raeanne hasn't come back for six months since Kaeleigh has been receiving treatment and discharged from the hospital. Raeanne's personality is integrated to Kaeleigh as she shares Raeanne's personality traits. Although not fully integrated,

Kaeleigh vow to stop the abuse, while Raeanne vow to always be there for Kaeleigh. Therefore, Raeanne remains the strongest part of Kaeleigh's personality.



4.2 Discussion

In this subchapter, the causes and the symptoms of Dissociative Identity Disorder will be discussed through Kaeleigh and Raeanne. Kaeleigh, who happens to develop Dissociative Identity Disorder, had created a new identity, Raeanne, her late twin sister, because her father has been sexually abusing her since she was nine years old. Since then, Kaeleigh had unconsciously created Raeanne as a defense mechanism to protect herself. Furthermore, the two main characters' id, ego, and superego and how personality in a DID client integrated into one whole identity will also be discussed in the latter part of the discussion. Even though Raeanne is created by Kaeleigh as a part of Kaeleigh's repressed id, Raeanne demand herself as a different identity. As stated by Ringrose, the alters of a client with DID view themselves as separate people and may not understand or care that they share the same body (Ringrose, 2012, p. 7).

Moreover, Kaeleigh and Raeanne's personalities are the opposite of each other because this is the result of Kaeleigh's defense mechanism called projection. As stated by Freud, projection is almost the complete opposite of turning against the self. It involves the tendency to see individual own unacceptable desires in other people (Freud in C. Boeree, p. 9). In this case, Kaeleigh had impulses that can't be accepted by her ego because of her trauma that can make her anxious, therefore her ego represses those unacceptable desires and projected them into another identity, Raeanne. Hence why, Kaeleigh has more desires to die and other self-destructive traits. While Raeanne has more desires to live, as she often seeks pleasures through sex and other life producing drives.

4.2.1 Causes of Dissociative Identity Disorder

There are two main causes for a person to develop Dissociative Identity Disorder. One of the most prominent causes of DID is abuse. As stated by Ringrose (2012), different kinds of abuse such as torture, neglect, physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, or even repeatedly witnessing domestic abuse in their home are said to be common abuses that happened to DID clients (Ringrose, 2012, p. 12). Sexual abuse is reflected in *Identical* novel since it is the main cause for the main character, Kaeleigh, to develop DID.

Kaeleigh was sexually abused by her father when she was nine and the abuses continue until she is in her teenage years. Since then, she has been living in fear of being sexually abuse by her father. *He'd never hurt me before. Only touched me lovingly. Like any Daddy* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 104). However, at first Kaeleigh does not consider the abuses as something severe because her father has

always told her that it was normal and that it is a way of him showing his love. As stated by Anti-sexual violence organization (RAINN), the perpetrators of abuse might tell that the activity is normal or that they enjoyed it (RAINN, 2016). In other words, since children normally wouldn't understand yet about those things, the perpetrators see it as a way to deceive them.

I want you to see something, something that proves how much I love you. This is only for you, Kaeleigh girl. He lifted her gently, sat her down on the bed beside him. Then he opened the snaps on the fly of his flannel pajamas. It stood up, stiff as a stalagmite. See how much Daddy loves you? Show me you love me, too. Touch it. He closed her hand around it (Hopkins, 2008, p. 151).

Told from the standpoint of Raeanne through a flashback, the event above shows how Kaeleigh's father, Ray has mistaken his love towards Kaeleigh by doing sexual activity to her. The reason for his action is because Kaeleigh's mother, Kay has become frigid and unable to love. Therefore he displaces his confused love on Kaeleigh, who reminds him so much of his wife as both share the same personality, as stated by Raeanne, *I think she is the egg, so much like our mother. It makes me want to scream. Cold. Controlled* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 1). Thus, whenever he needed to pleasure his sexual desire he would go to Kaeleigh to gratify his sexual desire as a displacement of his wife.

Not only that, in the latter part of the book, it was revealed that Ray was also the victim of his parents neglection which resulted him being sexually abused by his neighbor when he was a child. *I found your father, on a swing with a young girl, about his age. They were naked, playing with each other. Miranda was directing them, and her boyfriend was taking pictures. His photographs appeared in magazines, for the pleasure of pedophiles* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 507). It is

common that some of the perpetrators of sexual abuse were also victims of abuse or neglect as children (RAINN, 2016). Thus, as the victim of sexual abuse and the neglect of his parents, Ray had become the perpetrators himself by continuously sexually abusing Kaeleigh.

Kaeleigh couldn't tell anyone about the abuse because her father has told her not to tell anyone about it especially her mother. Often the perpetrators will use their position of power over the victim to coerce or intimidate the child so that the victim won't tell anyone about the abuses (RAINN, 2016). This is one of the tactics by the perpetrators to manipulate the victims to stay quiet about the sexual abuse.

So very good! But it's our secret, okay? Because if anyone knew how much you love me, they'd be jealous. Now Kaeleigh was really confused. "Can I tell Mama our secret?" No! Especially not Mama. She'd get mad because she doesn't love me like you. She might even go away. You don't want that, do you? (Hopkins, 2008, p. 153).

By intimidating Kaeleigh, Ray shows his power as a father, the highest hierarchy in the family in controlling Kaeleigh from telling anyone about the sexual abuse especially to Kay. This cause everyone in the book to not know about Kaeleigh's condition of being sexually abused and having DID. However, near the end of the book, Kaeleigh's grandmother confesses about witnessing Ray's unusual act towards Kaeleigh. Told from Kaeleigh's grandmother standpoint, *Your father was washing you. Only the way he was washing you was all wrong. He was touching you in a sexual way, Kaeleigh* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 555). Kaeleigh's grandmother stayed silence until the end because Ray uses his power as a judge to threaten her not to tell anyone.

The first time Kaeleigh's father had sexually abused her was also the first time Raeanne appeared as Kaeleigh's alter. Since then, Raeanne has been living in the back of Kaeleigh's mind. *A night Kaeleigh can't (or won't) remember. But I do* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 62). Thus is why Raeanne remembers everything that happens to Kaeleigh. Everytime she was abused, Raeanne was always there to witness it. On the other hand, Kaeleigh does not aware of her condition and the existence of Raeanne. As cited by Frances, the identities in a client with DID usually exists without knowing other identities' existence but usually the alters know that other identities other than themselves exist, and they can either cooperate with each other, fighting, or ignoring each other (Frances in Ringrose, 2012, p. 7). *The Worst Part Is She does have something to worry about. So I'll just have to help her out* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 232). In Raeanne's case, she tries her best to cooperate with Kaeleigh by helping her when she is in need for help.

The lack of parents' role especially mother in Kaeleigh's life is also one of the biggest contributions for her to develop Dissociative Identity Disorder. As stated by Ringrose, a poor attachment with parents or parental figures can lead to develop DID (Ringrose, 2012, p. 12). Since the accident caused by Ray which resulting the death of Raeanne, the twins' mother, Kay, had become paralyzed and unable to love. *I'm starved for her company and even more, for her affection. I love her, and that's not irrelevant* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 89). Through several events in the book, Kaeleigh had shown her drought of affection towards her mother. Kay has been neglecting her family since the accident as she blames the death of

Raeanne mostly because of Ray's carelessness in driving. Thus she become cold and frigid around her family especially her husband.

Furthermore, while become paralyzed and frigid is one thing, it was revealed that since the accident, Kay has also been keeping herself busy with work as she is always out campaigning for the sit in the congress, which leads to an even more neglect of her family. However, it was revealed by Kaeleigh that Kay's real motive for running for the congress is actually to run away from her family. Turns out she knew all along about the abuse since Kaeleigh had accidentally told her about it.

I accidentally told once. Didn't mean to make her jealous. I was taking a shower. The soap stung and when I said "Ow," Mom asked what hurt. I told her, "Where Daddy touched me." She looked and her face grew red. But she said, *I don't see a thing* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 530).

Kay refuses to acknowledge Kaeleigh's confession about the abuse because Kay's ego uses defense mechanism called denial, where when a situation is too much to handle, she may refuses to acknowledge it (Freud in Boeree, 2006, p. 7). Thus she pretends to not know about the abuse and instead ran away from it and neglect Kaeleigh because the truth is too much for her to handle.

Another event showing Kay's neglect toward Kaeleigh was told from the point of view of Raeanne where she told her mother that she witnessed Kaeleigh being sexually abused by their father. *Oh, I did try to tell Mom once, but she closed up like an oyster around that pearl of truth* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 65). In this case, Kay's denial once again being reflected because she does not want to face the truth and ended up getting mad for telling such nonsense.

At the end of the book, when Kaeleigh's DID was revealed, none of her parents admitted their wrongdoings for what happened to their daughter. Ray still doesn't want to admit that he abuses Kaeleigh. *Daddy checked himself into a pricey rehab, promised to get his head fixed* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 561). However when everyone finds out, instead of being sent to jail, Ray was sent to rehab as he was also the victim of sexual abuse when he was young. *I did confront her. I asked how she could have closed her eyes, pretended nothing was wrong. She turned it back on me. "Why didn't you tell? Why didn't you get help?"* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 557). On the other hand, Kaeleigh's mother, Kay was still in denial of her daughter being sexually abused by her husband. Instead, she blames it all on Kaeleigh for not telling anyone about the abuse.

4.2.2 Symptoms of Dissociative Identity Disorder

There are few symptoms of Dissociative Identity Disorder that can be found in this novel. One of the most obvious symptoms of DID as stated by Ringrose is the presence of two or more distinct identities (Ringrose, 2012, p. 3). In the beginning of the book Kaeleigh and Raeanne appeared as two different identities. They are identical twins with very similar features on their faces. *When I look into a mirror, it is her face I see* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 1). Although they are the same on the outside they have very contradicting personalities.

We are exact opposites, Kaeleigh and me. On the outside we are the same. But not inside. I think she is the egg, so much like our mother, it makes me want to scream. Cold. Controlled. That makes me the sperm, I guess. I take completely after our father. All Daddy, that's me. Codependent. Cowardly (Hopkins, 2008, p. 1).

As the story opens up, it was revealed near the end of the book that Kaeleigh had develop Dissociative Identity Disorder where she creates an alter, Raeanne, as a defense mechanism to deal with her overwhelming stress. Although they share one body, Raeanne view herself as a different identity. *“Ian’s looking for you”. Ah, see, they’re confusing me with Kaeleigh. Sometimes I think that’s funny. Other times, it just annoys the living crap out of me. Guess that’s what comes of sharing a wardrobe, not to mention a face* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 24). Raeanne often get mistaken as Kaeleigh by her classmate. As stated by Ringrose, the alters view themselves as separate people and may not understand or care that they share the same body (Ringrose, 2012, p. 7). This also proves that the people around Kaeleigh and Raeanne does not know that Kaeleigh has developed DID as they usually confuses them with each other.

Furthermore, each of the different identities in a client with DID can alternately take control of the host’s body (switching identity) and most of the time the switch is sudden, and can take only seconds (Ringrose, 2012, p. 9). Switching usually occurs when an identity is stressed out and it acts as a trigger in bringing out the alter. Told from Kaeleigh’s standpoint, *I kick off my shoes, slide along the tile and into the kitchen, calming my genie with promises. Twinkies. Ice cream bars. Halloween candy. Screw the trick-or-treaters* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 138). Kaeleigh had just got home from school after having a fight with her only friend and soon-to-be-boyfriend, Ian. Feeling stressed out, she decided to do binge eating. When she had just eaten the ice cream bar, the switch suddenly happened. *Both the Häagen-Dazs bar dripping into my mouth and Grandpa Gardella’s*

phone message (Hopkins, 2008, p. 143). In the next chapter, Raeanne appeared out of nowhere, with an ice cream bar already in her mouth. Therefore, since Kaeleigh and Raeanne share the same body, the ice cream never actually left the girls' mouth. The fight with Ian acts as a trigger in bringing out the switch.

Although being stressed out is one of the trigger in bringing out an alter in DID, the most common trigger occurs when an identity is reminded of past trauma event. In Kaeleigh's case the triggers revolves around Ray. *But he stops me with the force of his eyes. I know what he wants. Sudden nausea rocks me, but just as I think for sure I'll vomit right here* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 164). Kaeleigh's father had dropped her in school, but in the next chapter Raeanne was the one who appeared in school. This proves that after being left alone with her father, Kaeleigh becomes overwhelmed with stress as everything about her father is what makes her develop DID. Therefore she unconsciously switches to Raeanne as she then appeared in school in the next chapter.

There are other certain symptoms that a client with DID develop that does not require a person to switch to another identity. Anxiety is one of them. As stated by Ringrose, anxiety may appear to come out of nowhere especially when the client is reminded of his/her past trauma (Ringrose, 2012, p. 13). It is reflected when Kaeleigh's father, Ray, confronts Kaeleigh about her dress.

Where do you think you're going, dressed like some lunatic street person? Just the tone of Daddy's voice makes my entire body quake. I don't dare turn around, don't dare look into his eyes. In them, I know I'll see the real lunatic (Hopkins, 2008, p.160).

Kaeleigh was caught by Ray for dressing unwillingly to school. Her father doesn't like it and call her a lunatic. Kaeleigh becomes anxious whenever her

father is near. Fear enveloped around her and there is nothing she can do about it. This type of fear as stated by Freud is closely related to realistic anxiety which involves unpleasant, nonspecific feeling involving a possible danger from a specific fearful object (Freud in G. Feist & J. Feist, 2008, p. 34). In this case, Ray is depicted as a fearful object for Kaeleigh as it involves unpleasant feeling whenever she is near him.

Anxiety can also be developed from other object as long as it reminds the client with the past trauma (Freud in G. Feist & J. Feist, 2008, p. 34). There are times when Kaeleigh had developed anxiety when she encounters Ian, the only person she actually cares about. Ian loves her so much and Kaeleigh does too but whenever Kaeleigh's with him, she always feels anxious since everything about him reminds her of her father. *All I could see was a featureless face, with a wide, sour mouth coaxing, "Please baby. I won't hurt you". Fear enveloped me, clasped itself around me. I couldn't shake free, struggled to find breath. Still seeking air, I jerked back.* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 34-35). When Kaeleigh and Ian were making out, she suddenly become anxious and fear wrapped her in second as she is being reminded of her trauma in the past of being sexually abused by her father. This has resulted her to stay away from Ian.

In other event, Kaeleigh develop anxiety from encountering a conversation with a stranger. No matter who and how the situation was if the encountering reminded of her past trauma, client with DID will always feel anxious.

Ah, such a sweet young rose. Who might I be addressing, my lovely little flower? For no discernible reason, my arms sprout goose bumps and my forehead leaks sweat. I start to say "Kaeleigh," but my mouth clamps tight around my

answer, squeezes shut around my name (Hopkins, 2008, p. 113).

Kaeleigh's sudden anxiety appeared because a stranger in her work place had called her "little flower" which apparently has reminded her of the trauma in the past. As the story unfolds, it turns out her father used to call her "little flower" when she was sexually abused. *"That's right. That's right." His voice rocked in rhythm with his body. "Oh yes, my Kaeleigh loves me. My little flower"* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 151). Thus it made her anxious and full of fear when hearing the term. This can be interpreted as a client with more traumatic event in the past will most likely develop anxiety as long as the triggers reminded his/her past trauma even without any intimate touch or the involvement of the perpetrators. The triggers can be as small as calling names, however the impact on the client is the same as to the day they were abuse in the past.

Amnesia or a memory lose is also one of the most common symptoms in DID. Client with DID will most likely forgets trauma events that happened in the past (Ringrose, 2008, p. 13). It is reflected from Raeanne standpoint when she remembers Kaeleigh's first night of being sexually abused by her father, Ray.

It's Bone-Chilling Here In this memory. Nothing can thaw me. Not quilt. Not whiskey. Not even opiate. I'm frozen solidly in place, just like I was that night, the first time Daddy came. A night Kaeleigh can't (or won't) remember. But I do (Hopkins, 2008, p. 62).

Kaeleigh does not remember the first time her father had sexually abused her which in DID case is called memory lose or amnesia. The trauma causes Kaeleigh to lose her memory of that particular event, in order to avoid having an overwhelming stress.

The next symptom that is likely to appear in a DID client is lost time. The host may experience lost time when the alter take over the body for a while, resulting the host to not know what is going on when an alter is out (Ringrose, 2008, p. 13). Kaeleigh experiences lost time where she feels confuse about the state she is in after Raeanna had taken over the body.

Today I think I'll walk, inhaling the clean of barely dawn. Showered, made-up, and blow-dried, my body is almost as scrubbed as the daybreak. So why do I feel dirty? (Hopkins, 2008, p. 111).

Before Kaeleigh took control of the body, Raeanne was out and she had sex with TY. Because they share one body, when Kaeleigh took over, she can feel the aftereffect of sex that Raeanne had with TY even though Kaeleigh doesn't have any memory of it. As stated by Ringrose, the host may not know what is going on when the alter took over the body.

A client with DID has a tendency towards death by doing self-harming and other types of suicide attempts as it is usually to change an emotional pain onto a physical one because it feels more controllable (Ringrose, 2008, p. 13). Kaeleigh's tendency towards self-harming and suicide attempts is reflected when she has desires to cut herself

I've shaved my legs for years, know to be careful, yet suddenly I don't give a fuck and push hard. The consequences are immediate. Blood streams from the long, wide slice I've opened. It vanishes down the drain, and I can't help but smile. Yeah it stings but at least I feel something (Hopkins, 2008, p. 157).

Kaeleigh decided to cut herself after feeling disgusted over her body as she was just sexually abused by her father. Kaeleigh felt that she's like her father's

puppet, always being controlled and couldn't do anything about it. Therefore, in order to get her control back over her body she decided to do self-harm.

4.2.3 Kaeleigh's Mind Contestation

Kaeleigh Gardella, a daughter of a very successful parent, had been living in fear for the past sixteen years. The accident that her father caused had resulted the death of her twin sister and made her mother unable to love anymore. A year after the accident, she was sexually abused by her father and the abuse continued until she is in her teens, causing Kaeleigh to suffer from Dissociative Identity Disorder where she develops an alter, Raeanne, as a defense mechanism to escape from the overwhelming stress. The analysis below is to prove how Kaeleigh's mind works before she dissociates herself into Raeanne.

4.2.3.1 Id

The basic aim of id is to seek pleasure. It consists of the basic needs of human nature such as hunger, thirst, and sexual impulses (Freud, 2003, p. 104). *It's screaming to be fed. Begging to be satisfied* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 137). Kaeleigh's id was reflected from her body's need, the need to fulfill her hunger. However as the story unfold, the feeling of hunger from Kealeigh's id was actually reflected as a form of *thanatos* or the death drives. The death drive, as stated by Freud is the drive towards death, self-destruction and the return to inorganic (Freud, 2003, p. 112). Kaeleigh has a strong desire to do binge eating whenever she is stressed out. She does it because it is the only thing she can control when her father is not around.

And So, Right Now I will control one of the few things I can. Gaining curves. Funny thing is, I still haven't graduated to double digits, despite semiregular binges amounting to amazing quantities of food (Hopkins, 2008, p. 137).

Binge eating is included as one of the traits of self-destruction as it can put people in danger. According to Eating Disorder Coalition, at least one person dies in every 62 minutes as a direct result from eating disorders (EDC, 2014). Therefore, Kaeleigh's id is reflected in the form of thanatos as she has desire to die by doing binge eating.

Freud developed two types of drives: sexual drive or *eros* and destruction drive or *thanatos*. He described sexual drive as love whereas destruction drive as hate (Freud, 2003, 114). Kaeleigh's destruction drive is reflected towards her father when she was thinking about him. *Do this, don't do that. I seriously despise the man, would do just about anything not to obey him, at least if I thought I could get away with it or even that the sure consequences would sufferable* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 219). Kaeleigh have showing so much hate towards her father throughout the book because of what he has done and what he is capable of doing. Thus, her id is reflected in the form of destruction by showing so much hatred towards her father.

In another event, Kaeleigh's id appears in the form of destruction drive, particularly humiliation. The destruction drives can appear in many forms such as gossip, sarcasm, humiliation, humor and the enjoyment of other people's feeling (Freud in G. Feist & J. Feist, 2008, p. 33). Kaeleigh's id appears in the form of humiliation when she humiliates her enemy in school, Madison, in front of everyone.

Anything that lumpy must have come from Wal-Mart. Wait, wait. Not even Wal-Mart. More like Salvation Army.” *Wha...? Hmph! You shut the fuck up, bitch!* Madison storms off, intensely pissed. A chorus of howls follows her (Hopkins, 2008, p. 68).

After being humiliated by Kaeleigh, Madison curses and storms off while being pissed. This indicates that Kaeleigh have succeeded in humiliating Madison by calling her for having cheap taste in clothing. The humiliation towards Madison takes the form of destruction drive.

Kaeleigh’s id once again appears in the form of *thanatos*, this time when she made sarcastic comment about being killed. *Oh, wonderful. I can just see the news: Judge’s daughter killed in accident with not-ugly half-blind friend at the wheel* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 251). Kaeleigh ironically stated about being killed as a headline after Brittany confesses she should have worn her glasses while driving. Kaeleigh’s comment shows her sarcasm as she was indeed almost got killed in an accident in the past.

In the novel, most of Kaeleigh’s id was reflected in the form of *thanatos* or the death drive. Kaeleigh bluntly stated that she would find a way to die to relief her pain of being lonely. *I eat when I’m sad. I eat when I’m lonely. I eat when I hurt so much inside, it’s either eat or find an easy way to die* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 90). Kaeleigh’s urge to die emerge after her mother, Kay, have win a seat in the congress. She is emotionally hurt knowing that her mother won’t be around for a while. Therefore, she thought that if she is dead she will not feel the pain anymore. Furthermore, there are several events where Kaeleigh have openly stated that she wants to die. *Because to tell the truth, most of the time dying seems pretty much like my only means of escape* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 243). This time, the

urge to die emerge after she is thinking of her father sexually abusing her every time he gets mad at someone. Therefore, her thoughts of dying were affected by the death drive of her id.

Although Kaeleigh's id desire appeared mostly in the form *thanatos* or destructive drive, there are times where her id is also seeking for sex pleasure. Kaeleigh's sexual desire is reflected towards Ian. *I know we're kissing. Really, truly kissing, like it's from the heart and we really mean it and there's no one else, never will be. Finally I have to come up for air. "I love you."* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 255). Kaeleigh's repressed id did not seem to make her sexual desire towards Ian disappear. Love as the representation of sexual drive is reflected when Kaeleigh is being comforted by Ian. Kaeleigh finally found the courage to kiss Ian and confesses to him.

Kaeleigh's id then appeared again in the form of *eros* by seeking for sexual pleasure. *My hand floats across my curvelessness, moves lower, to the need. Who (or what?) can I make believe is loving me? Am I Sick? My skin is hot. Fevered. Demanding to be soothed. Touched. Satisfied* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 155). When Kaeleigh wakes up, she suddenly feel the need to fulfill her sexual desire. What happen was in the previous chapter Raeanne has had sex with TY at night. In the morning she switches back to Kaeleigh. Unknowingly, Kaeleigh woke up somewhat still feeling aroused from the aftereffect of Raeanne's sex. Even though Kaeleigh does not know anything, since they shared one body, she can still feel anything that had happened to the body. In the end, she satisfies her sexual desire by masturbating.

There are times when contestation between Kaeleigh's id, ego, and superego happened. Kaeleigh's id had to put up with her ego and superego in order to gratify its desire. The contestation between her id and her ego is reflected through Ian.

...as I climb from the bike, a strange desire grips me. I can do this. Want to do this. I steel myself against the specters always haunting me, gather all my inner strength, softly kiss the promise of his lips (Hopkins, 2008, p. 36).

Kaeleigh has desire to kiss Ian but as her past trauma keeps haunting her, she keeps contemplating whether to kiss him or not since her ego interpret the situation as a harmful one. As stated by Freud, the ego pays attention to the real world and assesses the most harmless opportunity in dealing with the id's urges (Freud, 2003, p. 105). However at the end, Kaeleigh's desire to kiss Ian pushes its way to her consciousness and they ended up kissing each other. Therefore Kaeleigh's id of sexual drive represented in the form of love towards Ian is stronger than her ego.

Even though Kaeleigh's ids were mostly reflected in the form of thanatos, her sexual desire also appeared once in a while towards Ian. These impulses were triggered by several factors including her body needs for food, her love for Ian, her hatred towards Ray, and her desire to die by doing binge eating and self-harming. Therefore, Kaeleigh's destructive behaviors were influenced by her id demands.

4.2.3.2 Ego

The ego comprises of the part of the personality that deals with reality as it connects to the real world. It has an executive part in the decision making

process of a personality since its main function is to control the pathways to activity (Freud, 2003, p. 103). It is reflected in the book when Kaeleigh was asked to answer whether she loves Ian or not.

“No! It’s not you. Oh Ian, you’re the absolute best. If I could love anyone, it would be you. I want...” The rest, the “to love you” stuck like a giant wad of gum in my throat (Hopkins, 2008, p. 34).

Kaeleigh’s decision not to answer was to avoid any situation that can harm both Kaeleigh and Ian. Since Kaeleigh realize that if she said it, Ian would find out about her dark secret and she thought he deserves someone better. As stated by Freud, the ego pays attention to the real world and assesses the most harmless opportunity in dealing with id’s urges (Freud, 2003, p. 105). There is a contestation between Kaeleigh’s id and ego in making the decision. Her id wanted to love Ian but to avoid any harmful situation, her ego decided to repress her id desire. Thus, Kaeleigh’s decision not to tell Ian is influenced by her ego.

The ego has an executive part in the decision making process of a personality (Freud, 2003, p. 105). Another contestation between Kaeleigh’s ego and her id emerge when Kaeleigh encounter her mother, Kay. In this case, Kaeleigh has to make a decision while choosing the most harmless opportunity in dealing with her id’s urges.

Anger flares. I want to shout, “Like you suddenly care?” Want to cry, “Save me!” Something acidic rises in my throat. If I break down, say those things and more, then what? But she has already closed herself again, snapped shut like a heavy door. “No,” I say simply (Hopkins, 2008, p. 96-97).

Kaeleigh has desire to break down and scold her mother for being uncaring and selfish mother, but Kaeleigh thinks rational and these desires were

pushed back by her ego to avoid any situation that can harm both Kaeleigh and her mother. Thus, Kaeleigh's decision to back down is influenced by her rationality of her ego.

The contestation between Kaeleigh's id and ego continues when Kaeleigh wants to talk about her family to someone, to share her sorrow. *I want to talk, but I'm not really sure what I can talk about. Daddy? Not ever. Mom? Definitely not now. The campaign is much too close to call. Nope* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 117). As stated by Freud, the ego watches the aftereffect of one's behavior in dealing with id's urges (Freud, 2003, p. 105). Kaeleigh's decision not to talk is influenced by her ego as it can harm her mother's reputation of being a congress.

Although switching is already a big part in Kaeleigh's defense mechanism, her ego also uses other defense mechanism that does not require her to switch in order to protect herself from anxiety. As stated by Freud, to protect itself from anxiety, ego uses defense mechanisms to relieve the pressure from the id's urges (Freud in G.Feist & J.Feist, 2008, p. 16). One of Kaeleigh's defense mechanism was reflected when she was faced with the truth of her past traumatic event. Her ego used denial to avoid forming anxiety. *Raeanne? How I miss her, miss how close we once were? Miss the sisters we used to be, before... Nope. Can't crack open that particular history book* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 177). Denial involves blocking external events from awareness, if a situation is too much to handle, the person just refuses to experience it (Freud in Boeree, 2006, p. 7). Kaeleigh is aware that Raeanne hasn't been around for a while. Thus she is longing for her presents.

What did he say about an accident? Yes, yes, there was an accident. Daddy was driving and they took... Mom and Raeanne away. Not me. Didn't take me away. Raeanne. My sister. My identical twin ... Mom came back. Raeanne didn't (Hopkins, 2008, p. 519-520).

However, it is not until the end of the book that Kaeleigh finally realized of Raeanne's nonexistence. Kaeleigh's ego had unconsciously uses denial to protect herself from being reminded of the day they were in a car accident as it is too much to handle for Kaeleigh and can produce a lot of anxiety.

Being in the middle of id and superego causes ego to form a reaction called anxiety. Under the pressure of anxiety, the ego is sometimes forced to relieve the pressure by employing defense mechanisms (Freud in G.Feist & J.Feist, 2008, p. 29). Kaeleigh often uses her defense mechanism to relieve her anxiety. One of Kaeleigh's defense mechanism is the use of projection. Projection happens when internal drives provokes too much anxiety, the ego may reduce the anxiety by delivering unacceptable drives to another person (Freud in G.Feist & J.Feist, 2008, p. 37). In this case, Kaeleigh's unacceptable drives were projected to Raeanne resulting her to have contradict personality from Kaeleigh. Therefore, Raeanne is the result of Kaeleigh's projection towards her unacceptale impulses.

Kaeleigh's and Raeanne's differences in personality is reflected from their opinion towards their mother. *I'm starved for her company and even more, for her affection. I love her, and that's not irrelevant* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 89). Kaeleigh is always longing for her mother's affection, she loves her, and doesn't want her to leave anymore. On the other hand, Raeanne showed a different reaction towards her mother. She hates her and can't wait to get away from her. *What better way to spend Friday night? Especially after too many hours stuck listening to Mom's*

political bullshit. Aaagh! Save me. I, for one, can't wait until she leaves again (Hopkins, 2008, p. 99). While Kaeleigh is always seeking for her mother's love, Raeanne can't wait for her mother to leave again. Raeanne's different reaction towards her mother is the result of Kaeleigh's projection as she has the tendency to see individual own unacceptable desires in Raeanne.

Kaeleigh's egos were reflected in its strongest condition. There were times when she proved her ego was stronger than her id as it able to repress her unwanted impulses. Her ego used denial and projection as a defense mechanism to protect itself.

4.2.3.3 Superego

Superego controls all the social, cultural, and moral norm. It can persuades the ego to fulfill the id's urges by considering moral values based on rules about what is good or bad (Freud, 2003, p. 111). As stated by Freud, superego is acquired in childhood, as it is a new set of needs of social rather than biological origins (Freud in Boeree, 2006, p. 6). Therefore, superego represents the society.

Since Kaeleigh lacked the parents' role model in her life, her superego is not fully developed. This can be seen from Kaeleigh's view towards God. *Maybe life is random. No fate. No God. Just time. The concept of God escapes me... We don't go to church. God was pretty creepy, all in all* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 186). Thus, her superego cannot work properly in several circumstances she has to encounter. However, throughout the book, there is one character that help shaped up Kaeleigh's superego, one of them is Greta. Kaeleigh's superego was influenced

by Greta when she was thinking about how individual must separate themselves from evil.

“Never accept evil as something you must walk with, something you deserve. Somehow. Do you understand what I mean?” I nod, because I do understand. I’m just not sure how to go about divorcing myself from the evil I’ve already accepted (Hopkins, 2008, p. 52).

Through the influence of Greta, Kaeleigh can differentiate what's good and evil. However her ego failed to separate it as she has been living with the devil (her father) and puts up with everything he does. She knows what he has been doing is wrong as it does not fit into the ethical or moral values in the community we live in, yet she cannot run away from it (Freud, 2003, p. 111).

Kaeleigh’s superego is reflected again through her internal conversation with herself about the urge to masturbate. Kaeleigh has a really strong desire to masturbate since her libido is aroused. Her ego decided to fulfill her desire despite the prohibition from superego, at the end Kaeleigh felt guilty.

This thing I crave (no, can’t) is new. Forbidden. (No. Don’t.) What’s wrong with me? I can’t believe I want this. Why me? Why now? Why at all? My hand floats across my curvelessness, moves lower, to the need. Have I gone crazy? I have never, ever done such a thing. Never unlocked this private room inside of me. Never ever wanted to take a look inside. What is wrong with me? I don’t want this. Oh God. It can’t feel good. Totally humiliated (Hopkins, 2008, p. 155)

As stated by Freud, guilt emerged from the conflict between ego and superego (Freud, 2003, p. 112). The guilt was the reflection of Kaeleigh’s ego failure to behave based on her morality. Kaeleigh felt guilty after she masturbate because she interpret the situation an ethically and morally inappropriate.

4.2.4 Raeanne's Mind Contestation

Raeanne Gardella, the twin sister of Kaeleigh, whom died in an accident caused by her father has been living in the back of Kaeleigh's mind all these years and protected her sister from all kinds of trouble and the overwhelming stress. Even though Raeanne is an alter that Kaeleigh created, she has her own personality and behaviour that differ from Kaeleigh. She also has her own way of dealing with problems.

Having repressed all of the impulses for so long, Kaeleigh had unconsciously decided to gratify her id using her creation of her other identity, Raeanne. Raeanne appears as someone who loves having sex, drinks alcohol and get wasted in drugs. In relation to that, Raeanne is the result of Kaeleigh's defense mechanism, projection, towards her unacceptable desires. Thus, Raeanne's personality is the opposite of Kaeleigh's. The analysis below is to show how Raeanne's mind works.

4.2.4.1 Id

Since the basic aim of id is to seek pleasure, Raeanne's id appeared as her basic needs to fulfill her thirst towards alcohol. Raeanne appeared as someone who loves to indulge herself in alcohol. She would do anything to get her hands on them. *The bitter perfume of bourbon smacks me as I stumble in. It makes me thirsty. It's late, but never too late for one last shot* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 57). Contradictory to this, Kaeleigh has once said that she can't understand people who are addicted to alcohol.

I can't really understand addictions to drugs or alcohol. Things that control you. But an eating disorder is an addiction you control (Hopkins, 2008, p. 138).

Raeanne is the result of Kaeleigh's ego defense mechanism, called projection. It involves the tendency to see individual own unacceptable desires in other people which resulting people to have contradictory personality (Freud in G. Feist & J. Feist, 2008, p. 37). In these case since addiction of alcohol may provokes too much anxiety, therefore Kaeleigh's projected it to Raeanne. Thus why, Raeanne is seen as someone who couldn't live without alcohol.

While most of Kaeleigh's id is reflected in the form of *thanatos*, Raeanne's id desires are reflected in the form of *eros*, mainly her sexual drives. *Sex, sex, sex. And what goes with that? Drugs, more drugs, and alcohol, of course. I'm a living, walking, waking party on two unsteady legs* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 321). Raeanne is seen as someone who loves to have fun, getting wasted and just have sex with everyone. As stated by Freud, all of the id's energy is spent to seek pleasure without regard for what is proper (Freud, 2003, p. 104). She doesn't care who she's get entangled with, as long as her id is gratified, she will be happy.

Freud described sexual drive as love whereas destruction drive as hate (Freud, 2003, p. 114). Throughout the story, Raeanne has always been seeking for sex pleasure. She seeks sex from any guys she encounters even her father. Raeanne's sexual drive is reflected towards her father. Since she's always presents whenever her father was sexually abusing her sister Kaeleigh, she felt jealous as Kaeleigh wouldn't do anything so pleasure her father back. Thus, love as the representation of sexual drive is reflected towards her father.

Kaeleigh closes herself off from Daddy. And I think she's completely insane. I crave his affection Would he come, begging, to me, too, *let me stay*, if he realized I want to love him the way Mom used to? (Hopkins, 2008, p. 19).

While Kaeleigh hate her father for sexually abusing her, Raeanne on the other hand, loves him and always longing for his affection. She got jealous whenever Kaeleigh was sexual abused by their father, instead she wants to have sex with him and hope to pleasure him back since Kaeleigh couldn't give him what he wanted.

Another event where Raeanne's id in the form of sexual drive is reflected in the novel is when she encounters her history teacher, Mr. Lawler who is almost as old as her father. Kaeleigh couldn't help but feeling aroused whenever she is around Mr. Lawler.

I can't help but notice how he moves with feline grace. A big cat. Jaguar, maybe. Or a tiger. Secure within his stripes. Pinstripes, actually, on dark trousers, snug at the waist and across his hips, before falling loosely down over his thighs (Hopkins, 2008, p. 126).

In this case, Kaeleigh's imagination runs wild while thinking about the size of Mr. Lawlers' penis by comparing to the size of big cats. As stated by Freud, to satisfy its impulses, id does not concern the reason, logic safety, or moral values (Freud, 2003, p. 104). Raeanne does not care whether he is her teacher who is way older than her as long as she is satisfied by imagining it, she will do anything. In this case, her superego failed to grasp the situation as it is does not fit in the social and the moral norm of the society (Freud, 2003, p. 111).

Raeanne's sexual desire does not stop there, this time her sexual desire is asking for more as it is reflected towards a stranger she met at a party, TY. After

meeting TY, Raeanne was introduced to a new way of having sex. TY performs BDSM, particularly Sadism to Raeanne and surprisingly she enjoys it. As stated by Freud Eros in the form of sexual drives can take many forms, including narcissism, love, sadism, and masochism (Freud in G. Feist & J. Feist, 2008, p. 32). Raeanne's sexual desire in the form of sadism is reflected when she encounter TY.

Ty kisses me, all fang, pure vampire. "Hey. Take it easy." But somehow my body responds to the pain. ... It is then I notice the nylon cord, one end tied tight to the headboard...He wraps the rope around my wrists, knots it tightly. He flips me onto my belly, yanks my legs apart. I am helpless. Exposed. And, strangely, somehow I feel at home this way. *Say it*, he demands, like I should know he means, *Please, sir. Punish me.* a moan escapes me and Ty surges. After, knots loosened, a rub of cool eucalyptus oil persuades me I do want to play again. Soon (Hopkins, 2008, p. 212).

Sadism is the need for sexual pleasure by inflicting pain or humiliation on another person (Freud in G. Feist & J. Feist, 2008, p. 32). At first sadism was seen as a destructive drive as it cause pain to the people who does it, however Freud believe that sadism serves the purpose of reproduction by taking on the role of subjugating the sexual object for the fulfillment of the sexual act (Freud, 2003, p. 87). In other word, sadism can pleasure people sexual desire. In this case, Raeanne was able to have sex in the form of sadism after she was introduced with TY. At first she can't bear the pain and refuses to go any longer, however after they finish, she is satisfied with it and wants to have more. Thus, her sexual desire is gratified through Sadism.

Freud believes, every time the id impulses threat the ego, the ego protects itself by repressing those impulses into the unconsciousness. Those repressed

impulses then will restate themselves in different forms, one of them is dream (Freud, 2003, p. 60). Raeanne had a dream about the first time her father, had sexually abused Kaeleigh.

Kaeleigh, all sweetness, wanted to comfort Daddy, who drew her onto his lap. Stroked her hair. Kissed her gently on the forehead. Cheeks. Eyes. Finally, on her lips, but not nasty or mean or with tongue or anything but misplaced love. Love meant for Mom. He just held her, kissed her. Breathed Wild Turkey all over her until they both fell asleep, woven together (Hopkins, 2008, p. 63).

The dream was told in the form of manifest content through Raeanne's dream. The dream is the result of Kaeleigh's repressed ideas which restate themselves in the form of dream and projected it into Raeanne's dream. Kaeleigh's traumatic experience was causing Raeanne to dream about her traumatic events over and over again. Freud's basic assumption of dream analysis is that almost all dreams are wish fulfillment. However, for people who suffer traumatic neurosis, the dream-function is thrown into disarray and distracted from its proper purposes so the dreams are not wish fulfillment (Freud, 2003, p. 61). Therefore, since Raeanne's dream involve Kaeleigh's traumatic event, the dream was not a wish-fulfillment.

Even though Raeanne's id desires are mostly reflected in the form of eros, there are times when her id desire is reflected in the form of thanatos or destructive drive. Most of the time, Raeanne has a desire to self-medicate when she witnesses Kaeleigh being upset over their mother. Raeanne's habit of self-medicate is a way for her to relieve stress

I plan to do a lot in the way of self-medication. Funny term for getting screwed up to the point of passing out. I need to be

that messed up to get to sleep at all tonight (Hopkins, 2008, p. 99).

As stated by Freud, the goal of both eros and thanatos is to be satisfied, to be at peace, and to have no more needs (Freud in Boeree, 2006, p. 7). Self-medicate is included as one of the traits of thanatos as it put people in danger. The reason for Raeanne's self-medicate is for her to be at peace in order to fall asleep. Therefore, her desire to self-medicate is affected by her id.

Raeanne's id then appeared again in the form of thanatos. This time her destructive drive is reflected when she does purges. Raeanne's desire to purge emerged after she was getting sick watching Kaeleigh's binges.

Most of the evening's drama behind us, I slip off to the bathroom. Kaeleigh's disgusting food binge made me want to purge. It's more than a habit. It's a need. Experts even call it a disease (Hopkins, 2008, p. 235)

However, since Raeanne and Kaeleigh share one body, Raeanne was not just watching her binges, but she also feels it as if she was the one who does it.

4.2.4.2 Ego

The ego has an executive part in the decision making process, in other word, the ego pays attention to the real world and assess the most harmless opportunity in dealing with the id's urges (Freud, 2003, p. 105). Raeanne's ego took part in decision making when she had to choose between two things. *I consider calling Daddy, more to mess up his dinner out than anything. But then it strikes me that I want to see the look on his face when he hears the news. Maybe I should call Mom instead* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 144). Raeanne has desires to tell her father about her grandpa, to make her father furious and mess up his dinner.

However, this desire was pushed back by her ego because the ego interpreted the situation as a harmful one.

In dealing with the id impulses, ego can cooperate using defense mechanism in order to cope with anxiety. As stated by Freud, under the pressure of excessive anxiety, the ego is sometimes forced to take extreme measures to relieve the pressure (Freud in Hall, 1981, p. 51). In the book, Raeanne has a strong sexual desire towards her father, because she felt that her father only wants Kaeleigh.

Most of the time I muddle through, pretending I don't need to be held, need to be touched, kissed. But then need swells up, a thunderhead. Storms down, sweeps over me like a summer flash flood of need. Numb Cannot Fight Such Need So I turn to Mick, valley hardass in more ways than one (Hopkins, 2008, p. 21).

Since her sexual desire towards her father cannot be pleased her ego uses defense mechanism, displacement to protect itself from anxiety. Displacement is when people can redirect their undesired impulses toward a variety of people (Freud in G.Feist & J.Feist, 2008, p. 36). In this case, Raeanne's ego displaces her desire towards her father to Mick, her boyfriend, who she goes to, every time Raeanne is in need to pleasure her sexual desire.

Raeanne's ego is once again reflected in decision making when choosing the most harmless opportunity in dealing with the id's urges. This time it is reflected when she encounter Mr. Lawler.

Do you or don't you have a girlfriend? If you do, is she prettier than me? If you do, do you sleep around on her? If you do, would you sleep with me? Even if you don't have a girlfriend, would you pretty please sleep with me? Have you ever slept with a student? If you have, was she prettier than me? Even if you've never slept with a student, would you pretty

please sleep with me? I Don't Actually Ask Any of those questions, although I'd really, really like the answers. Instead I say, "No more questions right now" (Hopkins, 2008, p. 290)

Raeanne has a really strong desire to ask those questions when she was with Mr. Lawler. Her decision to not ask any more questions was affected by her ego, as it interpret the situation as a harmful as well as it assess the aftereffect of her behavior. Therefore she decided not to ask any more questions.

4.2.4.3 Superego

Superego controls all the social, cultural, and moral norm. It can persuades the ego to fulfill the id's urges by considering moral values based on rules about what is good or bad (Freud, 2003, p. 111). In Raeanne's case, her superego failed to work as she lacks parents' role model in her life. It is reflected when Raeanne couldn't differentiate between good habit and bad habit. *Once again he leaves it to me to roll and light a fatty. Has it only been a few days since I last indulged this not-so-bad habit?* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 175). Raeanne's superego fails in separating the good and the bad.

Furthermore, Raeanne is seen as someone who loves her father and wants to pleasure his sexual desire back. Her id desire towards her own father is morally wrong as it is does not fit in the society that we lived in since incest (father-daughter relationship is considered taboo). *Would he come, begging, to me, too, let me stay, if he realized I want to love him the way Mom used to?* Kaeleigh's feeling towards her father appeared from feeling jealous towards her Kaeleigh as she too wants her father love her and have sex with so she can

pleasure him back (Hopkins, 2008, p. 19). Therefore, Raeanne's superego is dysfunction as she cannot grasp the situation based on moral values.

4.2.5 Personality Integration of Dissociative Identity Disorder Client

After Kaeleigh finds out about her condition in having Raeanne living in her head as her alter, Kaeleigh collapse and was brought to the hospital by Ian to receive treatment. Kaeleigh met a psychiatrist named Carol who helped her in receiving treatment. The treatment used is called free association where it involves Kaeleigh to talk about whatever that comes to her mind without censoring or editing the flow of memories (Freud, 2003, p. 47). The goal of free association is to integrate Kaeleigh and Raeanne's personality into one whole identity. Even though Kaeleigh wasn't fully interested into the whole giving out information about her conditions, she starts slowly and eventually gets better by showing symptoms reduction.

In the hospital, Kaeleigh closed off at the thought of telling Carol about her condition. She's still in denial with her condition of suffering from Dissociative Identity Disorder. She doesn't want to tell anyone about her condition yet as she's afraid of the truth and also to keep anxiety from forming. *Fragments Shards. That's what I am now. Incomplete. They keep asking for truths. I'm afraid to give them answers...They keep asking for explanations. I keep telling them I don't have them* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 524). Kaeleigh's decision not to talk to Carol is affected by her ego as it is being interpreted as a situation that can harm her. However, Carol does not give up as she keeps telling Kaeleigh to confront her fear in order for her to heal and integrate her other personality. As

Carol tells her, *I'm here to help you face whatever it is you keep trying to escape from, because only by confronting your demons can you ever hope to conquer them* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 525). As stated by Ringrose, in order to integrate, a client needs to accept all her thoughts, feelings, and behavior as their own (Ringrose, 2012, p. 58). In Kaeleigh's case, she needs to open up and accept her condition, instead of keep escaping from it.

Kaeleigh's next free association session starts off with her asking questions about her own condition. As stated by Ringrose, in order to integrate personalities, a DID client must accept a dissociated personality, part, or aspect of themselves and bring it to normal awareness (Ringrose, 2012, p. 58). Kaeleigh decided to slowly open up about her condition as she realizes she indeed needs help in conquering her fear.

When Carol comes, I'm ready to talk. "Is there such a thing as a split personality?" "Do the different identities know about each other?" "Could you split into someone you know—or used to know?" "Will one—what did you call it? Alter?—do stuff another won't?" "Does it mean the person is crazy? Can you fix it?" (Hopkins, 2008, p. 532)

In Kaeleigh's case, she asks questions to know about her real conditions in which Carol gives a lot of answers to help bring her conditions up to her awareness that a case such DID can happen. Kaeleigh then realizes that she needs help. As Freud believed that free association works by transforming what is unconscious into what is conscious (Freud in G. Feist & J. Feist, 2008, p. 47). This also reflected after several sessions with Carol, Kaeleigh started to remember certain memories that she never experiences before. Turns out these memories are

Raeanne's memories when she was the one that was taking control of the body instead of Kaeleigh.

When I Wake Up, I'm alone. In the dark. Where am I again? Who am I again? I'm hot. So hot. I was hot in a car. A BMW? With... More ugly movies. Only Daddy's not in them. I am. Oh my God. What have I done? Who have I been with? A collage of faces. Ty. Ty? Who is he? There was a party.... I went there with Mick. Mick? And Madison was there. Madison. She was at Lawler's house. Lawler? Mr. Lawler? I told him I like older men. Older, like...Daddy. Daddy? No...No...No! But he said, *I wish I could take it all back* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 527)

Since the start of her treatment, Kaeleigh have managed to bring out her memories to her awareness that have only been laid in her unconsciousness. In this case, Raeanne's memory has been brought up to her consciousness.

Kaeleigh has become more determined in telling her everything that had happened to her as she started to remember the things she decided to unconsciously forget. *Okay, maybe I do need help. I can't even remember what all is. Only bits and pieces. And why would I want to remember more* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 528). Since Kaeleigh may talk anything to Carol, with relaxation, her unconscious conflicts are slowly inevitably drifted to the fore (Freud in Boeree, 2006, p. 15). In other words, Kaeleigh started to accepts all her thoughts, feelings, and behavior in the form of Raeanne as her own.

Days after receiving treatments, Raeanne hasn't taken over the body. However, she has been lingering in Kaeleigh's mind. Raeanne's appearance in Kaeleigh's head is called hallucinations. As stated by Ringrose, hallucinations is one of the symptoms that happened in a DID client, it include crying, muttering,

and self-deprecatory remarks that come from inside the client's head (Freud, 2012, p. 9). Kaeleigh and Raeanne had internal conflict in Kaeleigh's head.

I Suppose I Got the Addictive Gene from my wonderful father. Something else to thank him for. Bastard. "Thank him for giving you life." Fuck that. All he did was have sex with Mom. Probably just one time. "Have you noticed you're cussing?" Now that you mention it, yeah. That, I'm pretty sure, I got from you (Hopkins, 2008, p. 537).

Kaeleigh's and Raeanne internal conversation emerge after Kaeleigh had a thought about her mother and father. Before receiving treatment, Kaeleigh had always seemed to be a very timid girl, she was afraid of her father and never cusses. The conversation above shows, the changing in Kaeleigh's personality after receiving free association.

Kaeleigh's change in personality was the result of the integration of her other personality in the form of Raeanne as she has accepted all her repressed thoughts, feelings and behavior (past and present) as their own (Ringrose, 2012, p. 58). *I can't take this any longer. And I can't rely on you. "You always have before." Sorry. I don't want to be pieces of me anymore. I have to take care of myself* (Hopkins, 2008, p. 538). Kaeleigh has come to the point where she confronts Raeanne and want to stop rely on her.

The biggest change in personality of Kaeleigh happened when she confronts her father for being the reason for her life to crumple. *What the fuck is wrong with you, Daddy? You need help.*" (Hopkins, 2008, p. 540). Before being integrated, Kaeleigh would never cuss to her father like that. Her action was influenced by the integration of Raeanne's personality.

"Shut up! Ian and I never...Don't you get that love doesn't have to be about sex?" He stays in control, in case Carol is near.

Don't you ever tell me to shut up again. "Or what, Daddy? I won't let you hurt me anymore. I swear to God (Hopkins, 2008, p. 550)

Kaeleigh continues to confront her father as she start to gain confidence back. This time she will not let her father hurt her anymore. At the end of the story Raeanne showed and told that she will always protect Kaeleigh. Thus, Kaeleigh's courage to save herself was actually Raeanne's way of protecting Kaeligh after being integrated as who identity.

In the end, Kaeleigh has gotten back her whole identity as Raeanne have not shown up and took over the body since Kaeleigh was admitted to the hospital six months ago. Although not fully recovered, Raeanne has become aware of her condition. As stated by Ringrose, clients in treatment for longer period of time showed somewhat higher rates of symptom reduction than those who were in brief treatment (Ringrose in Howell, 2011, p. 246).

I'd Like to Say I'm over my addictions. Not sure I ever will be completely. She doesn't keep alcohol in the house. And, of course, the Oxy is gone. I'll never do that stuff again. The withdrawal is killer. Never again. But I have to admit, I've smoked a little bud. Not that much. I still use food for comfort. I still purge when I get too comfortable. And once in a while, when memory intrudes, I still enjoy a good, deep shave. Oh, come on. I never said I was perfect (Hopkins, 2008, p. 563)

Hence KaeleIgh only been receiving treatment for short amount of time, her addictive behavior have not completely gone as well as it need more time perhaps longer to be fully integrated and recover.