MULTIPLE PERSONALITY DISORDER IN *THE MINDS OF BILLY MILLIGAN*

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ABSTRAK

AMALIA CIPTA HERYANI. 2011. *Gangguan Kepribadian Majemuk dalam novel The Minds of Billy Milligan*. **Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.**

Novel yang diangkat dari sebuah kisah nyata selalu menarik untuk dibaca, karena novel ini mempunyai kelebihan tersendiri yaitu karakter-karakter dan kejadian-kejadian yang diceritakan adalah nyata. Hal ini membuat novel tersebut lebih hidup dan dapat membuat pembacanya terlarut akan kisahnya. *The Minds of Billy Milligan* merupakan salah satu novel yang diangkat dari kisah nyata tokoh utamanya yaitu Billy Milligan. *The Minds of Billy Milligan* menceritakan tentang Billy Milligan sebagai tokoh utama yang mempunyai gangguan kepribadian majemuk sejak mengalami tindak penyiksaan dan eksploitasi seksual oleh ayah tirinya pada masa kecilnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menegetahui bagaimana *The Minds of Billy Milligan* mengungkapkan gangguan kepribadian majemuk yang terjadi pada tokoh utama (Billy Milligan) dalam novel ini. Sumber data pada penelitian ini adalah novel yang berjudul *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. Data diambil dari dialog-dialog dan narasi-narasi pada novel yang menggambarkan gangguan kepribadian majemuk. Untuk menjelaskan cara pengungkapan gangguan kepribadian majemuk dalam novel *The Minds of Billy Milligan*, penulis menggunakan Kritik Psikoanalisis. Kritik Psikoanalisis adalah suatu bentuk dari kritik sastra yang menggunakan beberapa tehnik dari psikoanalisis dalam interpretasi sastra. Selain itu, penulis juga menggunakan teori kepribadian Jung yang biasanya diidentifikasi sebagai teori psikoanalisis karena menekankan pada proses alam bawah sadar. Teori kepribadian Jung mencakup: Tingkatan Jiwa (alam sadar, alam bawah sadar pribadi, alam bawah sadar bersama, dan arketip), Jenis-Jenis Kejiwaan (sikap dan fungsi), Perkembangan Kejiwaan (Tahap-Tahap Perkembangan), dan *The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator*. Sebagai tambahan penulis juga menggunakan konsep *Denial* oleh Freud untuk meneliti fenomena yang terjadi dibalik gangguan kepribadian majemuk. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisa deskriptif. Analisa deskriptif diterapkan untuk melakukan penelitian dengan proses pengumpulan fakta-fakta yang kemudian diikuti dengan proses analisis. Diharapkan penelitian ini bermanfaat guna memperluas pengetahuan pada istilah psikoanalisis dalam bahasa Inggris yang berhubungan dengan studi sastra.

ABSTRACT

AMALIA CIPTA HERYANI. 2011. *Multiple Personality Disorder in The Minds of Billy Milligan*. **English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Jakarta.**

The novel which taken from a real story is always interesting to read, because this kind of novel has its own advantages which the characters and events described are real. It makes the novel more life and can make the reader dissolved with the story. The Minds of Billy Milligan is one of the novel which taken from a true story of the main character Billy Milligan. The Minds of Billy Milligan tells about Billy Milligan as the main character who has multiple personality disorder since he was experienced torture and sexual exploitation by his stepfather in his childhood. This study is proposed to know how does The Minds of Billy Milligan reveal the multiple personality disorder of the main character (Billy Milligan) in this novel. The source of data in this study is a novel entitled The Minds of Billy Milligan. The data are taken from dialogues and narrations in the novel that are portraying the multiple personality disorder. In order to portray the multiple personality disorder in The Minds of Billy Milligan, the writer used Psychoanalytic Criticism. Psychoanalytic Criticism is a form of literary criticism which uses some of techniques of psychoanalysis in the interpretation of literature. Besides, the writer also uses Jung's theory of personality which usually identified as a psychoanalytic theory because of the emphasis that it places upon unconscious processes. Jung's theory consists of: Level of the Psyche (the conscious, personal unconscious, collective unconscious, and archetypes), Psychological Types (the attitudes and functions), Development of Personality (stages of development), and The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator. In addition, the writer also uses The Concept of Denial by Freud to examine a phenomenon that occurs behind the multiple personality disorder. The method employed in this study is descriptive analytical study. Descriptive analytical study is applied in order to conduct the research in a process of collected the facts then followed by analysis. Hopefully, this study is beneficial to broden horizon in psychoanalytic term in English language dealing with literary studies.

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Amalia Cipta Heryani

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Since long time ago until now novel has always become one of favorite book to read. Novel can entertain us and also enrich our knowledge. Novels help us to understand our own place in the world in which we live and to illuminate the human experience. Novels can deal with real life events or autobiographical memoirs that become a catalyst for social and political change. Novel shows people from all walks of life faced with many different kinds of life situations. Reading novel can introduce us to these different world and shows how characters deal with a variety of both familiar and unfamiliar issues.

One of American best author is Daniel Keyes. He is an American author best known for his Hugo award-winning short story (1959) and Nebula award-winning novel *Flowers for Algernon* (1966). He also has given the Author Emeritus honor by the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America in 2000. Keyes was born in Brooklyn, New York City on August 9, 1927. He earns a Master's Degree in English and American Literature at Brooklyn College. Most of his novel tells about human personality and behavior. Keyes' award-winning first novel *Flowers for Algernon* has never gone out of print in hard covers and in paperback (Harcourt, 1966; Bantam, 1968). It has been widely translated and is studied in schools and colleges around the world. Some of his novels also has

been adapted to film such as *Flowers for Algernon* (movie title “Charly”) in 1968 and *The Minds of Billy Milligan* (movie title “The Crowded Room”) in 2008.

In this study the writer chooses the novel by Daniel Keyes entitled *The Minds of Billy Milligan. The Minds of Billy Milligan* was first published by Bantam books in 1982. This novel has nominated by The Mystery Writers of America for the "Edgar Award" in the Best True Crime Category. This novel becomes one of Keyes’ controversial novels because it is based on true story of main character William Stanley Milligan. William Stanley Milligan is a real person who has 24 personalities inside his body, the one and only person who was acquitted of his crimes by reason of insanity caused by multiple personality. The writer gets interested with this novel because the story is real and life. The events are totally true not just fantasy, but in some parts the author using “poetic license” in dramatizing the events in order to protect the main character. The story is really a fascinating, amazing and touching, the writer feels curious to know why Billy has multiple personality disorder and to know the characteristics of each personality.

The writer is also interested in the story about multiple personality disorder, because from all the personality disorder cases, multiple personality disorder is a rare one, being confirmed in only a few hundred personalities. It is a real disorder that is the most widely discussed of the dissociative disorder. The writer thinks that many aspects of multiple personality disorder which interesting to be discussed. The writer uses psychoanalysis approach in literary works

(psychoanalytic criticism) to analyze multiple personality disorder in the novel. Psychoanalytic criticism helps us to understand psychoanalytic interpretations of literature.

Besides, the writer also uses psychoanalytic theory by Carl Gustav Jung and psychoanalysis theory (the concept of denial by Sigmund Freud) to analyze the multiple personality disorder of the main character Billy Milligan. As we know, Jung is a Swiss psychiatrist, one of the founding fathers of modern depth psychology. Jung's work and theories helped shape our views of childhood, personality, memory, and sexuality. Besides, Jung's theories discuss more specific about human's psyche. Jung also realizes that he has two personalities at himself, based on that reason the writer sures that Multiple Personality Disorder is precise if it analyzed by Jung's theory of personality. The concept of denial by Freud helps the writer to understand what is actually the reason behind the phenomenon of multiple personality disorder.

1.2. Research Question

How does the dialogues and narrations in *The Minds of Billy Milligan* represent the multiple personality disorder of Billy Milligan?

1.3. Scope of the Study

This study limits on the dialogues and narrations which portrayed the multiple personality disorder in the novel *The Minds of Billy Milligan*.

1.4. Purpose of the Study

This study aimed at analyzing how multiple personality disorder is represented in dialogues and narrations of the novel *The Minds of Billy Milligan*.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that she could give some contributions for the readers especially English Department students to broden horizon in certain term (psychoanalysis and psychology terms) in English language dealing with literary studies. Also, the writer hopes this study will enrich our knowledge about how the language can be used to analyze multiple personality disorder and psychoanalysis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents some theories related to the topic of the study. The theories are about novel, multiple personality disorder, psychoanalytic theory, the concept of denial and psychoanalytic criticism.

2.1. Novel

According to X.J. Kennedy, novel is a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create a sense that, while we read, we experience actual life. Novels help us to understand our own place in the world in which we live and to illuminate the human experience. Novels can deal with real life events or autobiographical memoirs that become a catalyst for social and political change.

2.1.1. Autobiographical Novel

As cited in http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autobiographical_novel an autobiographical novel is a novel based on the life of the author. The literary technique is distinguished from an autobiography or memoir by the stipulation of being fiction. Because an autobiographical novel is partially fiction, the author does not ask the reader to expect the text to fulfill the "autobiographical pact." Names and locations are often changed and events are recreated to make them more dramatic but the story still bears a close resemblance to that of the author's life. While the events of the author's life are recounted, there is no pretense of exact truth. Events may be exaggerated or altered for artistic or thematic purposes.

The term autobiographical novel is difficult to define. Novels that portray settings and/or situations with which the author is familiar are not necessarily autobiographical. Neither are novels that include aspects drawn from the author's life as minor plot details. To be considered an autobiographical by most standards, there must be a protagonist modeled after the author and a central plotline that mirrors events in his or her life.

2.1.2. The Elements of Novel

- **Character & Characterization**

  Characters are the people portrayed in novels – the lives that the author describes. Without characters, novel would be descriptions of scenes and events with no human beings to create struggles or conflicts. Characters' names are often important to pay attention to, as these names often have particular meaning to the plot of the novel. (Bernstein, 2001: 24)

  The Characteristics of a Person

  In order for a story to seem real to the reader its characters must seem real. Characterization is the information the author gives the reader about the characters themselves. The author may reveal a character in several ways:

  a) his/her physical appearance

  b) what he/she says, thinks, feels and dreams

  c) what he/she does or does not do

  d) what others say about him/her and how others react to him/her

Characters are convincing if they are: consistent, motivated, and life-like (resemble real people)

Characters are :

1. **Individual** - round, many sided and complex personalities.

2. **Developing** - dynamic, many sided personalities that change, for better or worse, by the end of the story.

3. **Static** - Stereotype, have one or two characteristics that never change and are emphasized e.g. brilliant detective, drunk, scrooge, cruel stepmother, etc.

- **Plot**

The plot is the pattern of events or main story or action in the novel. It is the sequence of events in a story or play. The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and end. Usually a novel will have one main plot and several smaller subplots. The plots and subplots usually involve conflict or struggle of some kind. Many readers like to read novels because of the plot development (the turn of events in the story). (Bernstein, 2001: 20)

- **Setting**

Setting is where and when a story takes place. Setting includes the time of day and year, the geographical location, the climate or weather and the character's immediate surroundings.

- **Theme**

  A theme is a subject, idea, point of view, or perception that is presented in a novel. The characters and the plot often help to explain the theme in more detail. There is usually more than one theme included in a novel. (Bernstein, 2001: 22)

2.2. Multiple Personality Disorder

As cited in http://www.mental-disorder.net/wb/pages/personality-disorders/multiple-personality-disorder.php, Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD), or Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID), is a dissociative disorder where two or more distinct and different personalities inhabit the same person. It's quite rare, being confirmed in only a few hundred personalities. The personalities in a multiple personality disorder often exist without being truly aware of one another. At least two of these personality states recurrently take control of the person's behavior (Frances, 1998: 287). Often, one personality is dominant, occupying the patient most of the time to the exclusion of the other personalities. The subordinate personalities in these cases may be aware of the dominant personality, and may be quite critical of the dominant personality as if it were a separate person. This leads to a kind of amnesia, in which the dominant personality is completely unaware of the things the subordinate personalities have done in its absence (Schumer, 1983: 211). A person with MPD plays host to two or more personalities (called alters). Each alter has its own unique style of viewing and understanding the world and may have its own name. These distinct personalities

periodically control that person's behavior as if several people were alternately sharing the same body.

Patients with multiple personality disorder will display personalities that are very different in outlook and temperament, and will also have different body language and handwriting. The different personalities generally have different first names. Electroencephalogram readings and projective tests given to the different personalities have very different results, leading to the conclusion that they are the readings of different people. In several studies of psychiatric patients, MPD has been diagnosed from three to nine times more frequently in females than in males (The American Psychiatric Association, 1987: 271). Some researchers believe that because men with MPD tend to act more violently than women, they are jailed rather than hospitalized and, thus, never diagnosed. Female MPD patients often have more identities than men, averaging fifteen as opposed to eight for males.

2.2.1. Causes of Multiple Personality Disorder

Several studies indicate that in nearly all cases, MPD has been preceded by abuse (often sexual) or another form of severe emotional trauma in childhood. (The American Psychiatric Association, 1987: 271). Many times when a young child is severely abused, he or she becomes so detached from reality that what is happening may seem more like a movie or television show than real life. This self-hypnotic state, called disassociation, is a defense mechanism that protects the child from feeling overwhelmingly intense emotions. Disassociation blocks off

these thoughts and emotions so that the child is unaware of them. In effect, they become secrets, even from the child. According to the American Psychiatric Association, many MPD patients cannot remember much of their childhoods.

Not all children who are severely and repeatedly abused develop multiple personality disorder. However, if the abuse is repeatedly extreme and the child does not have enough time to recover emotionally, the disassociated thoughts and feelings may begin to take on lives of their own. Each cluster of thoughts tends to have a common emotional theme such as anger, sadness, or fear. Eventually, these clusters develop into full-blown personalities, each with its own memory and characteristics.

2.2.2. Symptoms of the Disorder

As cited in http://www.mental-disorder.net/wb/pages/personality-disorders/multiple-personality-disorder.php, A person diagnosed with MPD can have as many as a hundred or as few as two separate personalities. (About half of the recently reported cases have ten or fewer.) These different identities can resemble the normal personality of the person or they may take on that of a different age, sex, or race. Each alter can have its own posture, set of gestures, and hair-style, as well as a distinct way of dressing and talking. Some may speak in foreign languages or with an accent. Sometimes alters are not human, but are animals or imaginary creatures. The symptoms of MPD may be more evident to the outside observer than to the person suffering from the condition. often the person is not consciously aware of shifting from one personality fragment to the

other and the evidence of MPD comes only when someone actually sees the change occur or from the frequent gaps in memory that result from different personality fragments being active at different times. (Frances, 1998: 287)

The process by which one of these personalities reveals itself and controls behavior is called switching. Most of the time the change is sudden and takes only seconds. Sometimes it can take hours or days. Switching is often triggered by something that happens in the patient's environment, but personalities can also come out under hypnosis (a trancelike state in which a person becomes very responsive to suggestions of others). MPD emerges in adolescence or early adulthood and there is often a delay between the initial onset of symptoms and their recognition. (Frances, 1998: 288)

2.3. Psychoanalytic Theory by Carl Gustav Jung

Carl Gustav Jung is a Swiss psychiatrist, one of the founding fathers of modern depth 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 a 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 differs in some notable respects from Freud’s theory of personality. Perhaps the most prominent and distinctive feature of Jung’s view of humans is that it combines teleology with causality. Human behavior is conditioned not only

by individual and racial history (causality) but also by aims and aspirations (teleology). Both the past as actuality and the future as potentiality guide one's present behavior. Jung's view of personality is prospective in the sense that it looks ahead to the person's future line of development and retrospective in the sense that it takes account of the past. So, according to Jung in Hall (1998:83) , "the person lives by aims as well as by causes." This insistence upon the role of destiny or purpose in human development sets Jung clearly apart from Freud. For Freud, there is only the endless repetition of instinctual themes until death intervenes. For Jung, there is constant and often creative development, the search for wholeness and completion, and the yearning for rebirth. (Jung in Hall, 1998: 83).

2.3.1. Levels of the Psyche

The Conscious (Ego)

According to Jung in Hall (1998: 84),

> "The ego is conscious mind. It is made up of conscious perceptions, memories, thoughts, and feelings. The ego is responsible for one's feeling of identity and continuity, and from the viewpoint of the individual person it is regarded as being at the center of consciousness"

Ego is the center of consciousness, it contains consciousness and memories but not the whole personality. Ego must be completed by the more comprehensive *self* (the center of personality that largely unconscious). The ego takes a secondary position to the unconscious self in psychologically healthy person, but in person who have multiple personality disorder the ego takes a first position which means the ego plays the important role in the psyche.

The Personal Unconscious

According to Jung in Hall (1998: 84-85),

> "The personal unconscious is a region adjoining the ego. It consists of experiences that were once conscious but that have been repressed, suppressed, forgotten, or ignored and of experiences that were too weak in the first place to make a conscious impression upon the person."

The personal unconscious covers all experiences occur under consciousness. In multiple personality disorder, the personal unconscious includes all experiences (individual experiences) occur in the other personalities, so the core personality is completely not aware of all experiences happened in the personal unconscious.

Complexes. A complex is a set of feelings thoughts, perceptions, and memories that exist in the personal unconscious. It has nucleus that acts as a kind of magnet which attracting and collecting various experiences. Complexes may be partly conscious and may stem from both the personal and collective unconscious.

The Collective Unconscious

The concept of a collective, or transpersonal, unconscious is one of the most original and controversial features of jung's personality theory. It is the most powerful and influential system of the psyche and in pathological cases over shadows the ego and the personal unconscious.

According to Jung in Hall (1998: 85),

> "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 humans as a separate species but also their prehuman or animal ancestry as well."

If the personal unconscious results from individual experiences, the collective unconscious has roots in the ancestral past of the entire species. In multiple 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.

The Archetypes

An archetype is a universal thought form (idea) that contains a large element of emotion. 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 of 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 persona, the anima and animus, and the shadow.

- **The persona**. According to Jung in Hall (1998: 88), "The persona is a mask adopted by the person in response to the demands of social convention and tradition and to his or her own inner archetypal needs." The persona is public personality which can easily adapted with something related to public and social world. Person which classified into persona usually have the characteristics such as outgoing, friendly, good in communication with other people, easygoing, etc.

- **The Anima and the Animus**. Jung ascribed the feminine side of man's personality and the masculine side of woman's personality to archetypes. The feminine archetype in man is called the anima, the masculine archetype in woman is called the animus (Jung in Hall, 1998: 89).
- **The Shadow**. According to Jung in Feist (2006: 107), "The shadow is the archetype of darkness and repression, represents those qualities we don't wish to acknowledge but attempt to hide from ourselves and others." The shadow means the dark side of our personality, a bad characteristic which sometimes human hide from their personality appearence. Most of human only admit the bright side of personality and refuse the dark one, whereas the shadow can balance our personality and help to complete the whole person. As an archetype, the shadow is responsible for our conception of original sin: when it is projected outward, it becomes the devil or an enemy (Jung in Hall, 1998: 90). Also, the shadow archetype is responsible for the appearence in consciousness and behavior of unpleasant and socially reprehensible thoughts, feelings, and actions.
- **The Wise Old Man**. According to Jung in Feist (2006: 110), "The wise old man is archetype of wisdom and meaning, symbolizes humans' preexisting knowledge of the mysteries of life." The wise old man represents a wise figure which has an intellectual thinking and reliable. This figure usually found in the figure of a father or a teacher who became a role model in a person's life.

- **The Hero**. The hero archetype is represented as a powerful person. According to Jung in Feist (2006: 111),

> "The origin of hero motif goes back to earliest human history─to the dawn of consciousness. In conquering the villain, the hero is symbolically overcoming the darkness of prehuman unconsciousnes. The achievement of consciousness was one of our ancestors' greatest accomplishments, and the image of the archetypal conquering hero represents victory over the forces of darkness."

- **The Self**. Jung considered the self to be equivalent to the psyche or total personality. The self is the archetype of archetypes because it pulls together the other archetypes and unites them in the process of self-realization (Jung in Feist, 2006: 111). The self is the midpoint of personality, forms around all of other systems. It holds these systems together and provides the personality with unity, equilibrium, and stability (Jung in Hall, 1998: 90). The self is life's goal, a goal which people constantly fight for but rarely reach.

2.3.2. Psychological Types

The Attitudes

Jung distinguished two major attitudes or orientations of personality: the attitude of extraversion and the attitude of introversion. The extraverted attitude mainly affected by the objective world, the world outside himself. Orientation is mainly focused out: thoughts, feelings, and actions are determined by their environment, both social and non social environment. His attitude is positive towards society: open minded, sociable, good relationship with other people. The danger thing to this extraverted attitude is when the bond to the outside world was too strong, so he might be drowned in his objective world and lost himself or felt

strange to his own subjective world. The introverted attitude mainly affected by the subjective world, the world inside himself. Orientation is mainly focused in: thoughts, feelings, and actions are determined by subjective factors. The adjustment with the outside world is less good; close minded, unsociable, difficult to relate to the others, not good enough to attract people hearts. The adjustment with himself is good. The danger to this introverted attitude is if the distance to the objective world is too far, so people can be detached from the objective world.

According to Jung in Hall (1998: 91),

> "These two opposing attitudes are both present in the personality, but ordinarily one of them is dominant and conscious while the other is subordinate and unconscious. If the ego is predominantly extraverted in its relation to the world, the personal unconscious will be introverted."

The Functions

According to Jung, there are four fundamental psychological functions: thinking, feeling, sensing, and intuiting. Thinking is ideational and intelectual. Humans try to understand the nature of the world and themselves by thinking. Feeling is the evaluation function; it is the value of things, whether positive or negative, with reference to the subject. Humans get their subjective experiences of pleasure and pain, of anger, fear, sorrow, joy, and love by the feeling function. Sensing is the perceptual or reality function. It produces concrete facts or representations of the world. Intuition is perception by way of unconscious processes and subliminal contents.

According to Jung in Hall (1998: 92),

> "Thinking and feeling are called rational functions because they make use of reason, judgement, abstraction, and generalization. They enable humans to look for lawfulness in the universe. Sensation and intuition are considered to be irrational functions because they are based on the perception of the concrete, particular, and accidental."

Sometimes a person is not necessarily equally well developed, although they have all four functions. Usually one of the four functions is more highly differentiated than the other three and plays a predominant role in consciousness. This is called the superior function. The least differentiated of the four functions is called the inferior function (Jung in Hall, 1998: 92).

2.3.3 Development of Personality

The development of personality is the most prominent feature of Jung's theory of personality, beside the conception of collective unconscious with its archetypes. Jung believed that human beings are constantly making a good change or trying to move from the incomplete stage of development to a more complete one. He also believed that humans as a species continues to grow more differentiated form of existence. The main developmental goal toward which people strive is summed up by the term self-realization.

According to Jung in Hall (1998;101),

> "Self-realization means the fullest, most complete differentiation and harmonious blending of all aspects of a human's total personality. It means that the psyche has evolved a new center, the self, that takes the place of the old center, the ego."

Stages of Development

- **Childhood.** The child's life is determined by instinctual activities necessary for survival. Also, behavior during childhood is set by parental demands. Generally, “disturbing influences in the home” reflected the emotional problems experienced by young children. (Jung in Hall, 1998: 103)
- **Young Adulthood.** For the personality, puberty serves as the “psychic birth”. Not only does sexuality emerge, but also the child becomes differentiated from his or her parents. The adolescent must learn to confront the world and to prepare for life. Extraversion is the primary attitude, and consciousness dominates mental life as the young pursues the tasks of finding mate and finding a vocation. The adolescent must grapple with issues of sexuality as well as power or insecurity.
- **Middle Age.** At this point, people need to find a purpose for their lives and a reason for their existence. In Jung’s terminology, they change from an extraverted to an introverted attitude, and they move toward self-realization. The middle-aged person becomes more introverted and less impulsive. This is the time for a “middle-aged crisis”. This transition is the most decisive event in a person’s life. It is also one of the most dangerous because if anything goes wrong during the transference of energy, the personality may become permanently crippled. (Jung in Hall, 1998: 104)

2.3.4. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator

According to Jung in Hall (1998;115),

> "The most influential assessment derived from Jung's theory has been the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI). The MBTI identifies 16 types based on Jungs distinctions between extraversion-introversion (E-I), thinking-feeling (T-F), and sensation-intuition (S-N), plus Isabel Myers's distinction between judging and perceiving (J-P). The J-P distinction measures whether an individual's orientation toward the outside world comes from the rational (judging) or the irrational (perceiving) function pair".

The Sixteen Types of Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)

Sensing types		Intuitive types	
ISTJ	**ISFJ**	**INFJ**	**INTJ**
Serious, quiet, earn success by concentration and thoroughness. Practical, orderly, matter-of-fact, logical, realistic, and dependable. See to it that everything is well organized. Take responsibility. Make up their own minds as to what should be accomplished and work toward it steadily, regardless of protests or distractions.	Quiet, friendly, responsible, and conscientious. Work devotedly to meet their obligations. Lend stability to any project or group. Thorough, painstaking, accurate. Their interests are usually not technical. Can be patient with necessary details. Loyal, considerate, perceptive, concerned with how other people feel.	Succeed by perseverance, originality, and desire to do whatever is needed or wanted. Put their best efforts into their work. Quietly forceful, conscientious, concerned for others. Respected for their firm principles. Likely to be honored and followed for their clear convictions as to how best to serve the common good.	Usually have original minds and great drive for their own ideas and purposes. In fields that appeal to them, they have a fine power to organize a job and carry it through with or without help. Skeptical, critical, independent, determined, sometimes stubborn. Must learn to yield less important points in order to win the most important.
ISTP	**ISFP**	**INFP**	**INTP**
Cool onlookers – quiet, reserved, observing and analyzing life with detached curiosity and unexpected flashes of original humor. Usually interested in cause	Retiring, quietly friendly, sensitive, kind, modest about their abilities. Shun disagreements, do not force their opinions or values on others. Usually do not care to lead	Full of enthusiasms and loyalties, but seldom talk of these until they know you well. Care about learning ideas, language, and independent projects of their	Quiet and reserved. Especially enjoy theoretical or scientific pursuits. Like solving problems with logic and analysis. Usually interested mainly in ideas,

and effect, how and why mechanical things work, and in organizing facts using logical principles.	but are often loyal followers. Often relaxed about getting things done, because they enjoy the present moment and do not want to spoil it by undue haste or exertion.	own. Tend to undertake too much, then somehow get it done. Friendly, but often too absorbed in what they are doing to be sociable. Little concerned with possessions or physical surroundings.	with little liking for parties or small talk. Tend to have sharply defined interests. Need careers where some strong interest can be used and useful.
ESTP Good at on-the-spot problem solving. Do not worry, enjoy whatever comes along. Tend to like mechanical things and sports, with friends on the side. Adaptable, tolerant, generally conservative in values. Dislike long explanation. Are best with real things that can be worked handled, taken apart, or put together.	**ESFP** Outgoing, easygoing, accepting, friendly, enjoy everything and make things more fun for others by their enjoyment. Like sports and making things happen. Know what's going on and join in eagerly. Find remembering facts easier than mastering theories. Are best in situations that need sound common sense and practical ability with people as well as with things.	**ENFP** Warmly enthusiastic, high spirited, ingenious, imaginative. Able to do almost anything that interests them. Quick with a solution for any difficulty and ready to help anyone with a problem. Often rely on their ability to improvise instead of preparing in advance. Can usually find compelling reasons for whatever they want.	**ENTP** Quick, ingenious, good at many things. Stimulating company, alert and outspoken. May argue for fun on either side of a question. Resourceful in solving new and challenging problems, but may neglect routine assignments. Apt to turn to one new interest after another. Skillful in finding logical reasons for what they want.
ESTJ Practical, realistic, matter-of-fact, with a natural head for business and mechanics. Not interested in subjects they see no use for but can apply themselves when necessary.	**ESFJ** Warm-hearted, talkative, popular, conscientious, born cooperators, active comittee members. Need harmony and may be good at creating it. Always doing something nice for someone.	**ENFJ** Responsive and responsible. Generally feel real concern for what others think or want and try to handle things with due regard for the other person's feelings. Can present a	**ENTJ** Hearty, frank, decisive, leaders in activities. Usually good in anything that requires reasoning and intelligent talk, such as public speaking. Are usually well

Like to organize and run activities. May make good administrators, especially if they remember to consider others' feelings and points of view.	Work best with encouragement and praise. Main interest is in things that directly and visibly affect people's lives.	proposal or lead a group discussion with ease and tact. Sociable, popular, sympathetic. Responsive to praise and criticism.	informed and enjoy adding to their fund knowledge. May sometimes appear more positive and confident than their experience in an area warrants.

2.4. The Concept of Denial by Sigmund Freud

According to Freud, denial is a defense mechanism in which a person is faced with a fact that is too uncomfortable to accept and rejects it instead, insisting that it is not true despite what may be overwhelming evidence. A person with multiple personality disorder usually has the denial of awareness type. Denial of awareness is type of denial in which people use to avoid pain and harm by stating they were in a different state of awareness (such as alcohol or drug intoxication or on occasion mental health related). This type of denial often overlaps with denial of responsibility. In addition, according to Jacobson in Mills (2004: 105), "Edith Jacobson uses the label denial for such phenomena as amnesia, disavowal or undoing of castration, avoidance, and wishful fantasies distorting reality when they are a means of defending against fearful objects."

2.5. Psychoanalytic Criticism

Psychoanalytic Criticism is a form of literary criticism which uses some of techniques of psychoanalysis in the interpretation of literature (Barry, 1995: 96). Psychoanalysis itself is a form of therapy which aims to cure mental disorder 'by investigating the interaction of conscious and unconscious elements in the mind' (as the Concise Oxford Dictionary puts it). The classic method of doing this is to get patient to talk freely, in such a way that the repressed fears and conflicts which are causing the problems are brought into the conscious mind and openly faced, rather than remaining 'buried' in the unconscious. This practice is based upon specific theories of how the mind, the instincts, and sexuality work.

2.5. The Minds of Billy Milligan

This book story about the man named Billy Milligan was tormented by twenty-four distinct personalities battling for supremacy over his body -- a battle that culminated when he awoke in jail, arrested for the kidnap and rape of three women. In a landmark trial, Billy was acquitted by reason of insanity caused by multiple personality disorder -- the first such decision in history -- bringing to public light the most remarkable and harrowing case of multiple personality ever recorded. Now, plunge into the mind of this tortured young man and his splintered, terrifying world. Twenty-four people live inside Billy Milligan. BILLY (26): the core personality, a high school drop-out. ARTHUR (22): English, rational, emotionless, wore glasses and read Arabic. A capitalist and an atheist. He dominated the others (except when the situation was dangerous) and decided who

will ‘come out’. RAGEN (23): Yugoslavian, could speak English only with a Slavic accent,and had a dropping moustache. Read Serbo-Croatian, did drawings, was a karate and munitions expert with a criminal record. He was a communist and an atheist. His role was to protect the other, and he was predominant when there was danger. ALLEN (18): the only right-handed alter, smoked cigarettes and parted his hair on the side. Played the drums and was a manipulative con-man. TOMMY (16): played the saxophone, painted and was knowledgeable about electronics. Generally, antisocial. An escapologist who demonstrated his ability to escape from straightjackets while on remand. CHRISTENE (3): a British girl who drew butterflies and flowers. ADALANA (19): a shy lesbian, who wrote poetry and liked cooking and housework. DAVID (8): small, highly sensitive. "keeper of pain", his job was to absorb all the pain felt by the others, and all of the others, including men, women, several children, both boys and girls, and the Teacher, the only one who can put them all together. Each of these "people" play a distinct role in this often shocking true story.

2.7. Theoretical Framework

This study aimed at analyzing how multiple personality disorder is represented in The Minds of Billy Milligan novel. The data are taken from the dialogues and narrations in the novel that are representing the multiple personality disorder. The data will be analyzed by using Psychoanalytic criticism, Carl Gustav Jung’s Psychoanalytic, and The concept of denial by Freud.

In order to portray the multiple personality disorder in The Minds of Billy Milligan, the writer used Psychoanalytic criticism. Psychoanalytic criticism is a form of literary criticism which uses some of techniques of psychoanalysis in the interpretation of literature. Psychoanalytic criticism helped us to understand psychoanalytic interpretations of literature. Besides, the writer also uses Jung's theory of personality which usually identified as a psychoanalytic theory because of the emphasis that it places upon unconscious processes. Jung's theory consists of: Level of the Psyche (the conscious, personal unconscious, collective unconscious, and archetypes), Psychological Types (the attitudes and functions), Development of Personality (stages of development), and The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator. Those elements include the aspects of personality in depth. The concept of denial is used to explain more about the phenomenon in multiple personality disorder. Thus, by using psychoanalytic criticism and psychoanalytic theory, we will be able to analyze multiple personality disorder in the literature works.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Method

This study is using descriptive analytical study method. Descriptive analytical study is a research method done by describing the facts and then followed by analysis. (Ratna, 2004: 53). This method is used to describe and analyze the dialogues and the narrations in the novel that are representing the multiple personality disorder.

3.2. Source of the Data

The source of the data is the original novel *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. The data are taken from the dialogues and narrations in the novel that are representing the multiple personality disorder.

3.3. Data Collecting Procedures

- Find the novel, *The Minds of Billy Milligan*.
- Read the novel carefully and thoroughly.
- Find the relevant theories (the theory of multiple personality disorder and psychoanalysis).

- Find and identify the dialogues and narrations in the novel that are representing the multiple personality disorder.
- Collect and classify the dialogues and narrations that are representing the multiple personality disorder.

3.4. Data Analysis Procedures

- Analyzing the main character and situation in the novel which represented the multiple personality disorder.
- Analyzing the dialogues and narrations in the novel which represented the multiple personality disorder based on Jung's Psychoanalytic theory.
- Categorizing the archetypes and types of personality from each personality's dialogue and narration based on Jung's Psychoanalytic theory.
- Analyzing the archetypes and types of personality from each personalities of main character based on Jung's Psychoanalytic theory.
- Drawing the conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer analyzed how does The Minds of Billy Milligan represent the multiple personality disorder of main character named Billy Milligan through the dialogues and narrations. The writer analyzed the multiple personality disorder of main character in this novel that happened in his personal life. The writer is also analyzed the multiple personality disorder based on Archetypes (Jung's type of personality) and The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator.

4.1. Multiple Personality Disorder in Billy's Personal Life

Billy Milligan is 26 year old man which tormented by twenty-four distinct alters (personalities). The disorder which Billy has is called multiple personality disorder, a condition where two or more distinct and different personalities inhabit the same person. This disorder mainly caused by childhood trauma, when Billy was a child, he often accepts abuses and sexual exploitations from his stepfather. Twenty-four alters (personalities) live inside Billy Milligan, each alter has its own unique style of viewing and understanding the world and may have its own name, age, characteristic and style which different between one alter to another.

4.1.1. Billy's Childhood

Billy Milligan (26) has multiple personality disorder since he was a child, the disorder appears because of something which happened in Billy's childhood. Billy's childhood was not so pleasant as it supposed to be. His father passed away due to suicide when he was four years old. According to this narration:

> **"Milligan's natural father's suicide had deprived him of a father's involvement and attention, and left him with 'a feeling of irrational power and overwhelming guilt leading to anxiety, conflict and increased fantasy formulation.' "** (chapter 3, p.95)

After his father's death, Billy always feels lonely, he lost a figure of father who used to accompany him play. No one else ask him to play, his mom was too busy and upset, his brother (Jimbo) wouldn't play with him, and his sister (Kathy) was too little. It makes Billy increased his fantasy formulation, since then Billy's first imaginary friend came and then Billy's first alter (Christene) also came. The first causes that make Billy has multiple personality disorder is his father's death which makes him feels lonely. That loneliness drives Billy creates fantasy about his imaginary friend which later developed into the form of personality (alter). Then when the alters dominates his consciousness, Billy will never feel lonely or sad anymore, as shown in the following narration:

> **"The strange thing was, he never felt lonely anymore. Whenever he would start to feel lonely or bored or sad, he would just close his eyes. When he opened them, he would be in a different place and everything would be changed."** (chapter 7, p.151)

All events happened is under Billy's consciousness, Billy didn't feel what the alters felt, also Billy didn't experience what the alters did. Therefore, Billy never feels lonely anymore because the alters handle his loneliness. In that moment,

Billy performs the *denial of awareness*, he rejects the loneliness by shifting into his alter so that he won't feels lonely anymore. The events which the alters experienced are classified into *the personal unconscious*. Those experiences occured unilateraly, only the alters experienced it and didn't influence the consciousness and memory of core personality.

Moreover, the main cause which makes Billy has multiple personality disorder is his stepfather's abuse and exploitation. After his father passed away, Billy's mother (Dorothy) then married Chalmer Milligan. Since the first time Chalmer met Billy, he had shown his displeasure to Billy. Chalmer always gives Billy a bad treatment which makes Billy becomes very afraid of him. It can be seen in this narration:

> "Mrs. Moore said that **Mr. Milligan was jealous of Bill and beat him quite often 'for punishment'**. He once **tied Bill to a plow and later tied him to a barn door** in order to 'keep him in line'. " (chapter 4, p.109)

The abuse by his stepfather did not stop there. The longer the abuse which Billy suffered gets worse up to sexual exploitation. Billy is suffered sadistic and sexual abuse including anal intercourse from Chalmer. This occured when he was eight or nine over the course of a year, generally on a farm when he would be alone with his stepfather. This narration indicates the sexual abuse:

> "...when Billy was fourteen and in eighth grade...his stepfather **abused Billy sexually and threatened to bury him alive if he told his mother**. **He even buried the child, leaving a pipe over his face for air ... before he shoveled the dirt off the child, he urinated through the pipe onto the child's face**.'" (chapter 8, p.164)

> "**That night mess up Billy and David** because that's where **Chalmer raped each of them 4 times** when we lived on the farm." (chapter 3, p. 64)

The bad treatment makes Billy's soul becomes disorganized, almost everytime Billy always feels afraid. Billy becomes so afraid of his stepfather's existence, because his stepfather always doing abusive to him. That fear makes Billy's personality becomes unstable and then eventually split. It is shown in that sentence '**That night mess up Billy and David'**, just everytime Billy becomes afraid and threatened, his personality becomes unstable and then there is the change of personality (*switching*). Danny is one of Billy's alter, the frightened one, he always comes everytime Billy feels afraid and David will come when Billy or the other alters were hurt, he comes to accept the pain. Danny and David's experience is classified into *the personal unconscious.* This following dialogue also indicates the *switching*:

> "The next time it happened, **I just closed my eyes and went away**. I know now, from the things Dr. George helped me remember at Harding Hospital, that **it was Danny** who was tied to the motor, and then **david came** at that time to accept the pain." (chapter 5, p.131)

It is classified into the personal unconscious because it happens under Billy's consciousness. This sentence **"I just closed my eyes and went away"** shows when Billy lose his consciousness. Everytime he becomes afraid or hurt, he closes his eyes then the consciousness is controlled by the other alters (Danny or david). In that moment, Billy left his responsibility to himself by performing the *denial of awareness*. He rejects his fear by shifting into his alter, it happens because of Billy's biggest fear against his stepfather which makes he doesn't want to feel his own fear then gives it to his alter. According to this following narration:

> "Since young Milligan identified with his mother, when she was beaten by her husband, it caused young Milligan to **'experience her terror and pain...'** it also led to a **'kind of separation anxiety which left him in an unstable**

> **fantasy world with all the unpredictable and unintelligible characteristics of a dream. This along with the stepfather's put downs, sadistic abuses and sexual exploitation led to recurrent dissociations.'** "
> (chapter 3, p.95)

The appearance of 'David' may be caused by Billy's feeling of empathy against her mother who also frequently accepts the violence of his stepfather. This sentence '**experience her terror and pain**' shows that Billy also feels what his mother feels, therefore 'David' as the keeper of pain or the empath comes. All events in Billy's childhood lead Billy to the multiple personality disorder, starts from his loneliness, fear, and empathy. As the following sentence shows: 'it also led to a **'kind of separation anxiety which left him in an unstable fantasy world with all the unpredictable and unintelligible characteristics of a dream.'** All the things he had experience make him fall into an unstable fantasy world so it leads to the '**the unpredictable and unintelligible characteristics of a dream**' which later developed into the form of personality (alter). **'This along with the stepfather's put downs, sadistic abuses and sexual exploitation led to recurrent dissociations.'** This sentence shows that Billy's condition becomes worse when his stepfather did the sadistic abuses and sexual exploitation. It makes his personality increasingly fragmented turn into the pieces. Danny (one of Billy's alter who comes everytime Billy feels afraid) appears from Billy's fear of his stepfather who always gives him bad treatment (sadistic abuses and sexual exploitation).

The main cause of multiple personality disorder (MPD) is childhood trauma. According to Frances (1998: 287), "Most of person who suffer MPD have been exposed in childhood to extremely traumatic events, most commonly chronic physical or sexual abuse, torture, or severe neglect." In this case, when he was child Billy Milligan had several sadistic abuses including sexual exploitation from his stepfather. Those abuses happened severely and repeatedly and it developes MPD. All abuses and exploitations makes Billy's personality turn into pieces. According to Jung, *the child's life is the most important phase*. Most of events in childhood will influence the future personality. Jung said that *behavior during childhood is set by parental demands*. It means parents are the most important person who will shaped the child's personality. If parents treats the child well, so the child will have a good personality and vice versa. Jung also believes that *human behavior is shaped by both causal and teleological forces and that causal explanations must be balanced with teleological ones*. Both the past as actuality and the future as potentiality guide one's present behavior. In Billy case, because of bad treatment from his stepfather his personality increasingly fragmented turn into several personalities. From one core personality becomes 24 different personalities.

> **"Doctors? Daddy Chal will kill me if I talk to you."** (chapter 2, p.55)
> **"He doesn't want me to tell what he done to me."** (chapter 2, p.55)
> **"I'm not supposed to tell things. If he knew you was talking to me, he'd...oh! he'd kill me...and bury me in the barn..."** (chapter 3, p.86)
> **"You are responsible. But all men must first leave room. Billy is afraid of men because of what his father did to him."** (chapter 2, p. 53)

From those dialogues we can see Billy's fear to his stepfather, he even becomes afraid of all men because of his stepfather's treatment. Billy's experiences with

his stepfather are classified into *the collective unconscious*. The *collective unconscious* is a past experience which can actively influence a person thoughts, emotions, and actions. This childhood trauma is greatly influence Billy's mindset, the bad treatment from his stepfather makes Billy and some of his other alters thinks that all men are evil just like his stepfather. So, he doesn't even like to afraid of all men, it can be seen in this sentence: **"But all men must first leave room. Billy is afraid of men because of what his father did to him."** Billy's collective unconscious contains biologically based impressions of his stepfather and that impressions are activated when Billy sees the other men.

4.1.2. Billy and Amnesia

People with multiple personality disorder must had amnesia, in which the person are unable to recall important personal information that is too extensive to be explained by ordinary forgetfulness. The childhood trauma also results amnesia in the future life. Because of that people with MPD cannot remember much about their childhood. This amnesia happens because Billy performs the *denial of awareness*, he avoids the bad memories in his childhood by letting his alters play its role in Billy's life (Billy's conscious). Billy cannot remembers about anything he had done in his past, he often feels confused and difficult to explain to other people about what things he had done. It can be seen in this dialogue: **"I don't remember what they said I did. I don't know anything."** (chapter 2, p. 28).

Each personality fragment (alter) develops its own memories, it makes the core personality is completely unaware of the things the subordinate

personalities have done in its absence. Billy is never know what the other personalities have done in its absence, he never even realizes that he has another personality (alter). Also, he doesn't have any ideas about the crimes what people tell he did. All the crimes alleged against Billy are not actually completely done by Billy. Billy did it so under his consciousness because all crimes was committed by Billy's other alters. This sentences: **"I don't know anything about what they say I did. I don't remember."** (chapter 1, p. 16) **"Just everytime I wake up, somebody says I did something bad."** (chapter 3, p. 83) shows Billy unawareness about everything the other alters have done, including the crimes. The term (in addition to "amnesia") used to describe 'the moment when Billy is completely unaware of the things the alter have done' is *losing time*. *Losing time* means when you are in someplace doing something, then suddenly you are in someplace else, and you can tell that time has passed, but you don't know what happened. Not only Billy but also the other alters experience "*losing time*", between one alter to other alters equally unaware of what they have done each other.

For instance, as shown by this dialogue:

Tommy : **"Shit, I don't even know what's going on."**
Dorothy : "Don't you remember talking to me the day before yesterday?"
Tommy : **"Hell, no. I ain't never seen you in my life.**
(chapter 2, p. 28)

Tommy is completely not know what the situation had happen before and do not remember that he had ever met Dorothy before, it means while met Dorothy is not Tommy that comes but the other alters. Each alters keep their own memory about

what they do and what they know, it is personal and there are no other alters know about it. All experiences each alters have, including the "losing time" are classified into *the personal unconscious*, because it is formed by the individual experiences. Some images in the personal unconscious can be recalled easily, some remembered with difficulty, and still others are beyond the reach of consciousness. In Billy case, all experiences that other alters has are beyond the reach of Billy's consciousness. Billy cannot remember the things at all, he is always confused about what people tell he did. This following narrations indicates it:

> "Well...**I do things and I don't remember 'em**...I go to **sleep**...**and people tell me I do things**." (chapter 3, p. 83)
> "When Billy Milligan awoke and looked into the mirror, **he was startled to see that his mustache was gone. But he didn't remember shaving it, and he wondered who had done it**....Now he had ***lost time*** again." (chapter 4, p. 106)

4.1.3 Billy and Switching

There are very distinct signs of multiple personality disorder, and there is a number of symptoms that are associated with this diagnosis which may seem surprising. First and most obviously, amnesia or memory loss – where a person cannot seem to remember doing things, repeatedly – in multiple personality disorder is generally associated with *switched personalities*. The process by which one of these personalities reveals itself and controls behavior is called *switching*, it is also including the shift of personality. Billy's personalities (alters) shifts from one personality to another in the same situation or shifts in a different day. *Switching* is one of Billy's way to perform the *denial of awareness*, in which he faces the fact that makes him uncomfortable to accept. *Switching* can happen

between a day, an hour, a minutes or even a seconds. This shift makes people around him surprised and confused. Sometimes people who don't understand this disorder assume this switches as the mood changes. As we seen in this dialogue:

> Stevenson sighed. "I came here sure I'd be able to see through a phony act. But **I'm convinced I've talked to two different people**. Now I can understand why he seemed so different at times. **I attributed it to changes of mood**. We've got to tell Gary." (chapter 2, p. 33)

Actually it is really different from the mood changes. People with MPD have two or more distinct personalities, those personalities is called alters. Each alters have their own posture, expression, voice, language, accent, behavior, style, set of gesture, hair-style, handwriting,etc. Also, the alters may have different gender from the core personality. Those differences may caused by the events or experiences from the past. This narration below indicates it:

> "It struck him **how the change of personality caused a definite facial alteration. Arthur's tight-jawed, pressed-lipped, heavy-lidded gaze that made him appear arrogant had given way to Billy's wide-eyed, hesitant expression. He seemed weak and vulnerable.**" (chapter 5, p. 120)

Billy Milligan has 24 alters and certainly each alter has different characteristics and styles. As we seen in those narrations:

> "After fifteen minutes of arguing with Arthur, **She noticed the glazed look in his eyes**. He leaned back in the chair. **When he leaned forward, the voices was different, the expression casual and friendly***"* (chapter 2, p.30)

> "Gary saw Milligan's smile, **the excitement in his eyes she had not seen before. He was relaxed, easygoing, trading jokes in an almost light-hearted way. A very different person from that bundle of nerves he'd met the first day.**" (chapter 1, p. 20)

Billy shifts his alter when he meets the same person. One day he becomes an easygoing person but another day he becomes a nervous person. He can become a shy person and a relaxed person at the same time. The alters can shift depend on

situation. It happens under the consciousness of core personality. The core personality (Billy) doesn't realize that he has the alters, he also doesn't know at all what activities the alters have done. Those following dialogues indicate it:

> "**Billy wasn't Billy at times**," she recalled later. He was **moody**, he was **off to himself**." (chapter 8, p. 169)
>
> "Sometimes he'd come home on his own, **confused and in a trance. He wouldn't talk to me until he had a nap. Then he'd come out and it would be my Billy again**. I told them. I told everyone, 'that boy needs help'. " (chapter 8, p. 170)

When Billy experiences the alters' shifting, usually he shows this such conditions, Billy's body seemed to withdraw into itself, his face paled, eyes glazed, and his lips moved as he talked to himself, then suddenly he becomes to a very different person than before. This condition indicates *trancelike state*, the condition in which a person becomes very responsive to suggestions of others although the person is under the consciousness of core personality. This narrations below indicate it:

> "She saw the glazed stare. He seemed to be retreating from her, **drawing back into himself.**" (chapter 1, p. 21)
>
> "She saw **his eyes glaze and his mouth begin to move as if he were talking to himself**." (chapter 2, p. 29)
>
> "After fifteen minutes of arguing with Arthur, **She noticed the glazed look in his eyes.** He leaned back in the chair. **When he leaned forward, the voices was different, the expression casual and friendly**." (chapter 2, p. 30)

Billy cannot remember about what happened during his trancelike states, sometimes he just heard voices that echoed in his head, as shown in this sentence: "**It's real quiet...and it sounds like it's from somewhere else**." (chapter 3, p.

84). That voices try to talk to Billy or tells Billy to do something. For instance, in this following narration:

> "**He hears voices that tell him to do things and yell and scream at him when he does not comply**. Milligan expresses his belief that **those voices are from people who have come from hell to torment him. He also speaks of good people who periodically invade his body in order to combat the bad people.**" (chapter 1, p. 22)

Actually that voices are voice from Billy's alters, but Billy never realizes it. Some bad alters try to influence Billy to do something bad, but then comes good alters to drive away the bad alters.

4.1.4. Billy and Alters

Billy has 24 alters inside his body, including himself (the core personality). Each alter can have its own posture, set of gestures, and hair-style, as well as a distinct way of dressing and talking. Some may speak in foreign languages or with an accent. Each alter also has its own name, age, style and characteristic, but from that 24 alters, only 10 alters who often control the consciousness (the spot), because the rest of the alters mostly have a bad characteristic which can harm Billy. Some of the 10 dominant alters have their own duty to keep Billy alive.

> D: She frowned. "Wait a minute. If you're not Billy, who are you?"
> B: **"I'm David."**
> D: "How old are you, David?"
> B: **"Eight, going on nine."**
> D: "And why are you the one who came to talk to me?"
> B: **"I didn't even know I was coming on the spot. Somebody get hurt in the jail and I came to take the pain."**

> D: "Would you explain that?"
> B: **"Arthur says *I'm the keeper of the pain*. When there's hurt, I'm the one who takes the spot and feels it."** (chapter 2, p. 25-26)

Those dialogues above indicate one of Billy's alter that is *David*, the keeper of pain or the empath, highly sensitive and perceptive, confused most of the time. David always comes to the *spot* (consciousness) when Billy or another alter gets hurt, he comes to accept all sufferings. The appearence of David, as described in the previously analysis (part: Billy's childhood) may be caused by Billy's feeling of empathy against her mother who also frequently accepts the violence of his stepfather.

The alter who responsibles to protect the others is *Ragen*, the keeper of rage and he speaks with Slavic accent. This following narration shows Ragen's specialty:

> "**The only one permitted to handle guns is Ragen, *the keeper of rage*...** But he may use them **only for protection and survival**. Just as **he may use his great strength only for the common good, never to harm others**. **He has the ability to control and concentrate his adrenaline**, you know." (chapter 2, p. 38)

Ragen has a powerful strength, it is because of his ability to control and concentrate his adrenaline. Ragen will come and control the consciousness (the spot) if Billy is in dangerous place, like prison or whenever Billy is in danger situation.

Tommy is the escape artist, belligerent and antisocial. Although he is an antisocial but he has ability to handle all locks, handcuffs even strait jacket in the prison and he also masters about electricity. He will come to the *spot* when the

other alters need to escape from somewhere. This dialogue below shows Tommy's specialty:

> "You have to forgive **Tommy, he is a rather antisocial youth. If he weren't so clever with electronic equipment and locks**, I think I would have banished him long ago. But his are useful talents." (chapter 2, p. 37)

Allen is the con man, a manipulator, the one who most often deals with outsiders and the only one right-handed. He is the only one alter who can adapt to other people. He will come to the *spot* in a situation that requires a lot of conversation with other people. This following dialogue indicates it:

> "Well, they don't know it, because Tommy sounds a lot like me. You met Tommy. He's the only one they can't keep the strait jacket or the handcuffs on. **We're a lot alike, except I do most of the talking**. He gets kind of nasty and sarcastic. Doesn't get along with people like I do." (chapter 2, p. 30)

Christene is the corner child, she is a nice girl and she has a brother who also one of Billy's alter that is *Christopher*. Christene will come to the *spot* when Billy is in trouble or the other alters have to hide something. She comes to play a doll or draw something to save Billy out of trouble. As this narration below shown:

> **"Three-year-old Christene was the one who kept her face to the wall. She could stay there for a long time and not saying anything, keeping Billy out of trouble. Christene was the corner child."** (chapter 8, p. 160)

The most intelligent and logical alter is *Arthur*. Arthur is the Englishman, emotionless and rational, he speaks with british accent. From all alters, Arthur is the most reliable, he is able to think logically so he can control the other alters'

behavior. He is also the first who recognizes the existences of others alter. This following narration indicates it:

> **"Arthur spent every conscious moment working out the puzzle of the missing time and searching for other people who seemed to be sharing his mind and body**.....**He had learned through logical deduction who they were, how they behaved and the things they did."** (chapter 8, p. 171)

The alter in a multiple personality disorder (MPD) often exists without being truly aware of one another. Often, one alter is dominant, occupying the patient most of the time to the exclusion of the other alters. The subordinate alters in these cases may be aware of the dominant alter. In Billy case, the alter who can aware the existence of dominant alter is Arthur. Arthur can feel the existences of other alters, he knows it through logical deduction. People with MPD usually have someone inside them who knows all the others and tries to be helpful it is called *Inner Self Helper* (ISH). In Billy case, the ISH is Arthur because of his knowledge he can realize what happened in Billy and he also able to know all alters inside Billy. So, Arthur can control the other alters' behavior and help them solve any problems. Those narrations below shows Arthur's specialty:

> **"Arthur knew very well there were others around**, because as he checked the dates on the calendar, he knew something was wrong. **According to everything he read and observed**, other people didn't sleep as long as he seemed to be sleeping.**"** (chapter 8, p. 170)

> **"Arthur realized that because of his knowledge, he had become responsible for a large, diverse family.** They were all involved with the same body, and something had to be done to create order out of what was proving to be a chaotic situation. **Since he was the only one capable of handling the task unemotionally, he would put his mind to it and come up with something that would be fair, workable and─above all─logical."** (chapter 8, p. 171-172)

Arthur will dominate the *spot* (consciousness) in situations where is no danger and were intelligence and logic are more important.

All experiences that each alter has are classified into *the personal unconscious*, as explained in the previously analysis those experiences occured unilateraly, only the alters experienced it and didn't influence the consciousness and memory of core personality. It is classified into *the personal unconscious* because it happen under Billy's consciousness. Also, between one alter to other alters equally unaware of what they have done each other. Except Arthur, he is able to realize and feels what other alters have done in their absence, it is because of his knowledge and logic mind so he can learn it all through logical deduction. Because of Arthur's specialty, he also has role to hold consciousness as well as Billy. So, *the conscious (ego)* here is dominated by Arthur, Arthur more often hold consciousness than Billy because he cannot control it, Billy can't control his consciousness because everytime he is conscious, he is always confused and can't remember anything, he is also very fragile, everytime Billy hold consciousness he wants to kill himself. As it shown in this dialogue: "Well, Arthur won't let you. Billy's asleep. **Arthur won't wake him up, 'cause if he does, Billy'll kill himself**." (chapter 2, p. 25)

Arthur as the dominant alter makes Billy 'sleep' for a while to avoid Billy kills himself. While Billy 'sleep', Arthur and the other alters hold the consciousness by turns. Since only Arthur who often holds the consciousness and can control all of them, thus Arthur belongs to *the conscious (ego)*. In Billy case, Billy had lost his self-realization, According to Jung in Hall (1998;101),

> "Self-realization means the fullest, most complete differentiation and harmonious blending of all aspects of a human's total personality. It means

> that the psyche has evolved a new center, the self, that takes the place of the old center, the ego."

It means Billy had lost his self-realization because his ego (Arthur) takes a first position and plays an important role in his psyche, whereas in healthy person the ego takes a secondary position and self takes a first position. As explained before, Arthur is able to hold consciousness more often than Billy and also Arthur able to take control of him. Billy can get his self-realization back again if he had already able to defeat and decrease the influence of his ego and been able to control himself.

4.2. Multiple Personality Disorder and Archetypes

Billy Milligan has 24 personalities (alters) inside him, some of alters represents the archetypes, they are:

1. **Allen, 18**. The con man. A manipulator, he is the one who most often deals with outsiders. This alter represents *the persona* archetype, according to Jung in Hall (1998: 88), "The persona is a mask adopted by the person in response to the demands of social convention and tradition and to his or her own inner archetypal needs." Allen represents the persona because he is the alter who often appears when Billy has to deal with other people. Allen is the public personality, as a manipulator he can have a good communication with other people and also can make the other people trust to him. It can be seen in this dialogue **"Just deny the whole thing, I can say I just pretended to have a multiple personality. If I say it's a fake, no one will buy the book."** (chapter 5,

p. 125) Allen has an ability to influence people by his saying, so he is selected to be the public personality. Those following dialogues also represent Allen's ability as a manipulator:

a. "Well, look, **what happened is somebody made a mistake**. **You see, I've been discharged. I got on the wrong plane, you see**. And it supposed to take me to Columbus. **Somebody must've slipped something in my coffee, because I was unconscious, and when I came to, I was here in New York. Left my bags on the plane and everything. You'll have to do something about it. It's the airline's fault**." (chapter 11, p. 200)

b. "There is. A lot more. But **I'm not giving it away for nothing**. **My lawyers in Columbus told me that a lot of people are after the rights**...." (chapter 5, p. 124)

2. Adalana (19), Christene (3), and April (19). Three of them are Billy's women alters, sure it is confusing, Billy as a man can have the personality with different gender. According to Jung, every men and women must be have the feminine and maskuline side. The feminine archetype in man is called the anima, the masculine archetype in woman is called the animus. The three women alters represents *the anima* archetype. The 'women' alters appears because of the feminine side of Billy's personality is quite strong. It can be seen in those narrations below:

a. "**Billy loved flowers and poetry and helping his mother around the house**, but he knew that Chalmer called him "a sissy" and "a little queer." So he stopped helping his mother and writing poetry. **"Adalana" came to do them for him in secret**." (Chapter 8, p. 166)

b. "**Milligan's face changed to a soft, tearful expression**. The voice was choked and nasal. **The face became almost feminine**. The eyes drifted." (Chapter 3, p. 73)

c. "And Mrs. Moore will testify that on one occasion **Bill's effeminate side was displayed when he prepared breakfast for her**. She said that

bill was walking like a girl and even talking effeminately." (Chapter 4, p. 109)

3. Tommy (16) and the undesirable alters. According to Jung in Feist (2006: 107), "The shadow is the archetype of darkness and repression, represents those qualities we don't wish to acknowledge but attempt to hide from ourselves and others." Those alters represents *the shadow* archetype because they have bad characteristics and behaviors such as antisocial, criminal, avengeful, snob, daydreamer, impostor, using vulgar language, etc. For instance, those dialogues below represent the antisocial, criminal and uses vulgar language:

    a. **"Lady, I don't talk to strangers. So leave me alone."** (Chapter 2, p. 28)

    b. **"Shit. I don't need nobody to keep me out of anything.** No jail in the world can hold me. I can bust out anytime I want to.**"** (Chapter 2, p. 36)

    c. **"I'm not responsible for things that are done by my others people."**

    d. "Cheez, lady, **I don't give a fuck how busy he is**. I gotta see him. I got sumpin' t'give him." (chapter 6, p. 135)

    e. **"Well, shit, pal! Let's go bust out some windows at the school."** (chapter 8, p. 173)

4. Arthur (22). According to Jung in Feist (2006: 110), "The wise old man is archetype of wisdom and meaning, symbolizes humans' preexisting knowledge of the mysteries of life." Arthur represents *the wise old man* archetype because among the other alters, he is the wise and the smart one who can handle the problem and gives advice to the other alters, also control their behavior. It can be seen in this dialogue:

    a. "You have to forgive Tommy, he is a rather antisocial youth. **If he weren't so clever with electronic equipment and locks, I think I**

would have banished him long ago. But his are useful talents." (chapter 2, p. 37)

b. "**It was my judgment that it would do you no good to know until you were ready**. **You were very suicidal**. **We had to wait until the right time before you were told the secret**." (chapter 3, p. 89)

c. "**We must be logical about it**. I have an idea. Let's you and I keep track of the time we're awake, to see if that accounts for all the hours of the day." (chapter 8, p. 171)

5. Ragen (23). Ragen represents *the hero* archetype, the archetype which presents the powerful personality. Ragen has an enormous power, he can control his adrenaline flow so he displays extraordinary strength. This sentence indicates his strenghness: **"I was created for physical protection."** (chapter 6, p.139) Because of his strengthness he is able to protect the other alters. He is also a very responsible person, especially when it comes to safe women and children. It can be seen in those dialogues:

   a. "You know rules. **You do not stand by and see woman or child hurt or offended without taking any action**."

   b. "**I would be violent only if someone would try to hurt Billy or to harm a female or a child in his presence**.....**Would you allow person to hurt your child? No. You would protect wife, child or any woman. If someone try hurt Billy, I would protect**..." (chapter 5, p. 127)

6. Billy (26) and The teacher (26). Actually the teacher is Billy itself, but because of the amnesia which Billy has, he cannot realize that he is the teacher. It can be seen in this sentence: **"The Teacher is Billy all in one piece. But Billy does not know."** (chapter 6, p. 138) Billy or the teacher represents the self archetype because they are the psyche or the total personality. The self can be reached if all archetypes pulls together

into one united. If the self had already reached then the self-realization is completely done. Billy or the teacher is the merging of all alters. If all alters had already fused into one united then Billy will have a full consciousness. Those dialogues below indicate it:

a. "He is very likeable person. **He has good and bad, as most humans**. **You know Billy as he is now**. **His emotions change by circumstances**...." (chapter 6, p. 138)
b. "**If the twenty-four people fused into one, that would be the Teacher. That would be the whole Billy**. What would it feel like? Would he know it?" (chapter 6, p. 141)

Billy has more than one archetypes, some Billy's personalities (alters) represents one archetype. The total numbers of archetypes which Billy owned are six archetypes. It indicates *multiple personality disorder* because in normal person usually only has one archetype which represents their personality. In Billy case because he has more than one personalities so it is possible for him to have more than one archetypes.

4.3. Multiple Personality Disorder and Types of Personality

Billy has 24 personalities (alters), the alters inside Billy live together become one big family, when one alter exist it doesn't mean that the other alter then die. They live together alternately to keep Billy's consciousness and doing their role and duty. Each alter has its own unique style of viewing and understanding the world and may have its own name, age, characteristic and style which different between one alter to another. That differences makes each alter also has different types of personality. For instance, Allen has characteristic as an

easygoing person but Tommy is an antisocial, Ragen is a very brave person but Danny and David are frightened person. Each of them is very different person, this following analysis will explain more about some alters' types of personality:

1. **David (8).** The keeper of pain or the empathy, highly sensitive and perceptive, he is confused most of the time. Those following dialogues show David's characteristic:

   a) "Well, I'll tell ya on one condition. **You got to promise you won't never tell the secret to nobody in the whole world. Nobody. Never. Never. Never**." (Chapter 2, p. 25)

   b) "**You promised. If you break a promise, that's like a lie**. You can't tell. I got into trouble. Arthur and Ragen are mad at me for letting the secret slip out, and—" (Chapter 2, p. 29)

   c) "**You made a promise. And promises are the most important things in the world**." (Chapter 2, p. 29)

   d) "It hurts, Miss Judy. **It hurts bad. I don't want to live anymore**." (Chapter 2, p. 48)

   e) "I'll tell ya. **I don't know everything**. Only Arthur does. Like you said, **I'm scared, because a lot of times I don't know what's going on**." (Chapter 2, p. 25)

   Those dialogues indicate David as *sensitive* and *frightened* person. As it is shown in dialogue a, b, c and e that portraying David as a *sensitive* person, he becomes so angry and disappointed when he knows someone breaks his promise, he cannot accept if someone betrays him, because he thinks promise is very important thing which shouldn't be broke. Actually David is a nice person but he will become sensitive if someone lies on him. In dialogue d, David shows his suffering as *the keeper of pain*, he feels so badly hurt when he must do his duty to absorb all pain and suffering from all alters. Because

of him always feels suffered, so he becomes a *sensitive* person. And in the last dialogue, David shows his fear and confusion. He often confused with what happened around him, he is never knows how to explain something which had already happened. According to Jung David belongs to *Introverted* person because he is highly sensitive and frightened. He isn't good at communication and interaction with other people because he is always afraid and confused if he meets other people. According to The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, David's personality belongs to ISFP type. ISFP is *Introversion Sensing Feeling Perceiving*, person who belongs to this type usually has *sensitive* characteristic. Jung describes *Sensing* as the perceptual or reality function, David sense all sufferings from all alters as something that represents him, thus whenever there is suffering then there is David. In David, *Feeling* holds the superior function. David provides warmth and sympathy and bases his judgments on personal values; he has intense feelings as the keeper of pain (the empathy) that may erupt in emotional outbursts, therefore David becomes a *sensitive* person. *Perceiving* function becomes more dominant than *Judging* because David tend to be spontaneous in facing something. As we see in this dialogue: **"I don't care. You promised."** David spontaneously shows his displeasure to a person who had broken his promise, whereas person which dominant in *Judging* function tend to be more organized rather than spontaneously.

2. **Tommy (16).** The escape artist. Often mistaken for Allen, because Tommy has an appearance which almost same with Allen but their characteristic is totally different. Tommy is generally *antisocial* but Allen is more easygoing person. Those dialogues below show Tommy's characteristic:

   a) "Lady, **I don't talk to strangers. So leave me alone**." (Chapter 2, p. 28)

   b) "Well depends where we are....Look, **I'm tired of being pumped for information. That's Arthur's job or Allen's. Ask one of them, okay? I'm leaving."** (Chapter 2, p. 37)

   c) "Shit. **I don't need nobody to keep me out of anything**. No jail in the world can hold me. I can bust out anytime I want to." (Chapter 2, p. 36)

   d) **"I'm not responsible for things that are done by my others people."** (chapter 2, p. 58)

   e) "**On my own. From books. Ever since I can remember, I wanted to know how things worked**." (Chapter 2, p. 37)

   f) "Arthur encouraged me on that. Someone was needed to get out of the ropes when one of us was tied up in the barn. **I learned how to control my hand muscles and bones. Then I got interested in all kinds of locks and bolts.** (Chapter 2, p. 37)

   g) "Well it's not right. **Escaping is the one thing I do best**. That's one of the main reasons I'm here. I'm being denied the use of my talent." (chapter 2, p. 58)

   h) "You have to forgive Tommy, **he is a rather antisocial youth. If he weren't so clever with electronic equipment and locks**, I think I would have banished him long ago. But his are useful talents." (Chapter 2, p. 37)

Dialogue a, b, c, d and h indicate Tommy's characteristic as an *antisocial* person. He doesn't like to talk too much moreover with the strangers, he is also won't believe with other people, he thinks he could do all things by himself so he doesn't need other people's help. Dialogue e, f, g and h shows Tommy's talent as an escape artist and *his interest to electronic equipments and locks*. Because of his ability to control his hand muscles and bones he can

escape from any handcuffs and jail, therefore Tommy is needed by the other alters to escape from somewhere which may harms them. Tommy's characteristic is belong to *Introverted* person, because he is an *antisocial* Tommy cannot have a good relationship with other people. He doesn't like something which is related to face with other people, he prefers to be alone; he is comfort with himself but not with other people. And according to The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, Tommy belongs to ISTP type. ISTP is *Introversion Sensing Thinking Perceiving*, person who has this type usually has characteristic such as quiet, reserved, usually interested in cause and effect, how and why mechanical things work. Those characteristics are match with Tommy, as explained before Tommy is *antisocial* and *interested in electricity equipments and locks*. He learns his talent by himself, he learns to control his hand muscles and bones, and he learns how electricity and lock works, therefore he can be an escape artist. In Tommy *Thinking* function is the superior function because he uses his logic to learn about his talent, his logic has important role when he discovers his talent so he can take advantages from it. Whereas *Feeling* function is the inferior function because Tommy is an antisocial person, it means he doesn't care about each other except himself. As we see in this dialogue: **"I'm not responsible for things that are done by my others people."**

3. **Arthur (22).** The English Man, rational, emotionless, he speaks with a British accent. Self-taught in physics and chemistry, he studies medical

books. He considers himself as a capitalist, he is one of alter who often hold consciousness. Those following dialogues shows Arthur's characteristics:

a) "I'm just an amateur. **I dabble in biology and medicine**." (Chapter 2, p. 37)

b) "As an attorney, you know very well **a witness is under no compulsion to volunteer information he hasn't been asked for**. You would be the first to tell a client to stick to a yes or no answer and not elaborate unless it was in his interest. If you come out and ask one of us a direct question, you'll get a truthful answer or silence. **Of course, there will be times when the truth may be taken several ways. The English language is by nature ambiguous.**" (Chapter 2, p. 38)

c) "I believe it is very important, that this story be told to the world. Other books have been written about multiple personalities, but never a story like Billy's. **If people can be made to see how these things come about, then we might make a contribution to mental health**." (Chapter 5, p. 126)

Those dialogues indicate Arthur as a person who *earns success by concentration and thoroughness*. If there is a problem among alters or other people, he always can successfully handle it with his ability to learn the problem thoroughly then concentrate to solve the problem. As seen in dialogue b, Arthur successfully convinces the attorney in order to follow his judgment. Also, in dialogue c we can see Arthur can convince the other alters to allow Billy's story to be told to the world through the book. Arthur is actually the expert in those kinds of things, he is the most intelligent and wise alters. In solving problem, he is very quiet and doesn't too hurry in perceiving it; he tries to concentrate in handling problem instead of reckless in taking decision.

d) "I must interrupt, but I have always felt that **physical love is illogical** and anachronistic, considering the most recent advancements in scientific—" (Chapter 3, p. 77)

e) "**We must be logical about it**. I have an idea. Let's you and I keep track of the time we're awake, to see if that accounts for all the hours of the day." (chapter 8, p. 171)

f) "**I don't see the logic in that**, The man was obviously afraid of being exposed as a homosexual. What does one frightened man's dishonestly have to do with the economic system." (chapter 10, p. 188)

g) "**It was my judgment that it would do you no good to know until you were ready**. **You were very suicidal. We had to wait until the right time before you were told the secret**." (chapter 3, p. 89)

h) "Yes, Dr. Caul, I appreciate the fact that Dr. Wilbur recommended you. **You will have my full cooperation**." (chapter 5, p. 117)

i) "Not at all. **That's why I'm here, to help in any way I can**." (chapter 5, p. 117)

Those dialogues indicate Arthur as a *logical* and *dependable* person; he always sees something based on his *logic mind*. There is should be a *logical* reason behind something, if there is no logical reason then Arthur cannot accept it. As seen in dialogue d, Arthur cannot accept the physical love because he thinks that physical love is **illogical**. Arthur always plays his *logic* in facing something, in dialogue e and g, he tries to give solution to the other alters based on his logic mind. And it is proven; his *logic mind* always can handle any problem in Billy's life. Therefore, Arthur always can be *dependable* by the other alters. As previously explained (in Billy and alters), People with MPD usually have someone inside them who knows all the others and tries to be helpful it is called Inner Self Helper (ISH). Arthur is the ISH because he can be dependable and the way he solves the problem is very educated. That does why Arthur holds an important role in Billy's life and he is also the most often alter who hold the consciousness.

j) "**I'll tell you this, Miss Turner. If you bring anyone along, the others will just remain silent, and you'll look like a fool**." (Chapter 2, p. 30)

k) "You have to forgive Tommy, he is a rather antisocial youth. **If he weren't so clever with electronic equipment and locks, I think I would have banished him long ago. But his are useful talents**." (Chapter 2, p. 37)

l) "As I was saying, Ragen, like the rest of us, never lies. **All our lives people have accused us of being liars. It has become a point of honor among us never to tell a falsehood. So we don't really care who believes**." (Chapter 2, p. 38)

Those dialogues indicate Arthur as a *realistic* person. As seen in dialogue j although he knows Tommy is an antisocial person, but he still keeps Tommy alive in Billy's life, Arthur thinks Tommy is very useful because of his talents. It is very *realistic* that not judge person just based on his bad characteristic, because every person must be have bad and good characteristic. Arthur also doesn't care about what people say as long as he is sure that he is on the right track. He is very *regardless of protests and distractions* from other people; he is convinced with himself, as we seen in dialogue k.

All Arthur's characteristics are very match with the characteristic of ISTJ type. According to The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, ISTJ is *Introversion Sensing Thinking Judging*, it contains the characteristics such as *serious, quiet, earn success by concentration and thoroughness, logical, realistic, dependable, and regardless of protests and distractions*. Although Arthur doesn't find any difficulties in relating with other people or when have a communication with other people, Arthur classified into an Introverted person because sometimes he doesn't care about what other people say as long as he

convinces that he is right. In Arthur, *Thinking* is the superior function because Arthur always senses all problems using his logic mind in facing all problems, he always concerns with his logic than his feeling, therefore *Thinking* becomes the dominant function in Arthur personality. It can be seen in this dialogue: **"I have always felt that *physical love is illogical* and anachronistic, considering the most recent advancements in scientific—."** According to Isabel Myers in Hall (1998: 115),

> *"The J-P distinction measures whether an individual's orientation toward the outside world comes from rational (judging) and irrational (perceiving) function pair."*

In Arthur, the *Judging* function is dominant, because according to his characteristic Arthur is a rational person who thinks with his logic mind and he tends to be organized rther than spontaneously in facing problems.

4. **Allen (18)**. The con man. A manipulator, he is the one who most often deals with outsiders. Allen is the alter who has an appearance which almost same with Tommy but his characteristic is totally different. Instead of Tommy which antisocial, Allen is more easygoing person, he has a good relationship with other people. He is the one who often talks with other people and he can make people trust to him with his ability to manipulate people, that's why he called as the manipulator. Those dialogues below show Allen's characteristic:

   a) "Well, they don't know it, because **Tommy sounds a lot like me**. You met Tommy. He's the only one they can't keep the strait jacket or the handcuffs on. **We're a lot alike, except I do most of the talking. He gets kind of nasty and sarcastic. Doesn't get along with people like I do**." (Chapter 2, p. 30)

b) "Just deny the whole thing, **I can say I just pretended to have a multiple personality. If I say it's a fake, no one will buy the book**." (chapter 5, p. 125)

c) "....He said **I can always say I was too crazy to sign a contract, that I was pressured by Dr. Caul. That'll make it null and void**." (chapter 5, p. 125)

d) "Well, look, **what happened is somebody made a mistake. You see, I've been discharged**. I got on the wrong plane, you see. And it supposed to take me to Columbus. **Somebody must've slipped something in my coffee, because I was unconscious, and when I came to, I was here in New York. Left my bags on the plane and everything. You'll have to do something about it. It's the airline's fault**." (chapter 11, p. 200)

Those dialogues indicate Allen's charcteristic as an *ingenious* and *outspoken* person. Allen is different from the other alters, because he is the only one who could have good relationship with other people, he becames the most often deals with them, therefore he is classified into *Extraverted* person. According to The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the characteristic which match with Allen is ESFP type. ENTP is *Extraversion Intuitive Thinking Perceiving*, it contains the characteristics such as *ingenious, outspoken, good at many things, resourceful in solving new and challenging problems, and skillfull in finding logical reasons for what they want*. In Allen, *Intuitive* function is more dominant than *Sensing* because in facing problems Allen is not just rely on facts but he is able to understand all possibilities and relationships in a problem so he could handle it well. Also, *Thinking* function is the superior function in Allen, because as a manipulator of course he is always be an ingenious who uses his mind to produce the logical reason that makes other people believe in him. It can be seen in last dialogue where Allen tries to make airline's officer believe in him that all mistakes is in the airline's

not in him. Allen also is a spontaneous person, as we seen in this dialogue: "Just deny the whole thing, **I can say I just pretended to have a multiple personality. If I say it's a fake, no one will buy the book**." Therefore in Allen, *Perceiving* function is more dominant than *Judging*.

5. **Danny (14)**. The frightened one. Afraid of people, especially men. He was forced to dig his own grave by Billy's stepfather and was then buried alive. Thus he paints only still lifes. Danny is the alter who often feels afraid and confused, it is because of Billy's stepfather bad treatment. It was Danny who often accepts the abuse form Billy's stepfather, because everytime Billy feels afraid and threatened he shifts into Danny. Those following dialogues show Danny's characteristic:

    a) **"I don't paint landscapes. I don't like the ground."** (Chapter 2, p. 32)
    b) **"I can't tell or he'll kill me."** (Chapter 2, p. 32)
    c) **"I'm afraid of knives. I don't like 'em."** (Chapter 5, p. 114)
    d) **"I don't remember. Lancaster, I think."** (Chapter 5, p. 114)
    e) **"How? I can't make 'em come."** (Chapter 5, p. 117)
    f) **"I can't make Billy come. He's asleep. Arthur and Ragen are the only ones who can wake him up."** (Chapter 2, p. 51)

Those dialogues indicate Danny as a *sensitive, frightened, confused,* and *retiring* person. As explained above, danny becomes a person like that because of Billy's stepfather bad treatment. Type of characteristic which nearest to Danny is ISFP type. ISFP is *Introversion Sensing Feeling Perceiving*, person who belongs to this type usually has the characteristics

such as *retiring, quietly, kind, sensitive, and friendly*. Those characteristics are match with Danny, Danny and David have the same type of personality because both of them have similiar characteristics such as frightened, sensitive, and confused. Danny classified into the *Introverted* person, because he cannot have good relationship with other people, he is always afraid to meet other people especially men, because of his trauma. In Danny *Sensing* and *Feeling* function is the superior function, because Danny not using his logic at all, everything he did just based on his feeling. Besides that, in facing problem he prefers to rely on facts rather than try to understand the possibilities and relationships. For instance in this dialogue: **"I can't make Billy come**. **He's asleep. Arthur and Ragen are the only ones who can wake him up."** It shows Danny prefers to give the problem to Arthur and Ragen who had proven that they are able to solve it rather than try to solve by himself. Danny follows his feeling which had convinced that he cannot solve the problem. Danny's *Perceiving* function also dominant because he always do something spontaneously, as seen in this dialogue: **"I don't remember. Lancaster, I think."** He doesn't really care about something which is organized, he prefers to answer spontaneously.

6. **Ragen (23)**. The keeper of hate. A weapons and munitions authority as well as karate expert, he shows extraordinary strength, stemming from the ability to control his adrenaline flow. His responsible is to be the protector of the

family, and of women and children in general. Those following dialogues show Ragen's characteristic:

a) "**I am not a fool**, Mr. Schweickart. **Police have evidence I commit robberies. I admit three robberies near university**. **Only three. But other things they say I do is lie. I am not rapist....**" (Chapter 2, p. 40)

b) "Let me put this way. In different circumstances, spot is ruled by me or by Arthur, depending on situation. **In prison I control spot─decide who goes on, who stays off─because is dangerous place. As protector, I have full power and command**....." (Chapter 2, p. 41)

c) "Each time Billy comes on spot, he thinks he is do something bad and he tries to kill himself. **Is my responsibility. I say no**." (Chapter 2, p. 53)

d) "He threw water on Christene's drawing. **Is not right to destroy the work of Children."** (Chapter 2, p. 56)

e) "You know rules. **You do not stand by and see woman or child hurt or offended without taking any action**." (Chapter 5, p. 127)

f) "**I would be violent only if someone would try to hurt Billy or to harm a female or a child in his presence**...**Would you allow person to hurt your child? No. You would protect wife, child or any woman. If someone try hurt Billy, I would protect**..." (Chapter 5, p. 127)

Those dialogues indicate ragen as a *responsible* and *conscientious* person, although he is quitely violent but actually he is *friendly* and *concerned with how other people feel*. Ragen always could protect each alters, especially children and women, he is very responsible wit his duty. Ragen never let children and women get hurt, he is really care of them. Type of personality which match with Ragen is ISFJ (*Introversion Sensing Feeling Judging*). Ragen classified into the *Introverted* person because of his violent characteristic usually cannot be accepted by other people, thus he cannot make a good relationship with them. As we seen in this dialogue: **"Look, bitch! I do not care who or what you are. If you so much as speak to another person on this unit─or to any other person again─I will make**

sure you die." (chapter 3, p.77) Ragen's *Sensing* and *Feeling* function becomes the Superior function because in facing something Ragen prefers to rely on facts rather than possibilities, as we seen in this dialogue: **"In prison I control spot─decide who goes on, who stays off─because is dangerous place. As protector, I have full power and command. In situations were is no danger and were intelligence and logic are more important, then Arthur dominates spot."** (chapter 2, p. 41) Ragen realizes that his ability doesn't related to something intelligent and logic, the fact is he is rely on his strength and energy so that he prefers to control spot in dangerous place like prison. As seen in those dialogues above, we can see Ragen has a strong feeling, he is really care with other people feel. For instance in this dialogue: **"He threw water on Christene's drawing. Is not right to destroy the work of Children."** (chapter 2, p.56) Ragen cannot accept if someone disturbs women and children, he will become very mad. As seen in that dialogue, Ragen regrets someone's action which destroys Christene's drawing, Ragen understand Christene feeling so that he becomes very mad.

7. **Billy (26)**. The original or core personality. More or less Billy is similiar with Danny and David, he is an Introverted, frightened, confused most of time because of the amnesia which he has. So, Billy also belongs to ISFP (*Introversion Sensing Feeling Perceiving*) type. Those dialogues below indicate Billy's characteristic:

   a) **"Doctors? Daddy Chal will kill me if I talk to you." (Chapter 2, p. 55)**
   b) **"He doesn't want me to tell what he done to me." (Chapter 2, p. 55)**

c) **“What’d I do now?” (chapter 2, p. 54)**

d) **“I feel very strange. Where am I?” (Chapter 5, p. 119)**

e) **“Well...I do things and I don’t remember ‘em...I go to sleep...and people tell me I do things.” (Chapter 3, p. 83)**

f) **“Just everytime I wake up, somebody says I did something bad.” (Chapter 3, p. 83)**

g) **“I don’t remember what they said I did. I don’t know anything.” (Chapter 2, p. 28)**

Those dialogues indicate Billy’s characteristic as a *frightened, fragile, retiring, sensitive and confused* person. Billy, David, and Danny are similiar, they become that kind of person because of childhood traumatic which given by Billy’s stepfather. Therefore, Billy becomes very *sensitive* with everything related to his stepfather as seen in this dialogue: **“Doctors? Daddy Chal will kill me if I talk to you.”** (chapter 2, p.55)

8. **Adalana (19)**. The lesbian. Shy, lonely and introverted. She writes poetry, cooks, and keeps house for the other alters. More or less she has similiar characteristic with Billy, so she is also belongs to ISFP (*Introversion Sensing Feeling Perceiving*) type. Those dialogues below indicate Adalana’s characteristic:

a) **“It hurts to talk.” (Chapter 3, p. 73)**

b) “**They don’t understand what love is, what it means to be held and cared for**. I stole that time. I felt Ragen’s alcohol and pills. **Oh it hurts to talk about it**.” **(Chapter 3, p. 73)**

c) “I did it. It’s a little too late to say I’m sorry now, isn’t it? **I ruined the boys’ lives...But they just didn’t understand**.” **(Chapter 3, p. 73)**

d) "I don't to mess them up anymore... **I feel so damned guilty**... just why did I do it?" **(Chapter 3, p. 73)**

e) **"I don't know why I did it. I was so lonely." (Chapter 3, p. 74)**

f) **"If you could just experience what it's like to be held and care for, you'd understand." (Chapter 3, p. 77)**

From those dialogues we know that Adalana is *retiring* and *sensitive* person. She becomes *sensitive* if it is related to love and careness, she is also experiencing Billy's trauma, she doesn't like men that's why Adalana becomes a lesbian.

From all analysis above, we can see Billy has more than one types of personality, it indicates that Billy really has *multiple personality disorder*. Because in normal person certainly only has one type of personality. The writer only analyzes some of Billy alters because the dialogue of the rest alters are not too specific to be analyzed.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

The analysis in chapter IV gained from the dialogues and narrations of novel The Minds of Billy Milligan that described in table 1 and table 2. Table 1 contains all dialogues and narrations which represented multiple personality disorder of Billy Milligan and table 2 contains all dialogues from Billy's alter which represented Billy's archetypes and types of personality. From all of the analysis, it can be concluded that The Minds of Billy Milligan represented the multiple personality disorder of the main character, Billy Milligan, through dialogues and narrations. This multiple personality disorder of Billy Milligan is mainly caused by the bad treatments (abuses and sexual exploitation) from his stepfather, Chalmer Milligan.

Billy's multiple personality disorder can be shown by his behavior through the dialogues and narrations such as experiencing amnesia and switching, and it is also shown by the existence of the alters. The amnesia and switching happened because of *denial of awareness* which Billy performs. Billy performs it in order to avoid his loneliness, fear, pain, and all the things that makes him uncomfortable. It means Billy tries to run away from the reality and becomes unresponsible with himself. In addition, the evidence that Billy has many types of archetype and a lot

of personality types also further strengthen the existence of multiple personality disorder in Billy.

Billy's personality structure (psyche) is mostly dominated by his *ego* which is Arthur, the alter who most often hold consciousness. As explained in analysis, Arthur classified into the *ego* because he is more often holds the consciousness than the other alters even more often than Billy as the core personality. Billy's psyche also dominated by his *personal unconscious* because most of the time the consciousness holds by his alters. Billy is completely lost his *self-realization* because his psyche is evolved by his *ego* (Arthur).

5.2. Implication

In analyzing the multiple personality disorder of Billy Milligan in this novel, the writer is using psychoanalytic in literature approach by Carl Gustav Jung. The writer focused on the dialogues and narrations which represented multiple personality disorder of Billy Miligan. The result of this study is to broden knowledge about psychoanalytic term in literary studies. Furthermore, the result of this study is expected to make the writer more aware and have an analytical thinking while reading literature.

5.3. Recommendation

This study is expected to give contribution especially for English Department students who are interested to analyze novel in the literature's field. In addition, this study is recommended for students who are interested in the study of psychology from literature point of view.

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APPENDIXES

The Synopsis: The Minds of Billy Milligan

This book story about the man named Billy Milligan was tormented by twenty-four distinct personalities battling for supremacy over his body -- a battle that culminated when he awoke in jail, arrested for the kidnap and rape of three women. In a landmark trial, Billy was acquitted by reason of insanity caused by multiple personality disorder -- the first such decision in history -- bringing to public light the most remarkable and harrowing case of multiple personality ever recorded. Now, plunge into the mind of this tortured young man and his splintered, terrifying world. Twenty-four people live inside Billy Milligan. BILLY (26): the core personality, a high school drop-out. ARTHUR (22): English, rational, emotionless, wore glasses and read Arabic. A capitalist and an atheist. He dominated the others (except when the situation was dangerous) and decided who will ‘come out’. RAGEN (23): Yugoslavian, could speak English only with a Slavic accent,and had a dropping moustache. Read Serbo-Croatian, did drawings, was a karate and munitions expert with a criminal record. He was a communist and an atheist. His role was to protect the other, and he was predominant when there was danger. ALLEN (18): the only right-handed alter, smoked cigarettes and parted his hair on the side. Played the drums and was a manipulative con-man. TOMMY (16): played the saxophone, painted and was knowledgeable about electronics. Generally, antisocial. An escapologist who demonstrated his ability to escape from straightjackets while on remand. CHRISTENE (3): a British girl who drew butterflies and flowers. ADALANA (19): a shy lesbian, who wrote poetry and liked cooking and housework. DAVID (8): small, highly sensitive. "keeper of

pain", his job was to absorb all the pain felt by the others, and all of the others, including men, women, several children, both boys and girls. THE TEACHER (26), the only one who can put them all together. Each of these "people" play a distinct role in this often shocking true story.