

Chapter II

Theoretical Foundation

In this chapter, the writer will describe and define some theories that related to analyze this paper. Firstly, the writer will explain about literature. This theory is used because the research used novel as the object. Novel itself is a part of prose and prose is a part of literature. As we know before in chapter I there are three main genres in literature. One of them is Prose. Secondly, the writer will analyze prose theory and also the theory of intrinsic elements. The writer will use this theory because the writer will analyze the intrinsic elements in the story those are plot, setting, and character.

After that, the writer will explain the problem in this novel which encountered by the character. The problem is related with phsychological condition. Then, the writer will explain psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud because Freud's theory has relation with psychological problem in this paper. After that, the writer also will explain and inform about the book that is analyzed in this paper.

2.1 Literature

Klarer stated (1999:1): *“Etymologically, the latin word “litteratura” is derived from littera (letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. The word text is related to “textile” and can be translated as fabric just a single threads form a fabric, so words and sentences form a meaningful and coherent text. Literature or text as cultural phenomena and to investigate the condition of their production and reception”*. By this definition, we know that literature is just a something written and has meaning. Actually this is just a simplest meaning of literature.

Actually literature has wide meaning. In the old version, literature is just a written form that has aesthetics meaning. But day by days literature has developed. Nowadays, visual and acoustics elements are being reintroduced into literature. As we know, there are three main genres in literature, prose, poetry and play. In the past, we just read a poetry with full and total comprehension. But now, we can mixed a poetry with accoustic music and some film also adapted the story from literature.

The literary work in the past was mostly in written form but because of the progress of technology, we can find literary work in digital form for example in printed form. In the Routledge dictionary Childs and Flower stated (2006:129) : *“literature in present times generally taken to be imaginative compositions, mainly printed but earlier (and still, in some cultures was oral, whether dramatic, or metrical prose in form”*. No matter how far the technology has developed, a

literary work can not created without the author. Literary work comes from the author's creativity. Amminudin (2002:57) stated "*Karya sastra adalah fenomena sosial budaya yang melibatkan kreatifitas manusia*".(Literary work is social culture phenomenon that involved human's creativity). Literary work is a fusion between imagination of the writer and the reality in social life.

2.1.1 Prose

Prose is different with poetry. Prose is not patterned like poetry. In Routledge Dictionary of Literary Term, Childs and Flower stated (2006:189) : "*Prose is apparently the antithesis of sibling of verse*". The words or the sentences in the prose has direct meaning different from poetry that has connotation meaning. Prose used daily language in the story. The dialogue in the prose has intention. The form of prose is complete sentences that becomes paragraph in the story. It is different from poetry which is written in verse or lines. Poetry is metrical, prose is not metrical.

Wahyuni also stated that (2012:70) : "*Prosa merupakan salah satu dari bentuk karya sastra yang berbeda dengan puisi. Apabila puisi terikat dengan beberapa macam aturan maka prosa tidak terikat dengan aturan – aturan apapun. Prosa bebas berdiri sendiri sebagai sebuah cerita bebas, tidak terikat dengan diksi, irama dan rima sebagaimana puisi*".(Prose is one of the literary work that different from poetry. Poetry has some rules but prose does not have rules. Prose is independent as a a story, there is no diction, rythim and rhyme).

Prose based on the era can be categorised into two kind. There are old prose and modern prose. Old prose is a kind of original prose that is not influenced by the west or other cultures. Modern prose is a kind of prose that is influenced by the other cultures. The examples of old prose are tale, fable, history and etc. The examples of modern prose are novel, short story and etc.

2.1.1.1 Fiction Prose

According to Wicaksono in Wahyuni (2014:82) : *“Prosa fiksi adalah kisah atau cerita yang diperankan oleh pelaku pelaku dimana kisah atau cerita tersebut besumber dari pengarangnya”*. (Fiction is a story that has character which is the idea of the character and story come from the author. In Saad’s opinion (2014:82-83) *“Prosa fiksi adalah sejenis karangan cerita berplot, cerita rekaan dan sebagainya bersifat fiktif yang didalamnya mempunyai tokoh pemeran, peristiwa, alur dan latar yang dihasilkan oleh daya imajinasi”*.(Fiction prose is a kind of story composition that has plot, character, background that comes from imagination).

We can conclude that prose fiction is not factual and real. Prose fiction is a story within character, background, plot and etc. All of that come from the author’s imagination. The author overflowed his or her imagination into it.

2.1.2 Fiction

Abram stated (2009:116), In an inclusive sense, Fiction is any literary *narrative*, whether in prose or verse, which is invested instead of being an account of events that in fact happened. In a narrower sense, however, fiction denotes only narratives, that are written in prose (the *novel* and *shortstory*), and sometimes is used simply as synonym for the novel. Fiction refers to prose stories based on the imagination of authors.

The essence of fiction is narration: the relating or recounting of a sequence of events or actions. Commonly the story in the fiction is not real or factual. Fiction is the product by the author's imagination. Although fiction is not real just a product of the author's imagination, fiction reflects the reality that happens in author's daily life. Fiction is also a term in some of literature genres such as novel, drama, and other theatrical performances.

2.1.3 Novel

Novel is one of the very popular prose fiction. Most of people like reading novel because novel has different concept with short story. If short story consist of one single event, novel has more events or sequences events in the story. Novel has interesting story to get interest of the reader Purnomo in Wahyuni stated that (2014: 118) : *“Novel adalah prosa baru yang menceritakan tentang kisah perjalanan hidup pelaku utama yang mengandung konflik dan menarik minat pembaca untuk membaca lebih lanjut ceritanya.* (Novel is a modern prose that tells the readers about the story

of the character that contains conflict and get interest the reader to read the continue of the story).

Another definition of novel, novel is a fiction prose narrative or table of considerable length (now usually long enough to fill one or more volumes) in which characters and actions representative of the real life of past or present time are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity (Hawthorn, 2001:102).

Novel is made from human's writing. Many stories in the novel come from human habitual or their social life. Based on the definition of Hazlitt (English critic and essay writer) about novels : *“A novel is a stiry which has been written from human and his habit and also the modes of human (based on approximate criticism) and by any one of the means, reflects society”*(2012:130).

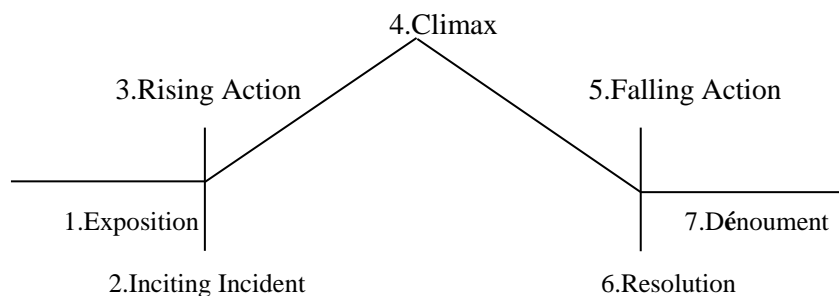
2.1.3.1 The Elements of Prose Fiction

Intrinsic Elements are the important elements that build the story in literary work. Intrinsic elements are very important to complete the story in literary work. For example in the novel. There are three main intrinsic elements that usually use to analyze such as plot, character and setting. Therefore, the writer will analyze plot, character and setting in this paper.

2.1.3.1.1 Plot

Plot is an important element of literary work because, the plot tells the important events that occur in a story. Staton (2007:26) stated that plot is a series of the events in a story. Furthermore, in *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, Abram (2009:265) stated the plot (which Aristotle termed the mythos) in a dramatic or narrative work is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects. This description is simple, because the actions (including verbal discourse as well as physical actions) are performed by particular character in a work, and are the means by which they exhibit their moral and dispositional qualities.

The German novelist in 19th century Gustav Freytag made details explanation about plot that is called Freytag's pyramid. Here is the picture and some explanation



Source : <http://oak.cats.ohio.edu/hartleyg/ref/freytag.html>

1. Exposition : setting the scene. The writer introduces the characters and setting, providing description and background.
2. Inciting Incident : something happens to begin the action. A single event usually signals the beginning of the main conflict. The incident is sometimes called ‘the complication’.
3. Rising Action : the story builds and gets more exciting.
4. Climax : the moment of greatest tension in a story. This is often most exciting event. It is the event that the rising action builds that the falling action follows.
5. Falling action: events happen as a result of the climax and we know that the story will soon end.
6. Resolution : the character solves the main problem/conflict or someone solves it for him or her.
7. Dénouement : (a French term, pronounced: day –noo-moh) the ending. At this point, any remaining secrets, questions or mysteries remain after the resolution are solved by the characters or explained by the author. Sometimes the author leaves us to think about the theme or future possibilities for the characters. (You can think of the dénouement as the opposite of the exposition: instead of getting ready to tell us the story by introducing the setting and characters, the author is getting ready to end it with a final explanation of what actually happened and how the characters think or feel about it. This can be the most difficult part of the plot to identify, as it is often very closely tied to the resolution.)

Plot tells the reader about what will happen in the story. Plot is the part of intrinsic elements that will make the reader more curious about the continuation of the story. Without plot, we can not get the surprising feeling when we read the story. The author will make the reader curious about the continuation of the novel.

2.1.3.1.2 Character

Childs and Flower stated that (2006:24), Character is the fictional representation of a person, which is likely to change, both as a presence in literature and as an object of critical attention, much as it changes. Ideas human in social order, of human individuality and self determination, clearly shift historically and this is often mimed in literature by relation often mimed in literature by the relation of characters to actions or webs of story. Character is fictional person that represented as imagery of human's social life.

While Abram stated (2009:42), the character is the name of literary genre, it is a short usually witty, sketch in prose of a distinctive person. Characters are the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say their distinctive ways of saying it and from what they do.

E.M Forster in Abram (2009:42), introduced popular new terms for and old distinction by discriminating between flat and round characters. Flat character (also called a type, or "two-dimensional"), Forster says is built around "a single

idea or quality” and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence. A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity, such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real person, is capable of surprising us.

Character has important role to take action in the novel. Character becomes the center in the story. The readers can imagine the character who inside the story is reflection of the person in real life. Character is also important to make the story will go on , Thus, it would be known that without character there will be no story to be told.

2.1.3.1.2.1 Type of Character

Standford (2003:38) describes the types of characters as follows :

A. Dynamic character is a character who changes in some significant way during the course of work.

B. Round character is a character who shows many different facets : often presented in depth and with great detail.

C. Flat character is a character who usually had only one outstanding trait or feature.

D. Static character is a character who does not change in any significant ways during the course of work.

E. Protagonist character is a major character whom we generally sympathize.

F. Antagonist character is a character with whom the protagonist was in the conflict, generally not sympathetic character.

2.1.3.1.2.2 Characterization

Characterization is how the writer tells the reader about the physical and non physical characteristics of the person in the story. Characterization represented the thought of the author. Characterization is also delivered the author's means or message by narrative description and behavior of the character and dialogue in the story. Characterization is showed through the explanation of the narrator. The reader can know the characterization by directly describe of the narrator or author. The reader is also can determine characterization of the character through the character developing. Abrams explained about characterization or characterizing (2009:43):

“(that is, establishing the distinctive characters of) the persons in a narrative: showing and telling. In showing (also called “the dramatic method”), the author simply presents the characters talking and acting, and leaves it entirely up to the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do. The author may show not only external speech and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to events; for a highly developed mode of such inner showing. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters”.

2.1.3.1.3 Setting

According to Abram (2009:330) that the overall setting of a narrative work is the general local, historical time and social circumstances in which action occurs, the setting of a single episode scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place.

By knowing setting the reader can know about when the time takes place even the reader is not born in that era. The reader also will get the imagery about the situation in the story even they do not live in the place that the story takes place. Then, the reader also will know how the condition and what happened in that era. As we know, setting can be classified into three main elements. There are setting of place, setting of time and setting of social.

2.2 Psychological approach in Literature

In the past, the issue that use in the literature mostly use the theme about heroism. Heroism theme commonly used in the epic. But day by day, literature has produce modern prose such as novel. The theme that in the novel is various. The theme that used in novel is based on conditional situation in that era such as politic, social, psychological, and etc. One of the theme that use in literature is psychological. In present times, psychological approach is used in literature. Some of the story in the novel used psychological theme. In the *The Routledge Dictionary of Literary Terms* Childs and Flower stated (2006:190): “ *With the rise of the novel, a new dimension of psychological intensity comes on to the*

literary agenda”. Psychological approach is used based on conditional situation that happens in nowadays.

Psychological approach has close relation with literature. Psychology related with observable of human’s behavior. Literature shows how human behave through interaction with their problem and environment. According to Ratna (2004:343), there are three ways to understand the relationship between psychology and literature :

1. Understanding the psychological elements of the author as a writer,
2. Understanding the psychological elements of the fictional character in literary Work.
3. Understanding the psychological elements of the reader.

In this paper the writer will evaluate the psychology of the character in the story. Endaswara stated (2008:104) : *“Pendekatan psikologi sastra menekankan kajian keseluruhan, baik berupa intrinsik maupun ekstrinsik. Tekanan pada unsur instrinsik yaitu tentang penokohan dan perwatakannya”*. (Psychological approach emphasize all of examination, extrinsic and intrinsic. The emphasize in intrinsic elements is about character and characterization). A psychological approach is merely one way of evaluating characters. it is also possible to analyze character. Psychological approach can use for analyze the personality of the character in the novel. As we know, when we talk about the personality, there is an author of

structural model of personality who introduces the three formed of human personality, that are the id, superego and ego. The theory well known as psychonalaysis which is written by Sigmund Freud. Therefore, the writer used Freud's theory in this paper.

2.2.1 Psychonalysis Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud is the writer of the structural model of personality. Abram stated that (2009:290), Freud had developed the dynamic form of psychology that he called "psychoanalysis" as a procedure for the analysis and therapy of neuroses, but soon expanded it to account for many developments and practices in the history of civilization, including warfare, mythology, and religion, as well as literature and the other arts.

Freud's model of the mind as having three functional aspects: the id (which incorporates libidinal and other desires), the superego (the internalization of social standards of morality and propriety), and the ego (which tries as best it can to negotiate the conflicts between the insatiable demands of the id, the impossibly stringent requirements. Psychoanalysis is one of those rare intellectual achievements that had the effect of radically transforming human self-understanding. Habib said (2005:577) : *"Psychoanalysis expressed the psychology of the normal human mind"*.

In this theory, Freud desribed that every person's personality is formed of three parts: the Ego, the Superego and the Id. Psychoanalysis is the process of

using the three parts of someone's personality to analyze the path that person behaves. Here will be explained more clearly about Id, Superego and Ego based on Isaoglu's journal (2015:502):

1. Id

The id is the first part of the personality, which includes our primitive impulses; such as anger, hunger, and hatred. As for Freud, the id is something natural, we were born with these primitive and natural impulses. The id which is one of the most important parts of our personality that helps people meet their basic needs. It depends on the pleasure principle and requires satisfaction and requirement of the basic needs of people, and it is located in the sub-conscious, contributing to the improvement of ego and superego later as well.

The most primitive part of human mind, the id is the source of our bodily needs and wants desires. Freud believed that the id acts according to the "pleasure principle" the psychic force that motivates the tendency to seek immediate gratification of any impulse. The id is the only component of personality that is present from birth, and for good reason. Infants depend on others to provide them with food, to change the diaper, and to avoid pain or discomfort.

The id is the part of the mind that compels a baby to cry when she or he is in need something, ensuring a healthy and happy upbringing. The id, according to Freud, is the most selfish part of our mind. It is only concerned with the immediate satisfaction of whatever want or need the body is experiencing at the moment. Freud stated that the id “knows no judgements of value: no good and evil, no morality” only the fulfillment of immediate desires. Infants, for example, do not consider the needs of their parents when they cry. The id simply demands what it wants, without regard for the reality of the situation, ethics, or the convenience of others.

2. Ego

The second part of the personality is the ego while trying to satisfy such desires, one encounters reality or in other words: “ego”. The ego is located in our unconscious and depends on the reality, it is one of the most crucial parts of human personality, because ego decides what is suitable for the individual, which impulses or desires offered by the id can be satisfied and to what degree they can be satisfied. According to Freud in Isaoglu’s journal (2015:205): *“The ego is not only the ally of the id; it is also a submissive slave who courts the love of his master”* Therefore, it is just like ladder between the needs of id and the realities offered by ego.

Freud said that *“the ego represents what may be called reason and common sense, in contrast to the id, which contains the passions.”* The ego acts according to the reality principle, it seeks to please the id’s drive in realistic ways that will benefit in the long term rather than bring grief. Freud considered it a mediator *“between id and reality.”* It is concerned with our interactions and relationships with others, understanding that other people are also driven by their own ids, and that indulging in our selfish impulses can sometimes be problematic. With ego in place, a thirsty child can now not only identify water as the satisfaction of his urge, but can form a plan to obtain water, perhaps by finding a drinking fountain.

3. Superego

The last part of the personality is the *“superego”*. It is certainly about the moral values of society in which we live or what we have been taught by our parents. Jackson describes the superego by saying: *“A third major component – corresponding roughly to conscience – is the superego. This consists of social, and in particular parental, standards introjected into the mind. The superego is partly unconscious: it issues blind commands, just as the id issues blind desires, and produces feelings of guilt when its commands are disobeyed (Jackson, 2000:49).*

The main function of super ego is to decide whether an action is true or not according to the ethical or moral values of the community in which individuals live. Super ego retains and struggles for perfection or satisfaction. Freud states: “The super-ego is always in close touch with the id and can act as its representative in relation to the ego” . The superego deals with both because individual deeds do not always fit into the moral codes that superego represents. The superego is developed according to the moral and ethical values which were taught us by our families when we were young.

The superego is the moral part of us, reflecting internalization of cultural rules, mainly taught by parents applying their guidance and influence. For example, the superego would tell a child not to hit another child because that would be morally wrong. According to Freud in Isaoglu’s journal (2015 : 502), *“The superego would can be thought of as a type of conscience that punishes misbehavior with feeling of guilt”*, working in contradiction to the id. The superego strives to act in a socially appropriate manner, whereas the id just wants instant self – gratification. It controls our sense of right and wrong and help us fit into society by getting us to act in socially accepted.

2.2.2 Psychological Disorder

Drs. H. Abu Ahmad stated (2009:1) : *“Psikologi” berasal dari bahasa Yunani “psyche” yang artinya jiwa dan logos yang artinya ilmu pengetahuan jadi secara etimologi psikologi artinya ilmu yang mempelajari tentang jiwa, baik mengenai macam – macam gejalanya, prosesnya maupun latar belakangnya”*. (Psychology comes from Greek word *psyche* which has meaning soul and logos, it means science, etimologically psychology is knowledge that learned about symptoms, process or background of soul). It means psychology learned about human behavior and what causes of human act.

Meanwhile Ahmad stated (2009:1) : *“Secara umum psikologi diartikan ilmu yang mempelajari tingkah laku manusia. Atau ilmu yang mempelajari tentang gejala – gejala jiwa manusia”*. (Generally psychology means a knowledge that learned about human behavior). Psychology has developed human’s life. Bad experiences, circumstances and environments can influence someone’s psychological. Someone who is affected by the unstable soul condition becomes suffered psychological disorder.

Mental of health workers describe phsychological disorders as persistently harmful thought feelings and action. When behavior is deviant, distressful, and dysfunctional, psychiatrists and pscylogists label it as disorder (Comer, 2004). People are fascinated by the exceptional, unusual, and the abnormal. This Fascination may be caused by three reasons :

1. During various moments we feel, think, and act, like an abnormal individual
2. Psychological Disorders may bring unexplained physical symptoms, irrational fears and suicidal thoughts.
3. A reminder of our species fragility.

There are many psychological disorder such as anxiety disorder, bipolar, dissociative identity disorder and etc. The writer will be focus more on psychological disorder that is called Dissociative Identity Disorder because as the writer explained before in chapter 1, the writer suspects that the character in the novel that will be analyze has psychological problem. That is maybe the character has two personality. This Disorder refers to Dissociative Identity Disorder. To prove that character has suffered this disorder, furthermore the writer will be explain about the things and symptoms that has relation with this disorder.

2.2.2.1 Dissociation

Dissociation will happen when someone sense's of reality, feelings, thought, perceptions and memories become disconnected from each other. Separated someone's mind, sense identity, memories, the way in someone's life will change. He or she will not recognize himself or herself anymore, considers himself as the stranger. Sometimes, someone dissociate to defend herself or himself from traumatic experiences. He or she try to survive with dissociate.

The effect from some drugs, medication and alcohol, it can be also makes someone dissociation. Based on many mental health problems, such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and borderline personality disorder, dissociation have different types :

The different types of dissociation :

1. Dissociative Amnesia
2. Dissociative Fugue
3. Depersonalisation Disorder
4. Dissociative Identity Disorder.

The Effect of Dissociative Disorder:

1. Gaps in his/her memory.
2. Finding himself or herself in a strange place without knowing how he/she got there.
3. Out of body experiences.
4. Loss of feeling in parts of your body.
5. Disorted views of your body.
6. Forgetting important personal information.
7. Being unable to recognise your image in a mirror.
8. A sense of detachment from your emotions.
9. The impression of watching a movie of yourself.
10. Feelings of being unreal.

11. Internal voices and dialogue.
12. Feeling detached from the world.
13. Forgetting appointments.
14. Feeling that a customary environment is unfamiliar.
15. A sense that what is happening is unreal.
16. Forgetting a talent or learned skill.
17. A sense that people you know are strangers.
18. A perception of objects changing shape, colour, or size.
19. Feeling you don't know who you are.
20. Acting like different people, including child like behaviour.
21. Being unsure of the boundaries between yourself and others.
22. Feeling like a stranger to yourself.
23. Being confused about your sexuality or gender.
24. Feeling like there are different people inside you.
25. Referring to yourself as we.
26. Being told by others that you behaved out of the character.
27. Referring to yourself as we.
28. Being told by others that you don't remember buying or receiving.
29. Having knowledge of a subject you do not recall studying.

The different types of dissociative disorder

1. Depersonalisation : A feeling that your body is unreal, changing or dissolving and out of body experiences
2. Derealisation : The world around you seems unreal. See an object changing in shape, size or colour.
3. Identity confusion : Feeling uncertain about who you are, feel as if there is a struggle define yourself.
4. Identity alteration : there us a shift in your role or identity that changes your behaviour in ways. For example, you may very different at work when you are at home.

2.2.2.1.1 Dissociative Disorder

It is called dissociative disorder when our conscious awareness becomes separated(dissociated) from previous memories, thoughts, and feelings.

There are some symptoms of Dissociative Disorder

1. Having a sense of being unreal.
2. Being separated from the body.
3. Watching yourself as if in a movie

2.2.2.1.1.1 Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID)

Dissociative Identity disorder is a disorder in which a person exhibits two or more distinct and alternating personalities, formerly called multiple personality disorder. Dissociative Identity Disorder involve a sudden and temporary alteration in consciousness, identity, or behaviour (Dallam and Manderino in Mcallister 2000:1).

Symptoms rather than signs, are predominant features of DID. They include headaches, auditory hallucinations and intrusive memories which may have not clear behavioral manifestations and thus are difficult to measure empirically (Merskey & Piper in Mcallister 2000:1). There are who believe that disorder, like the child abuse that preceded it, can no longer be denied and there are already too many people suffering because of a refusal to believe (Middleton in Mcallister 2000:1).

Sometimes, some people cannot accept their failure in life and try to escape from the reality, then they create another personality of him or herself for their own sake who demands perfect life. Life does not go on based on our own sake. The disaster can come to our life anytime. Not all of people good or bad.

Sometimes, we meet good people or bad people. Every meeting with the other people will give impact to us as human. It can be happiness, hatred, sadness, traumatic, etc. When someone feels traumatic. He or she does not want to remember that memories and try to deny that moments never happen in his or life. That condition can be triggered and make this disorder.

There are other mental health professionals who suspect that symptoms of DID may be invented by overzealous therapist. The idea that repressed memories can be elicited, remembered and disclosed within therapy is viewed by some with uncertainty, indeed cynicism (McHugh in Mcallister 2000:1).

Dissociative Identity Disorder previously called Multiple Personality Disorder. According to Harrison (2006:1) said Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD) remains a poorly understood phenomenon. With the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual or DSM-IV, there has been a name change to Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID).

DSM IV (2001) Lists the criteria for DID :

1. The presence of two or more distinct identity or personality states (each with its own relatively enduring pattern of perceiving, relating to and thinking about the environment and self).
2. At least two of these identities or personality states recurrently take control of the person's behaviour: inability to recall important personal information that is too extensive to be explained by ordinary forgetfulness
3. The disturbance is not owing to the direct psychological effects of a substance (e.g. blackouts or chaotic behavior during alcohol intoxication) or a general medication. (e.g., complex partial seizures). In children, the symptoms are not attributable to imaginary playmates or other fantasy play.

The symptoms of Dissociative Identity Disorder :

1. History of child abuse, especially prolonged severe sexual or physical abuse starting early in childhood.
2. Presence of symptoms indicative of childhood abuse even if there is no memory of abuse
3. Amnesia for large periods of childhood and sometimes adulthood.
4. Blackouts or time loss : suddenly finding oneself in someplace without knowing how one got there.
5. Switching : alter personality takes executive control of one's body. This may not involve loss of continuous memory.
6. Talking, crying, or acting like a young child, baby or otherwise "unlike" oneself, but not in a conscious or premeditated way.
7. Distinctly different handwritings, art style or speaking voices.
8. Finding writing or art work that one doesn't recognize as having created.
9. Hearing voices (or thoughts), usually coming from within one's head (may differ from oneself in age, accent or speech patterns), which are lucid (no evidence of thought disorder and which can be covered with.
10. Feeling that one is not alone within one's body.

11. Objects in one possession one doesn't remember acquiring or things without explanation.
12. Varying ability to perform familiar skills.
13. Varying ability to access or remember certain inspiration, especially details.
14. Frequent experience of *j'aimais vu* (as opposed to *déjà vu*). Familiar places or things seem suddenly strange or different.
15. Not recognizing oneself in the mirror.
16. Presence of fears, depression, anger, laughter or other strong emotions for which one doesn't understand the origin.
17. Inexplicable headaches.
18. Lack of pain when there is a physiological reason for it.
19. Thoughts, feelings or knowledge that seem to belong to someone else.
20. Radical changes in affect, opinion or attitude in same or similar situations.
21. Speaking of oneself in the third person.
22. People assaying one has done or said things that one doesn't remember, especially things that seem totally out of character.
24. Constantly losing one's train of thought, or changing the subject during conversations.
25. Asking the same question over and over again, despite getting the same answer, without being aware one is doing it.
26. Difficulty remembering sequence of events.

27. Inability to see, hear or read something that is there.
28. Forgetting or not hearing much of what happens during an emotionally loaded experience such as a therapy session and a family event.
29. Sense of “fading in and out” while listening to emotionally difficult material, or sense of pressure in forehead—as if many consciousnesses listening at once.
30. “Intuitively” knowing the solutions to problems in situations where intuition wouldn’t normally be expected, as with math problems.
31. Unusual creative ability, especially where things come out in finished form without any conscious forethought.
32. Unusual psychic or paranormal abilities.

2.3 The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Hyde is written by Robert Louis Stevenson. This novel is about a London Lawyer who investigates the strange person who named Hyde. Hyde has a relation with the Dr. Jekyll which everyone knows. Dr. Jekyll is a noble and good person. Their personality is very different.

The story begins on one Sunday, Mr. Utterson was a lawyer, and his friend Mr. Richard Enfield was taking their daily walk to a side street in a busy part of London. Mr. Enfield remembered an event that he had witnessed there one early winter morning. He told Utterson about a terrible story. He was just passing by when he saw a man run into and knock down a young girl when their paths crossed at the corner. The horrible thing was that the man just kept on walking, right over the poor screaming girl. Mr. Enfield was so upset that he ran after the man to ask for the man's responsibility, and brought him back to the spot where the girl was lying on the pavement.

The girl is not hurt but people who saw the man's appearance had disgusting feelings. The man who named Hyde had a scary face. Not too long from that accident, Mr. Utterson was surprised by knowing that the man who has a wicked appearance has a relation with his acquaintance that named Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Jekyll is a good and noble person. Utterson worried that Dr. Jekyll will be in danger because of the man who named Mr. Hyde.

2.4 Biography of Robert Louis Stevenson

Robert Louis Setevenson was born Robert Louis Balforn Stevenson, in Edinburg, Scotland, on November 13, 1850, His father was Thomas Stevenson, and his grandfather was Robert Stevenson. He was a Scottish novelist, poet, and travel writer. In September 1884, Robert Louis Stevenson, then in his midthirties, moved with his family to Bornemouth, a resort on the southern coast of England, where in the brief span of 23 months he revised *A Child's Garden of Verses* and wrote the novels *Kidnapped*, *Treasure Island* and *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. It becomes his famous works. Since its first publication in 1886, "*The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*", one of the masterpieces of the Scottish writer Robert Louis Stevenson (1850 – 1894), has never stop to make the readers amazed.