SCHIZOPHRENIA ON THE MAIN CHARACTER OF THE
SHUTTER ISLAND FILM BASED ON SIGMUND FREUD’S
PSYCHOANALYSIS THEORY

A Thesis

Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty

In Partial to Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

By:
GOFUR
NIM: 208026000004

ENGLISH LETTER DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
UIN SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2015
ABSTRACT

Gofur, Schizophrenia on The Main Character of The Shutter Island Film Based on Sigmund Freud’s Psychoanalysis Theory. A Thesis Of Department of English Literature, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah Islamic State University, Jakarta, 2015.

The purpose of this research is aimed to know schizophrenia on the main character of the Shutter Island film using psychoanalysis approach. The writer uses a qualitative descriptive method in this research in which the data is collected from the script and watching film. Then, the writer analyzes them by using Psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud.

From the analysis, the writer finds that the main character has a personality problem because of regression to the primary narcissism and becomes schizophrenia as his defense. The main character regresses to the primary narcissism because he is not comfortable of his psychosexual stages normally. The main character has bad experience during his childhood. Particularly, schizophrenia is linked to an early part of the oral stage called primary narcissism during which the ego has not separated from the id. The main character shows two symptoms of schizophrenia such as delusion and hallucination. Finally, he lives in his fictional story and keeps in his insanity when at the end of the healing method almost success.
APPROVEMENT

SCHIZOPHRENIA ON THE MAIN CHARACTER OF *THE SHUTTER ISLAND* FILM BASED ON SIGMUND FREUD’S PSYCHOANALYSIS THEORY

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial to Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

GOFUR
208026000004

Approved by:

Elve Oktafivani, M. Hum
NIP: 19781003 200112 2 002

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2015
Name : Gofur
NIM : 208026000004
Title : Schizophrenia on The Main Character of The Shutter Island
Film Based on Sigmund Freud’s Psychoanalysis Theory.

The thesis entitled has been defended before the Letters and Humanities
Faculty’s Examination Committee on June 25th, 2015. It has already been
accepted as a partial to fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, June 25th, 2015

Examination Committee

1. Drs, Saefuldin, M.Pd.
   NIP: 19640710 199303 1 006
   (Chair Person)

2. Elve Oktayani, M.Hum.
   NIP: 19781003 200112 2 002
   (Secretary)

3. Elve Oktayani, M.Hum.
   NIP: 19781003 200112 2 002
   (Advisor)

4. Inayatul Chusna, M.Hum.
   NIP: 19780126 200312 2 002
   (Examiner I)

5. Akhmad Zakky, M.Hum.
   (Examiner II)
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission in my own work and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contain no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, August 25th 2015

Gofur
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praises belong to Allah SWT, the most gracious, the most merciful, and the greatest creator that always gives the writer a blessing and helping so that this paper could be finished. Peace is upon to holy prophet Muhammad SAW, his family and followers that have brought us to the light.

This paper is presented to English Letters Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta as a partial to fulfillment of the requirement for the strata one degree.

It is great honors for the writer to make acknowledgment. The writer would like to convey his most gratitude to Elve Oktafiyan, M.Hum for her valuable advice and guidance to accomplish this research.

The writer also would like to convey his sincerity of gratitude particularly to:

1. Prof. Dr. Sukron Kamil, M.Ag, the Dean of Letter and Humanities Faculty.
2. Dr. Muhammad Farkhan M. Pd, the Vice of Dean of Adab & Humanities Faculty.
3. Drs. Saefudin, M. Pd, as the Chief of English Letters Department.
4. Elve Oktafiyan, M. Hum, as the secretary of English Letters Department.
5. Inayatul Chusna, M. Hum and Akhmad Zakky, M. Hum as the examiners of this thesis.
6. All the lecturers of English Letter Department for their knowledge that they have shared.

7. The beloved parents, especially to the writer late father Anung, and Anah for their love, patience, and support.

8. Wahidin Widodo, Endah, SS and Sugiart Muttakin, SS for their inspiration and support who has encouraged the writer in accomplishing his thesis.

9. The best friends to all class mates especially non Regular program for their support.

Finally, the writer hopes this research is not only useful but also can invite the other researchers to discuss about Psychoanalysis.

Jakarta, August 2015

The Writer

Gofur
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL SHEET</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGALIZATION</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Background of the Research</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Focus of the Research</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Research Question</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Significance of the Research</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Research Methodology</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Objective of the Research</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Method of Research</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Technique of Data Analysis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Instrument of the Research</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unit of Analysis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Time and Place of the Research</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Previous Research</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Film</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Character and characterization</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Character through Appearance</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Character through Dialogue</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Character through External Action</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III. RESEARCH FINDING ..........................................................24
A. Character Analysis of Shutter Island Film ..........................................24
   1. Andrew Laeddis is delusional .................................................................27
   2. Andrew Laeddis Has hallucination .........................................................29
B. Schizophrenia on the main character seen from Freud’s Psychoanalysis .........................................................................................33

CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS .............................44
A. Conclusions ..............................................................................................44
B. Suggestions ..............................................................................................45

BIBLIOGRAPHY ................................................................................................46
APPENDIX .........................................................................................................48
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

According to Pickering, literature means, a uniquely human activity, born of man’s timeless desire to understand, express, and finally share experiences. Initially the literary impulse is quiet, contemplative, and private – existing only in the human consciousness and imagination. Of the following statements, literature or literary is a disclosure of the facts of artistic and imaginative as manifestation of human life through the language as a medium. Meanwhile, in literary work has a variety of forms of writing, drama, until the film is a new invention.

Film is a new technology that emerged in the late nineteenth century. Film acts as a new facility that is used to distribute entertainment that has become a habit early, and presenting stories, events, musics, drama, comedy, and the other technical presentation to general public. The tremendous expense involved in producing motion pictures reminds us that film is both an industry and an art form. Each film is the child of a turbulent marriage between business people and artists. Yet despite an ongoing battle between aesthetic and commercial considerations, film is recognized as a unique and powerful art form on a par with painting, sculpture, music, literature, and drama.

The themes in the film that appeared at this time are very diverse, ranging from romance, drugs, nightlife, family, humor and horror. Various themes are brought to the surface is not only based on the author's mind the story but a lot of these films-describe or retell about the phenomenon that was much talked about community. This phenomenon is general in nature there are some that are still taboo or is still rarely discussed in general by the public, like a film about mental disorders is schizophrenia.

Schizophrenia is a general term referring to a group of severe mental disorders marked by a splitting, or disintegration, of the personality. The most striking clinical features include general psychological disharmony, emotional impoverishment, dilapidation of thought processes, absence of social rapport, delusions, hallucinations, and peculiarities of conduct. 3

One of film that is theme about mental disorders. Mental disorders that show is schizophrenia in Shutter Island. This film is directed by Martin Scorsese tells the story of a mental patient named Andrew Laeddis. Andrew is a war veteran who experienced adverse events in the family. He has suffered mental disorder since he killed his wife because of his wife killed their children.

In this film have described a form mental disorder is schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is characterized by severe distortions of reality, withdrawal from social interaction, disorganization and fragmentation of perceptions, thoughts, and emotions.

---

Andrew has mental disorder when he believes and act like a detective. He wanted to settle a case on an island which is a psychiatric hospital of the island called Aeshecliffe. Andrew believes that he is Teddy Daniels, a detective who will investigate a case of a patient's escape at the hospital, Rachel Solando. In fact, Andrew is a mental disorder patient in Aeshecliffe and his entire story is fictional story which is part of his delusion and hallucination.

This film many found the action or dialogue that reflects the schizophrenia of Andrew. The main character shows symptoms of schizophrenia such as delusion and hallucination. Therefore, the writer is interested to choose this film as research material. The writer would like to exploit further how psychoanalysis views the main character who suffers schizophrenia.

B. Focus of the Research

Based on background of the research that have been described previously, then the writer will limit the problem in this study with a focus on dialogue, setting, and behavior of the main character in the Shutter Island film so that it can be seen schizophrenia on the main character that was featured in the film from the psychoanalysis perspective.

C. Research Question

Based on research focus above, the writer formulates the problem into the following questions:

1. How is the schizophrenia of the main character depicted in the film?
2. How is the main character’s schizophrenia problem seen from Freud’s Psychoanalysis theory?
D. Significant of the Research

Significances of the research are:

1. The first one of the requirements for the degree of Strata 1 in English Letter Department, of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University.

2. For academics, the writer also hope that in this research could be a reference for students who want to study and examine case studies of psychoanalysis view on schizophrenia character presented in this film.

E. Research Methodology

I. Objectives of the Research

Based on the research questions above, then the purpose of this study are:

1. To describe of schizophrenia on the main character that portrayed in the *Shutter Island* film

2. To know the main character”s schizophrenia problem seen from Freud”s Psychoanalysis theory.

II. Method of Research

The writer uses the qualitative method in analyzing the film; the writer would like to relate the data analysis with the concept. So, it will get relation among the data analysis, concept and the research question. Qualitative method sees the correlation between the word and sentence that shaping a certain meaning, and analyzing the correlation and
The writer uses two data sources, namely primary data source and secondary data source. The primary data source of data collection is the film “Shutter Island”, while the secondary data are taken from the another source that is related to primary data and support the analysis like books, articles, journals, and scripts of the film. The method of data collection is library resources to get information in order to support the analysis.

III. Technique of Data Analysis

In this paper, the writer uses the psychoanalysis theory to analyze the data. The data which are collected will be assessed by using the psychoanalysis theory to know the scenes and the script. The following processes are conducted by:

1. Watching the film closely
2. Categorizing the script and scenes description that is the main character through a form of monologue, dialogue, and scenes.
3. Analyzing the data and also interpreting the data with the theory of psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud.

IV. Instrument of the Research

The instrument of this research is the writer himself. The writer watches the film, read the script and collect the data and theory.

---

V. The Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this study is Martin Scorsese Film’s that is *Shutter Island* which is released on February 19, 2010 in the United State, produced by Paramount Pictures. The film is played by Leonardo DiCaprio (Teddy Daniels), Mark Ruffalo (Chuck Aule), Ben Kingsley (Dr. Cawley), Max von Sydow (Dr. Jeremiah Naehring), Michelle Williams (Dolores), Emily Mortimer (Rachel 1), Patricia Clarkson (Rachel 2) and Jackie Earle Haley (George Noyce).

VI. Time and Place of the Research

This research was conducted in 2012 in English Letters Department of Adab and Humanity Faculty, Islamic State University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Moreover, the research took place in English Department and main Library of UIN and other libraries that can support references material that are needed for this thesis.
A. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

According to the previous research which are done before the writer starts to analyze this film is *Shutter Island*, the writer found some previous research about this film from any resources are a thesis about A Psycholinguistic Study on Comprehension Disorder of The Schizophrenic Main Character in *Shutter Island* Movie written by Dian Luvia Rohmawati (07320085) at English and Language Department Faculty of Humanity State Islamic University of Malang at 2011. Dian Luvia focus on psycholinguistic study which means she only explain about types of comprehension disorder occur in the conversation between the main character and other characters in *Shutter Island* movie. She explain that there are 7 types of comprehension disorder; perseveration, irrelevant answer, derailment, flight of idea, pressure of speech, retardation and circumstantially. Dian Luvia does not explain how the main character in Shutter Island has schizophrenic disorder. She only assumes that the main character has schizophrenic and analyze using psycholinguistic study.

Based on the previous research the writer interested in another research topic about schizophrenia on the main character of the *Shutter Island* film. The writer uses psychoanalysis theory to analyze the main character’s schizophrenia.
B. FILM

According to Boggs, Film has properties that set it apart from painting, sculpture, novels, and plays. It is also, in its most popular and powerful form, a story telling medium that shares many elements with the short story and the novel. And because film presents its stories in dramatic form, it has even more in common with the stage play: Both plays and movies act out or dramatize, show rather than tell, what happens.\(^5\)

Unlike the novel, short story, or play, however, film is not handy to study; it cannot be effectively frozen on the printed page. The novel and short story are relatively easy to study because they are written to be read. The stage play is slightly more difficult to study because it is written to be performed. But plays are printed, and because they rely heavily on the spoken word, imaginative readers can conjure up at least a pale imitation of the experience they might have watching a performance on stage. This cannot be said of the screenplay, for a film depends greatly on visual and other nonverbal elements that are not easily expressed in writing. The screenplay requires so much filling in by our imagination that we cannot really approximate the experience of a film by reading a screenplay, and reading a screenplay is worthwhile only if we have already seen the film. Thus, most screenplays are published not to be read but rather to be remembered.

Talking about psychological dimension in film, perhaps it is one of the reasons that there are many studies about psychology in film. It can be argued

base on one of theory of film, and it is cognitive approach. Indeed, there is a
cognitive element in some films. Toby and Robert wrote that “elements of broadly
cognitivist thinking can be found in work on film throughout this century (e.g.
Mnsterberg 1970).”

Besides cognitive approach, there is also psychoanalytic approach in
studying film, because there are some films which use psychoanalytic ideas. It
was also written by Toby and Robert that “Film theorists, critics, and
commentators have been drawn to psychoanalytic ideas to explain cinema seems
to display a fundamental kinship with the irrational that psychoanalysis seeks to
explain.”

C. CHARACTER AND CHARACTERIZATION

Character in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor,
or dynamic and static. A major character is an important figure at the center of the
story’s action or theme. Usually a character’s status as major or minor is clear.
The major character is sometimes called a „protagonist” whose conflict with an
„antagonist” may spark the story’s conflict. Dynamic characters (round character),
on the other hand, exhibit some kind of change – of attitude, purpose, of behavior
– as the story progresses.

Supporting the major character are one or more secondary or minor
characters whose function is partly to illuminate the major character. Minor
characters are often static or flat or unchanging: they remain the same from the

---

6 Toby Miller and Robert Stam. A companion to Film Theory (Oxford: Bluckwell Publishing,
7 Ibid., p. 124.
8 Robert Diyanni. Literature: Approaches to Fiction, Poetry and Drama (New York: McGraw-
Hill, 2004) p.54
beginning of a film to the end. The action of static character does not have an important effect on their lives (as might generally be the case with the hero of an action/adventure film). Or they are insensitive to the meaning of the action and thus are not capable of growth or change.

Screenwriter Robert Towne feels that static characters are almost essential to comedy and dynamic characters are essential to serious drama. Dynamic characters or developing characters are deeply affected by the action of the plot (internal, external, or both) and undergo some important change in personality, attitude, or outlook on life. The character will never be the same person he or she was when the action of the film began. The change can be of any type but is significant to the total makeup of the individual undergoing the change. These characters might become sadder or wiser, or happier and more self-confident, more mature or more responsible, or become more moral or less so.

Authors may reveal the character in a variety of ways: by telling about the directly, by letting their personalities, or by having other character tell about them. Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character. The method of characterization is narrative description with explicit judgment. We are given facts and interpretive comment. For example: she was a butchers daughter (fact), she was a determined woman (comment). From both

---

fact and comment we derive an impression of a strong woman, one who can take care of herself.\textsuperscript{11}

To be interested in the film as a whole, characters must seem real, understandable, and worth caring about. For the most part, the characters in a story are believable in the same way that the story is believable. In the other words, they conform to the laws of probability and necessity (by reflecting externally observable truth about human nature), they conform to some inner truth (man as we want him to be), or they are made to seem real by the convincing art of the actor.

There are many ways to know the characterization’s analysis in the film according to Boggs, among this are:\textsuperscript{12}

1. \textit{Characterization Through Appearance}

How the actor look and what kind of clothes he/she wear are the main aspects of the characterization. These aspects can be displayed with one of mise-en-scene. The techniques use to arrange everything in the film in order to makes meaningful frames or shot. The aspects of mis-en-scene are lighting, setting, color, costume, make-up, facial mimic and the behavior of figures. The first visual impression may be proven erroneous as the story progresses, but it is certainly an important means of establishing character.


In the film, the characters expose themselves by what action and how they talk. The words choices, the tone, the stress of voices express their minds, attitudes and emotions virtually. Furthermore the used of grammar, structure of sentence, vocabulary, and certain dialect reveal social economy level of the character, educational background and the mental processes.

3. Characterization Through External Action

The characters in the film are instruments of establishing the plot. They have main purpose in the story therefore they will do everything to achieve it. These actions are called motives which reveal their personalities. Sometimes, the most effective characterization is achieved not by the large actions but by the small ones that seems insignificant. Thus, there should be a clear relationship between a character and his or her actions; the actions should grow naturally out of the character’s personality. It means that the personalities will decide how the character acts to gain their purpose.

4. Characterization Through Internal Action

Internal action is the character’s mind and emotion that contain secrets, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies. All of them appear visually in the film. The director can illustrate the character’s imagination or mind by technique of shot. The filmmaker utilizes the shot of close-up on an unusually sensitive and expressive face to illustrate the inner action of character. This technique is called by distance camera.
5. **Characterization Through Reactions of Other Characters**

The characterization of the character can be observed by the point of view from other characters. Sometimes at the beginning of a scene, a character’s information has already been revealed by other characters before he/she appears on the screen.

6. **Characterization Through Contrast: Dramatic Foils**

One of the most effective techniques of characterization is the use of foils that contrasting characters whose behavior, attitudes, opinions, lifestyle, physical appearance, and so on are the opposite of those of the main characters. The effect is similar to that achieved by putting black and white together, the black appears blacker and the white appears whiter.

7. **Characterization Through Choice of Name**

One important method of characterization is the use of names possessing appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, or connotation. This technique is known as name typing. A screenwriter usually thinks over the choice of characters’ names very carefully because that deals greatly with characters’ thought and personality in the film.

**D. PSYCHOANALYSIS**

Literary criticism in the film can be studied through the analysis of the character. Analysis of the characters in the film can be analysed on the personality of the character or character’s thought. As this study is about the main character's personality analysis based on the theory of psychoanalysis.
Psychological theories of the most widely referred to in the psychological approach or the most dominant in the analysis of literary works is the theory of psychoanalysis by Austrian neurologist Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). This theory is a method of medical treatment for people suffering from neurological disorders. Psychoanalysis is a type of therapy aims to treat someone who had mental disorders and anxiety.

In the beginning of its development psychoanalysis was a branch of medicine and its aim was to cure sickness. The patients coming to the psychoanalysis suffered from symptoms which interfered with their functioning in everyday life: such symptoms were expressed in ritualistic compulsions, obsessional thoughts, phobias, paranoid thought systems, and so on.

1. Structure of Personality

Before talking about schizophrenia, the writer will describe about structure of personality. Freud posited that the personality consists of three parts: *id* (das Es), *ego* (das Ich) and *superego* (das Uber-Ich).

![Picture 1 (Freud’s Structure of Personality)](image)

---


14 [http://psychology.about.com/od/sigmundfreud/a/instincts.htm](http://psychology.about.com/od/sigmundfreud/a/instincts.htm)
The id is the most fundamental and basic aspect of the personality. It acts like a spoiled child, for it wants immediate gratification of its desires. It represents the pleasure principle. The id does not want frustration, but it must endure it. Consequently, there come into function a second aspect of the id called the primary process which presented an image in the id of the object desired. The id deals with satisfying human’s basic needs like food, sex or denying painful or reducing uncomfortable physical tensions. In attempting to satisfy these needs, the id acts directly and without considering external circumstances – whether these needs can or should be satisfied at the moment. Consequently, the ego develops out the id as a means of dealing with reality.

The id is in the unconscious and contains instinct and psychic energy. Freud believed two types of instinct exist: Eros (the life instinct) and Thanatos (the death instinct). The life instincts (sometimes referred to as „sexual instincts”) are those that deal with basic survival, pleasure, and reproduction; also drives include such things as thirst, hunger and pain avoidance. The energy created by the life instincts is known as „libido” and behaviors commonly associated with the life instinct include love, cooperation, and other prosocial actions.15 Later in his life, Freud began to believe that "under" and "beside" the life instincts there was a death instinct.16 This destructive instinct has as an aim 'to lead what is living into an inorganic state'.17 Initially described in his book Beyond the Pleasure Principle (1920), Freud proposed that “the goal of all life is death.” He noted that after people experience a traumatic event (such as war), they often reenact the

---

15 http://psychology.about.com/od/sigmundfreud/a/instincts.htm
16 http://webspace.ship.edu/cgboer/freud.html
17 http://www.freudfile.org/psychoanalysis/papers_11.html
experience. He concluded that people hold an unconscious desire to die, but that
this wish is largely tempered by the life instincts.

The ego attempts to control the id, delaying gratification until conditions
are appropriate. The ego sets priorities and determines how, when and which
needs will be satisfied.\textsuperscript{18} The ego becomes the executive of the personality,
controlling both the demands of the id and the superego. Just as the id represented
the pleasure principle, the ego is the \textit{reality principle}. It is partly conscious mind
and partly unconscious mind. One of the main function of the ego was to find
ways of satisfying the demands of the id. The ego had to use some of its energy to
check the demanding forces of the id. Another important function of the ego was
the secondary process. This took over where the primary process of the id left off.
The secondary process involved taking a plan of action, or solving a problem. If
the id were hungry, the ego had to find the food. In finding ways of satisfying the
id, the ego had to be realistic so as not to get the personality in trouble.

The third component of personality structure is the super ego which
develops in order to make the ego and the id conform to the morality of society. In
other words, the super-ego represents the \textit{morality principle}. This morality is
meant to a child principally carrying out the demands of his or her parents. It
might punish the ego for bad thoughts or deeds.\textsuperscript{19} The superego has two
subsystems: the \textit{conscience} and the \textit{ego-ideal}.\textsuperscript{20} The conscience consisted of one
conception of what was wrong and what one should not do. The conscience is the

\textsuperscript{18} Berent, Stanley. \textit{Introductory Psychology: A Basic Self-Instructional Guide} (1977. USA:
\textsuperscript{19} \textit{Ibid}, p.250
\textsuperscript{20} \url{http://wilderdom.com/personality/L8-4StructureMindIdEgoSuperego.html} Retrieved October
27th, 2011
rules about what constitutes bad behaviour. It is basically all those things that the child feels mum or dad will disapprove of or punish. The ego-ideal constituted what was right and proper. The Ego Ideal provides rules for good behaviour, and standards of excellence towards which the Ego must strive. The Ego ideal is basically what the child’s parents approve of or value.

Freud considered id as a king or a queen, ego as a prime minister and superego as religious leader. Id acts like an absolute controller that is spoiled, cruel and egoist; what id want must be done or had immediately. Ego as a prime minister surely has many duties. He must finish them that connect with reality and get attentive to citizen’s desires. Superego, because it is considered as religious leader, it always thinks according to good and bad values, right or wrong. It reminds the avaricious id that wise attitude is very important in this life.  

2. Schizophrenia

From foregoing discussion, Freud divides structure of personality into three parts; id, ego and superego. Whereas he viewed neurosis as a conflict between the ego and the id, he regarded psychosis as a conflict between the ego and the external world. Psychosis involved a disavowal and subsequent remodeling of reality. Despite this revision, Freud continued to speak of the withdrawal of cathexis and its reinvestment in the ego. He used the withdrawal of

---

object of cathexis to explain his observation that, compared with neurotic patients, schizophrenic patients were incapable of forming transferences.  

Freud defined schizophrenia as a regression in response to intense frustration and conflict with others. This regression from object relatedness to an autoerotic stage of development was accompanied by a withdrawal of emotional investment from object representations and from external figures, which explained the appearance of autistic withdrawal in schizophrenia patients. Freud postulated that the patient’s cathexis was then reinvested in the self or ego.

**Symptoms of Schizophrenia**

We must therefore go only on external symptoms. The most common are, delusions, thought disorder, hallucination, disturbed affect, and motor symptom.

**Delusions.** Incorrect or bizarre beliefs, e.g., that one’s thought are being broadcast from the head or that thoughts are being inserted into the head from some outside force. There are two kinds of delusion that is used by the writer; persecutory and grandiose. Persecutory is delusion of persecution involve belief that you are being conspired against, cheated, spied on, followed, poisoned, malignned, or harrased.

Delusion of Grandiose, this subtype applies when the central theme of delusion is the conviction of having some great (but unrecognized) talent or

---

23 Ibid., p. 184.
insight or having made some important discovery. Delusions of grandiose or grandeur is the belief that he has an advantage and strength as well as being an important person.

**Thought Disorders.** Loose associations and shifting of thoughts. Juxtaposition of sentences and thoughts that don’t belong together. (some believe this symptom is the result of the attentional defects mentioned above.)

**Hallucinations.** Hearing, seeing, feeling, and smelling something that is not there. Most common are auditory hallucinations (noises or voices from outside the person). Auditory hallucination is refers to the perception of non-existent sounds. In schizophrenia, patients often hear voices talking to them but the hallucinations may also take the form of whistling or hissing, for example. The voices may be saying complimentary, critical or neutral words to them.

False perception about seeing is form of visual hallucination. Visual hallucination is a person sees something that does not exist or sees something that does not exist but sees it incorrectly. Several conditions can cause visual hallucinations including dementia, migraines and drug or alcohol addiction.

**Disturbed Affect.** Affect (affect refers to emotional response) is inappropriate, e.g., laughing at the sad or crying at the happy, or doing either with no apparent provocation. Or showing little emotion (the terms here are *blunting* or *flattening* of affect, meaning that the normal “edge” we all put on certain

---

27 [http://www.news-medical.net/health/Hallucination-Types.aspx](http://www.news-medical.net/health/Hallucination-Types.aspx)
28 [http://www.news-medical.net/health/Hallucination-Types.aspx](http://www.news-medical.net/health/Hallucination-Types.aspx)
emotions, either up or down, is missing). Or, on occasion, showing too much affect, called *heightened affect*.

**Motor Symptoms.** Motor (body) movements are strange and bizarre, as when one holds the body in a certain position that is unusual or makes hand or head movements that are quite peculiar. Not uncommon is extreme slowness of movement with some rigidity, as in a robot, but some of this may be due to medication.

### 3. Defense Mechanism

In this Shutter Island film, Andrew Laeddis has had experienced from his life, then how he did the recollection from of past that brought him into the realm of consciousness or sanity. In this case, the subconscious and pre conscious mind are masters that he often experience delusions and hallucinations. So it is difficult to distinguish what is real and not. Indirectly, it has established a defense mechanism itself.

One of the most lasting contributions Freud made to the area of psychopathology was his ingenious explanation of the defense mechanism which we all unconsciously use to defend or protect the ego. From anxiety created by unacceptable material. There are several defense mechanisms according to Freud theory in turn.\(^\text{29}\)

**a. Denial**

This mechanism is almost primitive in its simplicity. In denial, the individual refuses to admit that certain impulses or thoughts even exist. The

---

infantile aspects of denial and the need to discharge guilt are shown by rather humorous events in childhood. (And children typically show the defense in their most blatant form—before they learn how to disguise them better). Sometimes a child will walk up to a parent and say, out of the blue, “I didn’t take any cookies out of the box in the closet,” even though the issue has not even come up. At the more serious level, denial in most of our lives is seen most clearly in our reaction to terrible news or death we say “That can’t be” or “Oh, no!” as if to negate what we say have just heard.

b. Repression

Either current events or things from the past can be blotted out by repression. Soldiers in battle or people in terrible accidents frequently experience psychological amnesia, so repression serves the function of trying to protect the psyche from what it doesn’t want to face. Notice that in repression the thought is avoided before it becomes conscious enough to lead to denial. The biggest problem with serious repression is that event can continue to live an existence all by itself, undisturbed inside the unconscious, and can increase intensity. The Freudians would explain the friendly next door neighbor who one day goes “crazy” as being a victim of the festering growth of a problem over a period of time without the person really knowing about it at a conscious level.

c. Rationalization

In rationalization, the unconscious sidetracks the real issue and explains the behavior in any way that will avoid a direct confrontation with deeper feelings or attitudes. A student who poorly on examination rationalizes that test was too
hard. An anxiety-ridden teacher who makes an impossible examination to prove
thoughness explains that it is the student’s responsibility to learn every minute
fact.

d. Reaction Formation

The creation formation defense is an intriguing one because the true inner
desire seeks expression by coming out into the open as the exact opposite of what
the inner impulses are saying. If you are doing therapy with a woman and every
single therapy session, without prompting, she mentions that she is very good to
her mother and loves her very much, her statements become suspect and you
begin to wonder if her true “id impulse” isn’t the opposite.

Some claim that reaction formation is present in persons who completely
consume themselves in anti-something crusades. According to this belief, the id is
finding a way of gratifying itself in a roundabout fashion.

e. Projection

Projection is attributing to others some problem that we feel ourselves.
Instead of recognizing our feelings, we blame others for having them. Freud use
the example of hatred; if we hate someone and can’t admit it, we often attribute
the hatred them. Once projected, we now see them as hating us and they are the
ones who have bad feelings; in the end, you still satisfy yourself to a degree
because those you hate are evil for feeling that way toward you. Projection in full
bloom is seen in the paranoid schizophrenic who feels persecuted by a group of
people for example, the communists. From the mild to the serve form, this
mechanism is basically the same; it bolsters and protects the self by blaming others.

f. **Regression**

When handling a problem or anxiety is not possible in an adult fashion, some people turn to the defense mechanism of regression. Regression is a backward movement psychologically to a more helpless state. In the normal adult, we see occasional regressive behaviour in angry verbal outbursts or possibly crying spells. In the maladjusted, however, regression is typically a movement way back in time. A few mental patients have been known to roll up into the fetal position, some suck their thumbs, some have complete rolling-on-the-floor temper tantrums.

g. **Displacement**

In displacement the individual takes aggressive or threatening impulses and moves from the object causing the problem to a safer object. For example, instead of going after the children who are driving a crazy, a mother will attack her husband when he arrives home. Note that this is different from projection, which on occasion, can cause confusion. If this were a case of projection, the mother would be blaming the children for feeling anger toward her. It is called displacement because feelings or impulses are moved toward an object or person not directly involved.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the main character’s disorder based on the datum of the film. The writer divides into two parts; first, the writer analyzes Andrew’s character; second, the writer analyzes Andrew’s disorder based on psychoanalysis view. The writer will analyzes the main character by analyzing his words, his acts or behaviors, and his psychological problems.

A. CHARACTER ANALYSIS OF THE SHUTTER ISLAND FILM

The main character in the movie of Shutter Island is described as a mentally disorder character’s named Andrew Laeddis. The main character in this film featuring a dual role indirectly, on the one hand he was an antagonist character on the other side as a protagonist character. As Teddy, Andrew is portrayed as a protagonist. On the other hand, in broad outline Andrew served as an antagonist character when seen from the reality.

Before he suffers in psychosis, Andrew is a veteran of World War II the United States who has been assigned against the Nazi in Dachau. After that, he became U.S Marshall. Andrew has a wife named Dolores Chanal and has three children named Rachel Solando, Henry and Simon. They lived in a house near the lake, after their stay at the apartment.

In fact, since the beginning Andrew was a patient at the mental rehabilitation center. In other words, Andrew is someone who has a mental disorder. Andrew killed Dolores after seeing their children had been dead
drowned by her. Andrew ignored the fact that his wife has depression. Based on information from Dr. Sheehan (Andrew’s primary psychiatrist), he said that Andrew’s wife is very dangerous to stay near family and the environment, but Andrew moved close to the lakeside home where their children were drowned. After the incident, Andrew lost in psychosis in starting a new one that is Teddy Edward Daniels. Andrew created the fictional character of the results of his desire to escape from the guilt of having killed his own wife.

In Andrew’s a fantasy world, he is Teddy Daniels, a U.S. Marshall is assigned to investigate a case in Ashecliff Asylum. As Teddy, there are still some similarities with the real life that he was a veteran of World War II the United States ever deployed against the Nazi in Dachau. Andrew also formed another fictional character, namely Chuk Aule (Teddy’s assistant), Rachel Solando (patient in Ashecliff), George Noyce (Ashecliff conspiracy victim), and Andrew Laeddis (an apartment maintenance where he and his wife lived) as well as fictional another characters raised by Andrew in developing a fictional story as Teddy Edward Daniels.

As a Teddy, Andrew gets call of duty to investigate the lost patient named Rachel Solando at Ashecliff hospital in Shutter Island. He comes to Shutter Island with his partner, Chuck. There are three wards in Ashecliff hospital, ward A, ward B, and ward C. Before disappeared, Rachel lives in ward B. Andrew believes that Rachel case is a part of conspiracy. After searching for so long, finally Andrew found Rachel in a cave and they talk together about conspiracy
that happened in Ashecliffe. Even though, she is not real and their conversation is just about Andrew’s hallucination.

Because of Andrew still continue his fiction story and inclined to do violence, Andrew Laeddis be patient number one in Ashecliffe mental hospital that must be heal. Ashecliffe Mental hospital fate on Andrew Laeddis healing results. The court will close the psychiatric hospital where Andrew can not be restored sanity. The writer concludes that Andrew entangled psychosis because of the trauma from unresolved conflict between the id, ego, and superego is repressed into the unconscious and this causes regression to an earlier stages of psychosexual development. He was a veteran of World War II and he has bad experience with his family. He is trapped in delusion and hallucination and.

According to this Film, the writer conclude that Andrew has schizophrenia disorder. The psychological problems that show Andrew suffered from schizophrenia which is dominant characterized by the positive symptoms, delusion and hallucination. The writer will explain about Andrew’s delusion and hallucination on explanation below.

Psychological problems displayed by the main character in the form of delusions and hallucinations. First, the author will discuss how delusions experienced by the main character (Andrew Laeddis). Second, the authors will describe how well the form of hallucinations that have experienced by a major character.
1. Andrew Laeddis is delusional (the false belief that sustained)

Delusions in the case of Andrew can be seen gradually, that he suffered delusions of grandeur that he positioned himself as a US Marshall who gets the task of investigation in Ashecliffe, and then Andrew got into delusions of persecution in which he believes that he felt threatened in Ashecliffe. Andrew believes that there is conspiracy in the Ashecliffe.

**Delusion of Grandiose**

This subtype applies when the central theme of delusion is the conviction of having some great (but unrecognized) talent or insight or having made some important discovery.³⁰

Delusions of grandiose or grandeur is the belief that he has an advantage and strength as well as being an important person. Andrew Laeddis thinks he is a US Marshall who is investigating the disappearance of a patient in Aeshecliffe. In fact, he is one of the patients at the hospital.

Shutter Island movie presents a visual and textual description that the main character acts as a US Marshall. Here is an image that visually displays delusions of grandeur that is where the figure of mental hospital patients Andrew Laeddis thinks that he is a US Marshall.

---

Andrew Laeddis wears detective uniform in the right side. He figures out that he is a detective. In fact, he is a mental hospital patient and extremely dangerous man. The others man are Andrew’s primary psychiatrist (left side) and mental hospital officers.

**Delusion of Persecutory**

Persecutory is delusion of persecution involve belief that you are being conspired against, cheated, spied on, followed, poisoned, maligned, or harrased. This delusion is the belief that certain individuals or groups are being threatened or planning to harm him, in the film this delusion happens to Andrew Laeddis. It makes paranoid, which are always suspicious of all things and be in fear because they feel cared for, followed, and monitored.

One example that illustrates the main character experience persecutory delusions that in his conversation with his partner Chuck (Dr. Lester Sheehan).

\[Chuck: \text{HUAC. And how exactly are we fighting the Commies from an island in Boston Harbor.} \]

\[Teddy: \text{By conducting experiments on the mind. At least that’s my guess.} \]

---

In the conversation above, it appears that Andrew has shown suspicion of activity in Ashecliffe. Starting from a case of a college student named George Noyce. George turned into a man who act strangely and became a cold-blooded killer after coming to Ashecliffe for research purposes. Andrew also believes there is a conspiracy in Ashecliffe practice. Then, persecutory delusions experienced by Andrew will bring a series of malicious actions as running fictional story.

2. Andrew Laeddis has hallucinations

Hallucinations are false perceptions or assume something is real when in fact it is only a fantasy. Andrew Laeddis experience visual hallucinations and auditory as well. He met with people who actually do not exist, namely Dolores Chanal, children, and Dr. Rachel Solando (Ashecliffe patients lost).

In a view case, Andrew had experienced hallucination that will be explained by the writer sepecifically. **Visual hallucination.** Hallucinations involving the sense of sight: the individual may see angels in heaven, the pitfires of hell, or just clouds, and open space when he is in an enclosed room.**32 Auditory hallucinations.** Hallucinations involving the sense of hearing: the individual may

---

hear voices telling him what to do, commenting on or criticizing his actions, or warning him that he will be punished unless he repents.\textsuperscript{33}

Andrew even met Rachel Solando who had sought up till now in a cave. The writer describes the form of Andrew’s \textbf{visual hallucination} who was meeting Rachel. Andrew looked frightened, suspicious, and curious when he met Rachel. Andrew has false perception about seeing when he saw Rachel with a knife stare on him. In fact, there is no one else except him in a cave.

In order that, He also has \textbf{auditory hallucination} which is has a conversation with Rachel about the problems in Ashecliff. He believes there is mal practice in Ashecliff. Rachel talks to him about people in Ashecliff activity in lighthouse. Rachel says that doctors and nurses do something bad in lighthouse. She tells Andrew that there is mal practice with do brain surgery in lighthouse.

Rachel”s statement that Andrew has no partner is the important points in the development of Andrew fantasy story. The information was given by Rachel

Andrew also experienced hallucinations in the form of the appearance of his wife and child in a few moments. Sometimes, hallucinations experienced by trying to influence as demonstrated by the appearance of his wife. Andrew often experience with his hallucinations wife and children who had died so he is very difficult to get back to the real world. In order that, Andrew’s visual hallucinations affect him to develop insanity. Andrew sees his wife and she try to tell Andrew does not go to the lighthouse. Andrew keeps calm and he talks to himself that there is no one else. Then, Andrew also sees his wife and his child in lighthouse when his doctor and his primary psychiatry try to cure him.

*(Script 01:31:21 – 01:31:32)*

**Teddy** 
*I had a friend, I was with him yesterday, but we got separated. Have you seen him?*

**Rachel** 
*Marshall... you have no friends.*

Picture 3

1:40:49

(Andrew’s hallucination when he saw his wife; his wife speaks on him)
The writer analyzes that Andrew has two kinds of dominant hallucination that are auditory and visual hallucination. Andrew has experienced both of hallucinations concurrently. The objects of his hallucinations are his wife, his children, and also Rachel Solando (missing patient). In fact, in reality Andrew speaks by himself and no one speaks on him except the doctors, his primary psychiatry, nurse, and guards.

After analyzing the first discussion, in which is about the main character Andrew Laeddis, the authors concluded that Andrew is schizophrenia disorder characterized by positive symptoms are delusions and hallucinations. He becomes the top patient has to be healed in Ashecliff. Andrew’s personality makes everyone’s scared in Ashecliffe. The character description is obtained by the writer according to the scenes and script that is shown in the film.

It needs a further discussion about the psychological problem of the main character. On the next discussion, the writer will discuss about schizophrenia on the main character using psychoanalysis theory. Andrew suffered schizophrenia and difficult to get back to the real world.
B. SCHIZOPHRENIA ON THE MAIN CHARACTER SEEN FROM FREUD’S PSYCHOANALYSIS

Based on the previous discussion, the writer concludes that Andrew has identified as schizophrenia disorder is signed by regression. Regression is a backward movement psychologically to a more helpless state. In the normal adult, we see occasional regressive behavior in angry verbal outbursts or possibly crying spells. In the maladjusted, however, regression is typically a movement way back in time.34 In his view, delusions or by frequent auditory and visual hallucinations related to a single theme, especially grandeur or persecution to attempt at self-cure.

Freud (1924) observed that the ego function of schizophrenic patients during the active symptom phase regressed back to level of narcissistic functioning that was characteristic of early infancy. In his view, the nucleus of psychosis is the break with reality that signals ego regression back to primary narcissism. A level of early functioning that existed during the first year of life, prior to the development of rudimentary ego function. During this stage, both infants and psychotic patients are characterized by the inability to distinguish external reality from fantasy.35 Freud explain that schizophrenic patients regress back to level of primary narcissistic is a level of early functioning that existed during the first of life which means schizophrenia is linked to an early part of the oral stage.

The writer will show the table of Freud’s psychosexual stage below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Focus of Libido</th>
<th>Major Development</th>
<th>Adult Fixation Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>0 to 1</td>
<td>Mouth, Tongue, Lips</td>
<td>Weaning off of breast feeding or formula</td>
<td>Smoking, Overeating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anal</td>
<td>1 to 3</td>
<td>Anus</td>
<td>Toilet Training</td>
<td>Orderliness, Messiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phallic</td>
<td>3 to 6</td>
<td>Genitals</td>
<td>Resolving Oedipus/Electra Complex</td>
<td>Deviancy, Sexual Dysfunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latency</td>
<td>6 to 12</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Developing Defense Mechanisms</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital</td>
<td>12+</td>
<td>Genitals</td>
<td>Reaching Full Sexual Maturity</td>
<td>If all stages were successfully completed then the person should be sexually matured and mentally healthy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1

Andrew regressed back to primary narcissism after he had bad experiences. He withdraws from external reality and creates a narcissistic reality based on fantasy and primary process thinking which means he creates his fictional story to satisfy himself. He creates his fictional story where he is a detective wants to investigate a case in a mental hospital of Aeshecliffe. In fact, he is one of the patients in Aeshecliffe.

The process of schizophrenia in Andrew occurs in three stages:

![Schizophrenia Process Diagram](http://www.gaysappsychpersonalitypestestami.weebly.com)

In the case of Andrew, human structure based on the principle of Freud’s psychoanalysis, namely the id, ego, and superego are no longer working properly. This is caused by one of the factors which Andrew Laeddis confronted by the fact that so bitter or can be called regression. The writer found that Andrew’s ego is so weak and he creates a fictional story that he has made is caused when trauma from

36 [http://www.gaysappsychpersonalitypestestami.weebly.com](http://www.gaysappsychpersonalitypestestami.weebly.com)
unresolved conflict between the id, ego, and superego is repressed into the unconscious and this causes regression to an earlier stages of psychosexual development.

Based on the principle of satisfaction, Andrew”s Id becomes dominant, the function of Andrew”s Id seek further satisfaction that he would solve a major case of the conspiracy in a mental hospital Ashecliffe. Andrew also creates fictional characters to complement the fictional story. So, Andrew Laeddis former soldier has been turned into a US Marshall who will act as a hero. With such a belief Andrew, then Andrew has experienced delusions and be the first step Andrew entangled schizophrenia.

Andrew”s Id function continue to seek satisfaction that made Andrew falls deeper with delusions and hallucinations. Then, the function Id Andrew (Teddy Daniels) convinced that he had to look for Andrew Laeddis (arsonists” apartment residence Andrew's family) that causes the death of his wife and children, of course it is a fictional essay Andrew (Teddy Daniels) in Ashecliff. Andrew as Teddy Daniels says that there is the appearance of an odd name, namely Andrew Laeddis as apartment maintenance is an arsonist. So, there are two Andrew Laeddis with different person. First one, Andrew Laeddis in reality and second one is Andrew Laeddis in fantasy. He vented or moves the real facts that happened to him (Andrew Laeddis/Teddy Daniels) to the fictional character he created, namely Andrew Laeddis as murder.
Andrew was uncontrolled in reality; so that he could not distinguish his actions were right or wrong. Superego functions Andrew was not able to organize and direct the impulses of the Id in accordance with the values and morals of society. For examples, when he hurt Dr. Naehring with inject a syringe. In fact, Dr. Naehring tries to give sedatives to Andrew but Andrew thinks it is not a sedative drug but dangerous drug. Andrew had turned against Dr. Naehring then seizes the drugs and injects it to him.

The doctors at the hospital Aeshecliffe overwhelmed Andrew. He continues to be in his subconscious and experience severe delusions. He thought that Dr. Naehring will inject dangerous drugs on him, when in fact Dr. Naehring just wanted to give you a sedative because Andrew began acting danger to occupants of the hospital. Andrew’s reaction is a weak function of the superego so Andrew acts of anarchy. The writer can find that Andrew’s id become dominant because of that his activity can be dangerous for Dr. Naehring in this moment.
Then, when he tried to get into the lighthouse he injured an officer whom he regarded as the enemy. He never knows that his activity was false in real life. He just knows what he done was right. Andrew beat the officer and seizes the officer's gun. Andrew just know that the officer be a threat and should be disabled because in his way towards the lighthouse.

In fact, the reality Andrew which becomes a threat and make the officers should be more careful because Andrew is known as a schizophrenia patient who is very dangerous. The writer can see that the function of the Andrew”s superego cannot manage and direct encouragement of Andrew”s Id when hitting the officer. That's because, at that time he still believed he was a US Marshall who of course is the result of her satisfaction principle.

The writer can conclude that Andrew”s id become dominant and his act out of control. He is seeking for the truth about what happened in Aeshecliffe. He acts like a hero to save patients in Aeshecliffe and find the truth about mal practice that he never knows. Andrew”s Id becomes dominant and his act could be dangerous for others.
Andrew’s superego comes from the doctors and his primary psychiatrist explanations which mean that giving superego impulse to Andrew. They always try to convince Andrew by explaining some clues that Andrew’s know in reality. For examples, the writer found some clues when Andrew was confused that his partner, Chuck lost in cliff when he was with Andrew before. Then, Andrew tries to find Chuck and back to the hospital to meet Dr. Cawley. He explains that Andrew goes alone and no one stays with him. In that moment, Dr. Cawley tries to disenchant Andrew that he is in delusion, he explains Andrew that he goes alone and there is no Chuck. The writer found that Dr. Cawley tries to give superego impulse to Andrew; Dr. Cawley gives Andrew some clues that there is no Chuck which means Andrew is alone and is his primary psychiatrist.

Then, Dr. Cawley tells about some of his fictional characters come from the reality are Rachel Solando and Teddy Daniels. Dr. Cawley explains that Rachel Solando is Dolores Chanal which means Andrew’s wife and Teddy Daniels is Andrew Laeddis, both of names are anagram or have same letters. According to Dr. Cawley explanations, Andrew was confused and thinks for a
moment about Dr. Cawley’s explanation. The writer found that Andrew’s Id still
dominant and struggle with his superego’s impulse but unfortunately Andrew still
deny that about the names, he still believes that he is name is Teddy Daniel’s and
he is a US Marshal. Freud (1924) observed that the ego function of schizophrenic
patients during the active symptom phase regressed back to level of narcissistic
functioning that was characteristic of early infancy. In his view, the nucleus of
psychosis is the break with reality that signals ego regression back to primary
narcissism. A level of early functioning that existed during the first year of life,
infants and psychotic patients are characterized by the inability to distinguish
external reality from fantasy.

Freud explain that schizophrenic patients regress back to level of primary
narcissistic is a level of early functioning that existed during the first of life which
means schizophrenia is linked to an early part of the oral stage. The writer will
show the table of Freud’s psychosexual stage below.

Psychoanalysis uses recognition method of human personality by focus on
the experiences since an early age. Andrew is known by the writer that he had bad
experience in his childhood; it can be seen on conversation between Andrew, Dr.
Sheehan and Dr. Naehring. Andrew said, “Wolves” when Dr. Naehring asking for
“Who raised you?” to Andrew. The word of wolves represent to a symbol of
embodiment of the violence, abusive, threatening, and harmful figures. Wolves
are directed to Andrew’s parents. Wolves mean indicated that Andrew had been
raised by parents” figure that made Andrew had bad experiences in childhood.
The word of wolves becomes pointer of Andrew’s regression.
There are five stages of Freud’s psychosexual stage are, oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital. Andrew regressed to primary narcissism which means a stage before oral. Andrew regressed back to primary narcissism because he felt comfortable. The word of wolves shows that Andrew did not feel comfortable during his childhood or psychosexual stage.

The following dialogue that shows Andrew gets regression.

*Dr. Naehring*: men like you...are my specialty. You know? *Men of violence.*

*Dr. Sheehan*: that’s a hell of an assumption to make...

*Dr. Naehring*: No assumption. Not at all. You misunderstand me, I said you are *men of violence*. I’m not accusing you of being violent men. It’s quite different.

*Andrew*: Please, please, please, edify us, doctor.

*Dr. Naehring*: You both served overseas.

*Dr. Sheehan*: Not much of a stretch doc. For all you know, we were both paper pusher over there.

*Dr. Naehring*: No you were not. Since the schoolyard, I would bet neither of you has ever walked away from a physical conflict. Not because you enjoy it, but because retreat wasn’t something you considered an option.

*Dr. Sheehan*: We weren’t *raised* to run, doc.

*Dr. Naehring*: Ah yes... “raised”.(To Andrew/Teddy) and who raised you, marshall?

*Andrew*: me? *Wolves.*

(SCRIPT 22:29-23:40)

Andrew’s regression experience setback to primary narcissism stage, according to psychoanalysis this stage is where Id and Ego have not been separated. Andrew regresses to this stage because he feels comfortable. Regression who endured made his delusions and hallucinations that make schizophrenia as his defense mechanism. So, Andrew was immersed in the
fantasy world and feel comfortable making the doctors and his primary psychiatry difficult to generate his consciousness.

In the end of the result, Andrew fainted after a debate with Dr. Cawley and Dr. Sheehan. Having regained consciousness, ego and superego eventually boost function because the writer found that Andrew had spoken correctly about him. Andrew had returned to the conscious and talking a lot about him before he was trapped into madness and admit what he had done (it means Andrew ego forms of activity through guilt and regret).

**Dr. Cawley**: Why are you here? Andrew  
**Andrew**: Because I killed my wife. Dr. Cawley  
**And why did you do that? Andrew**: She murdered our children.

**Dr. Cawley**: And she told me to let her go.  
**Andrew**: She told me to let her go.  
**Dr. Sheehan**: Who is Teddy Daniels?  
**Andrew**: He doesn’t exist.  
**Andrew**: Neither does Rachel Solando. I made them up.

**Dr. Cawley**: We need to hear you say it.  
**Andrew**: After she tried to kill herself the first time, Dolores told me she...  
**Andrew**: She had an insect...living inside her brain. She could feel it. Clicking across her skull. Pulling the wires just for fun. She told me that. She told me but I didn’t listen. I loved her so much.  
**Dr. Cawley**: Why did you made them up?  
**Andrew**: Because I can’t take knowing that Dolores killed our children.

(Script 2:04:20 – 2:05:48)

Andrew’s Ego function returned to normal for a while after Dr. Cawley and Dr. Sheehan success raise his superego by showing his family pictures and giving explanations that Andrew is in fictional story. After that, Andrew is fainted and nurse gives him some medicine. Then, Andrew tells that he admitted that he
had composed a great story because he could not face the reality. That is a factor Andrew immersed in psychosis. The instructions can be seen in script section, “Because I can’t take knowing that Dolores killed our children.”

Dr. Cawley explains that he has experienced the stages of healing repeatedly. Andrew kept repeating fictional story from beginning to end so troublesome to the Asylum. Andrew must stop the fictional story and accept the reality.

Dr. Cawley: Here’s my theory, Andrew. We broke through once before, nine months ago, and then you regressed.
Andrew: I don’t remember that.
Dr. Cawley: I know.
Dr. Cawley: You reset, Andrew. Like a tape playing. Over and over on an endless loop.
Dr. Cawley: I hope that what we’ve done will be enough to stop it from ever happening again. But I need to know you have accepted reality.
Andrew: You came after me, huh, Doctor?
Andrew: You tried to help me when no one else would.
Andrew: My name is Andrew Laeddis. And I murdered my wife in the spring of ’52.

(Script 2:06:14 – 2:07:21)

In final conversation, Andrew has admitted what he had done and told everything about himself. It is proved that functions in conjunction with Andrew’s Ego and Superego have managed to organize and direct encouragement to the fact of his Id. It is characterized by he can find out who he was and what had happened, “My name is Andrew Laeddis. And I murdered my wife in the spring of ’52.”

Unfortunately, Andrew’s consciousness did not go a long way; he again showed his insanity signs during conversation with Dr. Sheehan. Andrew returned
to the unconscious level is marked with a fictional character that Chuck calls from Dr. Lester Sheehan as his personal psychiatrist. Andrew said, “I’ve gotta get off this rock, Chuck.”

Dr. Sheehan : How we doing thing morning?
Andrew : Good. And you?
Dr. Sheehan : Can’t complain.
Andrew : So, what’s our next move?
Dr. Sheehan : You tell me.
Andrew : I’ve gotta get off this rock, Chuck.

(Script 2:07:49 – 2:08:14)

After analyzing the scenes and the script above, the authors concluded that Andrew suffered schizophrenia with positive symptoms, delusion and hallucination. Andrew regresses to primary narcissism because he felt comfortable at that stage, then he suffered schizophrenia as his defense mechanism to cover up his personality. Schizophrenia is linked to an early part of the oral stage called primary narcissism during which the ego has not separated from the id particularly. He is so difficult to return to the real world. Andrew always repeats his fictional story back when at the end of the healing method almost success. It makes the doctors failed to heal and restore his sanity.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

_*Shutter Island*_ is a movie that is directed by Martin Scorsese which tells about a schizophrenic character. The writer analyzes that the main character in the movie to understand how the main character described in the movie and how psychoanalysis theory introduces the main character problems.

After analyzing the main character in the movie described from Andrew Laeddis that is viewed psychoanalysis theory, the writer gets the conclusion that Andrew Laeddis as Teddy Daniels character withdrawal from reality. He creates a narcissistic reality based on fantasy and primary process thinking which means he is a detective wants to investigate a case in a mental hospital of Aeshecliffe. He makes fictional character and story to recover his personality. Because of that, he suffered schizophrenia which is dominant characterized by the positive symptoms, delusion and hallucination.

While according to psychoanalysis view Andrew’s personality structure was not work properly and becomes schizophrenic character. Andrew regressed back to _primary narcissism_ stage. Schizophrenia is linked to an early part of the oral stage called primary narcissism during which the ego has not separated from the id particularly. His Id becomes dominant and Ego is so weak with no realistic basic. The doctors and his primary psychiatrist were failed to heal and restore his sanity. Finally, Andrew cannot back to normal.
B. Suggestions

In this research, the writer uses the psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud to reveal the main character that is presented in *Shutter Island* film. However, it is possible for the other researchers who want to analyze this film by using another approach or theory in analyzing it. They can focus on the some aspects in the film that the writer does not analyze yet to get broader comprehension on the film. For the example, the researchers can analyze this film by using the psycholinguistic theory. Finally, the writer hopes this research will give contribution to the students of English Literature who want to analyze the characters in the film through the main character based on psychoanalysis theory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX

Shutter Island DVD's Cover