PERSONALITY DISORDER OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN

WAKING MADISON FILM

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

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ABSTRACT

Maulida Rizki Nurani, NIM: 1110026000102, Personality Disorder of the main character in Waking Madison film. Thesis: English Letters Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta 2015.

Waking Madison (2011) film directed by Katherine Brooks is the unit analysis of this research. The writer uses this film to reveal the personality disorder of main character in this film. The purpose of this research is to know and understand about character of Madison as the main character described in this film and how her multiple personality appeared based on the theory of psychoanalysis. The writer uses qualitative descriptive analysis method and psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud to reveal the findings. All data are collected from the script dialogues and the pictures of the film.

The result shows that Madison as the main character has multiple personality disorder. She suffers from MPD since she was twelve or thirteen years old which are caused by her traumatic experience when she was child. To forget her trauma, Madison creates several ‘new personalities’ or alters. She has three other personalities, namely Alexis, Grace, and Margaret. On all of these alters, Madison’s ego has different defense mechanism to protect herself from anxiety. On Alexis’ personality, Madison’s ego used projection. On Grace’s personality, Madison’s ego used reaction formation. And on Margaret’s personality, Madison’s ego used denial as her defense mechanism.

Keywords: Waking Madison, Personality Disorder, Multiple Personality Disorder
APPROVEMENT

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on April 7th, 2015. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, April 7th, 2015

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains 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 acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, April 2015

Maulida Rizki Nurani
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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful, and the most Beneficent

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The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Film is a series of images recorded on film, tape, or video that appears to move when played through a film projector or a video entertainment system. It can be enjoyed from all sides because it is not only a story about present, but also about the past or the future. Film itself can remind us about the tragedy in past or the result of our habit in future. If we talk about film, it commonly related to Hollywood. Hollywood is not only an entertainment industry, but also becomes the largest commercial industry in the world. Hollywood has produced film in many genres, such as action, drama, comedy, science-fiction, history and so on. And there are also many interesting issues become a story in film. One of the most interesting issues that frequently used as a story in film is Multiple Personality Disorder.

Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD) is a dissociative disorder involving a disturbance of identity in which two or more separate and distinct personality states (or identities) control an individual's behavior at different times. When they are under control of one identity, a person is usually unable to remember some of the events that occurred while other personalities were in control. The different identities, referred to as alters, may exhibit differences in speech, mannerisms, attitudes, thoughts and gender orientation. A person who suffer from MPD may have as few as two alters or as many as 100. The average number is about 10. Often alters are stable over time, continuing to play specific roles in the person's
life for years. Some alters may harbor aggressive tendencies, directed toward individuals in the person's environment or toward other alters within the person.¹

One of Hollywood films that represent the multiple personality disorder is Waking Madison film. It is an American film that was directed and written by Katherine Brooks, released in July 2011. This film described about a girl who has several personalities because of childhood trauma, bad memories and physical abuse in the past.

The story of this film begins when a young girl, Madison tries to kill herself in her apartment in New Orleans. Medical authorities take her to the psychiatric hospital, and she meets Dr. Elizabeth Barnes a psychiatrist who wants to help her. Madison finds many strange things happen in her life. She does not quite remember what she has been doing last night, she does not remember people, place, and she also does not remember events, she feels there is something (not human) that always looking at her, and her friends in psychiatric hospital (Alexis, Grace, Margaret) always disturbs and remind her about her past. Madison tries to find the answer why all those things happened to her. Madison leave the hospital back to her apartment, and she locks herself in apartment for thirty days, using a video camera to record herself similar to the girls in mental hospital, and she decided that she will kill herself if she does not have the answer.

On the 29th day, Dr. Barnes meets Madison and tells what really happens to her. From Dr. Barnes, Madison knows that her psyche is fractured; she suffers

from Multiple Personality Disorder. The causal factors are the bad memories and trauma in her childhood. The doctor also explains that she has several personalities; Alexis, Grace, and Margaret that actually all of them do not exist in the world.

Each personality has own character and attitude. Grace is a charming, seductive person, feminine and tries to look beautiful every time. Alexis is an impish young woman who still behaves like a young child, holding a stuffed animal at all times and speaking with an uncanny sing-song. Margaret comes off as an especially angry, the off-the-wall girl who absolutely cannot control herself or her darker impulses and she often attracts attention to the others.

From the explanation above, the writer would like to analyze the personality disorder of the main character named Madison in *Waking Madison* film with theory psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud.

**B. Focus of the Research**

To make the research more focused; so the writer limits the scope of the research in analyzing the main character in *Waking Madison* film by using the theory psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud.

**C. Research Questions**

Based on the background of the study above, the writer would like to propose the problems of the research to the some questions are:

1. How is Madison’s character described in this film?
2. How Madison’s multiple personalities appear based on the theory of Psychoanalysis by Freud?

D. Significance of the Research

Significances of the research are as one of the requirements for the degree of Strata 1 in English Letters Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The result of this research hopefully could be used as an input in literary studies. The writer hopes that this research gives a new contribution for knowledge development; particularly in cinema. And the readers could get deeper understanding about personality disorder, especially about Multiple Personality Disorder in analyzing film.

E. Methodology of the Research

This research will be divided into five parts; there are the objective of the research, method of the research, the technique of data analysis, the instrument of the research, and the unit of analysis.

1. The Objective of the Research

The aim of the research is to understand about character and personality disorder in Waking Madison film. Therefore, the study begins by watching and learning the movie repeatedly.

2. Method of the Research

Related to the research question and also the objective of the study, the writer uses descriptive analysis and qualitative method. The writer tries to find the answer research question through the data analysis and relating it to the theory psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. The first step is collecting
the data from many library sources, then analyzing the data with the approach above, finally is concluding the result.

3. The Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of analysis in this paper is capturing the frame of *Waking Madison* film and analyzing the dialogue. Data will be analyzed based on the theory of character-characterization and theory psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud.

4. The Instrument of the Research

The instrument of research is the writer herself by watching the film, capturing the picture as the analysis evidence, and marking all information related to the research problems like marking the scene and dialogues.

5. The Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis of this research is script and pictures of *Waking Madison* film directed by Katherine Brooks, which released in July 2011 and produced by Annapurna Production with approximately 90 minutes running time.

F. Place and Time

The research is conducted in eight semester at Islamic State University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Adab and Humanities Faculty, English Letters Department. To support the analysis, the writer visits several libraries in various universities. The sources which is found, gives the writer many knowledge and information related to the research.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Previous Research

_Waking Madison_ film had been analyzed by other researchers. It was written by Hannah.² The other researcher is analyzed about the psychological problem of Madison as the main character in this film. Hannah said that Madison has Multiple Personality Disorder (for psychology majors, psychologists and other mental health professionals, and psychology aficionados, they know that MPD is now called Dissociative Identity Disorder). Madison turns out that the 3 girls are her other identities and she has been experiencing black outs and that is what caused her to ask for treatment. In her case, she made another personality that would help her be aware of her disorder and to help her get better from it. It is easy for us to just label people that they're crazy or weird. But it takes humility and courage to understand and accept them for who they are.

Hannah research focused on the psychological problems of Madison. She did not analyze more details and identify what happened in Madison unconsciousness, her structure of personality, and the reason why these problems happen in her life. Through this research, the writer will focus on those aspects. This research also can be considered as a reference for next researchers.

The theory of Multiple Personality Disorder or Dissociative Identity Disorder also had been used by other researchers. The other researcher analyzed

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multiple personality of Frankie as the main character in *Frankie and Alice* film. The researcher said that people with Dissociative Identity Disorder have more than one personality or alters, and many people have more than a dozen alters. Most frequently seen alters include children, “protectors,” “helpers,” expressers of forbidden impulses, personalities based on the loved ones, carriers of lost memories or family secret, and defenders of the abuser. Each personality has different ways of perceiving and relating the world, and each personality takes control over the individual’s behavior on a regular basis.³

The researcher’s analyze shows that Frankie as the main character is a loving family person but she is weak because of her personality disorder. Her problem is because of her traumatic experiences that makes her feel high anxiety. To protect herself from the traumatic experience, she uses dissociative identity disorder, part of dissociation, as her defense mechanism that creates two other personalities (multiple personalities), namely Alice and Genius who have different functions. The first functions to protect her from guilty feeling to make her a better person. On the other hand, the second functions as a helper.⁴

The writer found the other researchers who used theory of Dissociative Identity Disorder in [www.slideshare.net](http://www.slideshare.net). The researcher used this theory to analyze personality disorder of *The Psychology of Fight Club* film. In *Fight Club* film, the researcher said that the main character of this film finds a way to relieve his stress in the day resulting in him sleeping at night time. Insomnia may be caused by anxiety. Insomnia, Dissociative fugue, and Dissociative Identity

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⁴ *Ibid*, p.60.
Disorder are the psychological disorder is the main character suffered from. The main character's unconscious trips around the country under an alternate identity are perfect iterations of Dissociative fugue. From the brief explanations above, the writer wants to make this research different and more detail than the previous research.

B. Definition of Film

Film is one of the objects in studied in the literature. Film as an art work has some similarities with the other literary works, such as poetry, short story, drama, and novel, especially because they have narratives (story). According Joseph M. Boggs & Dennis W. Petrie (2008), film is like poetry which communicates through symbol, imagery, and also metaphor. Film also has some similarities with drama. Film communicates through visually such as action and gesture and film communicates with verbally through dialogue. The last is similarity with novel which can compress time and space, traveling back and forth freely within their wide borders.

Although film has the similarities, film is unique and has differentiation with the other literary works. Film surpasses drama, because film revealing various points of view, portraying action, manipulating time, and conveying a boundless sense of space. Film is different from the stage play, because film can provide a continuous, unbroken flow, which blurs and minimizes transitions without compromising the story's unity. Unlike the novel and the poem, film

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communicates directly, not through abstract symbols like words on a page but through concrete images and sounds. So, film has some aspects of all literary works and it makes film unique, because film is a complex art.\textsuperscript{7}

The character in film is called actor for the man and actress for the woman. In other words, “Actor/actress also called performer or talent. Dramatic performer who plays a part and acts in a program or film”.\textsuperscript{8} The actors or the actresses have their own characters, characteristics, and roles in the film. Director can use several techniques of characterizations to reveal and portray the characteristics of each character.

\textbf{C. Character}

Character is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a part in literary work.\textsuperscript{9} According to David (2006) character as meaning the essential nature of dramatic fictional people in a film or play.\textsuperscript{10} Characters in film can be classified as major and minor, static and dynamic character, flat and round character.

Major characters are those we see more of over a longer period of time; we learn more about them, and we think of them as more complex and, therefore, frequently more “realistic” than minor characters.\textsuperscript{11} Major characters sometimes called a protagonist who has conflict with the antagonist may spark the story’s

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{7} Ibid. \\
\textsuperscript{8} Ibid. \\
\textsuperscript{10} David Letwin, Joe Stockdale, and Robin Stockdale. \textit{The Architecture of Drama: Plot, Character, Theme, Genre, and Style} (Maryland: Scarecrow Press, Inc. 2008), p.52-53 \\
\textsuperscript{11} Jerome Beaty, Booth Alison, J. Paul Hunter, Kelly J. Mays, \textit{op.cit.}, p.102
\end{flushleft}
conflict. According to Stanford (2006) the protagonist is the major characters with whom we generally sympathize, while the antagonist is the characters with who the protagonist is in conflict. The antagonist is generally not sympathetic. Supporting characters is minor character whose function is partly to illuminate the major characters.

Dynamic and static character especially in film is that dynamic or developing characters are deeply affected by the action of the (internal, external, or both) and undergo some important change in personality, attitude, or outlook on life as a result of the action of the story. The change they undergo is an important, permanent one, not just a whimsical shift in attitude that will change back again tomorrow. The character will never be the same person he or she was when the action of the film began. Dynamic characters become sadder or wiser, or happier and more self-confident. They might gain some new awareness of life, become more moral or less so. They may become simply more aware and knowing and less innocent or naive.

Static characters are essentially the same throughout the film, from beginning until the ending of the film. The action 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

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14 Robert DiYanni, op.cit., p.54  
15 Joseph M. Boggs & Dennis W. Petrie. op.cit., p.68
thus are not capable of growth or change. Minor characters are often static; they remain the same from the beginning of a work to the end.

E.M. Forster popularized a distinction between flat and round characters. Flat characters are nearly always static; that is they do not change. Flat characters are not very complex and do not change in surprising ways, while round characters are not inherently superior to flat characters. Round characters who can thus “surprise convincingly”. We must be careful not to let terms like flat and round or major and minor turn into value judgments. Because flat characters are less complex than round ones.

In addition, in film there are also the term stock characters and stereotypes. Stock characters are minor characters whose actions are completely predictable or typical of their job or profession. Stereotypes are characters based on conscious or unconscious cultural assumption that sex, age, ethnicity or nationally, occupation, marital status, and so on are predictably accompanied by certain character traits, actions, even values.

D. Characterization

Characterization is the process that the director reveals personality of a character. It can be known that it has a different meaning with character. Character is showing at perpetrator of presented story or the player of the story, whereas characterization is portraying of clear picture about someone who present

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16 Ibid. p. 69.
17 Robert DiYanni, op.cit., p.54
18 Jerome Beaty, Booth Alison, J. Paul Hunter, Kelly J. Mays, op.cit., p.103
19 Joseph M. Boggs & Dennis W. Petrie, op.cit., p.70
20 Jerome Beaty, Booth Alison, J. Paul Hunter, Kelly J. Mays, op.cit., p.103
Characterization method is a method that uses to determine characterization of character. Characterization methods are not only limited into the telling and showing method, but there are several methods that can be used, such as:

a. **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. Some characters are given names that suggest their dominant or controlling traits. Other characters are given names that reinforce (or sometimes are in contrast to) their physical appearance. Names can also contain literary or historical allusions that aid in characterization by means association.

b. **Characterization through Appearance**

Because most film actors project certain qualities of character the minute they appear on the screen, characterization in film has a great deal to do with casting. A major aspect of film characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously. Although some actors may be versatile enough to project completely different qualities in different roles, most actors are not. The minute we see most actors on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerisms and the way they move. Our first visual impression may be proven erroneous.

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22 Joseph M. Boggs & Dennis W. Petrie, *op.cit.* p. 64
as the story progresses, but it is certainly an important means of establishing character.\(^{23}\)

Further, details of physical appearance can help to identify a character’s age and the general state of physical and emotional health and well-being: whether the character is strong or weak, happy or sad, calm or agitated. By common agreement, certain physical attributes have become identifies over a period of time with certain kinds of inner psychological states.\(^{24}\)

\section*{c. Characterization through Dialogue}

Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection, and we must infer from their words what they actually mean. Others are open and candid: they tell us, or appear to tell us, exactly what in their minds. Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say. But a great deal is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be revealed in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of their speech.\(^{25}\)

\section*{d. Characterization through Internal Action}

Inner action occurs within characters’ mind and emotions are consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspiration, memories, fears, and

\footnotesize\(^{23}\) Ibid. p. 60.
\(^{25}\) Joseph M. Boggs & Dennis W. Petrie, \textit{op.cit}, p.61
fantasies. The most obvious way in which the filmmaker reveals inner reality is by taking us visually or aurally into the character’s mind so that we see or hear the things that what character imagines, remembers, and thinks about.\textsuperscript{26}

e. Characterization through External Action

Although appearance is an important measure of a character's personality, appearances are often misleading. Perhaps the best reflections of character are a person's actions. It must be assumed, of course, that real characters are more than mere instruments of the plot, that they do what they do for a purpose, out of motives that are consistent with their overall personality. 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.\textsuperscript{27}

f. Characterization through Reactions of Other Characters

The other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization. Sometimes, a great deal of information about a character is already provided through such means before the character first appears on the screen.\textsuperscript{28}

g. Characterization through Contrast: Dramatic Foils

One of the most effective techniques of characterization is the use of foils contrasting characters whose behavior, attitudes, opinions, lifestyle, physical appearance, and so on are the opposite of those of the main

\textsuperscript{26} Ibid, p.62-63
\textsuperscript{27} Ibid, p.62
\textsuperscript{28} Ibid, p.64
characters. The effect is similar to that achieved by putting black and white together the black appears blacker and the white appears whiter. The tallest giant and the tiniest midget might be placed side by side at the carnival slideshow, and the filmmaker sometimes uses characters in much the same way.\textsuperscript{29}

E. Psychoanalysis

Sigmund Freud as a father of Psychoanalysis, divided the human mind into three terms; consciousness, unconsciousness, and preconsciousness. Consciousness is a small part of mind which is related to the real life. Unconsciousness is the most important term of human behavior formation that includes childhood memories, trauma, psychic energy and instinct. And preconsciousness is acting as a bridge between consciousness and unconsciousness. Around 1920, he revised his theory of human mind structure into human personality structure which has been the most important part of psychoanalysis theory. Freud said that human personality is made up of three major systems; id, ego, and superego. They have their own functions related each other and their interaction has a great role in producing human behavior.\textsuperscript{30} Behavior or action almost produces by the interaction of these three systems. Systems seldom work out of two other systems, except there is disorder in a personality. Freud is the first to suggest the now widely held theory that human

\textsuperscript{29} Joseph M. Boggs & Dennis W. Petrie, \textit{op.cit.} p.64
mind and personality are like an iceberg, with only a small part visible and the
great bulk submerged and concealed.\textsuperscript{31}

1. Id

Id is the original system of personality because it contains everything
psychological that is present at birth. Id composed of raw, primitive inborn
forces that constantly struggle for gratification. Id is the depository of the
innate instinctual drive (sexual, aggressive), which in their bald form seek
immediate expression aroused. Id is due to instinctive desire that must be
completed and is moved by instinct as an effort to get satisfaction fulfillment
of instinctive needs. As bodily needs such as hunger and thirst build up, they
must be satisfied, and the resulting increase in tension must be discharged.
The id cannot tolerate pressure unhappiness and always finds a way to pursue
the happiness and pleasure by reducing the pressure.\textsuperscript{32}

The point is that the id does not do anything else. In does not devise
plans and strategies for obtaining pleasure, or wait patiently for a particularly
pleasing object to appear. Instead, it seeks immediate tension release. In has
qualities of a spoiled child; it wants what when it want it. The id cannot
tolerate frustration and is free of inhibitions. Its show no regard for reality and
can seek satisfaction through action or through imagining that it has gotten
what it wants; the fantasy of gratification is as good as the actual gratification.
It is without reason, logic, values, morals, or ethics. In sum, the id is

\textsuperscript{31} Jerome Kagan and Ernest Havement, \textit{Psychology: An Introduction; Second Edition}, (USA:

\textsuperscript{32} Calvin Hall, et al., \textit{Theories of personality}, (New York: John Willy &Sons, 1977), p.35.
demanding, impulsive, blind, irrational, asocial, selfish, and finally, pleasure-loving.\textsuperscript{33}

2. **Ego**

The ego develops out of the id, which is to say that it “borrows” some of the id psychic energy for its own function. The ego comes into existence to deal with objective, outside world, and to satisfy the id’s wishes and instinctive demands. Ego is the second aspect of the personality to be developed. It is related with realistic thinking. The ego’s role is to find some ways to satisfy the id and reduce the tension created by the lack of need in some logical and acceptable manners. The ego has to mediate what is wanted by the id and what manner is existed in reality.\textsuperscript{34}

3. **Superego**

Superego serves as the internal representative of the values one’s parents, society, and morality; what is the “right” and what is the “wrong”. It consists of two distinct parts: the ego ideal and the conscience. The ego ideal’s primary interest pertains to what is “right” and virtuous. It holds up an image of ideal behavior and perfection and says “yes” to morally good things. Conscience watches primarily over what is bad. It says “no” to wishes that are morally “wrong”. Indeed it attempts to censor certain impulses from the id and prevent them from entering the consciousness of the ego.\textsuperscript{35}

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{33} Robert M. Liebert and Michael D. Spiegler. \textit{op.cit.} p.68.
\textsuperscript{34} Calvin Hall, et al., \textit{op.cit.} p.36-37.
\end{flushright}
Superego has two major functions. First, as the representative of society demands regarding idealized behavior patterns. Superego like one’s parents, reward the individual for acceptable behavior in the moral environment. Second, by creating feeling of guilt, it punishes the individual for engaging in actions and thought which society does not accept it.  

F. Anxiety

Sigmund Freud considered anxiety as a consciously painful experience, which arose from excitations of internal organs of the body. Freud made a distinction among three types of anxiety which occur which adulthood; neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and objective anxiety. They are shared of the main function of acting as a warning signal to the person. It was a signal to her or his ego to do something by evading, escaping, overcoming, or building up defenses.  

1. Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety results from an id-ego conflict in which the id seeks to discharge an impulse and the ego tries to place reality restraints on the impulse. In neurotic anxiety, the treat came from the id. It could take the form of free floating anxiety, since the person could not identify it source (in the unconsciousness). In the free floating kind, the person appeared afraid of his or her own id.

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38 *Ibid*, p. 292
2. Moral Anxiety

Moral anxiety is generated by an id-superego conflict in which the id impulse is in opposition to the moral and ideal standards of society. Moral anxiety was experienced by the ego as a sense of shame or guilt and had its origin in the superego, or more specifically the conscience. The conscience often used this moral anxiety to punish the ego when it had done wrong. The original source of the moral anxiety might have been in the world of reality, in the forms of the parental threats of punishment. Like neurotic anxiety the threat lay within the personality, and therefore the person could not escape his or her conscience.\(^{39}\)

3. Reality or Objective Anxiety

Reality or objective anxiety is produced when a realistic, external threat is present, such as enemy troops, automobiles on a freeway, or wild animal. In each case, anxiety is a signal of impending danger. The danger is external and can be dealt with by taking realistic steps to eliminate or reduce the actual threat. This kind of anxiety commonly interpret as fear, sudden and intense experiences, called traumatic, childhood dangers, threat of punishment, all have their origin in external reality.\(^{40}\)

\(^{39}\) Ibid, p. 293
\(^{40}\) Robert W. Lundin, (1969), op.cit, p. 291-292
G. Defense Mechanism

Defense mechanism is also part of the theory of psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud. It is further explained by Sigmund Freud’s daughter, Anna Freud. Defense mechanism is a psychological mechanism to defend itself and defense mechanism has a main function to maintain the balance between the internal world and external world of the individual. Defense mechanism is activated when the internal reality demands too much. When external world demands too much, defense mechanism will be activated too. So, defense mechanism as the function of the ego tries to maintain the balance between the id which always tries to seek the pleasure and superego which always tries to use the norms from the external world. There are some defense mechanisms which are explained by Sigmund Freud and Ana Freud, such as: dissociation, denial, projection, displacement, rationalization, reaction formation, sublimation, regression, identification, and intellectualization.

1. Sublimation

By the process of sublimation, impulses are altered by being channeled to completely acceptable and even admired, social behaviors. Sublimation makes an impulse of its primitive character disappear while at the same time allowing it some expression. Sublimation is the only truly successful defense

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mechanism than others defense mechanism because it succeeds in permanently redirecting undesirable impulses.42

2. Reaction Formation

This mechanism is the way of warding off an acceptable impulse to overemphasize its opposite in thought and behavior. For example, someone threatened by his or her desire to dominate and be aggressive in social situations might think of himself or herself as a timid and shy person, act passively, and be unable to refuse request made him or her no matter how unreasonable they were. Timidly and passivity would be a reaction formation against a strong aggressive drive.43

3. Projection

The defense mechanism of projection involves attributing one’s own unacceptable and disturbing impulses or wishes to someone or something else. It has often been observed that under stress people tend to see in others precisely those characteristics which they hate in themselves. Projection is mostly readily identified in childhood.44

4. Displacement

Displacement is one of the way in which a represented impulse may become conscious is through adopting a disguise that is directly opposite its original form. For Example, a woman who is angry at her roommate may displace her anger onto her employees, her pet cat, or a stuffed animal. She

42 Robert M. Liebert and Michael D. Spiegler. *op.cit.* p. 74
43 *Ibid.* p. 77
remain friendly to her roommate, but unlike the workings of a reaction formation, she does not exaggerate or overdo her friendless.45

5. Regression

Regression involves such a retreat to an earlier period of development, which for adult, is a pre-genital psychosexual stage. Common example of regression include sleeping, dreaming, smoking, fingernail, biting, talking baby talk, getting drunk, overacting, breaking the law, and losing one’s temper.46

6. Rationalization

After performing unacceptable act or thinking a threatening thought, people frequently reduce the anxiety or guilt that happen by finding a “perfectly reasonable” excuse for their behavior. Rationalization is an unconsciousness process, as is all of the ego defense mechanism, and should not be confused with consciously making up an excuse. The example, a guy asks a girl out to become his girlfriend, but a girl refuses him. This situation make this guy becomes thinks that “I don’t like her, even though she likes me.” He has a perfect reason to accept his disappointed.47

7. Denial

Denial is the way to handle painful experiences and thought that is to deny their existence. People deny the fact about the event which happens. Denial is used because people do not want to accept the fact about the events

46 Ibid. p. 79
47 Robert M. Liebert and Michael D. Spiegler. op.cit. p. 79
that are considered scary or unwanted. For example, someone refuses to believe that a loved one has died and will continue to behave as if she or he were still alive.\(^\text{48}\)

8. **Identification**

Identification is to adopt ideas and values of someone in a superior position in order to elevate self-worth.\(^\text{49}\)

9. **Intellectualization**

A form of solution, connecting on the intellectual components of situation so as to distance oneself from the associated anxiety-provoking emotions, separation of emotion from ideas, thinking about wishes in format, effectively bland term and mot acting on them, avoiding an acceptable emotion by focusing on the intellectual aspects (isolation, rationalization, ritual, compensation, magical thinking).\(^\text{50}\)

10. **Dissociation**

Dissociation is defined to become four kinds of disorder, such as dissociative identity disorder (DID), dissociative fugue, dissociative amnesia and depersonalization disorder. Dissociative identity disorder is in the same individual there are multiple personalities and the personalities may aware or amnesia for each other. Dissociative fugue is a person who moves away and assumes a new identity, with amnesia for previous identity, but there is no

\(^{48}\) *Ibid*, p. 80
\(^{50}\) *Ibid*. p.80.
switching personality like dissociative identity disorder. Dissociative amnesia is kind of disorder which a person loses memory for important personal facts, including personal identity. What is more, depersonalization disorder has a meaning there are frequent episodes in which individual feels detached from his or mental state of body, but the person does not develop new identity or amnesia for the episodes.\textsuperscript{51}

\textsuperscript{51} Ibid, p.283.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter, the writer would like to analyze character of Madison Walker and how the multiple personalities of the main character appears in *Waking Madison* film.

A. Character Analysis

Madison Walker is the main character of *Waking Madison* film and she is the central of the story and has a big part from the beginning until the end of story. Madison comes from white family and she is a good looking girl; she has brown eyes, a pointed nose, beautiful eyebrows, blond and straight hair (see picture 1).

Besides having a beautiful face, she also has a smooth complexion, a slim body, blond and straight hair. Madison also has good attitudes and personality. She is friendly and polite girl (see picture 2). She always thanks to other people who help her. It can be seen from the conversation below when she wake up in hospital, then she asks Dr. Barnes to give her some water and Dr. Barnes give it to her.
Dr. Barnes : Madison, wake up. Can you hear me? I’m Dr. Barnes.
Madison : Can I have some water, please?
Dr. Barnes : Yes, here it is.
Madison : Thank you [smiley face].

*(Waking Madison 00:03:51)*

Madison is also described as a young girl who has unharmonious relationship with her parents. Her father who rarely stays at home, did not care much with his family and her mother who is a religious woman, always read Bible every night, command Madison to pray and ask forgiveness from God for all the sins that she did. If she did not do that, her mother will abuse her. From the pictures below, we can see how Madison’s mother mad and abuse her.

![Pictures 3 (00:24:57)](image1)

Please don’t leave me in here!

![Picture 4 (00:54:41)](image2)

Put your hands over the sink!

![Picture 5 (00:52:59)](image3)

Because all of the bad things that has happened to her, Madison suffers from multiple personality disorder since she was twelve or thirteen years old. Sometimes she shows different personality and attitudes. One of the examples is
when Madison goes to the bar and talks to bartender, then come a man who tease and ask her to have sex. We can see from pictures below, picture number 6 Madison’s face looks uncomfortable and try to avoid the man, but in picture 7 suddenly she is change. Madison takes the man’s cigarette and sucks it.

Bartender : Okay, so, I guess you just fell on that razor.
Madison : Uh-huh
Bartender : You know what your problem is? You’re too fucking white. You see, black people we don’t let shit get to us. I mean, seriously, that’s why you don’t see Black girls up in the loony bin. Because we don’t let shit bother us.

[Coming a Black man, and sitting beside Madison]
Madison : Sorry, I’m not interested.
Man : I’m not selling. You know, tell me something, beautiful. I bet you like to get fucked really hard, hmm?
Madison : [shaking of her head, looking cynically to the man]
Man: [whispering to Madison] Tell Daddy what you like?
Madison: [looking at the man, smiling, taking the man’s cigarette]
Bartender: Uh, since when do you smoke?
Madison: [blowing cigarette’s smoke into the bartender]
Bartender: What… what the hell is your problem? Hello?
Madison: [Closer to the man] Mm … Where were we?

(Waking Madison 00:11:08)

The conversations and previous pictures above, reveals that Madison’s personality is changed. Initially, Madison looks uncomfortable and tries to get away from the man, but a few minutes later she is changes. She move closer to the man, take his cigarette and then she sucks it. It makes a bartender shock, because as she known that Madison is a good girl and not a smoker, but in that night Madison becomes impolite, naughty, and do smoke. These are not like the real Madison’s personality.

Picture 9 (00:46:26)  Picture 10 (00:46:40)

The fact that Madison did not smoke, we can see from the pictures number 9 and 10 above, when Madison and Grace are in visualized together. In the hospital, her alter, Grace come in to her room and she offers a cigarette to her, Madison said that she did not smoke, but only in a few seconds, she becomes a smoker.
The changing of Madison’s attitude can be seen when she consults with Dr. Barnes. From pictures above, Madison really mad with Dr. Barnes when Dr. Barnes asks her some questions, and suddenly she cries and hug Dr. Barnes. It can be concluded that Madison changes her attitude all of a sudden several times. She can be a good girl, and suddenly changed and becoming a bad girl. Her attitude changed based on her situation. The changing of Madison’s attitude is probably because of the effect of her post traumatic syndrome. Therefore, in the next discussion, the writer would like to discuss about Madison’s Post Traumatic Syndrome.
B. Post Traumatic Syndrome

Normally, childhood is a moment when children spend their time with family and friends. They go to school to learn, they play together with their friends, and have fun time with their family. They get love, good treatment, and support from their parents. But, Madison did not get it all. Madison get bad experience in her childhood that becomes traumatic memory for her and it is very hard for Madison to forget it.

Madison was born in a family that is not harmonious, her mother always asks her daughter to do confession, and read bible every night. She will abuse her daughter if she refuses what her mother told her to do.

Madison’s father always did traveling a lot and did not care much to his family, he also did not know what her wife did to their daughter. It causes the relationship between parents and their daughter is not harmonies. When Madison was adult, she decides to live separately with her parents. Madison’s family living at modest house, while Madison living in French Quarter apartment in New Orleans.
The picture above shows us how the relationship between parents and daughter. Madison came to her parents’ house to take her notebook, and we can see how surprises Madison’s parents when they look their daughter come to their home. It means that Madison has been go for so long and she never visits her parents or otherwise and her mother really miss her much. When her mother says that “Look at you! Look how long your hair is!” is also the evidence that it is a long time they did not meet.

Mother : I would have put fresh sheets on the bed had I known you were coming.
Madison : It’s okay. I’m not staying.
Mother  : Why not?
Madison : [Sighs] Because I have my own place.
Mother : You’re being tempted living in that awful French Quarter.
Madison : Oh, God, Mother, don’t start.
Mother : You want to spend your days in eternal hell?
Madison : [Chuckles] As long as you’re not there.

From the dialogue above we can see Madison would not to stay in her parents’ home. It means Madison feels uncomfortable in that house, feel uncomfortable live with her parents. The dialogue “you want to spend your days in eternal hell?” and “as long as you’re not there” are the evidences that she is
totally uncomfortable and hate her mother so much. She will live in anyplace, including in hell as long as her mother were not there.

The bad experiences of her life begin when she was a child. Her mother who is a religious woman always forces her to do confession for the sins that she committed for that day every night before sleeping, and if Madison says that she did not do anything wrong, her mother thinks she was lies and her mother will abuse her. Her mother believes that every mistake that humans do is because they are possesses by devil.

The pictures above, we can see young Madison locks in the shed by her mother. There is no sufficient information why her mother locks her in somewhere. But, from these scenes, it can be seen Madison begs to her mother not
to leave her alone in that room because she did not do anything wrong. The room is very dirty; there are a lot of spider web and unused stuffs.

Mother: [Water bubbling] It’s for your own good.

Young Madison: But, Mama, I didn’t do anything wrong.

Mother: You are talking to people who aren’t there, it’s the work of Satan.

Young Madison: But, no one’s there, Mama.

Mother: Come put your hands over the sink.

Young Madison: No, Mama.

Mother: Put your hands over the sink.

Young Madison: Please, Mama.

Mother: Put your hands over the sink!

From the pictures and conversations above, it can be seen that Madison is very scare and would not put her hand over the heated sink, but her mother very mad with her and still forces Madison to do it.
Madison’s Mother : Our Father… Who art in heaven…
          Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come…
Girl       : Madison, Madison, come and play with me.
Young Madison : I can’t.
Madison’s Mother : See, you’re talking again to imaginary people.
Young Madison : But, Mama, she’s right there.

(Waking Madison 00:54:30)

From pictures number 23, 24, and dialogue above, we can see how Madison’s mother gives punishment to her daughter. She put Madison’s head in the bathtub, it is because her mother sees that Madison talks with imaginary people and her mother assumes Madison talked with Satan. Madison’s parents did not know what happens with their daughter. Madison suffers from multiple personality disorders, and a child with multiple personality disorder could possibly have imaginary friends of any gender or ages; multiple personality disorder will talk to themselves in a manner that is not like them, or honestly do not remember doing things, and it is also happened with Madison.\(^{52}\) She has an imaginary friend, it is a girl and she calls her as a helper. Madison’s mother always spells the Bible’s verses when she gives a punishment to her daughter, she believes all punishments that are accompanies with Bible’s verses will forgive by God and shuns by Satan.

From the symptoms that Madison shows in her behavior, it can be concluded that she suffers from Multiple Personality Disorder. The following section will discuss about Madison’s MPD.

C. Multiple Personality Disorder

Madison Walker is a person who suffered from multiple personality disorder. The disorder begins to be identified when she was twelve or thirteen years old. She cannot remember about time, what she has been doing in the last night, where she has been, how she got there, and she makes deals with.

From the pictures above, it can be seen when in the hospital after Madison tried to suicide last night, Dr. Barnes asks her what happens last night, and she answers that she did not remember. The pictures above shown that Madison has an amnesia. She does not remember what she had done and why she tried to kill herself.

On Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD), the alternate’s personality is usually taking control the original personality for a while. These personalities have the ability to control the person’s behavior and make them to do something that they do not remember. When someone has multiple personality disorder, they do not realize when another personality is in control of what they do.\(^5\)

\[
\text{Dr. Barnes} : \text{How long have you been these blackouts that you keep talking about?} \\
\text{Madison} : \text{Since I was 12.. or 13.} \\
\text{Dr. Barnes} : \text{And what’s the longest you’ve ever blacked out?}
\]

Madison : 2 months.
Dr. Barnes : 2 months? What happened?
Madison : I… woke up… in New York on a subway.
Dr. Barnes : And do you know how you got there?
Madison : No, I don’t remember anything.
Dr. Barnes : And how do you know that you were in New York for two months?
Madison : Um, because I found a bus ticket in my bag that said it was from New Orleans to New York.

(Waking Madison 00:30:16)

The dialogue above reveals that Madison has suffered from blackouts or amnesia since she was twelve years old. She cannot remember where she is, what she is been doing, how and what the purpose she go there is, Madison just know she is go to New York for two months from a bus ticket that she finds in her bag, it is shown that her blackout was chronicle disorders. Then, Dr. Barnes take her to the psychiatric hospital to get more help.

Most people who suffer from multiple personality disorder finds that they can escape the trauma of abuse by creating “new personalities” to deal with the stress or help calm the main personality. It also happens with Madison, to escape her bad memories and trauma in the past, she creates several new personalities that actually all of them are not exist in the real world. Not only one or two new personalities, but Madison creates three new personalities. They are Alexis, Grace, and Margaret. All of her new personalities have their own appearances, actions, behaviors, and physical attributes. These pictures below will show us the new personalities of Madison.

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From picture 27, Madison’s other personalities name is Alexis. Picture 28, her name is Grace, and picture 29, her name is Margaret. Each personality is created by Madison to escape her bad memories and trauma in her childhood. All of Madison’s new personalities appeared on her based on her situation.

Madison becomes a childish girl who brings her doll all the time, acts like children, and always cries if someone scolds and refuses her request. This is the representation of Madison’s personality that has horrible trauma in her childhood. She acts like children that describes that Madison does not have strength to oppose her mother when she hurt her. Alexis is another personality of Madison and she is childish person.

These pictures show us that Alexis like playing dolls and playing all children’s games. She is also afraid of the violence and commotion. She is afraid with them because she needs peaceful and safety around her. The pictures below
reveal that Alexis is afraid when Margaret and Grace fighting and yelling each other. She is whimpering, closes her ears with her hands and cries. Then, Dr. Barnes tries to makes her calm. That Alexis’ expression asserts that her trauma of bad thing (when her mother always mad and abuse her) it makes her afraid with violence and commotion.

Alexis’ personality appears on Madison when she cannot control her fear of her bad experiences and trauma in the past. She tries to forget her bad experiences very hard until she hates herself, but she failed to forget it, then she makes the projection of her on Alexis. Alexis always reads Bible and says “I saw the devil on you” when she sees Madison’s other alter break the rules or did anything that opposite with God commands. It is same with what Madison’s mother did with her daughter. This defense mechanism of projection develops on Madison’s personality to avoid unpleasant feeling from the trouble she has. Alexis will be the person who deals with Madison’s problems, take the decision to finish it and Alexis will be the person to blame if the decision go wrong.
Sometimes, Margaret the other personalities of Madison disturb Alexis, (we can see from pictures above) such as says “fuck” the whole time, touches her, screams, and makes her afraid. Margaret do those things because she did not like and uncomfortable with the childishness of Alexis.

When Madison remember and stress with her traumatic experiences, Grace’s personality appears. Madison’s ego made use of reaction formation as her defense mechanism. This defense mechanism develops on Madison because of her traumatic experiences when she was child. Her mother always forces Madison to do ‘self-purification’ when she did anything wrong by abuses her. Her mother believes, by abuses her daughter, God will forgive all Madison’s sins and Madison will return to be pure child, like a newborn baby. And her mother also asks her to do confession every night before sleep for what her sins that she did that day. So, Madison makes her reaction formation to Grace to avoid unpleasant feeling from the trouble she has and uses her to take care of it. Madison becomes a seductive person who often attracts the attention from a man. She looks beautiful with her glasses on her head, and feminine. Grace also has bad habits; she is like smoking, and she also drugs’ addicted.
The picture 37 above, show us that Grace is a smoker and she smokes anytime. From picture 38 it can be seen that Grace is also drug’s user and became addicted, the drugs are assume as a cure relax to escape her bad memories. And from the pictures below also reveals us that Grace is seductive and naughty person. She likes to dress up herself with sexy clothes and tempts a man nurse to have a date with her.

Grace : Can I come in?
Madison : [Smile to Grace]
Grace : Do you want a cigarette?
Madison : I don’t smoke.
Grace : Well, you might as well. There’s nothing else to do around here. You know, I can get you whatever you want.
Madison : What do you think I want?
Grace : Money.. Sex.. Fun… You want to get high? [Showing a hidden drug to Madison]
Madison : Are you insane?
Grace : [Chuckles] you know Mike, Mr. Nurse man? See, I blow him… And he gives me whatever I want.

(Waking Madison 00:46:18)
From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that Grace is truly coquettish and wild girl. She often tempts the pharmacists to have a date with her, and finally she blows the Mr. Nurse man to get a drug. It is opposite with Madison’s own personality.

When Madison feels stress with her problem, really needs strength to remove and delete her memory of trauma, Margaret’s personality appears. Madison becomes a temperament, brave, energetic, and overacting person. She always refuses to takes medicine and she is also the only one personality that has a bravery to break the rules and resist Dr. Barnes. Madison’s ego made use of denial as her defense mechanism. This defense mechanism develops on her, because she cannot accepts her bad things that happens to her in childhood. She also always denies to remember her experience in the past. It can see with the dialogue below;

Dr. Barnes: [speaking to Alexis, Grace, and Margaret] I have three video cameras. I want you to use these to express yourselves. Any thoughts or feelings that you may have.
Alexis: Like a diary?
Dr. Barnes: Yes, like a diary. Margaret, here’s your camera.
Margaret: I don’t have any thoughts. I don’t have any memories.
Dr. Barnes: I’m sure you have something to say.
Margaret: [throwing the camera into the floor] (Waking Madison, 00:26:32)

People with this defense mechanism always try to forget her bad memories to protect his or herself from anxieties. It also happens with Madison. She would not remember what happens in her life, because that bad memory will create anxiety. This defense mechanism develops on her in order to help her to delete all the traumatic that she has.
The pictures number 42 and 43 show us that Margaret is overacting. From picture number 42, it can be seen when she disturbs other patient and make that patient scares. And from picture number 43 it can be seen when Margaret disturbs Alexis. Alexis asks her to stop it and leave her alone, but Margaret would not do it, it is makes Alexis screams aloud and cry. Picture number 44 and 45 show us when Margaret break down the video camera, she takes a piece of mirror, and she tries to cut her hand with it. A pharmacist tries to stop her, but she resists him. She has no purpose to do those things, these are just overacting.
Margaret is also a temperamental person. When someone forces her to do something that she would not do, when someone disturbs her, and when she hear Alexis crying, she will easily mad with people that she thinks disturbs her. It can be seen from pictures above, from picture number 46 Margaret mad with Dr. Barnes, because she asks her to takes the video camera to express her feelings, similar to Alexis and Grace. From picture 47 Margaret mad with Grace, because she sits at her place. And from picture 48 Margaret mad with Alexis and Madison, because Alexis crying and screams a loud and Madison protect Alexis from her. Margaret also always says “fuck” when she was angry.

From the analysis above, the writer concludes that Madison suffers from multiple personality disorder. The causal factors are the bad memories and trauma in her childhood. She could not forgot when her mother abused her, and these violence led to the separation and the formation of an alter as an escape from the trauma, so the unconsciousness takes control most of her personality. It makes her personality dynamics are disturbed. And the three parts of her personalities; id, ego, superego work unbalanced.
Then, to escape her bad memories and trauma in her childhood, Madison creates several personalities or usually called with ‘alters’. These three her new personalities actually did not exists in the real world. They are only exists in Madison’s mind and live. Her new personalities names are Alexis, Grace and Margaret, and Madison’s ego tries to protect herself from all her anxieties with build or use many defense mechanism that appears differently in each her new personalities. In Alexis’ personality, Madison’s ego made projection as her defense mechanism. In Grace’s personality, Madison’s ego made reaction formation as her defense mechanism. And in Margaret’s personality, Madison’s ego made denial as her defense mechanism.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

The writer analyzes *Waking Madison* film using psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud to understand how the main character described on the film and how does her Multiple Personality Disorder appear based on Freud’s theory. The writer used qualitative descriptive method with *Waking Madison* film as the unit of analysis. The writer answers the research questions through the explanation of the pictures and texts on the film. The other sources outside the film are used to support the analysis.

Based on the analysis of the main character of the *Waking Madison* film, the film shows a story of a woman who has multiple personality disorder, namely Madison Walker or called Maddie. She suffers from MPD since she was twelve or thirteen years old which are caused by her traumatic experience of childhood. She is abused by her mother when she was child. Her mother always got angry and hurt her. Her mother also locked Madison in a dark room, dirty and there are a lot of spider web and unused stuff. And to forget her trauma, Madison creates several new personalities to protect her. She has three other personalities, namely Alexis, Grace, and Margaret.

All of her new personalities have their own appearances, actions, behaviors, and physical attributes. On her alter, Alexis, Madison becomes a childish person, fear with any violence and commotion. On Grace, Madison becomes a seductive
person, smoker, drugs addicted, and often attracts attention from a man. On Margaret, Madison becomes a smoker, temperament and overacting person.

All of these personalities also have their own defense mechanism. When Madison feels that she cannot control her fears of her bad experiences and trauma in the past, Madison’s ego used projection as her defense mechanism on Alexis’ personality to protect herself from her anxieties. When Madison remember and cannot forget of her traumatic experiences when she was child, Grace’s personality appears. Madison’s ego used reaction formation as her defense mechanism to adopt the attitudes or behaviors that are the opposite of one’s true disposition. When Madison feels stress with all of her problems, her ego used denial as her defense mechanism on Margaret’s personality. This defense mechanism develops on her, because she needs strength to remove and delete her bad memories.

B. Suggestions

The writer suggests to the other researchers to use another theory or concept, because this film could be analyze through many theories or concepts in order to find the different things. For example, the other researchers can analyze plot of this film. Therefore, the writer hopes this research gives more contribution to all students of English Letters or all students of other universities outside who want to use this concept and theory to analyze a film.
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APPENDICES

Please don't leave me in here!
Put your hands over the sink!

Uh, since when do you smoke?

I don't smoke.

Are you deaf, you bitch?! I said, "Don't say my name."

Why can't you just leave it alone, Beth?
It’s okay.

Tell Him to forgive you for the sins you have committed.

But I haven’t sinned.

Maddie?

Look at you! Look how long your hair is!

Please don’t leave me in here!

I didn’t do anything wrong!

Please, Mama.

Put your hands over the sink!
Can you tell me what happened last night?

I don't remember.
[ALEXIS WHIMPERING]

Shh. It's okay. It's okay.

Aah! Stop it, Margaret! Leave me alone!

Stop saying the F-word the whole time!

Come on. You know you want it.
You want to paint my nails for me?

Checkmate.

Please leave me alone!
Let me go!

I don't want to do this project with any of you guys!

Fucker!
Why don't you let me do it?!