A JOHN COFFEY CHARACTER ANALYSIS OF
*THE GREEN MILE* FILM BY FRANK DARABONT USING
THE THEORY OF ANXIETY DISORDER

A Thesis submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial of the
Requirements for Strata 1 (S1) Degree

Arranged by:
Yanuar Hamzah
105026000961

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTEMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2011
A JOHN COFFEY CHARACTER ANALYSIS OF
THE GREEN MILE FILM BY FRANK DARABONT USING
THE THEORY OF ANXIETY DISORDER
A Thesis submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial of the
Requirements for Strata 1 (S1) Degree

Arranged by:
Yanuar Hamzah
105026000961

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTEMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2011
ABSTRACT


The objective of the research in this thesis is to get the description of John Coffey’s character in the film “The Green Mile” based on the Anxiety Disorder Theory in order to find out how Anxiety Disorder affect the character of John Coffey in his daily life, since the writer assumes that the character has undergone anxiety disorder.

In the research, the writer uses the qualitative method with descriptive analysis method in analyzing the John Coffey character of the film; the writer would like to analyze the data with anxiety disorder concept. This research uses verbal data and others nonnumeric data; such as dialogue and scene caption as the basic analysis and in solving the research problems.

Through the observation of the scene, dialogue and the script of the filmmaker gives John Coffey such a dynamic and round character in The Green Mile. The writer reveals obsessive-compulsive disorder as the main aspect of the character anxiety disorder followed by the other anxiety like; phobia, panic, and generalized anxiety disorder as the effect. Therefore, the film story developed from the composition of those anxiety disorders in John Coffey character and characterization.
Name : Yanuar Hamzah
NIM : 105026000961
Title : A John Coffey Character Analysis of The Green Mile Film by Frank Darabont Using The Theory of Anxiety Disorder.

The thesis has been defended before the Faculty Letters and Humanities Examination Committee on July 12th, 2011. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, July 12th, 2011

The Examination Committee

1. Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M.Pd (Chair Person)
   19640710 199303 1 600

2. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum (Secretary)
   19781003 200112 2 002

3. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum (Advisor)
   19781003 200112 2 002

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

5. Arief Rahman Hakim, SS (Examiner II)
   19780126 200312 2 002
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 is 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, May 11th, 2011

Yanuar Hamzah
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
May peace and blessing of Allah be upon all of us

All praise is to Allah, Lord of the Universe, who gives the writer guidance and strange, so this paper could be finished well. Peace be upon to dear prophet Muhammad SAW for his conveying the words of God, the light for humanism and peace.

Many people have assisted the writer in writing this paper. Therefore, the writer would like to give his sincerest gratitude to his beloved parents Chaerudin S.E and Dra. Rinowati T.H, and his beloved brother Rizki Imam Fadilah for their support, understanding, and contribution.

The writer also wants to give his gratitude to Elve Oktafiani, M.Hum as the writer advisor for his time, guidance, patient, kindness, and contribution in correcting and helping his in finishing this paper.

The writer would like to give his special thanks and appreciation to:

1. Prof. Dr. Komaruddin Hidayat, MA, The Rector of State Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.
2. Dr. H. Abdul Wahid Hasyim, M.Ag, The Dean of Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
4. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum, The Secretary of English Letters Department.
5. The lectures and the staffs of Faculty of Adab and Humanities.
7. My big family, his grand fathers and Grand Mothers; Idi Madja and Ainun (Aki and nenek), Sudjangi and Ngaisiah (Mbah kung and Mbah ti)

8. My beloved friend in KM.UIIN (Komunitas Mahasiswa Universitas Islam Negeri), Ryo, Caphoenk, Joy, Citra “gele”, Ateng, Agus “Qtink”, Kiwil, Angga, Adit, Faiz, Hijrah, Adam, Bohal and others that can’t be mentioned one by one, (thanks for your anti-violence and humanism ideas).

9. Special Thanks for my beloved “Queen bee” – Yulianah (thank you for everything darling).

10. Special thanks for my best friends in Tubis Family: Dhian Sintapertiwi (my motivator), Siti Mawaddah (my chef), Ayrul Basri, Winarni, Nur Rahmawati, Prisca Afrina, Salindri Damarsanti.

11. For my beloved band: DIXIE (Anggra, Sam, Ocky, Veri, Frank) thank you brothers for always supporting me in every condition.


To those, that the writer cannot mention one by one either directly or indirectly helping his in completing this research.

Finally, the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for the writer and those who are interested in it. Amien.

Jakarta, July, 2011

The Writer
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ................................................................................................... i
APPROVEMENT ......................................................................................... ii
LEGALIZATION .......................................................................................... iii
DECLARATION ........................................................................................... iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENT ............................................................................... v
TABLE OF CONTENT ................................................................................ vii

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION ................................................................. 1
   A. Background of the Study ................................................................. 1
   B. Focus of the Study ........................................................................... 3
   C. Research Questions .......................................................................... 3
   D. Research Methodology .................................................................... 3
      a. Research Objectives .................................................................. 3
      b. Research Method ....................................................................... 4
      c. Data Analysis ............................................................................ 4
      d. Research Instrument .................................................................. 4
      e. Unit of Analysis ......................................................................... 5

## CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ........................................... 6
   A. Character and Characterization ....................................................... 6
   B. Psychoanalysis (The Root of Anxiety Disorder Theory) ................. 9
   B. Anxiety Disorder ............................................................................ 10
      1. The Generalized Anxiety Disorder .............................................. 12
      2. The Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder ......................................... 12
      3. Panic Disorder ........................................................................... 13
      4. Phobias ...................................................................................... 13
A. Background of the Study

Film is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theatre. Films are produced by recording images from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects. Films are cultural artifact created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn affect them. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating or indoctrinating citizens.

Film is a modern theater art form that is closely related to drama. And like drama, film communicates visually and verbally: visually, through action and gesture; verbally through dialogue. Film and drama also have some similarities, such as plot and point view. Another similarity and also an important intrinsic element in film and drama is character.

A character becomes an essential element in film, because of its complexity of psychological problem and its supports in order to create an interesting plot. In this case the writer focuses on analyzing the character in the film using psychoanalysis as an approach.

---

Psychoanalysis had been an extraordinary relationship with cinema before it becoming an approach method to analyze a cinema, according to the psychoanalysts and art critics from France; psychoanalysis is suitable for cinematography analyzes.\(^3\)

The focus of this film analysis is a character who can be viewed as a human being or in this case is “text” of the character as a manifest to find an intrinsic value into it and also toward the desire or the deepest encouragement of his/her unconscious mind.\(^4\)

*The Green Mile* is an American drama film directed by Frank Darabont and adapted by him from the 1996 Stephen King novel of the same title, which has a psychoanalysis theme. This film was nominated for four Grammy Awards, there are including best supporting actor, best picture, best sound, and best screenplay. The film is told in a flashback format and stared Tom Hanks as Paul Edgecomb and Michael Clarke Duncan as John Coffey. It tells the story about the prisoner named John Coffey, a giant African-American man (A nearly 7-foot-tall) convicted of raping and killing two young white girls arrives on death row. But as long as John Coffey in his prison, he demonstrates all the characteristics of being 'developmentally challenged': keeping to him self, fearing of darkness, and being moved to tears on occasion. More than that, John Coffey was believed in having a supernatural power. He could heal disease by only touching the person who got

---


sick, he was also believed in having a sixth sense. Because of those abilities, he had a noble obsession; helping people even though it might put himself in danger. And besides of his accusation, he always does like a Goodman, even though his appearance does not support the idea.

According to the explanation above, it is mentioned that the John Coffey character with all of his anxiety in the film can be treated like human character. In order to understand what kind of anxiety that John Coffey character felt, the writer applied the theory of anxiety disorder.

B. Focus of the study

In this research, the writer would like to focus the research on how to understand the anxiety disorder of the John Coffey's character. Through Anxiety Disorder theory in the Frank Darabont's film The Green Mile. This discussion is meant to limit the research so it will be more focused in order to get the target more clearly. The object that will be researched is the character named John Coffey.

C. Research Question

According to the background of the study and the focus of the study above, the writer would like to propose the statement of the problem as:

1. How does John Coffey character viewed by the theory of anxiety disorder?

D. Research Methodology

1. Research objectives
Based on the background of the study and the focus of the study above, the writer would like to classify the objective of the study into one category:

1. To know John Coffey character in The Green Mile film viewed by the theory of anxiety disorder.

2. Research Method

Method used in this research is qualitative method. By exposing the figures out based on psychoanalysis; Anxiety Disorder.

3. Data Analysis

The writer will explain the data qualitatively. The writer uses Psychoanalysis of anxiety disorder approach based on critical study and sharp analysis to the qualitative data. First, the writer watches the film carefully for several times. This is aimed to learn the contents of the film intensively so it can prevent misunderstanding in the analyzing. Then the writer tries to understanding, identifying, and analyzing The Green Mile film carefully. Finally, the writer analyzes the related data according to the anxiety disorder theory.

4. Research Instrument

The research instrument of this qualitative research is the writer him self. The writer analyzes by watching the film carefully. Then, the
writer analyzes the character to find out the evidence of the anxiety disorder that the character had suffered, viewing by the theory of anxiety disorder in The Green Mile film.

5. Unit of Analysis

Unit of analysis that is used in this research is the film *The Green Mile*; American drama film directed by Frank Darabont. This film was released in 2000 by Warner Bros Studio.
A. Character and Characterization

1. Character

Character is the one of important element in a film. The things that character do and say are more obvious than are the logic and meaning of the pattern in which they say and do them. Character is showing at perpetrator of presented story or the player of the story, whereas characterization is portraying of clear picture about some one who present in a story.

Someone who appears in a work is called character, the same word we use to refer to those qualities of mind spirit, and behavior that make one individual different from every other. Character is the one of important element in a film. The things that character do and say are more obvious than are the logic and meaning of the pattern in which they say and do them. Character is showing at perpetrator of presented story or the player of the story, whereas characterization is portraying of clear picture about some one who present in a story.

First and last we attend to characters: to how they look and what their appearance tells about them; to what they say and what their manner of saying it expresses; to what they do and how their actions reveal who they are and what they stand for. We may come to know them and respond to them in ways we come to know and respond to actual people, all the while realizing that characters are imaginative construction, literary imitations of human being.\(^5\)\(^6\)


Characters can be classified as major and minor, static and dynamic, flat and round. A major character is an important figure at the center of the work's action and meaning. 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 unchanging: they remain essentially the same throughout the play. Dynamic characters, on the other hand, exhibit some kind of change—of attitude, of purpose, of behavior. Another way of describing static and dynamic characters is as flat and round characters. Flat characters reveal only a single dimension, and their behavior and speech are predictable; round characters are more individualized, reveal more than one aspect of their human nature, and are not predictable in behavior or speech. The protagonist is the main character, generally introduced to the audience very early, this is the character that the author expects should most engage our interest and sympathies. Protagonist does not have to be especially courageous or intelligent, nor do they need to be physically attractive or admirable. The antagonist is the character or force against which the protagonist struggles. The antagonist may be another character, a culture and its laws or traditions, natural elements, or the protagonist divided against himself. And the last but not least is stereotypes are characters based on conscious or unconscious cultural assumptions that sex, age, ethnic or national identification, occupation, marital status, and so on are predictably accompanied by certain character traits, action, even values.

---

7 Ibid.
8 Ibid. p. 923.
2. Characterization

Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character.\(^\text{10}\) The characterization can be depicted through the use of name; Names are often providing essential clues that aid the characterization. Names can also contain literary or historical allusions that aid in characterization by means of association. Then, characterization can be depicted through appearance. Although, in real life most of us are aware that appearance are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how he looks) often provide essential clues to character. How the actor look and what kind of clothes he wear is the main aspect 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 *mise-en-scene* are lighting, setting, color, costume and make-up and the behavior of figures, and in this case the writer would to use the costume and the behavior of figure aspect in the discussion because it is easily to identify and become one of characterization of the character that always appears or wear in the films. Characterization also can be depicted through by the author. By so doing the author assert retains full control over characterization. The author not only directs our attention to a given character but also tells us exactly what our attitude toward the character ought to be.\(^\text{11}\)

Characterization can be depicted through the dialogue. Dialogue can reveal

---


the moods and personalities of the characters. The task of establishing character through dialogue is not a simple one. Some characters are careful and guarded in what they see: they speak by only indirection, and it must be inferred from their words what they actually mean.¹²

Effective characterization can encourage us to identify so completely with certain characters that they seem to be part of the history that lies behind the story or beyond the story as part of our own world, to exist in a reality that is detachable from the words and events of the story in which they appear.

In this analyze, the theory adapted from literary theory because there are some similarities between the theory of character and characterization in film and also in literary works.

B. Psychoanalysis (The Root of Anxiety Disorder theory)

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), the founder of psychoanalysis, was an Austrian neurologist who considered himself “a conquistador of the mind”. His theory, which views the human being as first and foremost an animal, owes a debt to Darwin's theory of evolution. Psychoanalysis grew, in part, from Freud's attempts to treat patients suffering from physical symptoms, such as paralyzed legs, inability to speak, or loss of bodily sensation, that had no apparent physical causes. Based on his treatment of his patients suffering from symptoms of conversion hysteria, Freud concluded that the disorder was the result of unconscious psychological conflicts about sex caused by cultural prohibition

¹² Ibid. p. 32.
against sexual enjoyment.\textsuperscript{13}

Freud's case of studies of patients led him to infer that unconscious conflict, usually related to sex or aggression, were prime motivators of human behavior. Freud believed that all behavior-whether normal or abnormal- is influenced by psychological motives, often unconscious ones. This belief called psychic determinism.

In addition to shocking the public by claiming human beings are motivated chiefly by unconscious-often sexual-motives, Freud made the controversial claim that early childhood experiences were the most important factors in personality development. Freud believed memories of early childhood experiences stored in the unconscious mind continue to affect behavior throughout life. According to Freud, these unconscious influences explain the irrationally of much human behavior and the origins of psychological disorder.\textsuperscript{14} In the first phase development of psychological disorder there are many types of it, the one type of psychological disorder is Anxiety disorder, but Freud called it a neuroses.

\textbf{C. Anxiety Disorder}

In the late 19th century the psychoanalysis study firstly established by a neurologist from Austria Sigmund Freud. In the first time, in order to understand the human personality the psychoanalysis was developed but in its development, the study became a method to find out the mental process of the unconsciousness


\textsuperscript{14} \textit{Ibid.}
through the psychotherapy. He was developed a few concepts and one of it was Anxiety. It is a psychological and physiological state characterized by cognitive, somatic, emotional, and behavioral components. All of these component combinations created an unpleasant feeling that is typically associated with uneasiness, fear, or worry.

Anxiety is a feeling of apprehension accompanied by sympathetic nervous system arousal, which produces increases in sweating, heart rate, breathing rate, and other psychological responses. And according to Sigmund Freud; anxiety is a situation where unpleasant affective feeling accompanied by physical sensation warns people towards the upcoming danger. And anxiety disorder is a psychological disorder marked by persistent anxiety that disrupts everyday functioning. Then in the 1994, The American Psychiatric Association was published The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV). And then they makes conceptions; through anxiety is a normal and beneficial part of everyday life, warning us about potential treats, in anxiety disorder it becomes intense, chronic, and disruptive of everyday functioning, which is include generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, and phobias.

---

1. Generalized Anxiety Disorder

Generalized anxiety disorder is an anxiety disorder marked by a persistent state of anxiety that exists independently of any particular stressful situation. The experience of anxiety appears to be universal; through there are cross-culture differences in symptoms and their meaning.\(^{18}\) For example a common expression of anxiety among Latinos in nervios, characterized by fear, trembling, and bodily symptoms. These symptoms usually are related to disrupted family relationships and are socially acceptable manifestation of feeling “out of control.”

Psychoanalytic theorists view anxiety as the consequence of id impulses that threaten to overwhelm ego controls. Cognitive-behavioral theorists find that people with generalized anxiety disorder are more prone than other to worry.

2. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

Obsessive-Compulsive disorder is an anxiety disorder in which the person has recurrent, intrusive thoughts (obsessions) and recurrent urges to perform ritualistic actions (compulsions). The most common compulsive symptoms include hoarding, checking, washing, cleanliness, and the desire for excessive symmetry and order. According to several psychoanalysts, OCD caused by fixation at the anal stage (anal stage is a process that a kid went through after the oral stage. Generally, this happens when a kid turns to 18 months old up to 3 years old). This causes repressed anger directed at the parents. The child defends against the guilt generated by these feelings or anger and later transgressions by repeating

\(^{18}\) Lester M. Sdorow and Cheryl A. Rickabaugh (2002), loc. cit.
certain thoughts and actions. A study found that people with OCD do, in fact, feel more guilt than people without OCD.\textsuperscript{19}

3. Panic Disorder

Panic Disorder is an anxiety disorder marked by sudden, unexpected attacks of overwhelming anxiety, often associated with the fear of dying or “losing one's mind.” The nature of panic disorder is marked by sudden attacks of overwhelming anxiety, accompanied by dizziness, trembling, cold sweats, heart palpitations, shortness of breath, fear of dying, and fear of going crazy. Psychoanalytic theorists look to early childhood experiences as influences on the development of panic disorder.\textsuperscript{20} Adult with panic disorder for example, tend to have experienced early separation anxiety in childhood and to recall parents who were overly protective of them, yet showed little emotional caring toward them.

4. Phobias

The word phobia comes from the name of the Greek God of fear, \textit{Phobos}, and refers to experience of excessive or inappropriate fear. Psychoanalytic theorists trace the origins of phobias to early childhood experienced, such as school phobia. The phobic person realizes that the fear is irrational but cannot prevent it. Phobias are among the most common psychological disorders, the major classes of phobias are specific phobias, social phobias, and agoraphobia.\textsuperscript{21}

\textsuperscript{19} \textit{Ibid.} p. 409.
\textsuperscript{20} \textit{Ibid.} p. 410.
\textsuperscript{21} \textit{Ibid.}
a. Specific Phobias

A specific phobia is an intense, irrational fear of a specific object of situation, such as spider or height. People with specific phobias might go to great length to avoid the object or situation they fear.22

b. Social Phobia

Social phobia is a phobia of situations that involve public scrutiny. This can lead the person who has a social phobia to avoid activities like playing sports, making telephone calls, or performing music in public.23

c. Agoraphobia

Agoraphobia is a fear of being in public, usually because the person fears the embarrassment of a panic attack. The word agoraphobia, from the Greek term for “fear of the market place”. Agoraphobic people typically have a history of panic attack. They tend to avoid public place because their fear the embarrassment of having witnesses to their panic attack. In extreme case the person can become a prisoner in her or his own home-terrified to leave for any reason.24 There are many types of phobia such as;

22 Ibid. p. 411.
23 Ibid.
24 Ibid.
### Table 1: The Types of Phobia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Phobia</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrophobia</td>
<td>Fear of high places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aereophobia</td>
<td>Fear of flying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arachnophobia</td>
<td>Fear of spiders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claustrophobia</td>
<td>Fear of open places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrophobia</td>
<td>Fear of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysophobia</td>
<td>Fear of Dirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyctophobia</td>
<td>Fear of darkness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophidiophobia</td>
<td>Fear of nonpoisonous snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanatophobia</td>
<td>Fear of death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xenophobia</td>
<td>Fear of strangers$^{25}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

In this chapter the writer applies psychoanalysis theory to identify, analyze and describe the phenomenon that the John Coffey character having during his life in the film through the dialogues and scene. And in this case the writer assumes that the main character suffers the *anxiety disorder* problem.

The writer made a table of data description below in order to describe the explanation of analysis in the writer research finding.

**Table II: Figures Descriptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Anxiety Disorder</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Figures</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Generalized Anxiety Disorder</td>
<td>In the first scene when John Coffey came in The Green Mile he got sweating all the time, looked nervous, confused and also wept occasionally.</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Figure 1" /></td>
<td>0:16:23-0:18:21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And even more than that, when Paul Edgecomb (Corrections Officer) asking about his name, he just kept in silent for a second after a little bit stammer, and Coffey finally answered the question.

“Paul: (looks to Coffey), am I gonna have trouble with you big boy?
Coffey: deep and quite for a second.
Paul: boy?? Can you speak??
Coffey: (looks nervous and confused) Yes sir boss, I can speak. “

2. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

. John Coffey was believed in having a supernatural power. He could heal disease by only touching the person who got sick, he was also believed in having a sixth sense. Because of those abilities, he had a noble obsession; helping people even though it might put himself in danger.

He answered the judge or the Correction Officer who questioned him “why you killed both of little blonde girls?” and he kept saying “I tried to take it back but it was too late”.

“John Coffey: I tried to take it back, but it was too late.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Panic Disorder</strong></th>
<th>John Coffey had a panic attack when he failed helping someone with his supernatural power. Because this meant a failure for John Coffey to help his friend, Edward Delacroix (the one of prisoner at The Green Mile)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Phobia</td>
<td>John Coffey suffered with phobia, and it's divided into two types. <strong>Nyctophobia</strong> (Fear of darkness) and Social Phobia. “After Paul Edgecomb explained about the rules in The Green Mile, he ask John Coffey”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paul: Question? John Coffey: do you leave a light on after bed time? .. Because I get a little scared in the dark sometimes. If it's a strange place. “</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|   | On the execution day.                                                             |                                                                                                                                  |
when the officer wanted to take out the mask from the hook to draw it over John Coffey's head. John Coffey looks to Paul with terrified pleading eyes.

“John Coffey: Please, boss, don't put that thing over my face. Don't put me in the dark. I'm afraid of the dark.”
Before the execution John Coffey said to Paul Edgecomb about his worried. And it's mentioned a symptom of social phobia. “John Coffey: I’m tired boss, tired of bein’ on the road, lonely as the sparrow in the rain. Tired of not ever having me a buddy to be with, or tell me where we’re coming from or going to, or why. Mostly I’m tired of people being ugly to each other. I’m tired of all the pain I feel and I hear in the world every day, there’s too much of it. It’s like pieces of glass in my head all the time. Can you understand?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. Analysis of John Coffey’s characterizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the film of The Green Mile, the character of John Coffey can change the mood of the story by all his intrigues and his interaction with other characters or circumstances. Since the writer assumes that the character of John Coffey is the central character that affects the story hence the writer will further analyze the character of John Coffey and his intrigues and dilemmas through the appearance especially make-up and costume, the dialogue, the external action, the internal action that can be seen by technique of the shot. See the pictures below:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. [Image 1]  
2. [Image 2]
John Coffey is a prisoner in The Green Mile (Louisiana State Penitentiary), convicted of raping and killing two young white girls arrives on death row. He is a giant African-American man, more less a 7-foot-tall (about 213, 36 in centimeters), as like as his last name Coffey (like a coffee but different spelling) he has a dark skin, and with the other appearance specifically like; bald head, many scars in his body, wearing a blue jean jumpsuit, with a crumpled white shirt in the inside of his jumpsuit and he doesn’t wearing footwear.

He looks dull and confused with innocent face, always sweating in every condition, has a difficulty to communicate or speaking with the others – especially with strangers. We can see about John Coffey expressions and also the dialogues below:

1. Am I gonna have any trouble with you big boy?

2. Can you talk?
“First time when John Coffey get in his cell at E Block (The Green Mile), Paul Edgecomb as the correction officer asked him about his identity and John Coffey still deep quite, nervous, and little bite stammer when he try to ask the question.”

Paul Edgecomb: am I gonna have trouble with you big boy?
John Coffey: (just quite for a second)
Paul Edgecomb: boy?? Can you talk?
John Coffey: yes sir boss, I can talk
Paul Edgecomb: your name is John Coffey?
John Coffey: (little bite stammer) yes, sir, boss, like the drink, only spelt the same.
Paul Edgecomb: so you can spell, can you?
John Coffey: yes, sir, boss, but only my name...J...O...

John Coffey character in The Green Mile film is uneducated person, it can be seen by the dialogue above, and he can not read or write, more than that he only can spell his name. John Coffey character does not understand about law enforcement, he does not even understand why he is put in jail; in fact he just wants to help the people with his miracle.

As long as John Coffey in his prison, he demonstrates all the characteristics of being 'developmentally challenged': keeping to him self, fearing of darkness, and being moved to tears on occasion. Absolutely, this is very contrary with his accusation as a murder and also as a rapist. See the dialogue
“After Paul Edgecomb explained about the rules in The Green Mile, he asked John Coffey”
Paul: Question?
John Coffey: do you leave a light on after bed time?
Because I get a little scared in the dark sometimes. If it’s a strange place. “
(0:16:42-0:16:55).

In the execution day when the officer wants to takes the mask from the hook to draw it cover John Coffey’s head. John Coffey looks to Paul with terrified pleading eyes. And then he begging to the officer sees the picture and the dialogue below:

1. John Coffey: Please, boss, don’t put that thing over my face. Don’t put me in the dark. I’m afraid of the dark. “

The writer assumes John Coffey Character is an innocent people; he is a good man who has a tragic life, it caused in one side Coffey as an extraordinary man who has a wonderful present from God almighty and he feels that he must help people with the given gift, but on the other side, his miracle puts him in troubles. And at the moment, he doesn’t really know what he should be, he just believes with the gift he has that he must use it to help people, even though it is a
very dangerous thing to do for his life.

**Figure**: The scene above show about an obsessive-compulsive of John Coffey character; 1-2. John Coffey helped two little blonde girls who was dying and putted him in troubles (0:21:20-0:21:43). 3. Coffey tried to help the officer from the inside of his cell (1:03:02). 3. Coffey tried to help Melinda Moore (CEO’s Green Mile wife) (2:15:59).

John Coffey miracle also has a bad effect for him, it makes him had compulsive obsession to help anybody, and sometimes it forces himself to be involved with troubles. In this case the writer sees a pattern where John Coffey tries to show his existences as a person who could contribute to others. These scenes above show John Coffey has obsessive-compulsive disorder symptom.

He is careless with his appearance, his accusation, his life, and more than that he careless with his safety. He is desperate and distrust with everything, since he thinks all the peoples in the world are being ugly to each other.

“**John Coffey**: I’m tired boss, tired of being on the road, lonely as the sparrow in the rain. Tired of not ever having me a buddy to be with, or tell me where we’re coming from or going to, or why. Mostly I’m tired of people being ugly to each other. I’m tired of all the pain I feel and I hear in the world every day, there’s too much of it. It’s like pieces of glass in my head all the time. Can you understand?”

**Figure**: this is the last word that john Coffey said to Paul Edgecomb before his
He is a loner (solitary) and pleased without any one around him. He is alert all the time and sometime he has flashback or hallucination toward his traumatic events of being lonely most of his life, having no one to be friend and to be shared with, and peoples being ugly to each other and especially to him.

He feels numb and hardly connects to the reality life or his social life. This kind of symptom will affect his character as he is a part of social individual and this matter effects his personalities (characterization) to the others become a dull, he cannot accept anyone again appears in his life even though many peoples who are involved in his life tried to help him.

According to the analysis above, the writer can conclude the affection of anxiety disorder toward John Coffey’s character that he is careless or not pay attention, loner, uncommunicative, ‘developmentally challenged’, and has a compulsive obsession. It makes him as a round character.

**C. Anxiety Disorder Analysis of John Coffey Character**

The table above showed us that anxiety disorder does not just appear in one kind exclusively, so that’s why individuals could suffer more than one diagnostic of anxiety disorder. And from the table data the writer tried to describe more specific later in this discussion.

John Coffey anxiety disorder symptoms first appear in the film when he failed to help two little blonde girls, then the sheriff found him and he being a suspect of raping and murdering, and it makes John Coffey being a prisoner on a
death row in The Green Mile (Louisiana State Penitentiary). The figure try to shows it with his appearance, he demonstrates all the symptom of anxiety disorder like sweating, heart rate, breathing rate, and other psychological responses and all the symptoms will be going bad during John Coffey character in his cell, it becomes intense, chronic, and disruptive of everyday functioning, which is include generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder and phobias.

Because of in this film the expression of John Coffey when he was getting his anxious feeling is more than the dialogues that describe about John Coffey anxiety disorder, so the writer tried to analyze it and also get the clues what was John Coffey suffering in this film by his gesture and his appearance, based on the theory of James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper, which explained about:

> Characterization can be depicted trough appearance. Although, in real life most of us are aware that appearance are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how he looks) often provide essential clues to character.\(^{26}\)

From the discussion above, the writer can assume something that the failure of helping somebody is the trigger of his anxiety or his unconscious mind and drive him worry all the time. And this story is about the tragic life about someone that have a present (miracles) from God almighty, but his life is full of anxious feeling and in the end it forced him to die for honesty. And based on the table above also, the writer would like to discuss the further analysis above John Coffey anxiety disorder.

1. **Generalized Anxiety Disorder**

He has suffered the generalized anxiety disorder after he failed to help two little blonde girls and then becomes a prisoner with accusation as a murder and a rapist, thus he felt this world is bad, peoples are going bad everyday because of their always being ugly to each other. It is because someone with generalized anxiety disorder feels anxious most of the time. They are worry excessively about routine events or circumstances in their lives. Their worries often relate to finances, family, personal health, and relationships with others.

In this film he felt anxious and worried irrationally. His failure to help somebody with his given gift or miracle make him felt so unpleasant and desperate to this life, it makes him always tears in occasion, feel under pressure, and oppressed. Those feeling disturb his sleep and makes him always cry in his sleep. (See the picture below).

![John Coffey tears in occasion](image1.png)

![he feels so unpleasant, under pressure and oppressed](image2.png)

Figure: 1. John Coffey tears in occasion, 2. he feels so unpleasant, under pressure and oppressed. (0:47:59-0:48:05)

In the picture above, we can see the character when he got an anxious feeling through John Coffey attitudes and appearances, as one of the symptom
from generalized anxiety disorder; disturbance in sleep, feel oppressed, and under pressure.

Usually people with generalized anxiety disorder often find that their worries interfere with their ability to function at work or concentrate on tasks. Physical symptoms, such as disturbed sleep, irritability, muscle aches, and tension, restlessness or feeling keyed up or on edge and being easily fatigued may accompany the anxiety. It may call as the generalized anxiety disorder. And on John Coffey’s case the writer found him with similar characteristic of generalized anxiety disorder people with these symptoms mentioned before.

2. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

In this film, John Coffey character is the lucky one person, even though he just a servant from low class citizen, alone, have nothing, and the tragic one; he is a prisoner on a death row. But God gave him a gift or a miracle, John Coffey is different with the other men, he could heal disease by only touching the person who got sick, he was also believed in having a sixth sense. Because of those abilities, John Coffey had a great intention in helping people whom grew before and this led him to have a noble obsession. More than that Coffey had a compulsion too, he has a ritual to response his obsession, he make his obsession becomes an act, he doesn’t care about the dangers and careless about his own life safety. He just believed his obsessive-compulsive, he must help, he must do

something with it, and sometimes John Coffey being likely a God’s hand, he punished all them bad man, with his own way as like he punished Percy Wetmore and William “Billy the Kids” Wharton for his crime. If it’s not, he feels that his life is wrong and useless.

(See the picture and the dialogue below).

**Figure:** (1) John Coffey tried to heal Paul Edgecomb diseases from his cell(1:03:02); (2) John Coffey helped the one of officer’s wife even though he knows he may be in the trouble(2:15:59). (3) He careless with his own safety, when his obsessive-compulsive attacked him, he keep tried to help two little blonde girls who was dying (0:21:43). (4) He being a God’s hand, he punished all them bad man (Percy wetmore-in the picture) (2:26:53).

From the picture above we can see, the obsessive-compulsive disorder of john Coffey Character. And more than that when the sheriff Mc’graw found him with two little blonde girl’s bodies and ask him “.........why you do this?”
Coffey only answered “…: I tried to take it back, but it was too late”. Or in different case, when John Coffey tried to help The Correction Officer named Paul Edgecomb from his urinary infection, he just said the same reason and same word to explain what he should be, “……I just help you boss, I just wanna take it back(1:04:32).”

It is natural, when someone having an obsessive-compulsive disorder, he will do and follows it, because Compulsion is appear as the effect of obsessive thought and it could harm individual’s life and also create a significant distress and anxiety. Individuals with OCD cannot deny their obsession thought so that they keep doing compulsion until their compulsion turn into something like ritual which makes them feel sorry if they don’t do it. And according to the quote, the writer found many similar symptoms in John Coffey’s OCD.

3. Panic Disorder

John Coffey had a panic disorder problem; we can see this event when his failure to help his friend named Edward Delacroix (one prisoner in The Green Mile) from the unusual way to execution and sadistic.

Using his sixth sense, he knew that Edward is much suffered. And from the accumulation of his failure to help and failed to control his anxious felling and also his obsessive-compulsive, at the moment John Coffey was getting a panic disorder. (See the picture below).

---

28 Ibid.
Cold sweat, Terror, and Sense of Impending Doom

1. Cold sweat, Terror, and Sense of Impending Doom
2. Cold sweat, Terror, and Sense of Impending Doom
3. Cold sweat, Terror, and Sense of Impending Doom

Figure: (1-2) the first reaction/symptom of John Coffey, when he felt the impending of doom (a sadistic execution of Edward Delacroix) (1:44:00-1:44:15). (3) The corpse of Edward Delacroix. (1:47:24)

From the picture above, we can see the first symptom of John Coffey’s Panic disorder, he look so anxious, he got a sudden attack of overwhelming anxiety and he got much cold sweat over his body. He also feels a terror toward him self for not being able to help Edward Delacroix, and at the moment he feels sense of impending doom, with his sixth sense John Coffey knew that the death of Edward Delacroix was not done through an appropriate way. The bad officer named Percy Wetmore intentionally put a dry sponge (usually it used a wet sponge) in Edward’s head and it caused Edward burned in an electricity chair (picture number 3).
- Dizziness and Trembling

1. 2. 3.

Figure: (1) Dizziness, (2-3) Trembling. - John Coffey’s Panic disorder (1:44:46-1:47:24)

After John Coffey got the first attack of panic disorder, he became dizziness and trembling. And slowly he can’t control his body and his mind. Because of his guilty feeling is very strong attacked him. And then in the next phase he suffering:

- Shortness of breath and heart palpitations

1. 2.
3. Figure: (1) John Coffey can’t breath normally, (2-3) John Coffey got heart palpitation attack. (1:44:46-1:47:24)

According to the picture above, we can assume a series of panic disorder which was John Coffey suffered. The first is he got sense of impending doom, and then his body is full of cold sweat, the second is he felt dizziness and trembling, and the peak of the attack is he got a heart palpitation.

Because of in this scene, there is no more dialogue that described about John Coffey’s panic disorder, so the writer tried to analyze it by his gesture and his appearance.

Based on the discussion above, the writer can conclude that John Coffey failure to lead his obsessive-compulsive disorder caused him got the other types of anxiety disorder, which is Panic disorder.

4. Phobias

According to anxiety disorder, John Coffey has another anxiety problem called Phobia. A phobia is an excessive, enduring fear of clearly defined objects or situations that interferes with a person’s normal
functioning. Although they know their fear is irrational, people with phobias always try to avoid the source of their fear.

Since the film begun, John Coffey was showed us about his scared. He very afraid of darkness, it not just an ordinary fear but it is first symptom of phobias.

There is the dialogue that shows John Coffey’s phobias.

“After Paul Edgecomb explained about the rules in The Green Mile, he asked John Coffey”
Paul: Question?
John Coffey: do you leave a light on after bed time? ..
Because I get a little scared in the dark sometimes. If it’s a strange place. “
(0:16:42-0:16:55)

From the dialogue above, the writer assume that John Coffey tried so hard to avoid the sources of his own fear even though it’s very impossible to do. In the other scene, the last minute before John Coffey’s execution, he keep tried to protect himself from his irrational fear. (See the picture below)

1. ![Figure 1: John Coffey denied when the officer wanted to take out the mask from the hook to draw it cover John Coffey’s head.](image1.jpg)
2. ![Figure 2: John Coffey denied when the officer wanted to take out the mask from the hook to draw it cover John Coffey’s head.](image2.jpg)

Figure: (1-2) John Coffey denied when the officer wanted to take out the mask from the hook to draw it cover John Coffey’s head. (2:48:19-2:48:29)

When the officer wanted to take out the mask from the hook to draw it cover John Coffey’s head. John Coffey looks to Paul with terrified pleading eyes and then said;

From the dialogue and the pictures above we can assume that John Coffey character has a specific phobia, called Nyctophobia: fear of the darkness. More than that in The Green Mile film John Coffey Character also has the other types of phobias, in the last dialogue between John Coffey with Paul Edgecomb. John Coffey shared about his worried, he said;

“John Coffey: I’m tired boss, tired of bein’ on the road, lonely as the sparrow in the rain. Tired of not ever having me a buddy to be with, or tell me where we’re coming from or going to, or why. Mostly I’m tired of people being ugly to each other. I’m tired of all the pain I feel and I hear in the world every day, there’s too much of it. It’s like pieces of glass in my head all the time. Can you understand?” (2:41:14-2:41:55).

This dialogue show that John Coffey has a social phobia beside his nyctophobia, in this case, social phobia which is shown through John Coffey character caused by the environment that did not support his desire to involve in interactions and to be socialized as what others people experience. The writer assume that all of his phobias are related with the others anxiety disorder, and makes John Coffey Character becomes a complicated, dynamic and round character and also makes his character is as like a human being.
A. Conclusions

The writer analyses the character of The Green Mile film directed by Frank Darabont, which has a psychoanalysis theme. John Coffey is the character in this film who had suffered the anxiety disorder. He was getting the first symptom of his anxiety disorder is when he failed to help two little blonde girls who was dying caused rapping and murdering by unidentified people, then the sheriff found John Coffey with the corpses of two little blonde girls and put in John Coffey in jail with accusation as a murder and a rapist.

As long as John Coffey in his cell at The Green Mile State Penitentiary, he can not control his anxious feeling because of he tried so hard to find the reason why he put in the jail, and it will be going bad day to day, he demonstrates all the symptoms of anxiety disorder like; he always worries in every time, tears in occasion, sweating, heart rate, breathing rate, and other psychological responses, all the symptoms above are suggest to the general anxiety disorder symptom, second is he can not controlled his obsessive-compulsive, event though he is in the cell he still want to help every body although he knew it is very dangerous for his safety. Third is he got panic disorder when he felt failure to help someone with his miracle, fourth is he was showing phobias, the first is when he said he is very scare of the darkness called Nyctophobia and the second he felt he tired to life.
between the publics, it called social phobia.

Those John Coffey’s anxiety disorder impulses are described by characterization through dialogue, visual appearance and action. By analyzed all of it, the write can conclude that John Coffey has another kind of anxiety disorder, which has including; Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Obsessive-compulsive Disorder, Panic Disorder, and Phobias. Last, because of the entire anxiety problem that John Coffey suffered can change the mood of the story, he became dynamic and round character in this film and it makes John Coffey character is as like a human being who can analyzes using literary theory and also anxiety disorder theory.

B. Suggestions

This film is interesting to analyze, because it is contain about problem that everyone in this life can also occur in everyone else life and this film also based on the infamous novel that has the same title “The Green Mile”. And due to the character unusual action in this film, the writer decided to analyze the character using Anxiety Disorder Theory. In analyzing this film the writer uses anxiety disorder theory of psychoanalysis to analyze the phenomenon that the character has due to his action in the film. And in the end the writer found out that the story in this film is about his obsessive-compulsive disorder that leads him to suffer the others anxiety disorder as the side effect. In this paper, the writer suggest to another researcher who is interested to analyze this film to use the post-colonial and racism theory approach because of this film are also tells about the black
racism in the Louisiana, when the depression era was beginning at 1935. The researcher should be more carefully about the theory and the subject of analysis that is can be explored more to get the best analysis. Last, may this research will motivate the reader to analyze the film by using different theory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Djokosuhatno, Apsanti, Psikoanalisis sebagai pendekatan sinema, Psikoanalisis dan sastra, Jakarta, PPKLBUI. (Dok. Pribadi PERPUS UI – Tanpa Tahun).

Djokosuhatno, Apsanti, Tokoh dalam pemahaman psikoanalisis, Psikoanalisis dan sastra, Jakarta, PPKLBUI. (Dok. Pribadi PERPUS UI – Tanpa Tahun).

Farkhan, Muhammad, Penulisan karya Ilmiah, Jakarta Selatan, Cella, 2006.


Minderop, Albertine, Metode Karakterisasi Telaan Fiksi, Jakarta, Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2005.


Website:


Title: The Green Mile
Country: USA
Language: English
Directed by: Frank Darabont
Written by: Stephen King and Frank Darabont
Genre: Drama, Fantasy
Published in: In USA 1999-2000
Media Type: VCD Dolby Digital
Production: Warner Bros Pictures
Film by: Castle Rock Entertainment Films
Approx time: 104 mins
SYNOPSIS

The Green Mile Film

*The Green Mile* is an American drama film directed by Frank Darabont and adapted by him from the 1996 Stephen King novel of the same title, which has a psychoanalysis theme. This film was nominated for four Grammy Awards, including best supporting actor, best picture, best sound, and best screenplay. The film is told in a flashback format and stared Tom Hanks as Paul Edgecomb and Michael Clarke Duncan as John Coffey. It tells the story about the prisoner named John Coffey, a giant African-American man (nearly 7-foot-tall) convicted of raping and killing two young white girls arrives on death row. But as long as John Coffey in his prison, he demonstrates all the characteristics of being 'developmentally challenged': keeping to himself, fearing of darkness, and being moved to tears on occasion. More than that, John Coffey was believed in having a supernatural power. He could heal disease by only touching the person who got sick, he was also believed in having a sixth sense. Because of those abilities, he had a noble obsession; helping people even though it might put himself in danger. And besides of his accusation, he always does like a Goodman, even though his appearance does not support the idea.

Soon enough, John reveals extraordinary powers by healing Paul's urinary tract infection and resurrecting a mouse. Later, he would heal the terminally-ill wife of Warden Hal Moores (James Cromwell), who suffered from a large brain tumor. When John is asked to explain his power, he merely says that he "took it
Shortly before Del's execution, a violent prisoner named William "Wild Bill" Wharton (Sam Rockwell) arrives, due to be executed for multiple murders committed during a robbery. At one point he seizes John's arm and John psychically senses that Wharton is the true killer of the two girls, the crime for which John was convicted and sentenced to death. John "takes back" the sickness in Hal's wife and regurgitates it into Percy, who then shoots Wharton to death and falls into a permanent catatonic state. Percy is then housed in the Briar Ridge Mental Hospital. In the wake of these events, Paul interrogates John, who says he "punished them bad men" and offers to show Paul what he saw. John takes Paul's hand stating that he has to give Paul "a part of himself" in order to see and imparts the visions of what he saw, of what really happened to the girls.

Paul asks John what he should do, if he should open the door and let John walk away. When John asks Paul why he would do such a thing, Paul tells John that on the day of his judgment, when he stands before God, his only explanation for executing one of God's miracles will be 'it was my job'. John tells him that he is ready to die because here there is too much pain in the world, he said that: “I'm tired, boss. Tired of bein' on the road, lonely as a sparrow in the rain. Tired of not ever having me a buddy to be with, or tell me where we're coming from or going to, or why. Mostly I'm tired of people being ugly to each other” and finally he is ready to rest. When John is put in the electric chair, he asks Paul not to put the traditional black hood over his head because he is afraid of the dark. Paul agrees and after Paul shakes his hand, John is executed.
Sigmund Freud (1856—1939)

Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, was a physiologist, medical doctor, psychologist and influential thinker of the early twentieth century. Working initially in close collaboration with Joseph Breuer, Freud elaborated the theory that the mind is a complex energy-system, the structural investigation of which is the proper province of psychology. He articulated and refined the concepts of the unconscious, infantile sexuality and repression, and he proposed a tripartite account of the mind’s structure—all as part of a radically new conceptual and therapeutic frame of reference for the understanding of human psychological development and the treatment of abnormal mental conditions. Notwithstanding the multiple manifestations of psychoanalysis as it exists today, it can in almost all fundamental respects be traced directly back to Freud’s original work.

Freud’s innovative treatment of human actions, dreams, and indeed of cultural artifacts as invariably possessing implicit symbolic significance has proven to be extraordinarily fruitful, and has had massive implications for a wide variety of fields including psychology, anthropology, semiotics, and artistic creativity and appreciation. However, Freud’s most important and frequently re-iterated claim, that with psychoanalysis he had invented a successful science of the mind, remains the subject of much critical debate and controversy.
Frank Darabont

Date of Birth
28 January 1959, Montbéliard, Doubs, France

Three-time Oscar nominee Frank Darabont was born in a refugee camp in 1959 in Montbeliard, France, the son of Hungarian parents who had fled Budapest during the failed 1956 Hungarian revolution. Brought to America as an infant, he settled with his family in Los Angeles and attended Hollywood High School. His first job in movies was as a production assistant on the 1981 low-budget film, *Hell Night* (1981), starring Linda Blair. He spent the next six years working in the art department as a set dresser and in set construction while struggling to establish himself as a writer. His first produced writing credit (shared) was on the 1987 film, *Nightmare On Elm Street 3: Dream Warriors, A* (1987), directed by Chuck Russell.

Darabont is one of only six filmmakers in history with the unique distinction of having his first two feature films receive nominations for the Best Picture Academy Award: 1994's *The Shawshank Redemption* (1994) (with a total of seven nominations) and 1999's *The Green Mile* (1999) (four nominations). Darabont himself collected Oscar nominations for Best Adapted Screenplay for each film (both based on works by Stephen King), as well as nominations for both films from the Director's Guild of America, and a nomination from the Writers Guild of America for "The Shawshank Redemption." He won the Humanitas Prize, the PEN Center USA West Award, and the Scriptor Award for his screenplay of "The Shawshank Redemption." For "The Green Mile," he won the Broadcast Film Critics prize for his screenplay adaptation, and two People's Choice Awards in the Best Dramatic Film and Best Picture categories. His most recent feature as director, *The Majestic* (2001) starring Jim Carrey, was released in December 2001. His next film as director will be an adaptation of Ray Bradbury's classic science fiction novel, _Fahrenheit 451_ (2007), which Darabont is currently writing for Castle Rock and Icon Productions. He is currently executive-producing the thriller *Collateral* (2004) for DreamWorks, with Michael Mann directing and Tom Cruise starring. Future produced by projects include "Way of the Rat" at DreamWorks with Chuck Russell adapting and directing the CrossGen comic book series and "Back Roads," a Tawni O'Dell novel, also at DreamWorks, with Todd Field attached to direct. Darabont and his production company, Darkwoods Productions, have an overall deal with Paramount Pictures.

IMDb Mini Biography By: Denise Huth