DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY DISORDER OF MARIA IN LOOK AWAY FILM

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

REGITA NURUL FITRIANI
11150260000012

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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ABSTRACT


This research aims to know the personality disorder of Maria as the main character in Look Away film through psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. The method of the research is qualitative and the type of the research is descriptive. The instrument of the research is the writer as the subject of research by collecting, watching, reading, understanding, identifying and analyzing data collected from the Look Away film. To support the analysis, the writer uses Psychoanalysis theory, Psychosexual development, dissociative identity, and defense mechanism as the concept. The result of this research is Maria cannot pass the psychosexual development stage perfectly. Maria has fixation in the phallic stage. The imperfect her psychosexual development makes Maria have personality problems. It results in Maria has a bad character as she shows in Airam as her alter ego. Alter ego is a part of dissociative identity disorder. Airam appears when Maria stress with all of the problems she gets from her father and friends, unconsciously she sees her reflection in the mirror doing different movements and offer helps to Maria. Airam appears as her defense mechanism to reduce her anxiety even though with negative emotion. The last, from the research the writer concludes that Maria has a good character, but when Airam appears on her character, Maria becomes a bad character. Airam as Maria’s alter becomes the girl that has a bad character such as: immoral, lack of empathy, aggressive, seductive, and hard to control her.

Keywords: Psychoanalysis, Anxiety, Psychosexual, Dissociative Identity Disorder, Alter Ego.
APPROVAL SHEET

DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY DISORDER OF MARIA IN LOOK AWAY FILM

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One (S1)

REGITA NURUL FITRIANI
NIM. 11150260000012

Approved by:
Advisor

Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum.
NIP. 19781003 200112 2 002
(Day/Date: Friday/December 20th, 2019)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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LEGALIZATION

Name: Regita Nurul Fitriani
NIM: 11150260000012
Title: Dissociative Identity Disorder of Maria in Look Away Film.

This thesis entitled above has been defended before the Adab and Humaniora Faculty's Examination Committee on January 8th, 2020. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, January 8th, 2020

Examination Committee

1. Hasnul Insani, Ph.D.,
   NIP. 19760501 200801 2 010
   (Chair Person)

2. M. Agus Suriadi, M.Hum.,
   NIP. 19780801 201411 1 001
   (Secretary)

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

   (Examiner I)

5. Pita Merdeka, M.A.,
   NIP. 19830117 201101 2 009
   (Examiner II)
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no same material previously published or written by another person which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any degree or diploma of the university or other institutes of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, December 2019

Regita Nurul Fitriani
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The Writer
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Dissociative Identity Disorder is a chronic psychopathologic condition that usually manifests once trauma or childhood abuse. It includes disruption in memory and identity of a person. The person with dissociative identity disorder presents with different identities and does not keep in mind the event once coming to his/her original identity (Ashraf, et al 1). The alters described in dissociative identity disorder are sometime referred to as ego states also known as alter ego. Alter ego is a personality made by someone about themselves who is perfect rather than their real one. They made themselves as they had dreamed so far, to reach their goals with an alter ego. Someone who has an alter ego can be conscious or unconscious of something they have done (Ladock).

Furthermore, Yustinus stated that dissociative identity disorder is personality disorders that have more than one personality. Dissociative identity disorder is usually caused by the weakness of a person's original personality, so they make a stronger personality. The result is a split in one's personality. This is caused by the emergence of elements of unconscious, which then takes over the function of consciousness. (396)

Lately the issue of alter ego has been widely discussed, because some Hollywood artists have an alter ego to make them more confident, such as Lady Gaga as Jo Calderone, Mariah Carrey as Bianca, Beyonce Knowles as Sasha Fierce (West-Rosental). Beyonce that transformed herself into Sasha Fierce while working on her third album. When she became Sasha, she felt more free, sexy and aggressive when she appeared on stage (Carlin).

Along with the development and popularity of this term, some Hollywood film also use dissociative identity disorder and alter ego as a theme. These are Waking Madison (2010), Black Swan (2014), Split (2018), and Look Away (2018) which is the one films using dissociative identity disorder and alter ego theme.
_Look away_ is a film directed by Assaf Bernstein. Bernstein is an Israeli screenwriter, director and film producer who graduated from the New York University Film School. Early in his career in the film industry, he was making a social documentary film about Israel, entitled _Holy for Me_ (1995) and _It Milk Bank_ (1999). _Holy for Me_ (1995) won the best short film 1995 at the Jerusalem Film Festival. From 1995 until 2015 he became director of Israel social film and TV series, _Holy for Me_ (1995), _It Belongs to the Bank_ (1999), _The Debt_ (2007), _Allenby St._ TV series (2012), and _Fauda_ (2015), became producers and writers in the film _The Debt_. In 2018, he made a film that had a different theme from the previous film he had made, namely a psychological film.

Based on the interview by Dan Mackler with Bernstein, this film was inspired by himself which he felt at the age of 10 years. He always felt scared when he saw the mirror in the bathroom and imagined his reflection in the mirror that depicted the other side in him. Then through the _Look Away_ film, his fears of the past when looking in the mirror were developed into a psychological film that was added scene such as problems from the family, bullying, and traumatic. (Jack Picone)

This film told about Maria, a beautiful girl from a wealthy family. Her father was a famous plastic surgeon. Maria had an imaginary companions limited by a mirror called Airam. She has communicated with Airam through any mirror. Maria and Airam did alter personality. Maria’s personality was introvert. She only had one friend at school, namely Lily, but Lily apparently did not really consider Maria as a friend and several times did evil to Maria. In this film, she always received bad treatment by her friends and father. Her father always said, if she was not an attractive and offer her to did plastic surgery. All the bad things she kept and did not dare to fight.

Based on the explanation above, Maria who experienced a lot of oppressed and does not have friends for sharing, made her build imaginary friends in the form of herself-reflection in the mirror called Airam. When she cannot solve the problems in her life and wants to repay all the wickedness she has received, she called Airam to helped her. All of that changed when Airam as Maria’s alter appears. She became more
aggressive, brave, and confident. Airam helped to revenged to those who have done evil to Maria.

Relating to the conflict in Look Away film, the writer interested to analyze Maria’s character who has dissociative identity disorder. This study became important because somehow, it breaks the people believed that person who had more than one personality is caused by demon possessed. Additionally, it given new knowledge if the person had more than one personality is caused by past traumatic experiences and they have suffered from dissociative identity disorder to reduced their past traumatic experiences.

In analyzing the character, the writer uses psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. This theory is divided into three parts which are Id, Ego, and Superego. In addition, psychoanalysis can be one approach to find out another side of the character in the film (Hill et al. 5). Each character in a story works as a story mover, raises conflicts, and resolves them to become a story. Besides that, the behaviors of the characters that make the story line have their respective personalities given by the author. Personality has a close relationship with psychology. This is one reason literary works can be studied using a psychological approach. The link between literature and psychology is discussed in the psychology of literature. Psychology of literature is an interdisciplinary between psychology and literature (Endraswara 16). Psychology discusses literary works subjectively through characters in stories using psychological approaches such as psychoanalysis (Minderop 59).

B. Focus of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the writer focuses on the character, effects of family and bullying problems experienced by Maria which raises her alter ego in the Look Away film, which was released in 2018. Therefore, in this study, the writer used the theory of psychoanalysis to examine personality disorder in Maria.
C. **Research Question**

   Based on the background of the research, the writer would like to propose the problems of some question are:
   
   1. How is Maria’s character described in this film?
   2. How does Maria’s alter ego appear?

D. **Significance of the Research**

   The result of this research for readers, the writer hopes this research can be a reference for students who want to do the same research on alter personalities in the characters in the film and provide knowledge to the public about dissociative identity disorder. The writer also hopes that readers would be reminded that traumatic experienced in the past could be affecting your adult life. The benefits of this research for the writer, herself, is a condition for obtaining a bachelor's degree in English Literature, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.

E. **Research Methodology**

   1. **The Objective of the Research**

      The objective of this research is to analyze the character of Maria in *Look Away* film and to represent the dissociative identity disorder through Maria as main character.

   2. **The Method of the Research**

      The method of this research, the writer uses descriptive analysis approach qualitative method. The writer will collect data by watching movies, categorizing scenes and scripts in the main characters through the form of a monologue, dialogue and scenes and rewriting data that has been categorized. After the data is identified, the writer uses qualitative data analysis using a psychological approach. The theory used in this psychological approach is the psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud to help analyze the character and personality disorder of Maria.

   3. **The Instrument of the Research**

      The instrument of the research is the writer as the subject of research by collecting, watching, reading, understanding, identifying and analyzing data
collected from the *Look Away* film. The writer will collect data in accordance with the issue of research to be studied, such as Maria’s behavior, strategies, interaction, and etc.

4. **The Unit of the Research**

The unit of the research in this study is the *Look Away* film directed by Assaf Bernstein. The film was released on October 12, 2018 in Canada and produced by Vertical Entertainment. This film is played by India Eisley as Maria, Harrison Gilbertson as Sean, Penelope Mitchell Lily, Jason Isaacs as Dan, Mira Sorvino as Amy, etc.

5. **The Technique of Data Analysis**

In this research, the writer uses primary data and secondary data. Primary data from *Look Away* film and secondary data from books, journals, articles, and also websites that are related to this research. First, the writer will description about Maria’s abnormal behavior as main character in the film. Second, the writer will analyses personality disorder of Maria using psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud.

6. **Research Design**

In this analysis, the writer divides thesis into four chapter and each chapter covers different substance related to the topics will be discussed. The following are four chapters that written in this thesis:

Chapter I is an introduction. This chapter contains of background of the study, focus of the study, research question, significance of the study to explain, research methodology that include; the objective of research, the method of research, the instrument of research, the unit of research, the technique of data analysis and research design.

Chapter II is the theoretical framework. This chapter contains of previous research, explaining of psychoanalysis theory, psychosexual development, characterization, defense mechanism, and dissociative identity disorder.
Chapter III is research finding. This chapter discusses the issues of this research by analyzing Maria’s character and the problem of personality disorder of Maria based on psychoanalysis theory.

Chapter IV is conclusion and suggestion. This chapter present the big conclusion from the analysis, the causing that Maria has personality disorder and to give suggestion for the next researcher who interest to research *Look Away* film.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

Psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud has been widely used by researchers for analyze the character in film. In this research, the writer is also using psychoanalysis for analyze character in the film, it is necessary to find and complement some pervious research relating to *Look Away* film or the theory of psychoanalysis, alter personality, and defense mechanism.

The writer has not found any other research using *Look Away* film yet the writer has found some previous research that using psychoanalysis theory, alter personality, and defense mechanism. First, the research was taken an analysis which written by Mimi Darwati, who has graduated from Letters and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta entitled *Personality Disorder and Defense Mechanism of the Main Character in the Split Film* in 2018. Her research analyzes the character of Kevin who has twenty-four personalities. In this research, she uses descriptive qualitative method and applies psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. In this research, she analyzes how Kevin’s ego makes different mechanism to reduce his anxiety. The result of the research shows defense mechanism on Dennis’ personality, Kevin’s ego used denial. On Barry’s personality, Kevin’s ego used sublimation. On Hedwig’s personality, Kevin’s ego used projection. On Patricia’s personality, Kevin’s ego used reaction formation. On the Beast’s personality, Kevin’s ego used displacement.

Second, thesis entitled *Personality Disorder of the Main Character in Waking Madison film*. The research was written by Maulida Rizki Nurani that graduated from Adab and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, in 2015. The writer uses qualitative descriptive and psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud to analyzes the main character who has traumatic experiences when she was child and become multiple personalities. In this research, she analyzes how she makes alters personalities to forget traumatic experiences when she was child. In this research,
the writer found three new personalities on Madison that have different defense mechanism to protect herself from anxiety. The result of the research shows 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 defense mechanism.

Third, the research comes from another thesis made by Anggita Cindrabumi, entitled “Characterless” character on Black Swan the Movie in 2014 who has graduated from Universitas Negeri Malang. In this research, she uses psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud to analyze how Nina’s mental performance changes that cause it to occur abnormally. The writer found that what made Nina abnormal was the behavior of her mother and coach. They demanded Nina to be as perfect as they wanted and it makes depressed. It pressure makes Nina become obsessed to get main character in the show and to get all of that Nina makes hallucination. From the hallucination, she makes alter personality with another Nina who has perfect character. The last, from the research the writer concluded that there are two Nina in the film. The real Nina, who has been destroyed and another Nina is the perfect figure. The perfect figure of Nina was formed by the people around her.

There are three previous researches that have the same research focus, focus on characters in films that have alter ego or dissociative identity disorder and that can be a reference for writers to understand how to using the concept of dissociative identity disorder, defense mechanism and psychoanalysis theory. The writer does not deny that there will be similarities in the writer research with previous research. But the writer uses different corpus from three previous research above and the writer will use Look Away film for object of the research, so it will reveal some different thinking on using the concept of dissociative identity disorder and defense mechanism. Moreover, the writer’s corpus, Look Away, has not been analyzed before.

B. Psychoanalysis

Psychological theory which is often used to analyze literary works, one of which is psychoanalysis theory developed by Sigmund Freud. According to Freud, every
human's behavior and actions are products of the personality. To find out why we behave the way we do, we must identify the formation and structure personality.

This personality structure was discovered by Freud in his second project in 1923. This is a new theory that was discovered by Freud to revise the previous theory of the unconscious relationship and call this personality model a "structural" theory. This structure consists of ego, id and superego. According to Freud, the id and the ego can be understood in terms of how they differ from each other. (Boag 3)

1. **Id**

The id is a basic aspect that is in the structure of personality. The id is the only part of the personality structure that is present at birth and it is the source of our body's needs, desires, and impulses; especially sexual and aggressive urges. Id is an aspect of the human being that is completely unconscious of the soul and according to Freud, is "the source of all psychic energy"; thus making it a major component of personality. Freud claims that the Id acts according to the pleasure principle (Sigfried 1). The Id is hedonistic and aims to satisfy its urges, which reduces tension and thus brings pleasure. Freud proposed that the id is the source of psychic energy, libido, which is sexual (Cloninger 60). The principle of pleasure encourages the Id to fulfill the desires in the soul to immediately find satisfaction (Sigfried 1).

2. **Ego**

The ego is the second system of the personality structure by Sigmund Freud. The desire of the Id raises the ego in the personality which is generally a component of the soul which ensures that the desires that arise from the Id are expressed in a way that is acceptable to the real world. The ego works according to the existing reality. The ego is the source of mental health and the hope of civilization (Cloninger 52). According to Freud, the ego is a structure in the soul that is used to filter the desires of the impulses that Id wants to satisfy based on reality. The ego has a function to distinguish between fantasy and reality (Sigfried 2).
Mental health requires a strong ego, one that can find acceptable ways to satisfy the id’s demand, defending against anxiety while allowing the person to thrive in the real external world. A weak ego may not adequately defend against anxiety or it may require a person to behave in rigid ways to avoid anxiety. The ego uses defense mechanism to adapt to reality. (Cloninger 61)

3. **Superego**

Superego is the third system in the personality structure according to Sigmund Freud. Superego is a system in the personality that describes the awareness of values and morals found in society or taught by parents. Superego works to oppose the desires of the Id that are not in accordance with social values. As a consequence of opposing the Id, the ego works to reconcile the two. The superego and ego work together to regulate and direct the desires of the Id according to social values. (Sigfried 2)

The difference between Id and Ego caused Freud to distinguish Id and Ego in motivation. The id is motivated by impulses from the self while the ego to manage the impulses found in humans. The ego represents what is called the common sense and senses, while the Id contains the passions or desires that arise in humans. This disconnect between the ego and drive leads to the difference between the "irrational" id and the "rational executive" ego. (Boag 3)

There are three personality structures between Id, Ego, and Superego. Ego is a personality structure that has awareness, while Id is a desire in humans who have desires to be fulfilled, and Superego is who works to protect the desires of the Id that are not in accordance with social values.

C. **Psychosexual Development**

Psychosexual development theory by Sigmund Freud is one of the most famous theories and also one of the most controversial theories. Freud believes that personality develops through a series of stages of childhood where the pleasure of seeking energy from the id becomes focused on certain sensitive sexual areas. Psychosexual becomes
the most important stage for someone who influences his or her behavior into adulthood.

According to Freud, a person's personality is formed at the age of 4 or 5 years early in life, which is the most important stage in personality formation and will influence their behavior later in life (Semiun 102). If the psychosexual stage is completed successfully, the result is a healthy personality. If someone is unable to complete the psychosexual stage properly, there will be a fixation that results in mental problems during adulthood are related to frustations. Fixation is the cessation of the stage of development of one's personality (Philip 180).

1. Oral Stage

The first stage is oral stage. This stage lasts up to eighteen months from the birth of a child. The principle source of pleasure derived by the child during this stage is that of sucking. Sucking involves both tactual stimulation of mouth as well as swallowing (Philip 183). At this stage, the baby gets food that supports his life through the oral cavity, but besides that the mouth also gets pleasure by sucking. The sexual purpose of this oral activity is to enter into the body a choice of instinctual objects, that is nipples (Semiun 103).

2. Anal Stage

The second stage is anal stage. This stage starts when the child is around one and half years old and end when she is three years of age (Philip 184). Here the pleasures of excretions or its restriction can offer gratification to the child. The child is no longer in the autoerotic stage because he now struggles with mastery over his bodily functions and coping with the beginning of cultural and parental demands such as toilet training (Silverman 1). Freud believed that positive experiences during this stage became the basic for someone to become a competent, productive and creative adult (Semiun 104).

3. Phallic Stage

The Third stage is phallic stage. This stage begins when the child becomes three years old and continues until the child is five years. During this stage
rudiments of sex can be seen in the child. In this stage, the child plays with its genitals and relieves tension and derives pleasure (Philip 104).

In the phallic stage, the main focus of libido is the genitals. In addition, at this stage child will find differences between men and women. According to Freud, boys will see their fathers as rivals for mother’s love. This case is called Oedipus complex (Semiun 105). Since his mother, the one who nurtures and closest to him, is significant love object for him. His desires are often about intimacy with mother and the elimination of his major obstacle, his father, for the achievement of his desires. In this case, his fantasy and sometimes active aggression toward his father is at the forefront of his mind. For the little girl, her wishes and her love object was her father and she unconsciously wished to take her mother’s place and also known as Electra complex (Silverman 2).

4. **Latency Stage**

The fourth stage is Latency. Freud stated, at the close of fourth-fifth years infantile sexuality is gradually repressed both because of the fear of the social values and the realization that the love object is unattainable (Philip 186). Sexual instincts still exist at this stage, but the goals have been limited. Sublimated libido now shows itself in social and cultural achievements such as school work and friendship development (Semiun 111).

5. **Genital Stage**

The last stage is Genital. This stage began with the onset of adolescence. During genital stage sexual feelings reappear with new intensity and to more mature form (Philip 187). At this stage the child will direct his sexual desires towards others and not to himself. By the end of adolescence these concerns become fairly well established (Semiun 113).

**D. Defense Mechanism**

Anxiety is obtained by external challenges and inner impulses that threaten us. It can lead to conflict with those who are close to us or those who threaten our self-esteem (shame, guilt, self-disappointment, etc.). Ego is governed by the principle of reality
tries to handle the environment realistically. In addition, ego is also used to distort reality and protect ourselves from the impulse generated from the id. The ego process used to distort reality to protect itself is called defense mechanism (Friedman & Schustack 88).

Freud defense mechanism share two common characteristics. First, they operate at an unconscious level and therefore self-deceptive. Second, they distort, deny, or falsify perception of reality, so as to make anxiety less threatening to the person. Further, people rarely rely upon a single defense mechanism to defend themselves against anxiety. (Ziegler 4)

There are some common types of defense mechanisms:

1. Repression

   Repression is an ego defense mechanism that suppresses thoughts that threaten the unconscious (Friedman & Schustack 88). This is a traumatic and self-threatening individual that is buried in the unconscious and stored in the mind (Cervone & Pervin 116).

2. Reaction Formation

   Reaction formation is the process of eliminating threatening impulses by focusing heavily on something that is the opposite of a person's actual thoughts and actions. The basic impulse on Id directs them to do deviant behaviors. Then the ego eliminates things that are distorted and makes them the opposite (Friedman & Schustack 92-93). In Freud theory, reaction formation is that defense mechanism in which anxiety is reduced by repressing on set of impulses or feelings and overemphasizing an opposite set of impulses or feeling in consciousness (Ziegler 8)

3. Denial

   Denial is a primitive defense mechanism in which an individual does not acknowledge some painful aspect of reality or of the self (Cloninger 63). In addition, denial is the refusal to recognize the stimulus that causes anxiety. They usually do not recognize the fact that there is choosing to lie to themselves. This
denial is usually done by those who cannot accept the true reality (Friedman & Schustack 93-94).

4. **Projection**

   Projection is a defense mechanism where the impulses because anxiety are released by directing the anxiety to others (Friedman & Schustack 94). In addition, it is defense mechanism in which the person unconsciously attributes unacceptable internal thought, feeling, and behavior to other people or to the environment (Ziegler 6).

5. **Displacement**

   Displacement is a defense mechanism used by changing the target of someone's unconscious fear or desire for something innocent (Friedman & Schustack 96). An example from displacement as defense mechanism is a wife who is unfairly criticized by an overwhelming employer and then later reacts with inappropriate anger to the slightest provocation by her husband or children (Ziegler 7).

6. **Sublimation**

   Sublimation is the conversion of dangerous impulses into positive motivations that are socially acceptable (Friedman & Schustack 97). The original object of satisfaction is replaced by a higher cultural goal that is moved away from the actual expression originating from Id. (Cervone & Pervin 115)

7. **Regression**

   Regression is a defense mechanism used to return to earlier and more comfortable periods of life (Friedman & Schustack 97). In addition, the person reverts to immature and childlike patterns of behavior (Ziegler 10)

8. **Rationalization**

   Rationalization is a mechanism that involves providing a logical explanation of the behavior that is actually driven by unconscious motives within. (Friedman & Schustack 98)
E. Characterization

Characterization is an important part of a story in a film. Characterization includes those that represent human personality. Characterization is the process of producing characters through the breakdown of actions, words and thoughts. Character is very important in a story. Each character contained in the story can be analyzed how it functions in the story. Each character has a function to advance the plot and express ideas. The thoughts, words and deeds of the character help in understanding the characters in a better way (B dan Arjunan, 2015). In *The Art of Watching Film* book, Joseph Boggs and Petrie divided characterization into 9 parts:

1. Characterization through Appearance

   Character appearance is a major aspect on the film is revealed visually and instantaneously. The most actor in their project we can see their qualities of character appear on the screen. From the screen, we can assumption their character from facial, features, physical build, mannerisms and the way they move. (60-61)

2. Characterization through Dialogue

   Character on the film can be revealed how they say not only from what they say. In the dialogue, the character can show about their emotions, attitude, economic level, educational background, and mental process from their choice of word, pitch, grammar, sentence structure, dialect, and vocabulary. (61)

3. Characterization through External Action

   Besides appearance is a major measure character personality, it often misleading. Instead, the best picture of character their actions. Their action must grow naturally out of the character's personality. Character and action should be a clear relationship. Some actions are more important in revealing character than others. (62)

4. Characterization through Internal Action

   Characters' minds and emotions and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies occurs within inner
action. 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 the character imagines, remembers, or thinks about. (62)

F. Dissociative Identity Disorder

Dissociative Identity Disorder also known previously as multiple personality disorder, in another Dissociative Identity Disorder also known as split personality disorder. It is a chronic psychopathological condition which commonly manifest after trauma or childhood abuse. The person suffering with Dissociative Identity Disorder have been found to have some alterations in their brain morphology. (Ashraf et al. 1)

The person who has traumatic that are coped with by an elaborate form of denial so that the person believes the event to be happening to someone else. Because of the stage of life, a person is in when the have imaginary companions and then the solution to severe trauma that stage may be a dissociated identity. The development of Dissociative Identity Disorder caused by the absence of social and familial support. Parenting style toward this person that has Dissociative Identity Disorder was usually authoritarian and rigid, but paradoxically with an inversion of the parent-child relationship. (Gillig 26)

Although the alters described in Dissociative Identity Disorder are sometimes referred to as ego states, Watkins and Watkins draw a distinction between the two concepts. They define ego states as an organized system of behavior and experience whose elements are bound together by some common principle but that is separated from other such states by boundaries that are more or less permeable. In other concept of alters from that of ego states because the alters in Dissociative Identity Disorder have own identities, involving center of initiative and experience, they have a characteristics self-representation that have been different from how the person is generally seen, they have own autobiographic memory, and they have own actions and thought. (Gillig 26)
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter, the writer will answer the questions in chapter I about “How Maria’s character described in this film?” and “How do Maria’s alter ego appear?” In the first discussion, the writer will analyze Maria based on her attitude, dialogue, monologue, and her interaction with other characters, to find out that her abnormal behavior. Then, in the second discussion the writer will analyze the main character psychological problem using the theory of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud.

A. Character Analysis

Maria is the main character in Look Away film because she is a character who often appears from the beginning to the end of the film and has an important role in this film. In this film, Maria is portrayed as an 18-year-old teenager and also described as a high school student who has a tall body, long hair, sharp nose, and white skin. Even though she is depicted as a beautiful young girl, but she does not care about her appearance. She always lose of hair and she did not like to put some makeup, so her face looks pale when going to school. Similarly, an ignorant show when she was eating together with her parents before she went to school, she let the sauce smeared on her lips (Picture 2).

Besides that, Maria comes from a rich family. Her father is a well-known plastic surgeon and she lives in a large house with father and mother. While her mother is a housewife who never leaves the house due to depression, even though her mother is taking care of all the needs at home such as preparing meals every day.
Although she has all the things every girl dreamed such as rich parents because her father was a well-known plastic surgeon and still had a mother, it turned out that her life was unhappy. She has an unharmonious relationship with her father. She did not have good communication with her father, as in the conversation below.

Maria : Dad, umm...
Dan : mm-hm?
Maria : last night I don’t really know what to make of it but, I just wanted to ask you something.
Dan : Did you get any sleep?
Maria : Yeah, I... well, I... mean... no, I didn’t sleep well last night
Dan : you look terrible.
You sure you wanna go to school looking like that?
Maria : what?
Dan : honey, I look, I know it’s a jungle out there...
but you gotta put your face forward.
Don’t you wanna look your best?
Maria : I do, but I...
(10:15 – 11:07)

The conversation above shows that Maria wants to share stories with her father but her father did not respond very well to her stories. Her father instead changed the topic by asking "Did you get any sleep?" and then commented on the appearance of Maria who wanted to go to school and did not ask what she was feeling. In the conversation above it appears that her father paid more attention to Maria's appearance than knowing the problem of Maria was trying to tell.

Dan : You know, your birthday's coming up in a couple months.
What would say to getting your gift a little early this year?
Maria : I... I’d say yes
Dan : Swing by the office tomorrow after school.
Maria : Sure.
(25:20 – 25:37)
Dan : You ready?
Maria : Is it in there?
Dan : come on. It is here
Maria : what?
Dan : I know who you see in the mirror.
It does not matter what’s real. What matters is how you feel and I wanna make you feel beautiful.
(27:11 – 27:41)
The conversation above was when her father wants to give an early birthday gift and she asks gifts from her father at the office. She did not know if the gift given by her father was plastic surgery on her face. Picture 3 shows Maria’s sad face after hearing the gift she will receive. Maria’s expression when her father was checking the face to be operated on, she did not look happy as in picture 4 and she cried when her father was left as seen in picture 5. It all showed that Maria did not like the gift from her father. Based on the scene, it is also seen that Maria’s father is not like another father who always boasts of his child whatever the condition, instead her father asked Maria who was only 18 years old to do plastic surgery and from the words of her father said "I want to make you feel beautiful." It seemed to have a good intention, but Maria felt something different. She felt her father was not happy to have a child like her because he always said that Maria had to do plastic surgery on her face. In addition, her father's actions resulted in the lack of confidence held by Maria to the appearance on her face.

In addition, Maria also felt disappointed with her father, she knows that her father had an affair with a patient. She found out her father was having an affair when she visited her father’s office, she heard a woman calling her father as "honey" and they get
intimate. While Maria who saw the scene could only stare suspiciously as seen in picture 6.

(Figure 6, 23:04)

Furthermore, Maria and her mother had a harmonious relationship. Her mother was very fond of Maria and always defended Maria when her father comments on her appearance. However, her mother was a little depressed, so she also could not share her problem with her mother too, but she still cared of Maria and always prepared breakfast for her. Even though her mother likes to praise Maria, as in the conversation below.

*Mother*: This is your time to shine. Look. Look at. You, like an angel

(Picture 7, 39:11)

In picture 7, it showed when her mother tried to make Maria confident by dressing her up and choosing a dress that she would use to come at prom night party and her mother said that she was a beautiful girl and asked Maria to look directly into the mirror how beautiful she was.

Maria also loved her mother, so she felt upset when she found out that her father had been cheating on her mother who had always believed that means she cares about
her mother. But sometimes Maria has a stubborn nature to her mother that she does not dare to do to her father as in the conversation below.

Amy: Here was my idea, just that you are here and George is here and you both like each other so the winter prom is coming up, you could go to it together.

Maria: I am not going to the prom.

Amy: Why not?

Maria: Because, it’s stupid and I don’t want any part of it.

Amy: But, it’s such a beautiful tradition. You really going to be missing out, it’s your senior year.

Maria: Missing out on what?!

The conversation that happened with her mother when they had dinner at home. Maria denied what her mother said and spoke in a loaded tone. According to Boggs and Patrie, from dialogue, the character can show their emotions (61). She also spoke to her mother with a sharp and angry gaze as shown in picture 8. Furthermore, another evidence that shows Maria's stubborn when she refused to listen and left her mother (Picture 9).

On the contrary with her father even though she had a sense of disappointment, Maria did not dare to show the stubbornness. She did not dare to refuse her father’s words and refute him, she answered her father's words in a low tone as in the conversation below and she also did not dare look at her father with a sharp gaze as she did when talking to her mother.

Dan: You know your mother is trying to be helpful, right?

Dan: Right?

Maria: Yes.

(04:51 – 04:57)
In addition, the quotation below that showed when her father told her to put some make-up for going to school, she immediately obeyed her father's orders without rejection and rushed to her bedroom to tidy up her appearance.

Dan: hop upstairs, put some make-up on.
You will look better and you will feel better.
Promise you, trust me.
Go on upstairs!
(10:58 – 11:06)

Unpleasant home conditions made Maria had a bad personality. She became aloofness, spent her time in the bedroom and soaked in the bathtub until late at night as seen in picture 10. She also likes to talk alone in the mirror at the bathroom. As in the conversation below when her mother heard Maria talking to herself and then she showed her panic by scratching her head because her mother suddenly entered the room in picture 11.

Maria: mom, don’t you know you are supposed to knock?
Mom: who were you talking to?
Maria: no one.
Mom: I just heard you!
Maria: its no one.
(30:27 – 30:38)

Furthermore, she became an introverted girl, quiet, unsociable outside the home like at school. She was a quiet and unsociable teenager that can be seen when she chose to sit alone in front of the ice skating rink. Maria never interacted or played with her friends at school. She prefers to sit alone while smoking and watching her friends play as shown in picture 12. Likewise, when her friends are around, she prefers to use a
headset rather than chatting as shown in picture 13. It shows that Maria is not interested in joining her friends at school and prefers to be alone.

Dan: Christ, Amy, she is nearly 18
Amy: Well, she is bloomer
Dan: she has no friends.
Amy: she’s friend with Lily
Dan: Lily’s a habit, not a friend. She has not social life.
      She has no confidence. As far as I am aware she’s never even had a conversation with a boy.

(05:31 – 05:51)

In addition, the quotation above also proved that she was an unsociable teenager. During this time her father had never seen Maria have a friend besides Lily and he thinks Maria also did not have a good social life. She was never even had a conversation with a boy like her peers do.

Her quiet and unsociable character made Maria always closed herself from her environment and made herself a victim of bullying at school. So, she had a less harmonious relationship with her friends. She got bad treatment from her friends. As in picture 14, when she was walking and her legs were shaken up until she fell. She just kept quiet after falling down, her friends just laughed at her and did not help Maria to stand up.
She also received unpleasant treatment from someone she already considered as a best friend, named Lily. Lily deliberately made Maria fall while practicing ice skating and did not care about Maria even when Maria asked her for help "Ow! Lily, come on, help me up!" She still skated coolly as shown in pictures 15 and 16.

![Picture 15, 35:06]  ![Picture 16, 35:14]

All of the bad treatment received from her friends she just kept quiet and did not fight it. Besides that, at the prom night party, she also got bad treatment from her friend by deliberately pulling her who fell on the ice skating rink as in picture 17 and while the other friends laughed at her, no one helped her that shows in picture 18. It means that Maria had a timid character, kept all the annoyance she feels and as usual she can only cry alone in the bathroom after getting bad treatment.

![Picture 17, 42:29]  ![Picture 18, 42:35]

From the analysis above the writer concluded that the character of Maria such as ignorant of her appearance, introvert, unsociable, and unconfident. Sometimes, she had a stubborn character towards her mother even though she also loved her mother because she was disappointed when she found out her father cheated. She also had a timid character because she was never fighting the bad treatment that she received from her friends. The bad character found in Maria, it also caused by her father who always said that Maria needed plastic surgery to be beautiful and make Maria unconfident in her social life.
Therefore, Maria's unhappy life because she felt strange at home and outside made Maria like to be alone in her bedroom and bathroom. The bedroom and bathroom was a comfortable place for her and did many activities there. Until one day, she saw her reflection in the mirror did a different movement who introduced her named Airam and communicated with Maria. This figure of Airam will be discussed in the next subchapter.

**B. Dissociative Identity Disorder of Maria**

Dissociative Identity Disorder formerly known as Multiple Personality Disorder is a person that has more than one distinct personality or identity. The distinct personalities may serve diverse roles in helping the individual cope with life’s problem (Slogar 2). According to Richard and Susan, “the most frequently seen alters include children, protectors, helpers, expressers of forbidden impulses, personalities based on the loved one secret, and defenders of the abuser” (198).

The people who suffer from dissociative identity disorder find that they can escape trauma in the past by creating new personality to deal it or help calm the main personality (Romero-lopez 448). It also happened to Maria, to escape the bad memories or trauma she had gotten from her father and friends, she created a new personality that would help her. This discussion will show how Maria’s alter appear and interaction with the main personality.

* (Picture 19, 18:43)

_Maria_: do you have a name?
_Airam_: Airam
(19:06 – 19:12)

Maria had one other personality named Airam which is the opposite of the name Maria itself. Airam began to appears when Maria was doing activities in the bathroom
in her bedroom. Airam appeared when Maria was sitting on the sink and in front of the mirror. Unconsciously she saw her reflection in the mirror doing different movements (Picture 19). Airam appeared when Maria stressed with all of the problems she got.

Maria: You are not real. I am imagining you. Why am I seeing you?
Airam: Because, I’m here
Maria: Who? Who are you?
Airam: You don’t remember me?
Maria: I don’t know you
Airam: I’ve always been here. Look in the window...
      I’m everywhere where you are. Whenever you see yourself what you really see is me.
Maria: How long you have been here?
Airam: How long have you?
Maria: what do you want?
Airam: what do you want?
Maria: what do you want from me?
Airam: I can take your sadness away. Listen, I’m here for you, I know you.
      I know your secret, desires, your fears, who you love, who you hate.
      I understand you completely.

(17:10 – 18-17)

The picture above showed Maria’s alter, Airam. She had the same looks as Maria, but the difference between them based on the expression. Airam looked more fresh and cheerful. The conversation above showed Maria was talking with her alter ego. The words "I'm everywhere where you are. Whenever you see yourself, what you really see is me." It showed that wherever and whenever she saw herself in the mirror, she can see Airam as the people look themselves in the mirror, and they can communicate by the mirror. When Airam and Maria communicated there was no person around them. Airam appeared was marked by the feeling of Maria being under pressure.
Maria: who are you then?
Airam: Look at me. What do you see?
Maria: I s... I see what I look like.
Airam: what do you look like?
Maria: I... You are beautiful.
Airam: we are beautiful.

(18:29 – 18:59)

The conversation above was the first appearance of Airam. When Maria was stressed at the problem with her father asked her to do plastic surgery on her face to be more beautiful and attractive. Airam appears as Maria’s unconscious rejection. The phrase “we are beautiful” uttered by Airam when she appeared for the first time in the bathroom mirror. It means that Airam as Maria’s alter was willing to ease Maria’s anger and disappointment. As McDavid stated behavior from the person who has dissociative identity disorder is using “we” during a conversation (36). It also showed as conversation above when Maria and Airam did the conversation, Airam as Maria’s alter used “we”.

The first appearance of Airam to avoid unpleasant feelings caused by her father who always wants Maria to do plastic surgery on her face to look more attractive and beautiful. Her father’s offer reduced her self-confidence and arouse anxiety towards her appearance, so to cover up her anxiety Airam said “we are beautiful”. Airam as Maria’s alter solved the problem of lack of confidence in Maria and made Maria more confident.

Maria: Airam? Airam? Airam, are you there?
Airam, I need you now. Please, come back.
Please come back, I need you.

(43:16 – 43:26)

Since Airam appears, Maria felt she had a friend who supports her. It looked like she calls Airam in her bathroom mirror and the phrase “I need you” that she said many times indicated that she believed Airam can help when she needs and only Airam that she believed can solved the problem. Airam deliberately presents when Maria feel tired of all the bad treatment she has received and can no longer deal with it. Additionally, Airam appeared not only because of the problem with her father, but also all of the problem she got from her friends.
When everything Maria could no longer face, she summoned the figure of Airam to avenge to those who had been evil to her. In addition, Airam also presented to reduce the anxiety that had been experienced so far.

**Airam**: Maria…
Now, let me take your pain away. Just close your eyes and kiss me.
*(43:50 – 44:14)*

In the sentence above, Airam appeared and wanted to help all of the problems Maria has faced as in the phrase "let me take your pain away." It means that all problems will be helped by Airam as Maria's alter. Airam will work as Maria's defense mechanism to eliminate the trauma she got from her father and friends. The figure of Airam held in the mirror swapped positions with Maria and Maria's body which became held in the mirror. Alter ego can appear to someone in a conscious state and bring up the character by the conditions being faced (Damanik). As Maria, she brought up the character of Airam as her alter ego in a conscious state when she needs help.

After they did alter personality, Airam as Maria’s alter made Maria appeared to be an energetic teenager. She was no longer looked gloomy when going to school and her appetite grew. Maria’s alter ego changed her main character, habits, and attitude of the original character. Even her mother felt a change in Maria as the quotation below.

**Mom**: Well, someone’s got her appetite back.
*(47:56)*

Airam appeared as Maria is aggressive and brave. She was no longer silent when her friends bullied her at school. Previously, Maria was just silent and did not fight when Mark, her school friend, bullied her. After that Airam appeared, she was no longer silent when Mark bullying her. She immediately walked over and teased with naughty
words as a quotation below. In addition, she also touched the vital organs of her male friend as picture 22.

Airam : Or is that because you get a hard on every time you see me?

(Picture 22, 49:45)

After being aggressive and brave to Mark, the other function of Airam's personality is to protest her mother who always pretends did not know about the affair committed by her husband. Maria thought if her mother should not cover up her husband's affair, but she cannot tell her mother because she loved her mother and did not want to break her heart. She replaced herself with Airam to tell what she really wants to tell to her mother.

Airam : Where is dad?
Amy : I just told you.

He's probably got some extra procedures and he is going to be at the office late.
Please stop smiling at me like that.

Airam : why do not you tell the truth? It's so liberating.
Try it. Dad is not working late. See?
Amy : what are you talking about?
Airam : say it!
Amy : say what?
Airam : just say that you are tired of him fucking all those other women!

(P57:29 – 58:49)

After Airam talked about her father's affair, Maria as the main personality appears and she was angry with Airam for saying rude things to her mother. Maria has been trying to maintain her mother's feelings and pity her mother who has trusted her husband. Maria appeared as superego and angry at Airam, because Airam's actions on her mother were cruel. Airam's personality at this moment which is dominated by Id. According to Freud, Id is based on the pleasure principle that strives to meet all wants
and needs, if it is not met then anxiety will arise (Cervon and Pervin 105). In addition, the phrase from Airam “Saying what you have always wanted to say. Everything you did not dare.” It means that Maria created Airam unconsciously to did things that the main personality did not dare to do.

Maria : What do you think you are doing?
Airam : Having dinner with mom.
Maria : Why were you so mean to her?
Airam : Was I lying? No.
   Am I not doing what you have always wanted to do?
   Saying what you have always wanted to say.
   Everything you did not dare.
   It’s about time for the truth to surface, isn’t it?

(59:16 – 59:42)

Furthermore, Airam appeared as Maria’s alter to helped Maria overcome her anxiety towards three people. Airam took the same action on the three people, killing them. In this research, the writer did not do an analysis based on the storyline but based on the person who gave a big influence on the anxiety that Maria had and made Maria suffer from a dissociative identity disorder.

The first person who made she had anxiety was her father and finally made Airam kills her father to reduce her traumatic. This murder was carried out by Airam because she was hurt by the actions of her father who offer to do plastic surgery on her face. Her father’s offer to do plastic surgery on her face can be interpreted as a daughter lost her love object. As Secunda (1992) stated father is a daughter's first love (Katorski 1). Freud also stated the girl will search for men all that much like their father, either physically or regarding their relationship and the sorts of men they favor (Khan and Haider 2). The person she loved as a first love object and future role model to search a man did not do what she hoped to accept herself as she was, but she received it as a rejection by offer Maria to do plastic surgery.

The writer concluded Maria’s psychosexual development had fixation in the phallic stage when the child is more love their parents of different sexes. According to Freud, in the phallic stage, there is an erotic feeling in child to their parents who has different sexes. But, it does not mean that girls focus their sexual desires on their father
and have a feeling of competition with their mother. They only made her father as a role model (Yustinus 107-108).

Airam: Do you think I’m beautiful?
Dan: What?
Airam: Do you think I’m beautiful?
Dan: Of course, you are, now get dressed. Just, whatever is happening, I want you to stop it, now.
Airam: would you love me if I wasn’t?
Dan: What?
Airam: would you love me if I wasn’t beautiful? If I was deformed?
Dan: What? Why would you say that?
Airam: would you?
Dan: Just put that on, please. I am asking nicely, please. Put this on, please? Put it on!!! Please, put it on.
Airam: look at me daddy. See me.
Dan: Yes. Yes, I would. Ok?
(01:33:05 – 01:34:23)

It also happened to Maria as the conversation above, she tried to show the sensuality of all parts of her naked body to her father. Unconsciously, she did that expecting her father as a first love object in the phallic stage to like the shape of her body and he can accept it without did plastic surgery. She also repeatedly asked her father “Would you love me if I wasn’t beautiful?” It shows that Airam as Maria’s alter doubt father’s love for her because all of this time Maria felt that her father as the first love object made her feel worthless and unloved. Maria also thinks that her father does not love her because he asks her doing plastic surgery and she felt her father was not only unhappy to have a child like her, but also reject her.

The superego is form in the last period of phallic stage, if the person has fixation in the phallic stage, it can cause the emotional disturbance in the future. If the person has failed in phallic stage, that person is certainly will become someone who amoral, inhuman, and does not has any guilty feeling after did the bad thing. (Pervin et al 128)

As Maria, who always repressed her feelings of disappointment with her father's treatment as a first love object, in the end, her disappointment cannot be repressed anymore and Airam helps her to reduce anxiety from her father. Airam took action by killing her father using a knife that she scratched on her father's neck. Even so with Maria’s alter, the failure of her psychosexual development caused her did not use her
superego when she did something. When she murders her father, Airam’s id dominates the ego and the superego, so the ego takes decisions without going through considerations originating from the superego. People with strong id and weak ego have weak superego too, so they cannot refuse to accept a powerful instinctual impulse in the id (Semiun 68).

The second person Airam killed to help Maria reduce her anxiety was Sean. Sean was a person who is expected to give love to herself apart from her father and to fulfill her desire of love as a teenager girl. Maria has been a secret admirer of Sean for a long time, in fact, she often hallucinated when Sean gave herself touches and kisses as he did to Lily. It showed as the conversation below.

Airam : I have confession to make.
Sean : what?
Airam : all of those times when I was with you and Lily, I’d look at her and I’d just think, what would it be like if it were you touching my hair, kissing my lips? And then when I was alone with myself I’d touch myself and I imagine your hand touching me all over.
Sean : stop.
Airam : and I’d get so hot thinking about it.
Sean : stop it.
   Don’t, it’s wrong.

(01:14:49 – 01:15:52)

When Airam appeared on her personality, she became very brave to said honestly what she wanted to get from Sean as Lily’s boyfriend and even her words were very vulgar. Airam changed Maria's shy character and was never close to a boy to be aggressive towards the boy. According to Freud, the person who has failed in the phallic stage has their characteristic. In a woman, she has characteristic as naive, seductive, flirtatious, and also known with hysterical personality (Pervin et al, 128). The imperfect of her phallic stage made her characteristic become someone who always tries to seduce Sean with her seductive behavior. Her seductive can be seen with her behavior that attracted Sean's attention as picture 23. She kissed Sean's entire body and made erotic touches while saying seductive words to makes Sean interested.
On Airam personality, her ego and superego became unsteady and her id to be dominant, the id started to take control. When Sean said "... it's wrong ..." she still carries on it, it means that Airam as Maria's alter did according to the pleasure principle that came from the id and did not care about her wrong actions. As Freud stated, the id is based on the pleasure principle that strives to meet all wants and needs, if it is not met then anxiety will arise (Cervon and Pervin, 105).

Airam: She’s dead, Sean. You don’t still care about her, do you?
Sean: what does that have to do with anything?
Airam: she didn’t care about you, not like I do. Stay with me. Stay with Me.

(01:25:53 – 01:27:28)

In addition to touching Sean, Airam as Maria’s alter also tried to influence Sean’s mind to forget Lily as in the conversation above. But it turns out Sean, the person she hoped would give her love after Lily’s death, still turned it down. The rejection was carried out by pushing Airam and she faces shocked when she knew the truth as the picture below.

Airam was disappointed with the refusal of Sean, finally she took action out of control. In this situation the id impulse of Airam took a control without consideration through the superego. Airam took a glass bottle and hits Sean, caused Sean to death.
The case of Sean's murder, Airam did it because she was unable to hear the fact that she was rejected by someone she loved, after previously she felt rejected by her father because her father asked to do plastic surgery on her face.

Her behavior as in this case is caused by poor relationship with her father as the first love object in her life, this bad relationship affected Maria until adulthood. The bad relationship had an impact on her love life, that resulted in looking for the opposite sex figure who was not right. As in this case, she wants Sean as her boyfriend even though Sean is Lily's boyfriend.

Besides that, Airam was also presented to help Maria to kill Lily. Airam as Maria’s alter pretended to ask Lily to came back to teach ice skating, even though she has been practicing on her own and do it. While practicing again with Lily, Airam pretended to fall like what happened last time. Lily did not help her and Lily smiled to see her fall. Unlike Maria who was just silent, Airam immediately got up and chased Lily tightly and pushed Lily down and caused her head to hit the ice. After experiencing a collision, Lily experienced bleeding in her head which resulted in her death. That Airam did to Lily while practicing ice skating is to revenge to Lily who gave Maria a bad treatment while practicing ice skating by letting Maria fall and leave her.

Besides killing Lily to take revenge for her past treatment, Airam killed Lily to help Maria removes her barrier to get Sean as someone she adored all this time. Because Lily is Sean's girlfriend and Maria wanted Sean to be her boyfriend but she cannot get him because it's blocked by Lily's presence. It is proven if Lily was Maria's barrier to having Sean found in the conversation below. Lily reminded Maria that Sean is her boyfriend, but at that time Maria was denial because she did not dare to confess about her feelings to Sean.

- *Lily*: He is mine, you know?
  - *Maria*: what? Who?
  - *Lily*: you know who I’m talking about.
  - *Maria*: No, I don’t
  (34:48 – 34:55)

Maria who failed at the phallic stage made her not have a perfect superego. Because of the last period of the phallic stage, the superego is begun to form. That the
superego will help the person to pass this stage perfectly. The superego will help the person to know the moral values as a guilty feeling. The individual will learn how to express aggressive impulses constructively such as healthy competition (Suryabrata 151). In this case, her superego could not work properly, because Airam as Maria's alter did a bad competition to get Sean by pushing Lily, which causing Lily to fall, hit her head on ice and death.

After causing Lily’s death, there was no regretful, guilty feeling and sad expression. She pretended panic when she called someone to ask for help (Picture 24). This was proven shortly after she turned off her phone, the face of Airam turned back as if there was no sadness (Picture 25). In this incident, her superego could not work properly, because the id was more powerful to fulfill the pleasure principle and did not have a conscience.

After killing Lily, Maria appeared from the mirror with eyes that were swollen as after crying (Picture 26), while on Airam's face there was no sadness (Picture 27). Besides that, on Maria's personality dominant superego because she reminded Airam that she was doing it wrong. She had a conscience and felt sad over Lily's death but her superego was too weak and could not prevent an accident.
Maria: What are you doing this?
Airam: Because you wanted me to.
Maria: I don’t. do you hear me? I don’t!
   I want you back here behind the glass, back where you belong.
   I want out. I want out.
Airam: Did you really want me to risk our lives to save hers? Hm?
Maria: Save? You pushed her to it.
Airam: I didn’t touch her. That’s right, accidents happen.
   She brought this on herself.
Maria: I didn’t want this to happen.
Airam: Can you look at me and sincerely say you want her back in
   your life?
Maria: …
Airam: Good. There are no lies between us.
   Remember, I’m doing all of this for you. For us.
(01:09:05 – 01:10:27)

As in the conversation above, Maria's alter did the actual action Maria wanted to
carry out herself but did not dare to do. It shows in the sentence "because you wanted
me to." this sentence means unconscious feeling from Maria and there was no response
from Maria when Airam asked, "can you look at me and sincerely say you want her
back in your life?" It also means that Maria also expects the incident to happen to Lily
because she was unable to do it in the main personality, she replaced herself with Airam
to revenged it. In this incident, the superego she had was too weak and the id is more
powerful, it caused her to took action without thinking about the consequences and
prioritizing the pleasure of her desire to be fulfilled. And then, Maria's ego used denial
as her defense mechanism. Denial as a defense mechanism was conceptualized by
Freud as the refusal to acknowledge disturbing aspects of external reality (Costa 1).
This defense developed on her because she could not accept the reality that she had
killed Lily.

From the analysis above, the writer concluded that Maria created another
personality named Airam for her defense mechanism to reduce anxiety even though
with negative emotion. Everything that happened on Airam as a manifestation from
Maria's unconsciousness. The imperfect of Maria’s psychosexual development became
the main cause of Maria had an alter ego or dissociative identity disorder. Maria's
failure at the psychosexual stage resulted in her having a bad character as she showed
in the character of Airam as her alter ego. According to Freud, psychosexual development will have an effect on his or her personality when he or she has grown up (Pervin et al 127).

Airam as Maria’s alter become someone who has a bad character because she has a fixation when she was in the phallic stage wherein this stage is very important for the person to build the superego. The superego has the main role in human life to help the person to know and understand the moral values. In Maria’s alter case, the superego is too weak because she cannot use her superego when she does something wrong. Her weak superego and amoral character in this film prove to the writer that Maria has a fixation in the phallic stage.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The personality formation can be seen from various perspectives in psychology, including in the psychosexual development by Sigmund Freud, a psychoanalysis figure. According to Sigmund Freud, personality is largely shaped by the birth of child to five years. Early development greatly influences the formation of personality and will influence one's behavior in the future. If the person can pass the psychosexual development stage perfectly, the result is a healthy personality. If a problem cannot be solved at one stages, fixation will occur. Fixation can be defined as the persistent attachment of the sexual instinct to a particular stage of pre-genital development. It can happen in any of the psychosexual development stages except the last one.

In *Look Away* film, the writer concludes that Maria cannot pass the psychosexual development stage perfectly. Maria has fixation in phallic stage. The imperfect her psychosexual development makes Maria has personality problems that result in Maria has a bad character as she showed in Airam as her alter ego. She has one other personality named Airam which is the opposite of the name Maria itself as her defense mechanism to reduce her anxiety. Airam first appears on Mirror bathroom and they can only communicate by mirror. Her new personality has own character, behavior, and action. On her alter, Airam, Maria becomes an aggressive, brave, seductive, and psychopath.

The impact of Maria’s imperfect psychosexual development on phallic stage can be seen that she has character such as amoral, inhuman, seductive, flirtatious, and has not guilty feeling. The first she tried to find her father's attention as a first love object in phallic stage by showing her sensuality in a naked state, so she hopes that her father could accept her without offer her to do plastic surgery. Second, she always tries to seduce Sean with her seductive behavior.

Another impact of the fixation of phallic stage, makes Airam psychopath whose superego does not work well when she does the bad thing such as killing. In this case,
Airam killed three people, there are her father, Sean, and Lily. First, Airam killed her father because her father as first love object in phallic stage could not accept her by asking to do plastic surgery. Second, Airam killed Sean, because she felt disappointment being rejected by Sean, someone who is expected to give love after did not get love from her father. The last, Airam killed Lily, because she wanted to revenge to Lily’s treatment all this time and removes Lily as her rival to get Sean with bad competition. Airam as Maria’s alter becomes the girl that has negative character such as: immoral, lack of empathy, aggressive, seductive, and hard to control her.

In conclusion, this research shows that Freud’s theory of psychosexual development is able to explain the problem of personality disorder suffered by a person which cannot be discussed only by considering the causal relationship. It proves that past experiences can contribute to her personality in the future. If the person can pass her psychosexual development very well, then she will get a healthy personality. Whereas the person who cannot get pass her psychosexual development, then she will get a bad personality.

B. Suggestion

This research, the writer uses theory of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud and to depend the psychosexual development problem of main character in Look Away film. Freud’s theory can answer and explaining the problem of Maria’s character which is turned out to be related to her mental condition when facing her problem with her father and friends. However, it is possible for the other researcher who wants to analyze this film by using another theory in analyzing this film such as parenting theory by Hurlock, and they can focus on the effect of parenting style from Maria’s father who can makes Maria has personality problem. Therefore, the writer hopes that this research gives the benefit to the readers who are interested in Look Away film, psychoanalysis theory, and psychosexual development. The last, the writer hopes this research can be a reference for the next research on psychoanalysis theory.
WORKS CITED


