



**MULTIPLE PERSONALITIES OF THE MAIN CHARACTER  
IN SIDNEY SHELDON'S *TELL ME YOUR DREAMS***

**A THESIS**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
The Sarjana Degree Majoring Literature in English Department  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

**Submitted by:**

**FRADITA KASTURI R**

**13020115120026**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY  
SEMARANG**

**2019**

## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer truthfully confirms that this thesis is compiled by herself without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and diploma degree of any university. In addition, the writer ascertains that she did not take any material from other publications or someone else work except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, July 2019

Fradita Kasturi R

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“Every word has consequences, every silence, too.”*

**-Jean Paul Sartre-**

*This thesis is dedicated to  
My beloved family and  
to everyone who helped me accomplish this  
thesis.*

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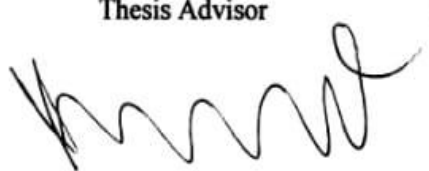
**Fradita Kasturi Rahayuningsih**

**13020115120026**

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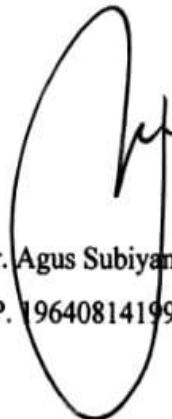
Thesis Advisor



Hadiyanto, S.S., M. Hum

NIP. 197407252008011013

The Head of the English Department



Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A

NIP. 196408141990011001

**VALIDATON**

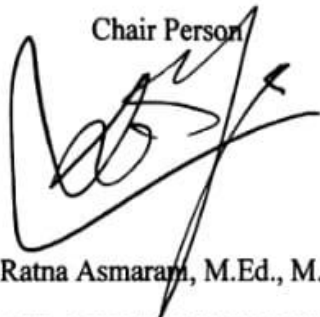
Approved by

Strata 1 Thesis Examination Committee

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro Univeristy

On 28<sup>th</sup> August 2019

Chair Person



Dr. Ratna Asmarani, M.Ed., M.Hum

NIP. 196102261987032001

First Member



Drs. Siswo Harsono, M.Hum

NIP. 196404181990032001

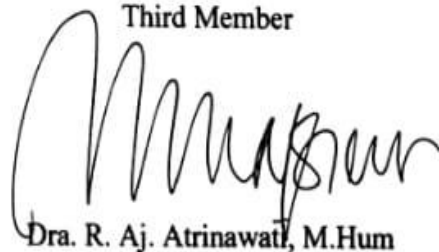
Second Member



Ariya Jati, S.S., M.A

NIP. 197802282005021001

Third Member



Dra. R. Aj. Atrinawati, M.Hum

NIP. 196101011990012001

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Finally, the writer expects that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about multiple personalities.

Semarang, 17<sup>th</sup> July 2019

Fradita Kasturi R

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the multiple personalities of the main character in Sidney Sheldon's novel entitled *Tell Me Your Dreams*. This analysis focuses on the multiple personalities of the main character, the cause of the emergence of the multiple personalities, the functions of the multiple personalities, and the relation between the emergence of multiple personalities and dissociative identity disorder. The concept of multiple personality, and dissociative identity disorder are used to analyze the problem. Library research is used to collect the data, and the data is analyzed by using contextual method and psychology of literature approach by borrowing the concept of multiple personality from Carl Gustav Jung and the concept of DID from American Psychiatric Association. The result shows that the main character transforms into two personalities. Those personalities emerge because of her terrifying childhood trauma, childhood sexual abuse. Her other personalities are unconsciously formed or emerged to protect and help the main character. The emergence of the main character's multiple personalities is the sign of dissociative identity disorder.

**Keywords:** multiple, personalities, dissociative identity disorder, sexual abuse, functions.

## ABSTRAK

*Tujuan penulisan ini adalah untuk menganalisa kepribadian ganda yang dimiliki oleh tokoh utama yang terdapat dalam novel karya Sidney Sheldon yang berjudul Tell Me Your Dreams. Analisis ini berfokus pada kepribadian ganda dari tokoh utama, penyebab kemunculan, fungsi dari kepribadian ganda yang muncul, dan hubungan antara kemunculan kepribadian dengan penyakit dissociative identity disorder. Konsep dari kepribadian ganda, dan dissociative identity disorder digunakan guna menganalisis permasalahan yang terdapat dalam novel. Dalam pengumpulan data digunakan tinjauan pustaka yang kemudian data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode kontekstual, dan dengan pendekatan yang digunakan yaitu psikologi sastra dengan meminjam konsep kepribadian ganda milik Carl Gustav Jung dan DID dari Asosiasi Psikiater Amerika. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa tokoh utama berubah menjadi dua kepribadian. Munculnya kepribadian ganda pada tokoh utama disebabkan oleh trauma yang teramat buruk dialami saat masa kanak-kanak berupa pelecehan seksual, serta kepribadian lain yang muncul memiliki peran sebagai pelindung dari tokoh utama. Munculnya kepribadian ganda adalah sebagai tanda dari dissociative identity disorder.*

**Kata kunci:** *ganda, kepribadian, dissociative identity disorder, pelecehan seksual, fungsi.*

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Background of the Research**

Each person has his or her own unique personality and his or her own way to cope with several problems or condition in his or her life. It is inevitable to avoid problems in life. Therefore each person thinks how to find the best solution to solve the problem. Someone's personality is basically affected by his or her everyday experiences.

Some psychological disruptions will arise if someone cannot cope and find solution of the problems properly. Someone who is not able to cope with his or her problems to the most extreme point will suffer from any disorder that can affect physically or psychologically. One of the problems that will arise is the phenomenon of the emergence of other personalities in a person called as multiple personalities. When someone suffers from traumatic experiences and does not able to cope with that, that person might unconsciously develop another personality. Dissociation is a strategy used by ones that enable them to tolerate or to cope with the intolerable and to survive the catastrophe (Sachs, 2008: 50), and the dissociation leads to the emergence or the development of multiple personality. Someone unconsciously makes his or her other personalities to protect himself or herself from unpleasant memory that they cannot bear. It is possible for someone to have more than one personality. Different personalities have their own characters,

appearances, habits and senses, and they have different ages and sexes (Maise, 2016: 183).

The emergence of multiple personality is often used as one of the indicators of a mental illness named multiple personality disorder or often named as dissociative identity disorder or DID. Dissociative identity disorder is a type of mental illness in which someone has two distinct personalities or more in himself or herself. Someone suffering from dissociative identity disorder or DID is probably able to commit a crime unconsciously. As Klein states someone who has disturbance or abuse in childhood would likely to commit a crime if he or she does not receive any psychoanalytic treatments which will be able to prevent any acts of criminality or cruelty in the later years (Sachs, 2008: xiv).

The case of the multiple personality can be found in literary works such as in the novel written by Sidney Sheldon entitled *Tell Me Your Dreams*. The emergence of multiple personalities in the novel is presented through the main character, Ashley Patterson. Ashley does not even know that there are other personalities inside her, which later her condition is discovered by a therapist.

There have been some studies on *Tell Me Your Dreams* related to psychological aspects. The first study is an academic journal entitled *Homicide by Multiple Personality Disorder in Sidney Sheldon's Tell Me Your Dreams: A Psychological Approach* by Seffi Rahmawati (2015). In the journal the writer mainly discusses how the main character suffers from multiple personality disorder and commits some crimes like homicide. Based on the study, Seffi Rahmawati finds

that homicide is not only committed by normal people, but people with multiple personality can also commit homicide.

The second study is a thesis written by Dita Novenesa Dyah Putri in 2015 entitled *True Meaning of Ashley Patterson's Dreams as Seen in Sidney Sheldon's Tell Me Your Dreams*. This study focusses on the interpretation of Ashley's dreams, based on the study the author, Dita Novenesa, finds that the dreams that Ashley dreams has two meanings. The first meaning is literal meaning that represents Ashley's feeling and the second one is the true meaning that could be reviewed by her motive. The last study is a thesis entitled *Ashley's Struggle for Her True Identity in Sidney Sheldon's Tell Me Your Dreams* written by Josephine Alvina Puspananda (2018). The last study discusses the struggle that Ashley has to get her identity back and to drive away her two alter personalities.

The previous studies above have different main focusses, the first study focusses on the homicide or the criminality done multiple personality disorder patient, the second study focusses on the interpretation of the dreams, and the last one focusses on the struggle to claim the identity back. Meanwhile, in this related study on the novel, the writer has a very different focusses by detailing the form of main character's multiple personalities, the cause of the emergence of the main character multiple personalities, the function of the multiple personalities, and the relation between the emergence of Ashley Patterson's multiple personalities and dissociative identity disorder.

## **1.2. Research Problem**

Based on the topic and background of the research, there are some problems that are going to be analyzed. Those problems are presented in a form of research questions. Those research questions are as follows:

- 1.2.1. How is Ashley Patterson's multiple personalities in *Tell Me Your Dreams* portrayed by the author?
- 1.2.2. What are the causes of Ashley Patterson's multiple personalities' emergence?
- 1.2.3. What are the functions of Ashley Patterson's multiple personalities?
- 1.2.4. How is the emergence of Ashley Patterson's multiple personalities categorized as dissociative identity disorder?

## **1.3. Objectives of the Research**

In this writing the writer has a number of purposes to be achieved as the result of the study. The objectives are as follows:

- 1.3.1. To analyze Ashley Patterson's multiple personality reflected on the novel.
- 1.3.2. To analyze the causes of the emergence Ashley Patterson's multiple personalities.
- 1.3.3. To analyze the functions of Ashley Patterson's multiple personalities.
- 1.3.4. To analyze the relation between the emergences of Ashley Patterson's multiple personalities and dissociative identity disorder.

## **1.4. Methods of the Research**

### **1.4.1. Research Approach**

Based on the background of the research explained above, the most appropriate approach to use in this research is psychology of literature approach. Psychological approach in literature is an approach used by mean to see the psychological aspect inside the literary work, about how the author describes the psyche of each character (Wellek and Warren, 1954: 86). Meanwhile, according to Minderop by quoting to Endaswara, psychology of literature is an interdisciplinary between psychology and literature (Minderop, 2010: 59). The writer uses psychological theories stated by Carl Gustav Jung, and American Psychiatric Association to analyze the multiple personalities in the novel.

### **1.4.2. Method of Data Collection**

In order to support the analysis of the novel, the method of data collection used by the writer is library research method. The data and information needed in this writing are gained through various trusted and reliable sources. Library research involves identifying and locating sources contained the personal's factual information or opinion from the expert. (George, 2008: 6).

### **1.4.3. Method of Literary Analysis**

The method that is used in analyzing the novel is contextual method. Contextual method is used as the method of literary analysis by borrowing the concept of multiple personalities from Carl Gustav Jung, and the concept of Dissociative Identity Disorder from American Psychiatric Association. Those concepts are also supported by the analysis of character and conflict in the novel.



### **1.5.Organization of the Writing**

This writing consists of five chapters, those are:

#### **CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of five sub-chapters. Those sub-chapters are background of the research, research problems, objective of the research, method of the research and organization of the writing.

#### **CHAPTER II : AUTHOR AND HIS WORK**

This chapter consists of some important information regarding Sidney Sheldon as the author of the novel, and the synopsis of the novel entitled *Tell Me Your Dreams*.

#### **CHAPTER III : THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter consists of the theories and concepts used to analyze the novel. Theories that are used are intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements are focusing on character, and conflict, while the extrinsic elements are focusing on the concept of multiple personality and dissociative identity disorder.

#### **CHAPTER IV : ANALYSIS**

This chapter consists of the writer's analysis of the novel based on the topic and the research problems of the study, which mainly focuses on the main character's multiple personalities. The analysis will use the theories in the chapter III.

#### **CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION**

This chapter consists of the conclusion of the analysis and makes it into a simple answer of the research problems.

## REFERENCES

## CHAPTER 2

### AUTHOR AND HIS WORK

#### 2.1. Biography of Sidney Sheldon

Sidney Schechtel or Sidney Sheldon was one of the world's famous authors, screen writer, and film director. He was born in Chicago on February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1917. He was a son of a salesman, Otto Schechtel and Natalie Marcus. Sidney Sheldon came from a poor family, they moved from one city to other city. That was why he grew up as a shy boy because he should be transferred from one school to other schools and did not have time to make friends.

He made his first literary sale which was a poem when he was 10 years old, he wrote the poem for a contest in the children magazine named Wee Wisdom, but his poem was sent under name of Al Marcus. His father sent his poem by Al's name because he would feel ashamed if the poem was rejected (Sheldon, 2006: 12-13). After that, he got scholarship to Northwestern University, but because of poverty and the Depression he leaved school after a few months.

His first novel entitled *The Naked Face* was published on 1970 and caused little stir. Then, his second novel entitled *The Other Side of Midnight* became a big success. He became one of the most translated writers in the world and the only one writer who had won an Oscar, a Tony and an Edgar (Vallace, 2007). Sidney Sheldon died in Rancho Mirage, California on January 30<sup>th</sup> 2007 because of his pneumonia complication (BookBrowse, 2011).

## **2.2. Synopsis of *Tell Me Your Dreams***

Ashley Patterson was a beautiful young woman who worked for a computer company. She was an introvert workaholic woman and was close to her father, a famous heart surgeon, Steve Patterson. Her father was a typically father figure who was overprotective to his daughter. Her co-workers were Tony Prescott, a British woman in her early twenties, and Alette Peters, a quiet Italian woman. Toni always talked about how boring Ashley was. Later it was discovered that Toni and Alette were Ashley's multiple personalities. Ashley always felt like that she was being stalked and her anxiety became bigger and got worse because she did not have anyone to talk to about her anxiety. She became paranoid day by day until she decided to consult to her company's psychologist by the advice from Shane Miller, one of her supervisors.

One day she was invited by one of her co-workers, Mr. Dennis Tibble, to his apartment. She refused at first because she knew that Mr. Dennis Tibble was interested with her, but Mr. Dennis Tibble said that he really needed her advice for choosing a gift for his girlfriend. In the apartment, she was drugged and lost her consciousness. She found herself naked in small hotel room when she got back her consciousness. She could not remember anything and she became more confuse when she found out that she had passed two days and her credit card exceeded the limit. Later the news came up that Mr. Dennis Tibble was found dead in his apartment, he was stabbed to death and then was castrated.

After Dennis Tibble's death, there were several cases in which there were several men found dead. Those men were Jim Cleary, Jean Claude, Richard Melton,

and Sam Blake. They were found death by being stabbed to death and being castrated, and those men were found in the different places. The police and detectives who investigated the case became suspicious toward Ashley, because the evidences that were found in the place where the case happened always pointed to Ashley. They found the traces of Ashley's DNA there. The police decided that Ashley was the main suspect of the murder even though the brain test done before did not indicate that Ashley was aware of her act.

The murder was done by one of Ashley's other personality, Toni Prescott which was out of Ashley's control and responsibility. Ashley was not aware of the existence of Toni and Alette. Toni did many murders. The first murder was when Ashley in the high school and the victim was Ashley's boyfriend, Jim Cleary. Ashley and her boyfriend promised each other to elope as her father did not approve their relationship. The night before the promised day, Ashley went to Jim Cleary's home and she was raped there. She was too shocked and terrified to face it until Toni appeared to take over Ashley's consciousness and to kill Jim Cleary. The second victim was Dennis Tibble, he was killed after he drugged Ashley and raped her in his apartment. After killing Tibble, Toni went to Chicago. The third victim was Jean Claude, a man that Toni knew through the chat room. The fourth victim was Richard Milton, a man who shared the same interest as Alette. The last victim was Sam Blake, a deputy sheriff that accompanied Ashley in her apartment after she told her about the message that she found on the mirror. At first, he did not mean to rape Ashley, he only wanted to soothe Ashley from her nightmare, but he was aroused by the sight of naked Ashley on the bed. Then he blindly raped Ashley.

Ashley was charged by the accused of murder. After all of the long fight in the court, Ashley was brought to The Connecticut Psychiatric Hospital, fifteen miles north of Westport, to cure her disorder. In the hospital she went through several sessions to recover from her disorder. From several treatments and hypnotists later that she went through, the fact about her disorder causes was found. Her disorder appeared due to the terrifying childhood trauma; she was sexually harassed by her father and she was being neglected by her mother. After she was fully recovered from her disorder, she decided to live alone (Sheldon: 1998).

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1. Intrinsic Elements**

##### **3.1.1. Character**

The term of character is used not to mention the person, but it is presented to his whole, like his attitude toward life, his quality and so on (Potter, 1967: 3). The character is not only represented in human form, but it is also represented in the form of animals or inanimate things that are treated as person.

When we describe the trait or the quality of the character, we also deal with characterization, whereas characterization is the way of the author of the story reveals the aspects of the character in the story, whether it is explicitly or implicitly so that the character exists for the reader as real in the fiction boundary (Holman, 1980: 75). The main character in a story could be either protagonist or antagonist. A protagonist is the main focus that is able to enlist readers' attention and sympathy through his or her heroic or miserable storyline (Holman, 1980: 355-356).

##### **3.1.2. Conflict**

Conflict is needed in a story to make or to construct plot and to give the pattern in the story line. Conflict can be defined as the result of the opposition between two sides or more. Conflict has two types. Those types are internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict occurs inside the character's mind, and frequently

accompany by external conflict, while external conflict appears due to the confrontation or the problem occurring outside the character's mind. External conflict can occur between the main character and other characters, society, nature, or other forces (Meyer, 2010: 51).

## **3.2. Extrinsic Elements**

### **3.2.1. Multiple Personality**

Multiple personality is a term in psychology to define a condition in which someone has or develops two or more personalities. Essential features of multiple personality is the existence of two or more different or contrast personalities within a person, and one of those personalities is more dominant at certain time (Hacking, 1998: 8).

The concept or theories of multiple personalities that are used nowadays are basically in accordance with Carl Gustav Jung's complex theory and archetype (Noll, 1984: 356). Jung's complex theory is considered as the earliest and the most comprehensive theoretical framework for understanding multiple personality (Noll, 1984: 353). According to Jung in Gerhard, the alternate personality in the multiple personality phenomenon is congruent with autonomous complexes or splinter psyches of Jung. The psyche of human beings is having tendency to split, divide, or alternate into several parts, and by meaning of splitting is that parts of psyche detach themselves from consciousness and they appear foreign and lead their autonomous life (1969: 166).

According to Jung in Gerhard, the split or the fragments of the psyche is formed because of the trauma or an emotional shock which can develop into



multiple personalities (1969: 137). Repeated severe childhood trauma, such as childhood abuse or childhood sexual abuse, is more possibly as the cause of the emergence of these multiple personalities (Hacking, 1998: 82). Personality in the term of multiple personalities is divided into two main kind, the original or main personality called the host personality, and the personality that appear within the host personality called the alter personality (Fike, 1990: 984).

Having multiple personalities within a person can be categorized as one of mental illness called multiple personality disorder or called dissociative identity disorder recently.

#### **3.2.1.1. Types of Personalities in Multiple Personalities**

There are some personalities that commonly appear in the multiple personality disorder or dissociative identity disorder patients, those are:

1. Child and adolescent personalities

This type of personality usually appears to endure and to handle certain abuses and feelings that cannot be tolerated by the host.

2. Protective or rescuer personalities

This type of personality emerges in order to protect the host or sometimes also the other personalities from some intolerable or unbearable conditions by intervening the abuser. The interventions done by this type of personality can in the form of fighting, defending, or running away from the abuser. This type personality can be in the form of child or adult personality and usually has a role as a friend for other personality.

### 3. Negative or hostile personalities

Negative or hostile personalities can include personalities that act as perpetrators, persecutors, avengers, or self-destroyers. Persecutory personality is often hostile to the host personality and this personality is formed from anger and shame related to the traumatic experiences and to the perpetrator. The persecutory personality usually serves as a shield against new traumatic experiences.

### 4. Internal self-helpers personalities

This personality type has some roles such as observers, advisors or organizers. Fike quoted Allison's definitions of this type of personality as "a rational part of multiple personality system with controlled or nonexistent emotions" (Fike, 1990: 985-988).

## **3.2.2. Dissociative Identity Disorder**

Dissociative identity disorder (DID) is formerly known as multiple personality disorder. A person suffering dissociative identity disorder has or develops two or more personalities or identities. These other personalities are completely different or contrast to the host personality (American Psychiatric Association, 2013: 291-292). People who suffer from dissociative identity disorder are often unconscious with their condition.

### **3.2.2.1. Diagnostic Criteria for DID**

To differentiate dissociative identity disorder to other dissociative disorders, American Psychiatric Association, APA, determines some categories for dissociative identity disorder, they are:

1. Interruption of the identity which is characterized by the emergence of two or distinct personalities or more.
2. Inability to recall everyday events, personal information or even any traumatic experiences that is too extreme to be explained by common forgetfulness.
3. Clinical distress in social, occupational or in other aspect occurs because of the symptoms.
4. The disturbance that is appearing is not a normal part of a widely accepted cultural or religious ritual.
5. The symptoms that are not because of the physiological effects of a substance or another medical condition (American Psychiatric Association, 2013: 292).

In this analysis, not all criteria appear. There are only three criteria that are suitable with what the main character suffers from. Those criteria are the criteria number (1), (2) and (3).

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **ANALYSIS**

#### **4.1. Intrinsic Elements**

The intrinsic elements that are analyzed in this analysis are character and characterization, and conflict.

##### **4.1.1. Character**

In this analysis, there are three characters that will be analyzed. Those three characters are Ashley Patterson, Steven Patterson, and David Singer, these characters are chosen for having important roles in the story.

##### **4.1.1.1. Ashley Patterson**

###### **4.1.1.1.1. Explicit Characterization**

Ashley Patterson is the main character in the story. The author, Sidney Sheldon, describes her as a beautiful woman in her late twenties, which can be seen in the following quotation, “She was looking at the image of a woman in her late twenties, neatly dressed, with patrician features, a slim figure and intelligent, anxious brown eyes. There was a quiet elegance about her, a subtle attractiveness. Her dark hair fell softly to her shoulders” (Sheldon, 1998: 3).

Based on the previous quotation, Ashley is described as a woman in her late twenties. Even though the author does not give the exact number of her age and only gives the word “late twenties”, Ashley’s age can be known as the story goes on. Her age is revealed when she takes the polygraph test held by the police, ““How

old are you, Miss Patterson?"/"Twenty-eight"" (Sheldon, 1998: 94). From the previous quotation, it is found that she is twenty-eight years old, and her age indicates that Ashley already can be considered as young adult. She is also described for having an elegance and patrician atmosphere radiating from her, which also can be the indication of her maturity.

She works in a company as what the author has states in the story, "Ashley was employed at Global Computer Graphics Corporation, a successful, fast-growing young company with two hundred employees" (Sheldon, 1998: 4). She does her job well, just like how the author describes her as an expert in her job (Sheldon, 1998: 6). She is as an expert in her job indicates that she is indeed doing her job well in the right place, in her company.

#### **4.1.1.1.2. Implicit Characterization**

##### **4.1.1.1.2.1. An Attractive Woman**

Ashley is described that she has slim figure and has her own attractiveness before, and by her physical features, it cannot be denied that there are several men will be attracted to her. It can be seen from how her male coworkers, Shane Miller and Dennis Tibble, are attracted to her, by Shane Miller trying to date her on their first meeting, and Dennis Tibble trying to flirt her in every occasion and seeing for opportunities to date her. Even though she has an attractive appearance, she dislikes her physical appearance. Her dislike of her appearance can be seen from her monologue, "I hate my looks, Ashley thought. I'm too thin. I must start eating more" (Sheldon, 1998: 4). From the quotation it can also be said that she does not feel confident with herself.

#### **4.1.1.1.2.2. An Intelligent Woman**

Ashley is also described as an intelligent and capable woman. This can be seen from both on her education and her work. She is accepted in a prestigious school and got scholarship, and then she graduates and works in the Global Computer Graphic Company Corporation (Sheldon, 1998: 12-13), it indicates that Ashley is a smart woman since then. Her intelligent aura can also be seen from David Singer's thought when he sees Ashley when she is young, by the following quotation, "Ashley Patterson was a complete surprise to David. He had met her once years ago ... She had struck David as being an attractive, intelligent young girl (Sheldon, 1998: 131). Her capability of her works can be seen when Shane Miller, one of her supervisors gives her an issue about a photograph, which can be seen from what Ashley says in the following quotation, "I can fix her eyes by applying the blur filter. I could to thin her face by using the distort tool, but – No. that would probably end up making her look odd.' She studied the picture again. 'I'll have to airbrush or use the clone tool in some areas'" (Sheldon, 1998: 6). The previous quotation shows how Ashley can make the solution of the problem a flash in a pan. She knows exactly what she should do in that situation.

#### **4.1.1.1.2.3. Prestigious Woman**

Ashley also comes from a prestigious and respected family, as her father is a famous heart surgeon who appears in the Time magazine for his capability. Considering her family background, it can be concluded that she comes from wealthy family, and she does not have any issue with finances.

Despite of her 'perfect' aspects in her life which many people envy of, her social life is not as perfect as what people expect. A woman in her late twenties with attractive appearance and with other good qualities of her, she is expected that she will do well to blend in society. On the contrary, she does not have many close friends and be serious young woman who hardly has fun, which is proven from the conversation between Toni and Alette, her multiple personalities, "'Look at that tight-assed bitch,' Toni said contemptuously. 'She's the ice queen.' Alette nodded. 'She's very serious. Someone should teach her how to laugh,'" (Sheldon, 1998: 27) and when Toni tells the psychiatrist, "She doesn't like to go parties or travel or do any fun things" (Sheldon, 1998: 278). Based on some quotations stated before and the word ice queen indicate Ashley as a young woman who rarely laughs and rarely has fun. Her interaction with her coworkers is merely in a professional term.

Ashley has everything that everyone desire like proportional physical appearance, intelligence, steady job, and social status, but those do not make Ashley live happily, instead she lives in fear and anxiety. She always feels that there is someone is stalking on her and wanting to kill her, which is stated in the following quotation:

Someone was following her. She had read about stalkers, but they belonged in different, violent world. She had no idea who it could be, who would want to harm her. She was trying desperately hard not to panic, but lately her sleep had been filled with unbearable nightmare" (Sheldon, 1998: 3).

Based on the quotation above, it shows that she has felt that she has been stalked for six months but she does not have any courage to ask people around her

for help. Each day she becomes more anxious, and becomes denial in order to put her mind on ease.

#### **4.1.1.2. Steven Patterson**

##### **4.1.1.2.1. Explicit Characterization**

Steven Patterson, Ashley's father, is a handsome man even in his fifties. He is a famous heart surgeon who appears in the Time magazine as the Father of Mini Heart Surgery. It can be proven in this quotation, "It featured a picture of a distinguished-looking man in his fifties, with silver hair" (Sheldon, 198: 5). The author describes him as a man in his fifties.

##### **4.1.1.2.2. Implicit Characterization**

###### **4.1.1.2.2.1. Famous Successful Surgeon**

People know him for his achievement years earlier for pioneered a break-through in minimally invasive heart surgery, his popularity can be seen from how people stare at him when he comes to restaurant to see Ashley, and from the amount numbers of the invitations that he receives to give lectures around the world (Sheldon, 1998: 7), as well as from the number of patients that he has. The patients should make appointment beforehand, and Dr Patterson will only available for the next appointment in the next six months (Sheldon, 1998: 117). From the previous statement, it can be concluded that he does not have any problems on his job, and money is not a problem for him. He does not have any problems on his job, and money is not a problem for him.



#### **4.1.1.2.2.2. Short Tempered Man**

He can also be savage when someone is disturbing him in the middle of his business, as can be seen from the way he scolds the waiter for interrupting his conversation with Ashley, when the waiter is offering the menu (Sheldon, 1998: 8).

Despite of his short temper, he is a father who loves his daughter. He can be an overprotective father when it comes to his daughter relationship with man, as he is quoted, “Her father had always overreacted to any problems she had. Especially when it involved a man” (Sheldon, 1998: 54). To some extents, it is understandable, as Ashley is his one and only family left that he has.

#### **4.1.1.2.2.3. Manipulative Man**

He can become very stubborn and forceful person for his daughter. It happens when Ashley is accused for committing murders, he forces David to be the one who defends his daughter in court and he does not want to hear any suggestion given by David to get the better and more capable lawyer than David to defend his daughter, as quoted below,

‘I’m not going to defend her. I’m going to get you Jesse Quiller. He’s a brilliant trial lawyer. I used to worked with him, and he’s the most-‘  
 ‘No.’ Dr Patterson voice was sharp. ‘You must defend Ashley.’  
 David said patiently, ‘You don’t understand. I’m not the right one to defend her. She needs-‘  
 ‘I told you before that you’re the only one I trust. My daughter means everything in the world to me, David. You’re going to save her life...’  
 (Sheldon, 1998: 147).

Based on the quotation above, it shows how Dr Patterson insists that David should be the only one who defends Ashley. He uses David’s debt in the past to urge David. Later it is known that the reason of his action is to save his reputation.

As if David is the one who defends Ashley with her condition of having multiple personalities, Dr Patterson's reputation will still save. David will not spill the reason and the cause why his daughter has that kind of condition, as David is still in debt on him. In another word it can be said that Dr Patterson is a manipulative person.

#### **4.1.1.3. David Singer**

##### **4.1.1.3.1. Explicit Characterization**

David Singer is a lawyer in his early thirties with an intelligent look, "David Singer was in his early thirties, blond, and intelligent –looking, with an engaging boyishness about him" (Sheldon, 1998: 111). The description of him with intelligent-looking can reflect the intelligence in his life, how he considers many things before making up a decision, which later his decision will lead him toward the unexpected result that he will not ever regret.

##### **4.1.1.3.2. Implicit Characterization**

As a young lawyer, he does not earn much from his salary, "The man was a lawyer, and young lawyer did not make that much" (Sheldon, 1998: 111). The quotation comes from the Robert Crowther, the real estate broker, when he is showing the Singer couple the duplex penthouse which the price of the penthouse is considered as high, moreover for a young lawyer. Even though his salary is not much, David as a caring husband, tries hard to afford the penthouse for his wife and his soon to be born baby by working harder in his firm to get the promised partnership, "... it had been a mixed blessing. The hours were horrific and the stress was enormous, but David, determined to hang in there for the partnership..." (Sheldon, 1998: 114). He is a hard worker, and he is willing to work harder than before to fulfill his

family's needs and to make his family happy, which is buying a penthouse. He is willing to work under huge pressures in order to get the promised partnership.

David is a family man since he was young who is willing to do anything for his family, especially for his mother when she had serious illness. He is willing to do extreme thing to make Dr Steven Patterson, the only one who able to save his mother, to look and help his mother. He even breaks into the doctor's car and hides inside in order to meet the doctor. He is really desperate to save his mother which can be seen in the quotation below:

... 'I don't give a shit about your schedule! This is my mother. You've got to save her! She's all I have...'

There was a long silence. David sat there, his eyes tightly shut. He heard Dr Patterson's voice.

'I won't promise a damn thing, but I'll see her. Where is she?' (Sheldon, 1998: 120).

He can also be described as selfless man as he defends Ashley in the court when she is accused of committing murder, even though he is actually hesitant to take it because he knows that his penthouse and partnership are in the line. He accepts Dr Patterson request because he feels that he is still in debt for what Dr Patterson had done for David's mother in the past, and due to his respect toward the doctor as mentioned in the quotation below:

'No, I've decide that I'm going to defend her.'

Kincad's smile faded. 'Are you really going to defend that woman, David? She's a vicious, sick murderer. Anyone who defends her will be tarred with the same brush.'

'I'm not doing this because I want to, Joseph. I'm obligated. I owe Dr Patterson a great deal, and this is the only way I can ever repay him' (Sheldon, 1998: 159).

Based on the quotation above, David says that he is obliged to Dr Patterson and defending the doctor's daughter is the only way he repays the doctor. Actually he can ignore and refuse Dr Patterson request because he is no longer a criminal defense lawyer even though the doctor insist him. In the end, he cannot refuse the request as he remembers his past and his debt. His decision is also strengthen by the suggestion from his wife.

#### **4.1.2. Conflict**

There are two types of conflict that are occurred in the story. Two types of conflict analyzed in this analysis are internal conflict and external conflict. These conflicts that are analyzed focus on the conflict faced by the main character, Ashley Patterson.

##### **4.1.2.1. Internal Conflict**

The internal conflict occurred in the story can be seen clearly through the main character Ashley Patterson. The internal conflicts faced by Ashley are portrayed in the form of Ashley's self-insecurity and hesitation.

##### **4.1.2.1.1. Conflict between Ashley and Herself**

###### **4.1.2.1.1.1. Ashley's Self-Insecurity Conflict**

Ashley has been conflicted with herself several times through the story. The first one is when she is hesitant whether she should tell police about her insecurity of the stalker or not. It becomes conflicting as Ashley wants to report the case, the stalking case, to the police but, on the other hand, she does not have solid evidences to be showed. It is when she finds that someone has gone through her undergarments, and she is frightened, “*It’s no use, Ashley though despairingly. I can’t go to the police.*” (Sheldon, 1998: 36). However her decision on not going to the police and chooses to repress it has been driving her more into anxiety. In the end she decides to tell her company psychologist about her anxiety, as mentioned in the quotation below:

I had terrible dream last night,’ Ashley said. She closed her eyes, relieving it. ‘I was running. I was in a huge garden filled with flowers ... They had weird, ugly faces ... They were screaming at me ... I couldn’t hear what they were saying. I just kept running toward something ... I don’t know what ...’ She stopped and opened her eyes (Sheldon, 1998: 39).

Her fear has submerged into her unconsciousness part and appeared as one of her nightmares as she does not able to share her anxiety and her worry to anyone. Also, the result of her session with her company psychologist does not help much.

#### **4.1.2.1.1.2. Ashley’s Hesitation Conflict**

The second conflict is when Ashley tries to convince herself that she should confront her father about the murder that happens on her ex-boyfriend, Jim Cleary,

and one of her male coworkers, Dennis Tibble. She is conflicting with herself because she does not want to believe that her father is the one who commits the crime, meanwhile she is also sure that her father is indeed the suspects, but the fact that he is her father, and their relationship as daughter and father, she does not have any heart to suspect her father.

She becomes more suspicious of her father as those men who become the victims of the murder try to get close to Ashley and the fact that her father is extremely overprotective when it comes to her relationship with man, those facts that she cannot deny of. Her hesitation can be seen in the quotation below:

Half a dozen times she steeled herself to ask him about it, but each time she backed off. What if he were innocent? Could he ever forgive her for accusing him of being a murderer? *And if he is guilty, I don't want to know*, Ashley thought. *I couldn't bear it'* (Sheldon, 1998: 73).

Based on the quotation above, it can be seen how Ashley hesitates to ask her father and she could not bear if either both her suspiciousness is true. If her father is not the one who commit it she will feel guilty because she ever doubt her father, and if her father is indeed the suspect of the murder, she does not know what she should do. She also does not want to know as she knows that she will not be able to bear it, and deep inside her heart she can predict why her father commits that. The reason of the action is her, she knows how over-protective her father is toward her, and he is willing to do anything in order to keep her safe. In the end, she is still feeling guilty whatever the truth is.

Moreover, the way how her father responds to Jim Cleary's and Dennis Tibble's death makes her become more suspicious of him, her father responds it as

if those murders are not a big thing, which can be seen in the conversation between Ashley and her father below:

Dr Patterson frowned. ‘Cleary? Oh, yes. That boy who was panting after you. I saved you from him, didn’t I?’

*What did that mean? Was it a confession? Had he saved her from Jim Cleary by killing him?*

Ashley took a deep breath and went on. ‘Dennis Tibble was murdered the same way. He was stabbed and castrated.’ She watched her father pick up a roll and carefully butter it.

When he spoke, he said, ‘I’m not surprised Ashley. Bad people usually come to a bad end.’ (Sheldon, 1998: 86).

The quotation above shows how cold Dr Patterson is in giving respond on the news, which is startled Ashley. As a doctor who has responsibility in saving lives, how her father can be so heartless. Not only from the respond that her father gives, but also from the pattern of murdering both of the victims is the same, which is both of them are being castrated, and her father’s profession as a surgeon makes Ashley’s thought of her father committing murder becomes more realistic. In the end she still cannot confront her father directly. She is only able to seek for answer by implicitly asking her father and by observing her father’s facial expression. As the result she still cannot bring herself into a conclusion to ease her hesitation on her suspiciousness of her father.

#### **4.1.2.2. External Conflict**

External conflict happens because of the confrontation between two or more sides.

The external conflicts analyzed in this analysis focus on the conflict happened

between Ashley and people around her, such as, her father, her mother, and the court.

#### **4.1.2.2.1. Conflict between Ashley and Her Father**

##### **4.1.2.2.1.1. Sexual Abuse Conflict**

The conflict between Ashley and her father occurs when she is six years old. She is sexually harassed by her father, as a child she could do nothing to prevent what her father did. She is also being threatened that she will not be loved by her father anymore if she told anyone about the harassment, as mentioned in the following quotation:

It was in London. She was in bed. He sat down next to her and said, "I'm going to make you very happy, baby," and began tickling her, and she was laughing. And the... he took her pajamas off and he started playing with her. "Don't my hands feel good?" Ashley started screaming, "Stop it. Don't do that." But he wouldn't stop. He held her down and went on and on..." (Sheldon, 1998: 305).

Even for a six years old kid, this kind of experience absolutely will be terrified for her. Her father, a person who should protect and give her safety, does a horrible thing to her. The sexual abuse does not happen once, it happens again until Ashley at age of eight, in the time when her second multiple personality emerges. In the end, she could not do anything to protect herself from her father's abuse. Therefore the only way to survive is by burying deep inside her consciousness, until she completely forgets it.

##### **4.1.2.2.1.2. Ashley's Father's Possessiveness**



The next conflict with her father is when she is teenager. At that time she is going out with her boyfriend, Jim Cleary, and when her father finds out about their relationship, he goes against it. A father's protectiveness toward his children, especially toward his daughter is a normal thing. However it can also turn into abnormal thing. The abnormalities of Ashley's father protectiveness turn into overprotectiveness and possessiveness which later causes conflict between Ashley and her father. Ashley wants to have a normal romantic relationship with her boyfriend, but because of her father's possessiveness, her dream for having relationship with her boyfriend becomes difficult as her father always opposes every romantic relationship she has. Her father makes up reasons to oppose the relationship. Her father action can also indicate his possessiveness over Ashley, which can be seen in the quotation below:

“You're seeing too much of that Cleary boy.”

“Father, he's very decent, and I love him.”

“How can you love him? He's a goddammed football player. I'm not going to let you marry a football player. He's not good enough for you, Ashley” (Sheldon, 1998: 9).

Based on the quotation above, the reason that her father comes up with is Jim Cleary as a football player. He does not want her precious only daughter ends up by marrying a football player. Ashley's father possessiveness for his daughter good is not only reason why he opposes Ashley's relationship with her boyfriend. Her father abnormal interest toward Ashley could be the main reason why he always every relationship with man that Ashley has. It is also hard to see whether her father's worry as a father to a daughter or as a man to a woman who will be jealous

if his woman with other man. He has declared before that he has interest as a man to a woman (Sheldon, 1998: 306). It is not normal for a father to see his eight years old as a woman.

In the end, Ashley could not do anything to escape from her father possessiveness. Even though she and her boyfriend, Jim Cleary, make a promise to escape from her father by eloping, Jim Cleary does not appear until the promised time has passed.

#### **4.1.2.2. Conflict between Ashley and Her Mother**

The conflict that happens between Ashley and her mother is the psychological conflict. Ashley wants her mother attention and affection like other children, while her mother cannot give Ashley wants she wants as her mother hates her. Therefore, conflict appears between them. Her mother hates and despises Ashley, and Ashley does not know the reason why her mother hates her. Mostly her other personalities are the one who get her mother hurtful treatment.

When the first time she is harassed by her father on her age of six, she tries to tell her mother. Instead of getting the consolation and attention from her mother, Ashley gets hateful words from her mother, "... Ashley told Mother what happened, and Mother called her a lying little bitch" (Sheldon, 1998: 305). The hurtful words from her mother and the lack of affection from her mother are causing Ashley for not having any attachment feeling toward her mother.

The conflict between Ashley and her mother is hard to meet the end. The only way her conflict with her mother comes to end is her mother death. Even her mother still shows her resentment to Ashley till her end of life.

#### **4.1.2.2.3. Conflict between Ashley and the Court**

The next conflict is that the conflict between Ashley and the Court. Ashley is accused of committing murder to five men, which Ashley does not have any idea that she is the one who does it. Ashley believes that she is not guilty and she wants to be freed from any accusation, but the evidences obtained from the crime scenes make it impossible, and based on the obtained evidences the court wants to give Ashley death sentence.

The court is representing the justice that people want. The confrontation between Ashley and the court, which the court is represented by Mickey Brennan, is a long and tiring fight. Her attorney, David Singer, asks a plea for not guilty by the reason of insanity (Sheldon, 1998: 167). In Ashley case it is hard to judge whether she is guilty or not as there are two multiple personalities reside inside her, and one of her multiple personalities is the one who commits the crime. It becomes more complicated because the case of multiple personalities committing murder is very rare in the court, and it is hard to be proven physically. She is accused of using initial to commit the crime, and people think she uses multiple personality to fool them, as can be seen in the following quotation:

Wouldn't it be wonderful if we all had alters, someone to carry out anything we secretly wanted done that society doesn't permit? Or maybe not. Would you like to live in a world where people could go around murdering others and say, "You can't touch me, my alter did it" and "You can't punish my alter because my alter is really me"? (Sheldon, 1998: 245).

It is indeed difficult to judge, and the reason stated by Mickey Brennan makes Ashley position become more difficult. The conflict in the court comes to

end when David shows the recording of Ashley's multiple personalities appearing which is shocked people in the trial. People and the jurors in the court finally believe that Ashley is not truly guilty. The court comes to a decision that Ashley is not guilty by the reason of insanity, and the court decides for Ashley to get treatment in the mental health facility.

#### **4.2. Extrinsic Element**

Extrinsic elements analyzed in this analysis are the form of Ashley's multiple personalities, the cause of the emergence of Ashley's multiple personalities, the function of Ashley's multiple personalities, and the relation between the emergence of Ashley's multiple personalities and dissociative identity disorder.

##### **4.2.1. The form of Ashley's Multiple Personalities**

Ashley Patterson, the main character of the story, is diagnosed by Dr Royce Salem, a psychiatrist brought by David, for having multiple personalities inside her without her knowing. Ashley is the host personality with two multiple personalities reside in her, those personalities are Toni Prescott and Alette Peters. No one is aware of the presence of these two personalities before until Ashley is under hypnotism to find any clue for her case.

##### **4.2.1.1. Ashley's Multiple Personalities**

###### **4.2.1.1.1. Ashley Becomes Toni Prescott**

###### **4.2.1.1.1.1. A Passionate Person**

Ashley as Toni Prescott, Ashley first multiple personality, is a 22 years old woman with British accent, “She was twenty-two years old . . . She had been born in London and she spoke with delightful British accent” (Sheldon, 1998: 15). If Ashley as the host is described as a woman with patrician look patrician features, quiet elegance, and subtle attractiveness, Ashley as Toni is described more passionate and braver than Ashley as herself or as the host, “She was twenty-two years old, impish, vivacious, and daring. She was half smoldering, half firecracker” (Sheldon, 1998: 15). She is as a passionate person can be seen from the way she gets dressed in the quotation below:

She wore tight-fitting miniskirts and tube tops with open-toed shoes having five-inch heels or platform shoes with thick cork soles. She used a lot of makeup – thick, dark eyeliner, false eyelashes, colored eye shadow, and bright lipstick. It was as though she were trying to hide her beauty (Sheldon, 1998: 16-17).

The way Ashley dressed as Toni is braver than when Ashley as herself, and her makeup also described the passionate that she has. Besides showing the passion in herself, her makeup also emphasizes the difference between Ashley as Toni and Ashley as herself, makes Ashley becomes a brand new person named Toni Prescott.

#### **4.2.1.1.1.2. A Sassy Person**

Ashley has a sassy personality when she becomes Toni. Her sassiness can be seen when she sings a silly song that her mother really hates, as quoted below:

Toni Prescott knew exactly why she liked to sing that silly song. Her mom had hated it. *'Stop singing that stupid song. Do you hear me? You have no voice, anyway.'*  
*'Yes, Mother.'* And Toni would sing it again and again, under her breath (Sheldon, 1998: 15).

She knows her mother hates her and everything she does. She will stop for a while when her mother forbids her from singing, but after that she will continue her singing. Even though she knows that she will be scolded, she still does it as a form of rebellion toward her mother.

#### **4.2.1.1.1.3. A Domineering Person**

Ashley as Toni does not like to be controlled by anyone, instead of being controlled, she likes to be the one who controls everyone. She also ridicules a man who tries to get control on her, which can be seen from the following quotation, "... thinking about how stupid men were and how bloody easy it was to control them ... They needed to be controlled" (Sheldon, 1998: 16). She does not want to be controlled nor taking order from anyone. Her sense to become a domineering person is shown from how she take control of the other multiple personality, Alette Peters, which can be seen from Toni's statement when David Singer interrogates her about the murder, as quoted below:

David said, 'But Alette knew them all. You committed those murders, Alette. You had sex with those men and then you stabbed them to death and castrated them...'  
 Toni said, 'You bloody idiot! You don't know anything, do you? Alette would never have had the nerve to do that. *I did it ...*' (Sheldon, 1998: 256).

The quotation indicates that even though Alette and Toni as Ashley's multiple personalities share the same body, and the murders was done by Ashley as Toni, when Toni is in control over the body, and Ashley as Alette does not have any responsibility to any of those. Toni senses that the murders are her responsibility from the very beginning, as can be seen when Dr Salem, a psychiatric brought by David, asks Alette about those murders, "Alette doesn't know anything. I'm the one you're going to have to talk to" (Sheldon, 1998: 142). Based from the quotation before, it shows how strong Toni's sense of responsibility when she interferes Dr Salem in asking Alette.

#### **4.2.1.1.2. Ashley Becomes Alette Peters**

##### **4.2.1.1.2.1. A Gentle Person**

Ashley as Alette Peters, her other multiple personality, is a twenty years old girl with Italian accent as she is born in Rome, "Alette Peters was twenty years old ... Alette had been born in Rome, and she had a musical Italian accent" (Sheldon, 1998: 25). Ashley as Alette is more to an art girl and soft-classy girl, "Alette Peters was twenty years old. She could be plain-looking, attractive or stunningly beautiful, depending on her mood or how she was feeling about herself ... She was shy and soft-spoken, with a gentleness that was almost an anachronism" (Sheldon, 1998: 25). The gentleness in Ashley when she becomes Alette is different when Ashley as herself, when Ashley as Alette, her gentleness is more to classy girl who comes from middle age era. Meanwhile Ashley as herself is more as a formality in the society, and her ignorance to her surroundings.

Even other people can tell that there are some slight differences between the host personality and the multiple personality, Alette, when they make their appearance, as can be seen in the quotation below:

‘I asked that because I noticed when Mr Brennan asked you if you had any doubts about whether Ashley Patterson was the woman who was with Richard Melton, you hesitated. Weren’t you sure?’  
 There was a momentary pause. ‘Well, she looks a lot like the same woman, but in a way she seems different.’  
 ‘In what way, Mr Hill?’  
 ‘Alette Peters was more Italian, and she had an Italian accent . . . and she seemed younger than the defendant’ (Sheldon, 1998: 197-198).

The quotation above is a conversation between David and one of the witnesses in the trial. The witness gives his testimony on the murder of Richard Melton. The witness is hesitated when he states that defendant is the one who has relationship with Richard Melton, whom he believes as Alette Peters. As can be seen from the quotation that Ashley as Alette is younger than Ashley as herself and has Italian feature within her in which Ashley does not have.

#### **4.2.1.1.2.2. A Religious Person**

She goes to church every Sunday morning, and she is also a member of a church. “Every Sunday morning, Alette went to church” (Sheldon, 1998: 28). Alette goes to church regularly which means that Toni also goes there automatically, but Toni states that she does not go to church. She regularly goes to church to do charity on fundraising and to teach art-lessons (Sheldon, 1998: 178). Alette’s religiosity represents the remorse that cannot be expressed by Ashley as herself and Ashley as Toni.



## **4.2.2. The Causes of the Emergence of Ashley's Multiple Personalities**

### **4.2.2.1. Childhood Sexual Abuse**

The main cause of the emergence of Ashley multiple personalities is the sexual harassment and abuse that Ashley experiences in her childhood from. The first time Ashley got abused by her father was when she was six years old and that time was when Toni appeared, which is quoted in the following quotation:

It was in London. She was in bed. He sat down next to her and said, "I'm going to make you very happy, baby," and began tickling her, and she was laughing. And the... he took her pajamas off and he started playing with her. "Don't my hands feel good?" Ashley started screaming, "Stop it. Don't do that." But he wouldn't stop. He held her down and went on and on..." (Sheldon, 1998: 305).

Ashley is too terrified that time and could not bear that, therefore Toni appears to protect her. Every night her father will come to her room and touch her everywhere, she cannot stop him.

The sexual abuse lasts until she was eight years old, and that time is the time when Alette appeared (Sheldon, 1998: 306).. Alette tells the psychiatrist about what has happened that time, takes over Toni who has told the psychiatrist about the previous abuse.

It is an extreme experience that Ashley, as a child, could not face. She is extremely traumatized by the abuse, and she tends to block it from her memory. Ashley as a child that time who does not know what should she do, then blocking the experiences is the best defense thing she could do.

### **4.2.2.2. The Inharmonious Parent's Relationship**

Ashley often recalls that her mother and father always shouted to each other when she is child, but she cannot remember the reason why her parents always shout to each other back then, “She recalled again the terrible, screaming fights between her mother and father. They had always been about the same thing. *About what?* She could not remember” (Sheldon, 1998: 42). It is too terrified for her to bear and she does not have any choice except to forget and block it from her memory. That is why she cannot remember about it.

Receiving attention and affection from people around especially from parents is everything that everyone dreams of including Ashley especially when she is child. She thought that her parents fight is her fault, moreover after what her father does to her, “She couldn’t tell anyone. Mama and Papa were yelling at each other all the time, and Ashley thought it was her fault. She knew she had done something wrong, but she didn’t know what” (Sheldon, 1998: 305). She has no one to share her burden with. Parents and family as her only salvation could not provide her what she needs.

#### **4.2.2.3. Neglected by Her Mother**

Moral support is something that Ashley really needs after what has happened to her. However, she absolutely could not get it from her father as her father is the one who sexually abuses her, and she has no one except her mother. Her mother hates and despises her, so it is impossible for her to ask for salvation. Her mother shares her no glance especially after Ashley told her for what has happened to her when she is in London, “Mama hated her” (Sheldon, 1998: 305).

What makes it worse is not only Ashley, her multiple personalities also receive the same treatment from her mother. Her mother hates her for every single thing that Ashley does, “Can’t you ever do anything right, you stupid chid?” (Sheldon, 1998: 23). Her mother hates her when she, Ashley or Toni, sings a silly song, “Stop singing that stupid song. Do you hear me? You have no voice, anyway” (Sheldon, 1998: 15). Her mother also hates her when she, Ashley or Alette, draws or paints something (Sheldon, 1998: 26). Her mother toward Ashley could be the expression of jealousy as the relationship between her mother and father is not really good, and her father loves and pays attention more to her than to her mother.

#### **4.2.3. The Functions of Ashley’s Multiple Personalities**

The emergence of Ashley’s multiple personalities has their own missions or purposes. Based on the type, Ashley’s multiple personalities can be categorized as adult personality if they are seen from their age, and they have different race based on the place where they are born. They can also be categorized as a protector, a helper, a persecutor and as an avenger from their mission. In this analysis, a personality is possible to cover more than one type and function.

##### **4.2.3.1. As Protector Personality in Ashley**

The basic function of the emergence of personality in multiple personalities is to protect the host personality from unbearable experiences. It is in accordance with the emergence of Toni and Alette, both of them are unconsciously emerged to protect Ashley from her traumatic experience. Toni emerges when Ashley was six years old, as Ashley is too terrified to face the horrible experience (Sheldon, 1998: 305).

Alette also states that she was born to protect Ashley from the same experience, the difference is Alette was born when Ashley was eight years old, “Yes. Ashley couldn’t stand what happened one night, so I came to protect her” (Sheldon, 1998: 306). When Ashley is told to have conversation with her multiple personalities, both Toni and Ashley make their purpose of their existence clear to Ashley by stating, “‘I had to protect you,’ Toni explained. ‘I suppose every time I killed one of those men. I was killing Father for what he had done to you.’/ ‘I tried to protect you, too,’ Alette said” (Sheldon, 1998: 320). The statement before also indicates that Toni’s role as protector is not only for Ashley, but it is also for Alette, as she also kills the man who rapes Alette.

#### **4.2.3.2. As Helper Personality in Ashley**

Helper personality in multiple personalities has roles as observer, advisor and organizer, and one of Ashley multiple personalities who has this role is Toni, she has a complete control on Alette, about when Alette could appear and about how much information Alette could say or give out. Toni even forbids Alette to appear to tell truth, “In her Italian accent, Alette said, ‘Mr Singer, I know you did the best you could. I wanted to appear in court and help you, but Toni wouldn’t let me’” (Sheldon, 1998: 255). The quotation shows how Toni is observing the whole things and having control on Alette, even though both of them are merely multiple personalities of Ashley.

Toni also has a role as an advisor and a friend for Alette, she often gives Alette advises. One of those advises is that Toni tells Alette to call and meet Richard

Melton (Sheldon, 1998: 87). Toni has the control on Alette, but Toni is also a good friend and a good adviser for Alette.

If Toni has roles as the observer, organizer and advisor, Alette has a role in helping to redeem the feeling of remorse that both Ashley and Toni do not able to do. Alette is known as religious person who often goes to church. It is proved by Toni when she was asked by Dr Salem about her believing on God, “I don’t know. Maybe there is a God. If there is, he has a strange sense of humor, doesn’t he? Alette is the religious one. She goes to church regularly, that one” (Sheldon, 1998: 178).

#### **4.2.3.3. As Persecutory Personality in Ashley**

In this case, the personality in multiple personalities who has role as persecutory personality is Toni. Toni covers five components:

##### **4.2.3.3.1. Single Minded in Judgment**

This personality tries to disconnect the relationship between the host with perpetrators, and carries all defense and coping mechanism. This action can be seen from how Toni kills those men, who want to rape Ashley by imagining that they are her father, “I suppose every time I killed one of those men. I was killing Father for what he had done to you” (Sheldon, 1998: 320). Her defense is by killing those men. Also when Toni chats with some strangers on web, she finds several men with various occupations. One of those men is a doctor, when she finds out about that she suddenly signs off. Her action can be seen in the quotation below:

Toni angrily signed off. *A doctor!* Terrible memories came flooding through her. She closed her eyes a moment, her heart pounding. She took several deep breaths. *No more tonight*, she thought, shakily. She went to bed (Sheldon, 1998: 20).

As the man's occupation reminds her of her father or Ashley's father, she tries to shake it away from her memory and her life. Toni also knows that committing murder is wrong, but she tells that it is not wrong to kill someone if the person is a danger (Sheldon, 1998: 178), which also indicates that she commits the murder as a defense because she is in danger, and those men are deserve to be killed.

#### **4.2.3.3.2. Remember Traumatic Experiences**

Persecutors personality is able to remember traumatic experiences and tries to develop solution in a rather masculine way. Toni remembers all of those traumatic experiences which happen to Ashley, Alette, and Toni herself. As Alette does not remember what has happened to her when she is with her date, Richard Melton, Toni is the only one who remembers what exactly has happened. Alette's memory of the night when she is with Richard Melton is incomplete, so Toni takes over and tells the psychiatrist about what truly has happened. "That's what she wants to think,' Toni said. 'That's not what happened' (Sheldon, 1998: 313). The same thing goes to Ashley when she is with her boyfriend, Jim Cleary, when they are in high school. Toni comes up with solution in a sadistic way that is by killing and castrating those men.

#### **4.2.3.3.3. Bearing Anger-Related Emotions**

Her action can be seen when Ashley as a host personality is in the hospital and she knows the news about her father's remarriage to a woman who has a little daughter. Toni appears and takes over Ashley's consciousness and Toni goes into rage, as she is still holding resentments toward her father. Moreover, Toni assumes that the little

girl would be the next Ashley and the doctor tries to soothe Toni's nerve, as mentioned in the following quotation:

He studied her a moment, frustrated. "Why are you so angry?"  
 "Don't you know? I thought you were supposed to be such a great doctor. He's marrying a woman with a teen-year-old daughter. What's going to happen to that little girl, Mr. Famous Doctor? I'll tell you what. The same thing that happened to us. Well, I'm going to stop it!" (Sheldon, 1998: 322).

Her anger toward her father can be seen from the quotation above, she is angry because of what her father had done to her when she was child, and she feels that her father is unfair. She thinks that the little girl is put as the replacement of her.

#### **4.2.3.3.4. Not Interested in the Host's Character**

Persecutors personality is also known for not having any interest in the host's character and often ridiculing the host. This can be seen when Toni talks to Alette about how boring Ashley is, as Ashley does not know how to have fun. Toni even calls Ashley as the ice queen, "She's the ice queen" (Sheldon, 1998: 27). Toni also does the same when Ashley is going to Dennis Tibble's apartment (Sheldon, 1998: 48). Toni says that Ashley is stupid for going there because it is clear that Dennis Tibble has malicious intention by inviting Ashley to his apartment.

#### **4.2.3.3.5. Attracted to Powerful-Looking People**

It is shown by Toni action after she learns how to use internet and chatting application on computer. She is having fun by chatting with various strangers which is impossible for Ashley to do. She chats with strangers and when she does not feel

attracted by her chatting partner she would end it. This happens until she knows a man named Jean Claude and maintained relationship with him, “Maybe he's the person who can save me. Toni communicated with Jean Claude Parent almost every night. He had scanned in a picture of himself, and Toni found herself looking at a very attractive, intelligent-looking man” (Sheldon, 1998: 22).

#### **4.2.3.4. As Avenger Personality in Ashley**

As an avenger personality, the personality tends to hold anger or rage from the childhood abuse, acts out or even verbalizes the anger that the therapist also feels. The avenger multiple personality in this case is Toni, she holds many hatred as well as that Toni, Ashley, and Alette get from people around them. Once Toni's anger is exploding, and the trigger is the article about her father marriage to a socialite who has a three-year-old daughter. When the psychiatrist tells her to get rid all of her hatred, Toni tells the psychiatrist what the real hate for her is.

Her hatred toward her mother for all what her mother had done to her, Ashley, and Alette. She watches her mother dies in the exploded car without any intention to help her mother (Sheldon, 1998: 323).

There is also her hatred toward Walter Manning, a man who has done unfair the thing toward Alette. Toni takes the hatred and she takes revenge on the man for what he has done to Alette. Her hatred is shown in the quotation below:

...She watched Walter Manning cross the street, headed for the garage where he kept his car. She put the car in gear and slammed her foot down on the accelerator. At the last moment, he heard the sound of the car coming toward him, and he turned. She watched the expression on his face as the car smashed into him and then hurled his broken body aside.



She kept driving. There were no witnesses. God was on her side (Sheldon, 198: 324).

Her hatred is real, and her revenges are the right things that she can do. Her hatred has turned her into cold-blooded murderer, which has shocked the psychiatrist. As the result, both Ashley and Alette do not have any single idea about what had happened.

#### **4.2.4. The Relation between Multiple Personalities' Emergence and Dissociative Identity Disorder**

##### **4.2.4.1. The Categories of Dissociative Identity Disorder in Ashley**

The emergence of Ashley's multiple personalities is categorized as one of the criterion of dissociative identity disorder in the story. The disorder that is suffered by Ashley can be categorized as dissociative identity disorder, because the symptoms that Ashley has matched toward the criteria made by American Psychiatric Association.

##### **4.2.4.1.1. The Interruption of the Identity which is Characterized by Two or More Distinct Personalities in Ashley**

The emergence of multiple personalities is the first criterion of dissociative identity disorder. This criterion can be proved by the emergence of Ashley's other personalities that are Toni Prescott and Alette Peters (Sheldon, 1998: 305). These multiple personalities have different age and different traits from Ashley.

She is not aware of her other two personalities inside herself. Her other personalities, Toni and Alette, have different personality and quality. Ashley as the

main personality does not recognize the presence of her other two personalities. Therefore, she does not have any control over them.

Even though Ashley, Toni and Alette are in the same body, but their preference of appearance is different. Ashley, as has been known that she is an attractive quiet woman in her late twenties. On the other hand, her other multiple personalities, Toni and Alette, are exactly the opposite. Toni Prescott has a British accent as she was born in London. Unlike Ashley, Toni has more bravery in herself and expresses herself more freely. It can be seen from her clothes which gives her 'naughty' image, "she had donned miniskirts and disco gear and made the swinging rounds" (Sheldon, 1998: 15). Even though Ashley and Toni share the same body but the atmosphere around Toni is more alluring than Ashley. While Alette Peters has an Italian accent as she was born in Rome, and she is more art oriented woman. She is the youngest multiple personality as she is twenty years old.

#### **4.2.4.1.2. Inability to Recall Everyday Events, Important Personal Information or Even the Traumatic Experiences in Ashley**

This criterion can be proved by how Ashley does not remember anything about the terrifying sexual abuse that she got when she was six years old (Sheldon, 1998: 305). She is also not able to recall what she has done for two days after she passed out in Tibble's apartment and until she finds herself in the cheap hotel room, "She had no recollection of going to the airport, flying to Chicago or checking into this seedy hotel room with Tibble. And worse— no recollection of what had happened in this room" (Sheldon, 1998: 50).

She also loses track of time from the last day she remember. Her losing track of time also happens several times, as what Ashley states in the following quotation, “... were there periods when you seemed to lose time? When suddenly it was hours later or a day later, and you didn’t know where the time had gone?”/She nodded slowly. ‘Yes. It – it happened a lot.’” (Sheldon, 1998: 316). Her inability to track the lost time is because her multiple personalities take over her body and consciousness at that time, therefore she does not have any recollection at all.

#### **4.2.4.1.3. Clinical Distress in Social, Occupational or in Other Aspect Occurs Because of the Symptoms in Ashley**

This criterion can be seen clearly since the beginning of the story, when she feels paranoid about having people keep stalking on her, as mentioned below:

Someone was following her. She had read about stalkers, but they belonged in a different, violent world. She had no idea who it could be, who would want to harm her. She was trying desperately hard not to panic, but lately her sleep had been filled with unbearable nightmares, and she had awakened each morning with a feeling of impending doom” (Sheldon, 1998: 3).

The quotation above indicates that she can feel the presence of other people around her, which actually is the presence of her multiple personalities that she does not know. Therefore she becomes paranoia because she does not able to tell whose presence is, and she indicates that the presence she felt as the presence of the stalker.

Her stress also affects her work life, which can be seen in the quotation below:

... she walk into her work cubicle and turn her computer on. To her surprise, a sudden hail of pixels began rolling down the screen, creating an image. She stared at it, bewildered. The dots were forming a picture of her. As Ashley watched, horrified, a hand holding a butcher knife

appeared at the top of the screen. The hand was racing toward her image, ready to plunge the knife into her chest. Ashley screamed, 'No!' (Sheldon, 1998: 39).

The quotation above tells that Ashley begins to see things that are not real. Because actually there is nothing on her computer screen. That is just the visualization of her stress. Those all symptoms that are appearing are not caused by the effects of any substance or another medical condition.

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION

*Tell Me Your Dreams* is a literary work written by Sidney Sheldon. This novel tells a story of the main character, Ashley Patterson, who has multiple personalities. Her other personalities are becoming other characters: Toni and Alette.

By using the concept of multiple personality and dissociative identity disorder, the writer analyzes the extrinsic elements in the novel such as, the multiple personalities of the main character, the cause of the emergence Ashley's multiple personalities, the function of Ashley's multiple personalities, and the relation between Ashley's multiple personalities, and dissociative identity disorder. Based on the analysis the writer finds that Ashley Patterson has two other personalities, those are, Toni Prescott and Alette Peters. Ashley does not know about her condition nor have control over her other personalities. These other personalities appear because of several factors such as, the sexual abuse or harassment that Ashley got when she was a child, the inharmonious parent's relationship, and the neglecting from her mother.

Ashley's multiple personalities have their own functions. Those functions are as protector personality, as helper personality, as persecutory personality, and as avenger personality. The emergence of these personalities can be diagnosed as dissociative identity disorder.

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