ALTERNATING INDIFFERENCE OF BILLY MILLIGAN'S FEATURES IN DANIEL KEYES'

THE MINDS OF BILLY MILLIGAN

KETIDAKPEDULIAN BILLY MILLIGAN TERHADAP PERGANTIAN TAMPILAN KARAKTER DALAM

"THE MINDS OF BILLY MILLIGAN" KARYA DANIEL KEYES

NURLIANTI M

POST GRADUATE PROGRAM

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

MAKASSAR

2013

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TESIS

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini

Nama : Nurlianti M

Nomor Mahasiswa : P0600210046

Program Studi : Bahasa Inggris

Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa tesis yang saya tulis ini benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri, bukan merupakan pengambilalihan tulisan atau pemikiran orang lain. Apabila dikemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan bahwa keseluruhan tesis ini hasil karya orang lain, saya bersedia menerima sanksi atas perbuatan tersebut.

Makassar, 15 july 2013

Yang menyatakan

NURLIANTI M

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

First of all the researcher would like to express her great praise to the Almighty Allah the most gracious and the most merciful, Who has given spirit, chance and health to her in completing this thesis and encouragement during the period of her study. Peace and blessing of the Almighty Allah be upon the noblest of the Prophet and messenger, Muhammad.

In writing this thesis, a lot of people have provided motivation, advice, support, and even remark that had helped her. In this valuable chance, the researcher would like to express her gratitude and appreciation to all of them. First, the researcher's deepest appreciation goes to her beloved parents, Hj. Nurhayati and H.Maisal Marsuki, who have given the endless love, pray, and support.

The researcher's indebted to the Director of Post Graduate Program, Prof.Dr.Ir.Mursalim, and the staff; the Dean of Faculty of Letters, Prof.Dr.Burhanuddin Arafah,M.Hum,Ph.D and the staff; and the Head of English Language Studies program of Post Graduate Program Hasanuddin University, Prof.Dr. Abdul Hakim Yassi, Dipl.TESL.,M.A. and the staff.

Makassar, April 30

The Researcher

ABSTRACT

Nurlianti.M**.** *Alternating Indifference Of Billy Milligans Features In Daniel Keyes The Mind Of Billy Milligan* **(**Under the supervision of **Burhanuddin Arafah and Mustafa Makkah).**

The objective of the research is to analytically present trait displays of Billy Milligan as they appear in events or exchanges in the story.

The research used psychological approach in literature and to reveal the alternating different features of Billy Milligan's twenty four personality traits. The personality traits consist of worth-having traits (desireable) and unworthy ones (undesireable). The data were collected by using note taking technique of details presented in the successive events. Then, the data were classified and analyzed based on the events that take place in which Billy Milligan has experienced.

The results show that the sexual abuse that has been experienced by an underage child and violent treatment negatively have impact on the growth and development of the child's traits. The work has implied psychological and emotional problems as the result of physical and psychological abuse that has proved sufferings for years in early childhood. Sufferings and lose the respect of the members of community are due to such violent treatment and careless upbringing in the period of child's growing up.

ABSTRAK

Nurlianti. M. *Ketidakpedulian Billy Milligan terhadap Pergantian Tampilan Karakter dalam "The Minds Of Billy Milligan karya Daniel Keyes"* (dibimbing oleh **Burhanuddin Arafah** dan **Mustafa Makka**).

Tujuan penelitian ialah mempersentasikan secara analitis tampilan-tampilan karakter dalam diri Billy Milligan yang muncul dalam rangkaian peristiwa dan tindak laku dan tuturan dalam cerita.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan psikologi sastra dan untuk menunjukkan sikap silih berganti atas dua puluh empat karakter Billy Milligan. Karakter-karakter kepribadian ini terdiri dari karakter-karakter yang penuh dengan nilai sosial(desirables) dan karakter-karakter yang sebaliknya (undesirables). Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik pencatatan dari detail-detail tindak laku dan tuturan yang terdapat dalam rentetan peristiwa. Kemudian data diklasifikasi dan dianalisis berdasarkan rangkaian peristiwa yang dialami oleh Billy Milligan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pelecehan seksual dan tindak kekerasan yang dialami oleh anak di bawah umur dapat memberi dampak negatif yang sangat besar terhadap pertumbuhan anak dan perkembangan karakternya di masa yang akan datang.Novel tersebut mengandung masalah-masalah psikologis dan emosional sebagai akibat dari pelecehan baik fisik maupun psikis yang mengakibatkan penderitaan selama bertahun-tahun pada masa kecil. Penderitaan dan kehilangan sikap penghargaan dari anggota masyarakat adalah hasil dari tindak kekerasan dan pola pengasuhan serampangan dalam masa pertumbuhan seorang anak.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

CHAPTER III RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.   Background

The Minds of Billy Milligan was written by Daniel Keyes, and it was published in 1981. Daniel Keyes was born in Brooklyn, New York, on August 9, 1927. He was educated at Brooklyn College. Keyes worked briefly as an associate editor for the magazine *Marvel Science Fiction* while pursuing his own writing career; he later taught high school English.*(http://Biography.com/billymilligan.htm.Accessed* on 20th August 2012.)

This novel "*The Minds of Billy Milligan"* tells about the real story of Billy Milligan who after having committed several various crimes including armed robbery, he was arrested for three rapes at the campus of University. The first person in US history to be found not guilty of major crimes by reason of insanity. It is a wonder that various number of personalities occured in one person, such personalities come in turns instantly depending on the vital action, though the person himself does not realize why he is too fragile to unpredictable events. (Keyes, 1981:Vii)

The minds of Billy Milligan contains two important events; the first one is about the background of Milligan's life that caused the multiple discreditable features as performed. The second one is the multiple features differently appear in Billy Milligan's personality through the work's successive events.

The researcher chooses this literary work as the object of the research for some reasons. The first reason is the whole story of this novel is a part of Billy's life. So almost the entire of story of this novel is all about Billy Milligan as the main character who always appears and dominates throughout story. The second reason is the main character has unique characteristics; there were 24 personalities inside Billy Milligan. No wonder the main character here is quite different from ordinary character.

The Minds of Billy Milligan also tells the relationship between the problems and the conflict of characters; in such away it makes this novel to be beautiful and colorful. One of the important characters in the novel is Billy Stanley Milligan, the young man who faces many problems during his life. These various problems influence his condition that affects Billy's personality. He has a strange behavior, multiple personalities and there are 24 alters in his personality. He feels that he is a normal man, but actually, he is not. He does not realize before, until he knows that there is something strange with him.

Multiple personality is also called Dissociative Identity Disorder as a condition in which many different personalities are in one body. This condition commonly appears because of childhood trauma that it is hororful effects last

or long time or changing at any time. The individual may change from one personality to another at anytime, from a few minutes to several years, the former is more common period. *(http://psychologydoc.com/multiple personality.htm.Accessed on 20th August 2012.)*

The writer's idea of this peculiar appearance of Billy Milligan is to a great extent inviting an intensive curiosity on what circumstances look like that build such alternating indifference features. The media has placed his indifferences to in conveniences and violences that cause victims suffering from such an alternating indifference. This is a firm work selection of the research that specially discribes out much of the most portable circumstances of affecting Billy Milligan personality.

The peculiarity of this novel is its insightful inovation on the characterization of literary work that deviates from chracter principles. Billy Milligan is not anymore consistent in his behaviour without a clearly sufficient reason for the change. A good character principally must not behave one way on the occasion and a different way on another unless a clear and sufficient reasons to support such a change. A character is whatever he or she does, he or she must be difinitely motivated. Readers have to be able to understand the reasons for what a character at least by the end of the story. One character must be lifelike; it must be neither particular good quality of virtue nor monsters of evil or nor an impossible combination of contradictory traits. The main character, Billy Milligan completely deviates from character principles and it is such as extraordinary traits he posseses, or as he is assigned to, the researcher has chosen the story to be her research object.

This explains the ratioanale of this study lies behind the deviation of principles that are conventionally accepted in a literary work.

B.   Research Questions

1. What is the background of Milligan's life that causes the multiple discreditable features as performed throughout the novel?

2. How do the multiple features differently appear in Billy Milligan's personality through the work's successive events?

C.   Objective of the Research

1. To present the background of Milligan's life that causes the multiple discreditable features as performed throughout the novel.

2. To describe the multiple features that differently appears in Billy Milligan's personality through the work's successive event.

D.   Significance of the Research

There are some benefits considerations for conducting the research. The current study is expected to give theoretical and practical benefits for the study. Theoretically, the aim of this research is to enrich the theoretical bases of literary studies, especially those which are related to the psychology of

literary work, it is may be the result of the study shows a new dimension of theoretical aspect research. Practically, this research is to some extent useful for the students. From this study, the students are expected to learn about human beings, their lives, problems all around them taut to a considerable extent affects their way of life and certain features. This study is also expected to encourage students who are interested in doing similar research field, with a new way of looking into varied human behaviors.

E.   Sequence of the Chapter

The content of the writing can be found in the sequence of chapter. Therefore, the structure of the writing including the skeletons of ideas will be explained in the writing. Hopefully it could help the readers before they read the content of this writing. The sequence of chapters in this writing is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is Introduction that consists of six sub chapters, namely Background, Scope of the Research, Research Questions, Objective of the Research, Significant of the Research, and Sequences of the Chapter.

Chapter II is Review of Related Literature which consists of four sub chapters, namely Previous Studying, Theoretical Framework, Conceptual Framework, and some Definitions related to the novel *The Minds of Billy Milligan*.

Chapter III is Research Design and Methodology that consists of four sub chapters, namely Methodology, Data Collection and Data Analysis, Population and Sample.

Chapter IV is Findings and Discussion that consists of two sub chapters, Namely Background of Milligan's life that causes the multiple features as performed throughout the novel, and Multiple features diffrently appear in Billy Milligan's personality through the work's successive event.

Chapter V is Conclution and Saggestion which consists of sum up significant ideas of the previous chapters and offer suggestions. The last are Bibliography and Appendixes.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Studies

This thesis is not the first research that analyzes about Daniel Keyes work entitled " *The Minds of Billy Milligan*. The Previous researcher is The Main character's multiple personality in Daniel Keyes' The minds of Billy Milligan by Lathifah 2008, at the state Islamic University of Malang. The analysis is in the other part of analysis; the researcher also tries to analyze kinds of personalities inside Billy. The researcher presents and analyzes 10 of the most dominant from 24 personalities.

The second previous researcher is Widayarti from the Faculty of Culture, Diponegoro University Semarang with title *" Internal Conflict Of Main Character In Oka Rusmini's Kenanga* is A Freud's Psychoanalysis Approach (2005). The research aimed to present conflict of the main character in a novel *Kenanga.*

The third previous researcher is Daniaty (2010), from the Faculty of Culture, Diponegoro University Semarang on her thesis under the title *Psychological Analysis of Kim's character in Rudyard Kipling "kim"* , The researcher focuses on analyzing the identity of the main character.

Another previous researcher is Nadliroh (2005), from entitled State Islamic University of Malang on her thesis *A Psychological analysis on Joji's Personality in Junichiro Tanizaki's Naomi*, the research present the main characters divided personality , where sometimes he becomes a kind man, in the other hand he can be a cruel man.

This study has an endeavour to present those twenty four traits that Billy Milligan has performed in his activities throughout the successive events in the work. Such a work is to great extent an innovative one that tries to bring out all traits either worth having and unworthy having ones.

B. Theoretical Framework

On the basis of his early clinical work Freud postulated that unconscious memories of sexual molestation in early childhood were a necessary precondition for the psychoneuroses (hysteria and obsessional neurosis), a formulation now known as <u>Freud's seduction theory</u>. By 1897, however, Freud had abandoned this theory, now arguing that the repressed sexual thoughts and fantasies of early childhood were the key causative factors in neuroses, whether or not derived from real events in the child's history. This would lead to the emergence of Freud's new theory of infantile sexuality, and eventually to the <u>Oedipus complex</u>.

Freud's essential theory on psychology in relation to the development of behaviour along the different age level were derived from Fromm; work (2006). Freud's development of these new theories took place during a period in which he experienced several medical problems, including depression and heart irregularities, which became particularly acute after the death of his father in 1896. Suspecting them to be psychosomatic in origin and disturbed by a superstitious belief that he would die at the age of 51, Freud began exploring his own dreams and childhood memories. During this self-analysis, he became aware of the hostility he felt towards his father and also became convinced that he had developed sexual feelings towards his mother in infancy ("between two and two and a half years"), citing a memory of seeing her naked on a train journey. Richard Webster argues that Freud's account of his self-analysis shows that he "had remembered only a long train journey, from whose duration he deduced that he might have seen his mother undressing", and that Freud's memory was an artificial reconstruction.

Freud's psychological theories are hotly disputed today and many leading academic and research psychiatrists regard him as a charlatan. Although Freud was long regarded as a genius, psychiatry and psychology have long since been recast as scientific disciplines, and psychiatric disorders are generally considered diseases of the

brain whose etiology is principally genetic. Freud's lessening influence in psychiatry is thus largely due to the repudiation of his theories and the adoption of many of the basic scientific principles of Freud's principal opponent in the field of psychiatry, Emil Kraepelin. In his book "The Freudian Fraud", research psychiatrist E. Fuller-Torrey provides an account of the political and social forces which combined to raise Freud to the status of a divinity to those who needed a theoretical foundation for their political and social views. Many of the diseases which used to be treated with Freudian and related forms of therapy (such as schizophrenia) have been unequivocally demonstrated to be impervious to such treatments.

Freud's notion that the child's relationship to the parent is responsible for everything from psychiatric diseases to criminal behavior has also been thoroughly discredited and the influence of such theories is today regarded as a relic of a permissive age in which "blame-the-parent" was the accepted dogma. For many decades genetic and biological causes of psychiatric disorders were dismissed without scientific investigation in favor of environmental (parental and social) influences. Today even the most extreme Freudian environmentalists would not deny the great influence of genetic and biological factors. The American Psychiatric Association's "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual" (the latest edition of which is the DSM-IV), the

official standard for diagnosing psychological disorders in the USA, reflects the universal adoption of the neo-Kraepelinian scientific-biological approach to psychiatric disorders, with its emphasis on diagnostic precision and the search for biological and genetic etiologies—largely ignored during the earlier Freud-dominated decades of the twentieth century.

Freud postulated the existence of <u>libido</u> (an energy with which mental process and structures are invested), developed therapeutic techniques such as the use of <u>free association</u> (in which patients report their thoughts without reservation and in whichever order they spontaneously occur), discovered <u>transference</u> (the process by which patients displace on to their analysts feelings based on their experience of earlier figures in their lives) and established its central role in the analytic process, and proposed that <u>dreams</u> help to preserve sleep by representing as fulfilled wishes that would otherwise awake the dreamer. He was also a prolific essayist, drawing on psychoanalysis to contribute to the interpretation and critique of culture.

1. Psychology and Literature

Many questions emerge when the psychological approach is used in analyzing a literary work. As we know that literature is different from psychology, because literature is related to the literary works like poetry, drama and prose that are classified into art while psychology is related to the scientific study of human beings. Since this thesis uses this approach, the

term "psychology" is described. According to Crow and Alice (1963:3) that the term "psychology" is derived from two Greek words: psyche, which means soul. Which means the study of   the soul is interpreted as self, and then psychology connotes the study of the self. The self is a dynamic (active) organism or living being that constantly affects and is being affected by other selves. Therefore, psychology can be defined better as the scientific study of human behavior and of human relations. It is also in accordance with what Davis and Paladino say about psychology in Siswantoro's book that "psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes" (Siswantoro, 2005:26).

This particular approach, psychological one, has become the center of interest since people has been more familiar with Freudian theory of the unconscious in which Freud has given a little touch on literature. As explained by Endraswara (2003:101) that Freud has argued that while composing the work of literature, an artist is at the state of unconsciousness. Thus it deals with the psychology of the creative process.

According to Bonner in Siswantoro, psychology from the word "psyche", it means "soul" or "logos", science or knowledge which is appropriate to man as the object, especially in behavior or action and psyche. Based on the short meaning, we can understand the definitions. It can be categorized into the scientific study of the behavior of human beings and the scientific study of human psyche discipline science which focuses study to man behavior psychology is categorized as behavior science (2005: 27).

The definition of psychology can be found in several books of different writer. As science, psychology always develops. One of the psychological dictionary, a comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytical. Terms the common in use, define psychology as one of science that studies' behavior, attitude, mental process, thinking, self or human who behaves and possesses mental process: a part of philosophy and admitted in common as a part of metaphysics. (Wilcox, 2006: 6).

The meaning of psychology is also explained as what Chaplin said, psychology is "the science of human and animal behavior, the study of organism in all its variety and complexity as it respond to the flux and flow of the physical and social events which make up the environment" (Sobur, 2003: 33).

There are various definition refer to the meaning of psychology as psyche which appropriates its attention of study to human being, especially in human behavior or action. This case can be understood by the cause of action. It is a phenomenon which can be observed and it is not an abstract. While psyche is inner side of human, it can't be observed but its appearance being observed and thought by a sense, it is an action or behavior. Hilgard, theoretician considers behavior as object of study, defines psychology "psychology may be defined a he science that studies the behavior of man" (Prihastuti, 2002: 18). That definition shows his point about psychology that is obviously clear studies man behavior, other theoretician; Bourne Jr. formulates his definition shows "psychology is the scientific study of behavior principles" (2002: 19).

The formulation above explained that psychology is scientific study of basic or behavior principle, both of definition are taken apparently enough as reference in the efforts of understanding psychology, as scientific study of man behavior. However, its end refers to psyche or mental process (Siswantoro, 2005: 26).

Psychology of literature is study of literature considering works as spiritual or physical activity, literary work that considers as psychological phenomena show spiritual aspects through the figure coincidentally if the text is a prose. As Jatman's opinion, literary work and psychology really have close bond, tight in indirectly and functionally. The indirect contact is because of either literature and psychology has the same object. It is a human life. Psychology and literature have functional relation for they are the same function. It is to study of human psyche; the different is in its real indication. While literary is characterized as imaginative (Endraswara, 2003:97).

In category, literature is absolutely different with psychology. As we have understood, literature related to fiction, drama, poetry, and essay, and it is classified into art. While psychology, refers to the scientific study of man behavior and mental process. Even different, both of them has similarity, they started from human beings and life as the source of study. Talking about human beings, psychology is clearly more involved because psychology studies about behavior.

To make clear the explanation, psychological indication is especially something in actor just can be read by the reader who has the theory of

psychology needs to be supported by factual elaboration, this effort is hoped to be able to bring the reader to the way of positive thinking and in the end of it can create behavior and perspective proportional when they interpret psychology in literary work. He did not behave to make general for psyche indication in certain actor, just enough to list expression, like: psychological strain, turbulence in soul moral conflict, without any widely elaborated. It is wished that he can step to the better of object interpretation in particular with digging up psychological theory hat has learned to be appropriated with inner empirical reality from the actor.

2. The Concept of Personality

According to Freud, human behavior is determined by unconscious irrational forces of the biological urge and instinct certain psychosexual during the first six years of his life. This view suggests that the flow of Freud's theory of human nature is essentially deterministic.

Here, Freud indicated that the greatest challenge facing mankind is how to control the aggressive impulse. For Freud, feeling restless and anxious person, it has to do with the fact that they know that the human race will become extinct.

Conscious

Preconscious

SUPER | EGO

EGO
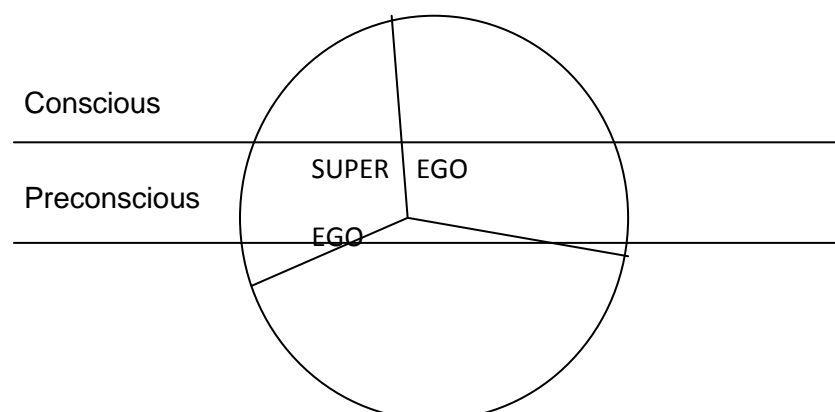
Unconscious

Windiyarti ,(2005:43)

According to Freud personality consists of three important system the id, ego, and super-ego. In the spirit of a person healthy, system id, ego and super-ego is an arrangement of a united and harmonious. By working together regularly of thr three systems, this suggests an individual to move efficient and satisfactory in the environment, otherwise if these three systems of personality conflict with one another than that person called who cannot adapt will themselves. In this case though Freud explains each of these portions of the total personality has a function. Properties. Components, working principle, dynamism and its own mechanism interacting with each other so closely that it is difficult (not impossible) to sort out the impact and assess their relative contribution to behavior is almost always the product and the interaction between them.

1.   Id

Id is the primitive this part of the personality. Id is the personality of the original system; id is a place where ego and super-ego develops. Id contains something psychologically inherited and has been there since birth, including instincts. Id to the principles of genuine life or the first so-called pleasure (pleasure principle). Purpose of the pleasure principle is to relieve a person

from stress or to reduce the amount of tension. Id does anything impulsive. Id cannot think but only dreaming or acting.

2. Ego

Ego arises because organism needs require transactions within their objective reality world. Ego called the principle of reality (reality principle). Ego to adapt to the reality. Ego is a spiritual system that is newly formed from the mutual relationship between the individual and the world. Ego is the executor of the personalities that control and govern the id and superego, and maintain contact with the outside world for the benefit of the whole personality and broad purposes. Objective reality principal is to suspend the circulation of energy to the real thing that will satisfy the needs discovered or produced. Suspension of an action means the ego must be able to withstand the tension, until the tension can be relieved by a form of behavior that must be. Formation principles this fact does not mean that the pleasure principle abandoned, a pleasure just frozen for a while for the sake of true reality principle also the direction toward pleasure, though one must resist a little swelter while looking for fun.

3. Superego

The superego develops in early childhood, when the regulations given by the parents by giving reward and punishment. Superego better represent the ideal than the real nature, and super-ego towards perfection rather than to the reality or pleasure. Superego consists of two systems, the ego-ideal and conscience. Ego-ideal fit with notions of what children morally well regarded

by parents. Otherwise, conscience within the meaning child about what the parents considered morally bad, and all of it is formed through experience with punishment. Ego-ideal and conscience are considered conflicting aspects of the same size morale superego is the moral branch or branches of personality justice.

C. History of Psychologycal phenomenon

Before the 20th century, psychological phenomenon is always associated with demonic possession. However, psychologists of the 20th century who rejected the link that refers to this phenomenon as the Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID).

DID or multiple personality can be defined as a mental disorder in which a person who posseses it will indicate the presence of two or more personalities, each of which has name and a different character. Those who have this disorder identity actually have a personality, but they actually have multiple identities in which each of those multiple identities appears simultaneously or is turn according to relevant situation on environment. *(*http://psychologydoc.com/multiple_personality.htm*.Accessed at 20th August 2012.)*

The process of formation of multiple these personalities embodies in many features that fix firmliy and appears accordingly as we mature, we have a character and personality that is strong enough to face the problems of life. However, in children who are under the age of seven years, the power has not come up so that they would look for other ways to defend against a

traumatic experience, with dissociation. To understand how multiple identities can be formed in a person, and then we must first understand the meaning of Dissociative (dissociation).

Dissociation can be simply defined as the breakdown of the relationship between thoughts, feelings, actions and one's sense of consciousness or the on going situation. By using this way a child can make his conscious mind apart from the horrible experience that happened to him, examples of sexual harassment experienced by a girl. Girls who repeatedly sexually abused will try to deny this experience in mind in order to be free of the excruciating pain. He may have "out of body experience" that makes it "regardless" of the body and of the ongoing traumatic experience.He might be able to feel the spirit floated up to the ceiling and imagine,he looking at the other girls who were sexually abused. In other words,a distinct new identity has emerged.*(*http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dissociative_identity_disorder *Accessed on 20*th *August 2012.)*

The term dissociative identity disorder is a new term, this disorder formerly known as multiple personality disorder or split personality many are called, the term was introduced in 1987. In the 18th century, the shaman skills to turn into an animal spirit trance events or phenomena considered as someone with multiple personalities.

The case Eberhardt Gmelin (1791) considered the case of multiple personality disorder first reported, although previously unheard of events

amnesia-like symptoms of multiple personality disorder were reported in 1664.*(*http://www.skepdic.com/mpd.html*. Accessed on 20th August 2012.)*

Dissociative identity disorder (previously known as multiple personality disorder) is an effect of severe trauma during early childhood, usually extreme, repetitive physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. What Is Dissociative Identity Disorder? Most of us have experienced mild dissociation, which is like daydreaming or getting lost in the moment while working on a project.

However, dissociative identity disorder is a severe form of dissociation, a mental process, which produces a lack of connection in a person's thoughts, memories, feelings, actions, or sense of identity. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dissociative_identity_disorder. *Accessed on 20th August 2012.)*

The dissociative aspect is thought to be a coping mechanism -- the person literally dissociates himself from a situation or experience that's too violent, traumatic, or painful to assimilate with his conscious self. Dissociation is the disruption of the normal integrative processes of consciousness, perception, memory, and identity that define selfhood. Dissociative identity disorder is increasingly understood as a complex and chronic posttraumatic psychopathology closely related to severe, particularly early, child abuse. Children who have been maltreated or abused are at risk for experiencing a host of mental health problems, including dissociative identity disorder. This condition manifests with an emergence of 2 or more personality states including auditory hallucinations, severe depression and sociality, phobic

anxiety, substance abuse, and borderline features that partially or fully predominate the psychological function of the individual for a period. *(www.wikipedia.com Accessed on 4th November 2012).*

D.   Multiple Personality Disorder

"Personality" itself is uptake from the Latin, "persona" that means mask. Thus, it can be said that personality is a mask that we use to "protect themselves" to interact and behave in a certain situation and condition. Dissociative disorder is disorder marked by change of individual feeling concerning identity, memory or conscious. An individual having this disorder gets difficulty in recollecting important events of his self in the past, forgetting his identity even forming his new identity (Davison & Neale in Fausiyah & Widury,2006: 39).

The principle problem in dissociative disorder is an individual feels lost of self identity, confused of self identity or even having multiple identities at the same time. This disorder usually rises as self protection facing traumatic in life. (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 40)

From the story of the meaning, it is interpreted by it"s actor that act as the action in the mask. Finally, the word persona shows the meaning of quality from character played in drama. Now the word "personality" by experts of psychology used to show something real and can be enriched about individual to describe how and what the real of individual is. Personality term shows an organization or formation or characteristic and aspect characterized psycho-physic can cause an individual to do and act as like he does". In

addition, shows distinctive character distinguishing an individual among others. It is concluding his behavior, confidence, values and his ideal, knowledge and his skill, variations of the way of his gesture and so on.

Personality is the characteristic patterns of behavior, thought, emotion that determine a person's adjustment to the environment. The study of personality is the study of the psychological characteristics that mark resemblance and differences between individual human beings. *(http://www.wilderdom.com/personality/L61PersonalityTypes.html, accessed on 24th September 2012).*

Personality as psyche and brunt element determines differential behavior in each human individual. In his opinion he admitted that the definition is very rude it has much difference with meaning in daily language. In common language personality also means distinctive characteristics of individual consistent that give special identity as certain individual. We often consider that someone has personality; it means that he has several distinctive characteristics shown that he is consistent, consequent to his behavior. Therefore, it looks clear that he has clearly special identity different with others. It has to admit that psychology expert often has differential opinion in deciding which the important part of personality. The opinion can be explained in deeply studying about anthropology philosophy. In other word, analyzing answer for question "what is the real of human beings". Opinion to human can color someone's opinion about that suppose the real of personality and decides the meaning of personality.

Parts of the differentiation of definitions are formulated by psychology expert, especially personality theorist, have the basic similarities (Sobur, 2003: 304):

1. In general, definition of personality refers to understanding the meaning of individual differentiation. In term "personality", each individual has uniqueness through study of personality, it is hoped that characteristics that different from other individual become clear or easily to understand. In short, theorists of personality consider personality as something unique or special in each person

2. In common, definition of personality shows personality as structure of hypothesis organization, and behavior as something organized and integrated by personality. In other word, personality considers as "organization "that becomes determiner and set of behavior.

3. In general, definition of personality appropriates the important one to see personality from "historical life" development, and perspective. Personality according to the personality theorist, represent a subject complicity process or individual for internal and external influence concluding biology term, social experience, and environment change. In other word, motif and uniqueness individual personality is influenced by nature and nurture. It can be concluded that personality is a part of soul founding the existence of   human to be unity, unbreakable in functions and understanding personality means understanding me, self or totally understanding human.

There are at least two of different egos and each of them functionally stands alone. There are two or more different personalities in one individual. This disorder is the most serious and chronic Dissociative Disorder Dissociative Identity Disorder is a chronic and the most serious Dissociative Disorder. His existence usually relates to traumatic experience in individual life. Generally sexual torturing or physic in childhood. An individual with this disorder has two or more of different personalities. Behavior and attitude shown by individual very depend on which personality is dominant at the time and different among others. Commonly, the number of personality in the individual with this disorder is about 5 to 10 %. When diagnosis is stood, usually just about two or three personalities that appears. But as long as the therapy goes on usually other personality is also raising (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 50).

Change or transition of one personality to other usually happens in coincidence. Usually individual experiences amnesia principally relate to what he does or what happens when a personality is dominating (unable to remind everything happened when other personality is dominant). Now than, there is a personality that does not get amnesia and he stay having a big conscious of his existence other personality's activities (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah &Widury, 2006: 50).

The raising of other personality can be in spontaneous, from hypnotize, or interview under side effect of medicine that is possibly done by therapist. The raising of personality not only one kind of sex but male and female, variety of ages and race, and also from family that is almost different

from individual's family that gets this disorder (all of this personality can occur to one individual). In general, the raising of personality sometime is on the contrary. In other time an extrovert and in other time raises an introvert individual and keeping of his self alone.

Multiple personality disorder that includes abnormal, in psychology known as DID ((Dissociative Identity Disorder). Someone who has a disorder like that at least two different personalities and every personality is represented by different self. The difference is usually extreme, that is different regarding gender, age, and occupation and even physical abilities can walk, run, and even a special skill.

According to Davinson & Neale (in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 51), it is not easy to decide whether someone has Dissociative Identity Disorder or not because in first heck up usually certain oddity disappears. In addition, problem found is limited to amnesia at several events. Just by continuous interview and high frequency of meeting patient.

In one side, an analyst believe in that Dissociative Identity Disorder is very least while other do believe in that this disorder has not been detected deeply yet. Therefore, this disorder possibly is very high in individual population. Based on research, in good result known that 0,5 to 2 % of patient with mental illness that is taken care in insane asylum gets this disorder and 5 % from all patient who get Dissociative Identity Disorder (either they are given good care or not). From all samples known that 90-to100 % of individual with this disorder are women. Other researchers have beliefs that men who get

this disorder are undetected or unreported because most of them having this disorder are entered in jail and not in hospital. (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 51-52).

This Dissociative Identity Disorder most often occurs at the end of the age from teenager to first of adult. This age is averagely 30 years old. However, the victim usually has the indications five years before diagnoses are done (Kaplan, Sadock & Grebb in Fausiyah & Widury, 2006: 52).

Than host personality (personality of the original), an alter DID have a lot of personality (personality replacement) that in certain condition will appear and a full set them self. When it becomes another self, one that DID can be noticed or not. Therapeutic healing efforts, carried out when someone is there at the host personality about the effect, of course not good. Because it is dangerous for the patients themselves. Not least when a DID is a self-tormentor he committed suicide or torture others. In addition, of course it would interfere with the life in question. Talking about a part of life becomes the first reason why the researcher just analyzes about Alternative Indifference of Billy Milligan's features in Daniel Keyes *"The Minds of Billy Milligan"*. There are some kinds of personalities bellow:

1. Personality can be defined as a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by a person that uniquely influences his or her cognitions, motivations, and behaviors in various situations.

2. Multiple personality; a person who shows two or more distinct integrated personalities, each of which dominates at particular times.

The original personality is usually not aware of the other, although the second may be partly aware of the first.

3. Introversion: Personality that shows to the subjective experience, concentrating self to the Intern and private world reality is in the result observation, tends to isolated, unfriendly, and even anti-social.

4. Extraversion; Personality that shows to objective experience, concentrating their attention to the external world prefers to make friends surrounding, active and friendly.

E.   Conflict

As long as we live in this world, we are not able to avoid a conflict although we never invite it. A conflict comes to us unconsciously and usually we do not realize that our attitude causes of conflict. Conflict can influence our psychological condition.

The psychological state of conflict exist when we are under pressure to respond simultaneously two or more incompatible forces, like the person in conflict as the desire to express or suppress sexuality or aggression. Another psychologist says that conflict happens because of unsatisfied need or frustration. The incompatibility of opposing desire sets up tension that often increased by a repression of the unsatisfied drive.

Freud, for example, gives us the definition of conflict as an opposition of two factors or struggle between contestants. The components of conflict

may be ideas, wishes, and impulses, tendencies to respond to direction, instincts, emotions and even perception. It does not only happen in the conscious level, but also in the unconscious level (William, 1951: 415).

In literature, there are two kinds of conflict: external and internal conflict.

1. External Conflict

External conflict is the problems that faced by main character because of some cause from the outside of his or her self, including physical conflict and environment conflict or a conflict between man and man, man and society, man and nature, and so on. Child abuse is one of the cases, which is categorized as the external conflict. Child abuse is the physical, emotional or sexual abuse or neglect of children by parents, guardians, or others. While most child abuse happens in the child's home, large numbers of cases of child abuse have been identified within some organizations involving children, such as churches, schools, childcare businesses, and residential schools. It also can occur almost anywhere (e.g. kidnappings, random murders etc.)

Child abuse in its various forms has numerous effects and consequences,both tangible and intangible, upon society, those mistreated, and those entrusted with the responsibility of its detection, prevention, and treatment. Child abuse can have direct consequences, during both childhood and adulthood. The effects of being abused as a child vary according to the severity of the abuse and the surrounding environment of the child. If the family or school environment is nurturing and supportive, the child will

probably have a healthier outcome. Children with histories of maltreatment, such as physical and psychological neglect and physical abuse are at risk of developing psychiatric problems. *(http://www.wikipedia.com/childabuse.html, accessed on 2nd November 2012).*

One of the forms of child abuse is child sexual abuse. Child sexual abuse refers to sexual abuse of a child by an adult, or some other person significantly older or in a position of power or control over the child, where the child is used for sexual stimulation of another person. Actually, under the law, "child sexual abuse" is an umbrella term describing criminal and civil offences in which an adult engages in sexual activity with a minor or exploits a minor for the purpose of sexual gratification. *(www.wikipedia.com accessed on 3 November 2012).*

Child sexual abuse can cause physical injury to the child and both short and long term emotional and psychological harm, including depression, post traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and other symptoms. Depending on the age and size of the child, and the degree of force used, child sexual abuse may cause infections, sexually transmitted disease, or internal lacerations. In several cases, damage to internal organs may occur, which in some cases, may cause death.

(http://www.encarta.com/child_abuse.html, Accessed on 3 November 2012).

2. Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is the problems that faced by main character because of some flaming in his or her own self (e.g. desire vs. duty), include psychological or emotional conflict and moral conflict. There are some psychological conflicts that related to our study such;

a. Trauma

A traumatic event involves a single experience, or an enduring or repeating event or events that completely overwhelm the individual's ability to cope or integrate the ideas and emotions involved with that experience. The sense of being overwhelmed can be delayed by weeks or years, as the person struggles to cope with the immediate danger. Trauma can be caused by a wide variety of events, but there are a few common aspects. It usually involves a feeling of complete helplessness in the face of a real or subjective threat to one's life or to that of loved ones, to bodily integrity, or sanity. There is frequently a violation of the person's familiar ideas about the world and of their human rights, putting the person in a state of extreme confusion and insecurity. This is also seen when people or institutions depended on for survival violate or betray the person in some unforeseen way. *(http://www.yahoo.com/trauma.html, Accessed on 2nd November 2012).*

Psychological trauma may accompany physical trauma or exist independently of it. Typical causes of psychological trauma are sexual abuse, violence, the threat of either, or the witnessing of either, particularly in childhood. Catastrophic events such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions,

war or other mass violence can also cause psychological trauma. Long-term exposure to situations such as extreme poverty or milder forms of abuse, such as verbal abuse, can be traumatic (though verbal abuse can also potentially be traumatic as a single event). In some cases, even a person's own actions, such as committing rape, can be traumatic if the offender feels helpless to control the urge to commit such crimes. (www.wikipedia.com Accessed on 4th november 2010).

However, different people will react differently to similar events. One person may perceive an event to be traumatic that another may not, and not all people who experience a traumatic event will become psychologically traumatized. People who go through traumatic experiences often have certain symptoms and problems afterward. How severe these symptoms are depends on the person, the type of trauma involved, and the emotional support they receive from others. This section is a general listing of possible symptoms, and is not exhaustive. Reactions to and symptoms of trauma can be wide and varied, and differ in severity from person to person. A traumatized individual may experience one or several of them. After a traumatic experience, a person may re-experience the trauma mentally and physically, hence avoiding trauma reminders, as this can be uncomfortable and even painful. They may turn to alcohol and/or drugs to try and escape the feelings. Re-experiencing symptoms are a sign that the body and mind are actively struggling to cope with the traumatic experience. Emotional triggers and cues act as reminders of the trauma and can cause anxiety and other associated emotions. Often the person can be completely unaware of what

these triggers are. In many cases, this may lead a person suffering from traumatic disorders to engage in disruptive or self-destructive coping mechanisms, often without being fully aware of the nature or causes of their own actions.(Daniel Goleman in Ali & Asrori 2006: 62).

Consequently, intense feelings of anger may surface frequently, sometimes in very inappropriate or unexpected situations, as danger may always seem to be present. Upsetting memories such as images, thoughts, or flashbacks may haunt the person, and nightmares may be frequent. Insomnia may occur as lurking fears and insecurity keep the person vigilant and on the lookout for danger, both day and night.

In time, emotional exhaustion may set in, leading to distraction, and clear thinking may be difficult or impossible. Emotional detachment, also known as dissociation or "numbing out", can frequently occur. Dissociating from the painful emotion includes numbing all emotion, and the person may seem emotionally flat, preoccupied or distant. The person can become confused in ordinary situations and have memory problems.

b. Anxiety

In the analysis of the study, the researcher is inclined to use abnormal anxiety of the main character, because anxiety related to human being and in generated within the individual, which is apprehensive but cannot attack his feeling to any specific cause. In our daily life, most of us are having the certain event that probably causes the anxiety. Such as waiting when the bus or train late whereas we have a class, etc. Actually, the anxiety is a reaction,

which can be experienced by everyone. However, profuse anxiety, whatever it has become a disorder will impair someone life fiction. According to Kaplan, Sadock, and Grebb in Fausiyah & Widuri (73: 2006), the anxiety is a response to the certain threat situation, and categorized as a normal thing that following the development, change new experience or never done, finding the identity and meaning of life. At the low degree, anxiety helps someone to be on the alert of taking the steps of danger. According to Mc Neil in Sobur (2003: 305). Anxiety is anger vague unpleasant feeling that suggests some thing bad is about to happen.

According toJung, an attack is caused by internal conflict between id and super ego yet; itshould carry out the impulsive that is from collective consciousness (that conten tinstinct from experience of the past generation) and individual consciousness. It is different from Freud. Jung did not base his theory to sexual impulsive. Anxiety is a physiological state characterized by cognitive, somatic, emotional, and behavioral components. These components combine to create the feelings that we typically recognize as fear, apprehension, or worry.

Anxiety is often accompanied by physical sensations such as heart palpitations, nausea, chest pain, shortness of breath, stomach aches, or headache. The cognitive component entails expectation of a diffuse and certain danger. Somatically the body prepares the organism to deal with threat (known as an emergency reaction): blood pressure and heart rate are increased, sweating is increased, blood flow to the major muscle groups is increased, immune and digestive system functions are inhibited. Externally,

somatic signs of anxiety may include pale skin, sweating, trembling, and pupillary dilation. Emotionally, anxiety causes a sense of dread or panic and physically causes nausea, and chills. Behaviourally, both voluntary and involuntary behaviours may arise directed at escaping or avoiding the source of anxiety and often maladaptive, being most extreme in anxiety disorders.

However, anxiety is not always pathological or maladaptive: it is a common emotion along with fear, anger, sadness, and happiness, and it has a very important function in relation to survival (http://www.wikipedia.com/anxiety.html, Accessed on 4th November 2012).

Generalized anxiety disorder is a common chronic disorder that affects twice as many women as men and can lead to considerable impairment. As the name implies, generalized anxiety disorder is characterized by long-lasting anxiety that is not focused on any particular object or situation. In other words, it is unspecific or free-floating. People with this disorder feel afraid of something but are unable to articulate the specific fear. They afraid constantly and have a hard time controlling their worries. Because of persistent muscle tension and automatic fear reactions, they may develop headaches, heart palpitations, dizziness, and insomnia. These physical symptoms, combined with the intense, long-term anxiety, make difficult to cope with normal daily activities. The anxiety has its characteristics, such fear, careful or unclear andunpleasant wary. Anxiety is often followed by the symptoms, like: headache, rapid pulse, short-winded, stomach ache uncomforted and cannot sit quietly, etc. Davinson and Neal (2006: 74).

At any age, the person expressed mild anxiety in readily recognizable ways, he worried and depressed or unaccountably edgy and nervous, he or she becomes angry very easily, or he gets his feeling hurt easily. The anxious people are influenced easily by what other says and do, he tends to be gullible. In addition, he often feels that he is misunderstood and is highly sensitive to critics. Anxiety disorder is a blanket term covering several different forms of abnormal, pathological anxiety, fears, and phobias. It describes nervous system disorders as irrational or illogical worry not based on fact.

Anxiety and fear are ubiquitous emotions. Anxiety is an unpleasant emotional state, the sources of which are less readily identified. It is frequently accompanied by physiological symptoms that may lead to fatigue or even exhaustion. Because fear of recognized threats causes similar unpleasant mental and physical changes, patients sometimes use the terms fear and anxiety interchangeably. Distinguishing among different anxiety disorders is important, since accurate diagnosis is more likely to result in effective treatment and a better prognosis (www. wikipedia. com Accessed on 4th November 2012).

There are some emotional disorders caused by anxiety disorder such as panic disorder. In panic disorder, a person suffers brief attacks of intense terror and apprehension that cause trembling and shaking, confusion, dizziness, nausea,difficulty breathing, and feelings of impending doom or a situation that would be embarrassing. One who is often plagued by sudden bouts of intense anxiety might be said to be afflicted by this disorder. The

American Psychiatric Association (2000) defines a panic attack as fear or discomfort that arises abruptly and peaks 10 minutes or less, and can occasionally last hours. Although panic attacks sometimes seem to occur out of nowhere, they generally happen after frightening experiences, prolonged stress, or even exercise. Many people who have panic attacks (especially their first one) think they are having a heart attack and often end up at the doctor or emergency room. Even if the tests all come back normal, the person will still worry, with the physical manifestations of anxiety only reinforcing their fear that something is wrong with their body. Heightened awareness (hyper vigilance) of any change in the normal function of the human body will be noticed and interpreted as a possible life threatening illness by an individual suffering from panic attacks.

c. Depression

Depression is described according to its severity: it can be simple acute hyperactive acute. The simple depression is without his usual energy or motivation, and his physical activity and thinking slow down measurably as he devotes himself to feelings or worthlessness, sin, or punishment. Acute depression, as the depression become more acute, his self-accusations increase, deepens and becomes less oriented to reality. His world now appears disserted, a lien and delusional. In addition, hyperactive acute depression, by now depression has made the patient stupor us unresponsive. He may have to be fedora be bedridden, he is confused and very absorbed with delusions of sin, and death. The patient with mood depressive (depression) loosing energy, feeling sad, invaluable, and guilty, difficult to

concentrate, isolated, have not interesting and joyous in doing daily activities, and thinking about the death and suicide. Other characteristics of this disorder are the change of cognitive ability, speech, and vegetative function (as like, sleeping, sexual activities, eating appetite and other biological routines). All those disorders affect to the problems of interpersonal relationship, social and job. Davison & Neale state in Fausiyah & Widuri (2006:104) that depression relates to other psychological disorder such: panic, sexual disturbance and personality disorder. Clinical depression (also called major-depressive disorder or univocal depression) is a common psychiatric disorder, characterized by a persistent lowering of mood, loss of interest in usual activities and diminished ability to experience pleasure.

Dissociation is a psychoylogical process that alters a person's thoughts, feelings, or actions so that, for a time, certain information is not associated or integrated with other information as it normally is. This process, which manifests along a continuum of severity, produces a range of clinical and behavioral phenomena involving alterations in memory and identity. In extreme cases, the process gives rise to a set of psychiatric syndromes known as dissociative disorders. Not all abused children develop a dissociation disorder; however, studies have shown that abused children demonstrate more dissociation than non abused children do.

Regarding MPD, Kluft's reports from 1984 and 1987 view the condition as a chronic dissociative originating in childhood. He has proposed a 4-factor theory to explain the genesis of MPD, as follows:

1. Individuals have an innate potential to dissociate that is reflected inhypnotizability ratings.

2. Traumatic experiences in early childhood may disturb personality development, leading to greater potential for psychodynamic dividedness.

3. Individuals may be denied the chance to spontaneously recover because of continued emotional and/or social deprivation.

4. .Final presentation is shaped by psychodynamic and extrinsic factors, including psychosocial influences.

F.   The People Inside of Billy Milligan.

1. The Desirables

a. William Stanley Milligan (Billy).26.The original or core personality ,later referred to as "the unfused Billy" or Billy-U ." High school dropout. Six feet tall, 190 pounds. Blue eyes and brown hair.

b. Arthur. 22, The Englishman. Rational, emotionless, he speaks with a British accent. Self-taught in physic and chemistry, he studies medical books. Read and writes fluent Arabic. though he is staunchly conservative and considers himself a capitalist, he is an avowed atheist . He is the first to discover the existence of all the other. He dominates in safe places, deciding who in the "family" will come out and hold the consciousness. He wears glasses.

c. Ragen Vadascovinich. 23. The keeper of hate. His name is derived from "rage-again" Yugoslavian; he speaks English with a noticeable Slavic accent and reads, writes and speaks Serbo-Croatian. A weapon and munitions authority as well as karate expert, his display extraordinary strength, stemming from the ability to control his adrenaline flow. He is a communist and atheist. His charge is to be the protector of the family and of women and children in general. He dominates the consciousness in dangerous places.   Has associated with criminals and drug addicts,   and admit to criminal, sometimes violent behavior. Weights 120 pounds, has enormous arms, black hair and long, drooping mustache. He sketches in black and white because he is color-blind

d. Allen, 18. The con man. A manipulator, he is the one who most often deals with   outsiders. He is agnostic, and his attitude is, "make the best of on earth". He plays the drums, paints portraits and is the only one of the personalities who smokes cigarettes. Has a close relationship with Billy's mother. Same height as William, though he weighs less (165). Hair parted on night, he is the only one who is right-handed.

e. Tommy, 16. The escape artist. Often mistaken for Allen. He is generally belligerent and antisocial. Plays the saxophone and is an electronics specialist and a painter of landscapes. Muddy blond hair and amber-brown eyes.

f. Danny**,** 14 the frightened one, afraid of people, especially men. He was forced to dig his own grave and was then buried alive. Thus be paints only still lifes. Shoulder-length blond hair, blue eyes, physically small.

g. David, 8. The keeper of pain, or the empathy. Absorbs all the hurt and suffering of the other personalities. Highly sensitive and perceptive, but has a short attention span. Confused most of the time. Dark reddish-brown hair, blue eyes, physically small.

h. Christine, 3**.** The corner child, so called because she was the one to stand in the corner in school. A bright little English girl, she can read and print, but has dyslexia. Likes to drawn an color picture of flowers and butterflies. Blond shoulder-length hair, blue eyes.

i. Christopher, 13 Christine's brother. Speaks with a British accent. Obedient but troubled. Plays the harmonica. Hair brownish-blond like Christine's, but his bangs are shorter.

j. Adalana, 19. The lesbian. Shy, lonely and intervened, she writes poetry, cooks and keeps house for the others. Addalana has long, stringy black hair, and since her brown eyes occasion-ally drift from side to side with nystagmus, she is said to have "dancing eyes".

2.   The Undesirables

Suppressed by Arthur because they possessed undesirable traits. Revealed, for the first time, at the Athens mental Health Center to Dr. David Caul.

a.Philip, 20 the thug. New Yorker has a strong Brooklyn accent, uses vulgar language. References to"phil" gave police and media the clue that there were more personalities than the ten known ones. Has committed minor crimes. Curly brown hair, hazel eyes, break nose.

b. Kevin, 20. The planner. A small-time criminal, he planned the gray drug Store robbery. Likes to write. Blond hair, green eyes.

C. Walter, 22. The Australian. Fancies himself a big-game hunter. Has an excellent sense of direction and is often used as a "spotter". Suppressed emotions. Eccentric. Has a mustache.

d. April, 19. The Bitch. Boston accent. She is filled with thoughts and plants of diabolical revenge against Billy's step-father. The others say she is insane. Does the sewing and helps with the housekeeping. Black hair, brown eyes.

e. Samuel, 18. The wandering Jew. Orthodox in his religion, he is the only one who believes in God. Scilptor and wood-carver. Black curly hair and beard, brown eyes.

f. Mark, 16. The workhorse. No initiative. Does nothing unless he's told by the others. Takes care of monotonous labor. If there is nothing to do, he will stare at the wall. Sometimes referred to as "the zombie".

g. Steve, 21. The perpetual impostor. Laughs at people as he imitate them. An egomaniac, he is the only one of the inner selves who has never

accepted the diagnosis of multiple personality. His mocking imitations often cause trouble for the others.

h. Lee, 20. The comedian. Prankster, clown, wit, his practical jokes get the others into fights, and causes them to be thrown into solitary confinement in prison. Doesn't care about life or the consequences of his actions. Dark-brown hair, hazel eyes.

i. Jason, 13. The pressure valve. With his hysterical reactions and temper tantrums, whish often result in punishment, he releases the built-up pressures. Carries off bad memories so the others can forget them, causing amnesia. Brown hair, brown eyes.

j. Robert (Bobby), 17. The daydreamer. Constantly fanta-sizes of travel and adventure. Though he dreams of making the world a better place. He has no ambition or intellectual interests.

k. Shawn, 4. The deaf one. Short attention span and is often assumed to be retarded. Makes buzzing sounds to feel the vibrations in his head.

l. Martin, 19. The snob. A New Yorker and flashy show-off boast and put an airs. Wants things without earning them Blond hair, gray eyes.

m. Timothy (Timmy), 15. Worked in a florist shop, where he had an encounter with a homosexual who made advances that frightened him. Went into his own world.

n. The Teacher, 26. The sum of all twenty-three alter egos fused into one. Taught the others everything they've learned. Brilliant, Sensitive, with a

fine sense of humor. He says, "I am Billy all in one piece," and refers to the others as "the androids I made" the teacher has almost total recall, and his emergence and cooperation made this book possible.

G.   Conceptual Framework
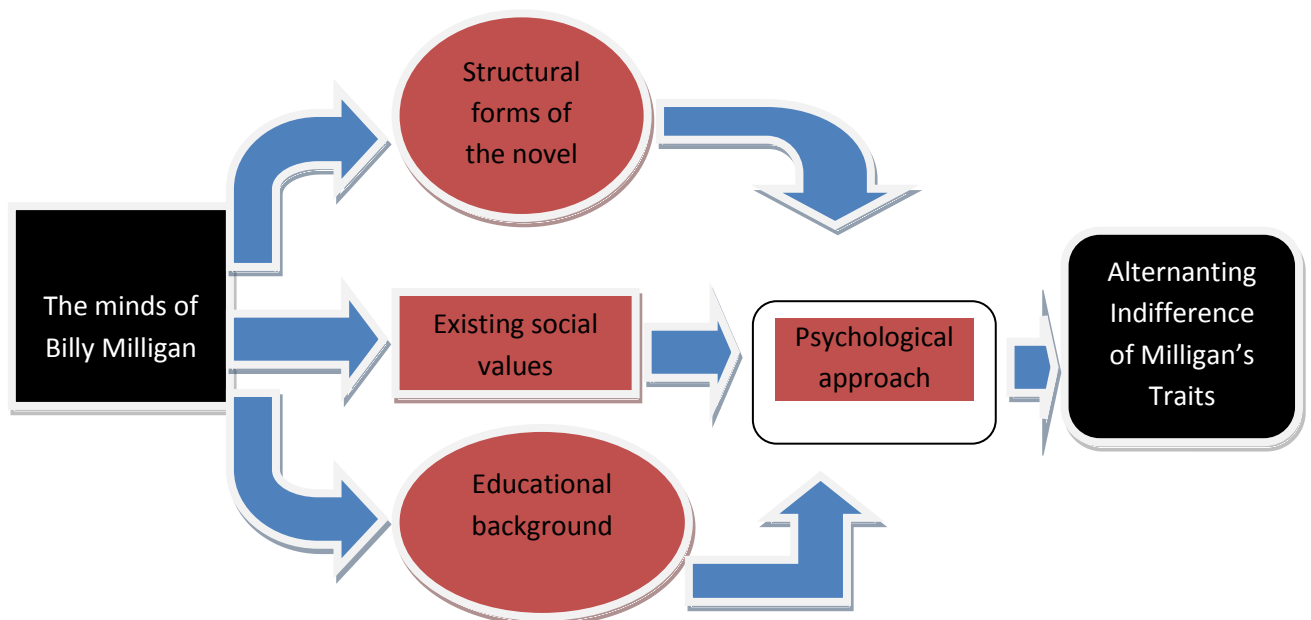
The minds of Billy Milligan incurred his childhood traumatic. In his life experienced many things that do not deserve him a natural at the age that is still very young. The minds of Billy Milligan is influenced by the structural form of the novel and existing social value of educational background. Beside that all three of these factors, consequently lead to alternating indeffrence of Milligan's traits.