



DUALISM IN *THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE* BY ROBERT STEVENSON: A DEMOLITION OF ALTER

A Final Project
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English

by

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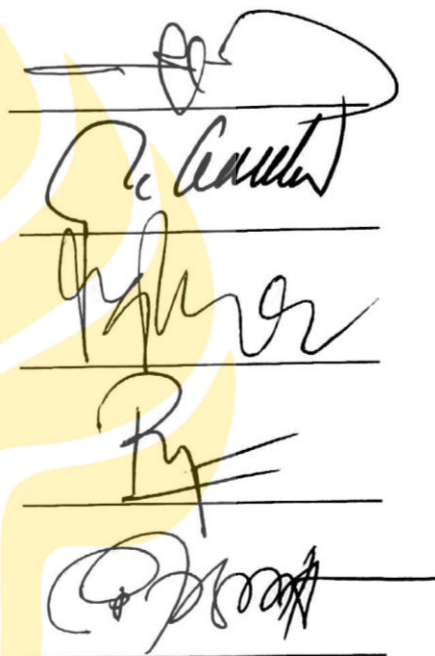
**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY
2018**

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Romzan Dwi Cahya, hereby declare that this final project entitled Dualism in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Stevenson: A Demolition of Alter is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institutes. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of other has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is also given.

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Say good words, think good thoughts, and do good deeds”

(anonymous)



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To:

My beloved and amazing parents

My beloved brothers

My friends in Functionary of ESA '16

All of my friends in English Department Class '14

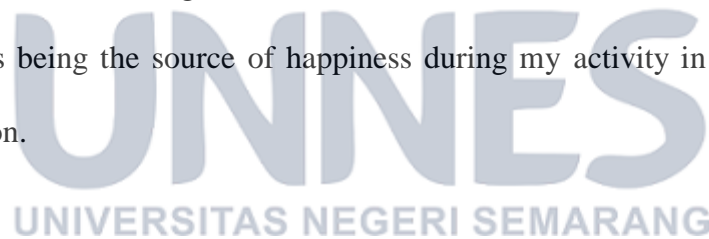
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Praise for God, Lord of the universe. I would like to express my greatest gratitude to Allah SWT for the strength given to me so that I was able to finish this final project. Then, I would also like to express my gratitude to people who played the most important roles for me back in the days when I struggled to finish my study.

First, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor, Prayudias Margawati, S.Pd., M.Hum., who gave guidance, encouragement, and support to me while I was writing this final project. I also express my gratitude to all lectures of the English Department of Semarang state University

Second, I would like to express my greatest gratitude and love to the most important people in my life, my parents, Mr. Sutarsana and Mrs. Kasirah, and my brothers, Rizky and and Ridho, for the never-ending support, prayer and loyal kindness they gave since day one of my life.

Third, I would also like to express my gratitude to my friends in Functionary of ESA, Khonsa, Nanang, Adam, Fatah, Danil, Kiki, Widia, Rieke and the others for always being the source of happiness during my activity in English Student Association.



Romzan Dwi Cahya

ABSTRACT

CAHYA, ROMZAN DWI. 2018. Dualism in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Stevenson: A Demolition of Alter. A Final Project. English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Semarang States University. First Advisor: Prayudias Margawati, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Keywords : multiple personality disorder, Freudian psychoanalysis, dualism.

This final project is the analysis of the multiple personality disorder that reflected in the novel entitled *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Stevenson. There are three objectives of this study. The first is to find out how does multiple personality disorder develop in the main character. The second is to find out how the main character deals with multiple personality disorder. And, the third is to find out the impacts of the disorder in character's life. The analysis and the description of the data are provided to find the conclusion. The analysis of this study is using Freudian psychoanalysis theory. The study shows that the main character has two personalities. He can be Dr. Jekyll who is smart and kind or he can be Mr. Hyde who is cruel. This multiple personality disorder has the bad impacts to the character. His idea about dual human nature does not have support from his colleagues, even they deny it. It makes his relationship with his colleagues as scientist become worst. The multiple personality disorder also makes him being psychiatric disorder as his willing to do physical abuses in the form of Mr. Hyde in purpose to keep his reputation as Dr. Jekyll safe. In the end, the multiple personality disorder brings him to death. As stated in the novel he commits suicide to eliminate Mr. Hyde. These impacts affirm that multiple personality disorder causes a messy life psychologically and physically.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
APPROVAL	ii
DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY	iii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic	5
1.3 Research Question	5
1.4 Purposes of the Study	6
1.5 Significance of the Study	6
1.6 Outline of the Study	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	8
2.1 Review of Previous Studies	8
2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies	12
2.2.1 <i>Psychoanalysis Theory</i>	12
2.2.1.1 Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis	13
2.2.1.1.1 Dynamic Model	15

2.2.1.1.2 Economic Model	16
2.2.1.1.3 Topographic Model	16
2.2.1.1.4 Tripartite Model	18
2.2.2 <i>Personality</i>	20
2.2.2.1 The development of personality	21
2.2.3 <i>Multiple Personality Disorder</i>	22
2.2.3.1 The definition of MPD	22
2.2.3.2 Types of MPD	23
2.2.3.3 The Symptoms of MPD	25
2.2.3.4 Causes of MPD	25
2.2.3.5 The effects of MPD	26
2.2.3.6 Treatment of MPD	28
2.3 Theoretical Framework	29
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	31
3.1 Research Design	31
3.2 Object of the Study	32
3.3 Research Instrument	32
3.4 The procedure of collecting Data	33
3.4.1 <i>Reading</i>	33
3.4.2 <i>Identifying</i>	33
3.4.3 <i>Triangulation</i>	34
3.4.4 <i>Inventorizing</i>	34
3.4.5 <i>Selecting</i>	34

3.4.6	<i>Reporting</i>	34
3.5	Procedure of Analyzing Data	35
CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION.....		37
4.1	The Development of Main Character’s Multiple Personality Disorder	37
4.1.1	<i>The Good Side Represented by Jekyll</i>	40
4.1.2	<i>The Evil Side Represented by Hyde</i>	43
4.2	The Way of Main Character Deals with MPD.....	46
4.2.1	<i>The Formulas</i>	46
4.2.2	<i>Hiding Place</i>	48
4.2.3	<i>Being Deceptive</i>	50
4.2.4	<i>Proving His Idea</i>	54
4.3	The Impacts of The Disorder in Main Character’s Life.....	56
4.3.1	<i>Friendship</i>	57
4.3.2	<i>Committing Suicide</i>	59
4.3.3	<i>Psychiatric Disorder</i>	60
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....		63
5.1	Conclusions.....	63
5.2	Suggestions	64
BIBLIOGRAPHY		66
APPENDICES.....		68

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: All Selected Data.....66



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, I will present the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study report.

1.1 Background of the Study

A literary work can be defined as a branch of literature dealing with words as raw material to create a picture, an idea or a story in a meaningful pattern. Literary work has two types, either as a creative writing or the study of what is written. Writing is a creative work that values man as a creator to raises his existence, and the literary work is the way of literate person sees and analyses it.

Literary works are made for giving the readers moral, social, education, or cultural values. The literary work, as an imaginary world, can be a drama, novels, short story, or poetry. Most literary works especially novel is influenced by author's life, social rules, historical situations, or author's ideology. Some novels focused on the internal conflict of characters than the conflict between characters.

Internal conflict is something that exists inside the character. Struggles with morality, fate, desire and belief are parts of the conflict. This form of conflict is central to the character, or characters and must be resolved by themselves. Internal conflict is also known as man versus self. Generally, someone who has problem

with internal conflict getting confuse with a decision that they have to choose. In some cases, they have two personalities (Multiple Personality Disorder) which mean that they can be a good or bad person in certain time.

Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD) can be reviewed as a disorder of attachment (Peter, 1991:1). Multiple personality disorder is a condition where a person's identity is fragmented into two or more distinct personality states. People with this rare condition are often victims of severe abuse.

Multiple personality disorder reflects someone who failed to control their identity, memory, and consciousness into a single multidimensional self. Usually, a primary identity carries the individual's given name and is passive, dependent, guilty, and depressed. When in control, each personality state, or alter, may experience as if it has a distinct history, self-image and identity. The other characteristics including name, reported age and gender, vocabulary, general knowledge, and predominant mood will contrast with those of the primary identity. Certain circumstances which trigger stress can cause a particular alter to emerge. The various personality may deny knowledge of one another, be critical of one another or appear to be in open conflict.

There are symptoms that someone can be diagnosed with multiple personality disorder. The first is the individual who has two or more distinct personalities which are different in perceiving, relating, and thinking to his environment and himself. The second is the disruption in identity which involves a change in sense of self, sense of agency, and changes in behaviour, consciousness,

memory, perception, cognition, and motor function. The third is frequent gaps are found in memories of personal history, including people, places, and events, for both the distant and recent past. The last is these symptoms cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning. Moreover, multiple personality disorder can take someone to commit suicide.

More than 70 percent of people with multiple personality disorder have attempted suicide. Furthermore, self-injurious behaviour is common among this population. Treatment is crucial to improving quality of life and preventing suicide attempts. Suicide in multiple personality disorder can be complicated when different alters are involved. Just because one part is suicidal, that does not mean that other parts in the system are also suicidal. It is possible that other parts may not even be aware of the suicidal feelings of another, especially when those parts are not co-conscious.

Suicidal alters are not usual in multiple personality disorder systems. These alters can be at any age, even child alters can be suicidal. Sometimes, an alter becomes triggered by memories. In some cases, an alter can be consistently suicidal. This is dangerous, because these alters may not realize that the suicidal behaviours affect the entire system, or if they do, they do not care. Their focus is on destroying themselves, which, in turn, destroys the system. It is important to work with suicidal alters in order to keep the entire system safe and keep each other alive. Almost 1 million lives are lost yearly due to suicide, which translates to 3000 suicide deaths every day (Marcus et.al, 2012:6). As many as 40% of people with depression have

ideas to commit suicide, and only about 15% are successful in doing so (Dirgayunita 2016:1).

When people read novel that focused on the internal conflict of character, they can use psychoanalytic theory to understand the story. This kind of novel usually talks about the character who confused with himself. In some novels the character has more than one personality or they can say multiple personality. These personalities are fighting among other, therefore psychoanalyst categorize it as disorder.

In the novel entitled *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, they will find the main character with multiple personality disorder. He can be Dr. Jekyll who is smart and kind or he can be Mr. Hyde who is cruel. This happened because he was bored with his life, then try to have another personality by drinking the potion that he made by himself. That potion can change him from Dr. Jekyll become Mr. Hyde. At first, Dr. Jekyll can control himself as Mr. Hyde by consuming the cure that he has already made. Then, Mr. Hyde become uncontrollable and doing abuse to someone around him. After realize that Mr. Hyde become uncontrollable and more superior, Dr. Jekyll tries to make a potion to get rid of Mr. Hyde from him but unfortunately, he fails. After all his efforts to get rid of Mr. Hyde was failed, he decided to commit suicide. Finally, in the end of the story he died in the form of Mr. Hyde.

As mentioned previously, novel can be influenced by author's life, social rules, historical situation, or author's ideology. It means that in the real life there

are some people who confused with their personality just like in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel. Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting a research entitled “Dualism in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Stevenson: A Demolition of Alter”.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

There are some reasons why the writer chooses *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel as the subject. First, the story of this novel gives the readers moral values about how people deal with multiple personality disorder. For example, they have to be careful with multiple personality disorder because it can endanger us.

Secondly, the writer chooses multiple personality disorder because this issue seeing that 40% of people with multiple personality disorder have ideas to commit suicide. Then, this final project is maintained to give idea of why those people commit to do suicide. And the last, this novel quietly impresses the reader. It is an interesting novel to read and give an imaginative description to the reader. This novel shows us that multiple personality disorder can be devastating either psychologically or physically to everyone.

1.3 Research Question

In order to focus on the topic of the research, the writer wants to limit the discussion of this study by presenting these problems:

- (1) How does multiple personality disorder develop in the main character as described in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel?

- (2) How does main character deal with his multiple personality disorder as described in the novel?
- (3) What are the impacts of the disorder in character's life as illustrated in the novel?

1.4 Purposes of the Study

The writer states the objective of the study as follow:

- (1) To describe how the main character have multiple personality disorder as shown in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel.
- (2) To describe how the main character deal with multiple personality disorder as shown in the novel.
- (3) To describe the impacts of the disorder in character's life as illustrated in the novel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

By analyzing the main character in the novel, the writer can expand his knowledge about the internal conflict as reflected in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel. The writer also expects the results of his study is not only contributing in appreciating and understanding literary work, but it can be used as knowledge about the effect of internal conflict in someone in the real world.

Related to the objective of the study, there are some expectations to be shared to the readers. Firstly, the result of the study can be used as a reference for developing literary studies. It is expected that the result of the study is facilitating the readers in understanding the moral and social values of the novel and give better understanding about solving the internal conflict problem.

Secondly, the writer hopes that the study can give additional knowledge in analyzing a novel from psychoanalysis point of view. Finally, the writer also hopes that by reading and understanding this final project, reader can make up their mind about people who have multiple personality disorder.

1.6 Outline of the Study

The outline of this final project is presented in the following structure:

Chapter I covers, the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study and the significances of the study.

Chapter II presents review of the related literature which includes review of the previous studies, theoretical reviews, and framework of the analysis.

Chapter III discusses research methodology which contains research design, research instrument, the procedure of collecting the data and analyzing the data.

Chapter IV presents the result of the study which contains the analysis of the data using the relevant theories and approaches as designed in chapter three.

Chapter V contains conclusions and suggestions for the readers based on the result of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the studies related to the topic that has been done before and theories used in this research. It is presented on the review of previous studies, review of theoretical studies, and theoretical framework of the study.

2.1 Review Previous Studies

As references, the writer uses some previous studies. In this case, the writer uses five journals that have similarities with this study. The first is journal written by Elmira Molaii (2015) entitled *The Divergent Pat Within and Without: A Psychoanalytic, Neo-Marxist Study of Jekyll and Hyde*. Her journal focused on the main character of the story who have duality characteristic. The study deals with the cause of this duality characteristic of Dr. Jekyll as a serious trauma which arises mainly out of paucity of balance and harmony between the fighting poles involved, and by adopting the theories of Sigmund Freud, Jacques Lacan and Louis Althusser, based on psychological and ideological circumstances, argues that Hyde is evidently the revolution of the self against the Other. In conclusion, these are two perspectives. The first belongs to psychology and hegemony of the subjects of the ruling class and the latter belongs to psychological-cum-ideological dynamics of Henry Jekyll. To put it specifically, by suicide it sets a rigid border between self and other, subject and object, and finally individual and society.

The second is journal written by Shubh M. Singh and Subho Chakrabarti entitled *A study in dualism: The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. This

article seeks to examine the novel from the point of view of dualism as a system of philosophy and as a religious framework and also from the point of view of Freud's structural theory of the mind. Dualism can be understood as a thought that facts about the world in general or of a particular class cannot be explained except by supposing ultimately the existence of two different, often opposite, and irreducible principles. Dualism is most often discussed in context of the system of religion and philosophy. The good and evil are often derived from the same sources or from one another, much like Pandavas and Kauravas in the Mahabharata. Zoroastrianism is often cited as an example of dualistic religion where the concentration of all that is good is around Ahura Mazda, and all that is evil around Ahura Mainyu. As shown in the novel, it talks about the good and evil that exists in all of us. At another level, it is critique on the hypocrisy and double standards of the society. Finally, this journal concludes that the novel can be seen as remarkable study into human psychology that presaged the structural personality theories as detailed by Freud.

The third is journal written by Nicola Lacey entitled *Psychologising Jekyll, Demonising Hyde: The Strange Case of Criminal Responsibility*. This journal puts the famous story of Jekyll and Hyde to work for a specific analytic purpose. The writer of this journal argues that the terrain of mental derangement defences in late 19th Century England helps us to understand that longer-standing patterns of moral evaluation of character remained central to the criminal process even or perhaps especially in cases dealing with defects of consciousness. In conclusion, this journal suggests that Stevenson's tale can help us to make sense of the resurgence of overtly 'character-based' practices of responsibility attribution in contemporary Britain and

the United States, which themselves reflect a renewed crisis of confidence in our ability to affect a 'dissociation' between criminality and innocence.

The fourth is journal written by Sofe Ahmed entitled *Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory Oedipus complex: A critical study with reference to D. H Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers"*. This journal aims to critically analyze the facts lying with the hallucination of Oedipus complex as it is presented in "Sons and Lovers". Besides that, this journal also attempts to judge the universality of Freud's claim particularly sexual theory with the help of modern biological experiments and the result of relevant laboratory test, conducted by eminent psychologists and psychiatrists. Freud coined the term Oedipus complex to refer to a stage in the development of young boys. Yet, Freud's Oedipus complex thus becomes a matter of immense controversy which ever shake the reader's thought and belief while they read anything written based on 'Oedipus complex'. In his hypothesis, the conscious mind is what one is aware of at any particular moment like someone's present perceptions, memories, thoughts, fantasies, feelings and preconscious mind is what closely work with the conscious mind or it is the memories that is not presently conscious but can be made conscious easily.

Freud proposed that man was born with some feelings and sentiment like desires, propensity, etc. That means in his view by birth man is sexy and a child must possess sexual desire even when he is in his Mother's womb and this inborn sexual predisposition lays the foundation for all other propensity. But along with modernization of psychology and psychoanalytical process, Freudian sex theories have been losing their appeal or acceptance. The reasons are in many ways, some

come from the parents, some come from his and brothers, some from even the society, the mechanical civilization, which leads to the family tragedy and distortion of personality and devastates people's healthy development on spirits. Thus, it can be asserted that it is not usual or natural for the people living in a healthy family and environment to have such anomalous and complex emotional problems.

The fifth is journal written by Lauren McDonald entitled *Duality in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, The picture of Dorian Gray, and "Dionea"*. She thinks that the duality in Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde can be seen as a reflection of Stevenson's own double life. She also quoted Rosenfield statement that the confession at the end of Jekyll and and Hyde is Stevenson's own. She believes that Stevenson is confessing that he is a criminal similar to Jekyll "and that we, as second selves, unconsciously share his guilt" (Rosenfield 331). The novel implicates readers both historically and today by suggesting that they lead a double life just as Stevenson or his characters Jekyll and Hyde led. This journal also stated that duality was a very important and prominent theme in late-Victorian literature. This journal stated that Clausson argues in addition that the opposing social classes of Jekyll and Hyde add to the element of duality between the two characters. Jekyll was from the "respected upper class" whereas Hyde was from the "murderous lower class" (Clausson 343). Clausson also notes that "the lower class in late-Victorian society represented degeneration, devolution, and the 'criminal man'" (Clausson 343) to Victorian society. The conclusion of this journal is Duality in late-Victorian literature has the same effect on modern day readers. It shows us that we are not either/or but rather both/and. Duality in late-Victorian literature taught historical

and modern-day readers that everyone leads a double life just as Stevenson or his characters Jekyll and Hyde Led.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

2.2.1 *Psychoanalysis Theory*

The earliest historical influence of psychoanalytic ideas on the social work field seems to have occurred in the late 1920s. Strean (1993) observes that the professional climate in social work favored the introduction of psychoanalytic ideas at this time, because as caseworkers had begun to recognize the limitations of advice giving, moral suasion, and manipulation of the environment in their work with clients. Psychoanalysis is the creation of Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), a Viennese neurologist whose pioneering studies of hysteria, obsessional illness, and other obscure disorders (Perlman and Brandell 2014:44).

Psychoanalysis offers a systematic accounting of the psychic apparatus (especially the unconscious) and a theory of the mind and human psychic development. Sigmund Freud initially theorized a “topographical” relation between the ego and the unconscious; the former encompassed consciousness and the individual’s contact with the external world, while the latter was a quite different space of instinctual drives and repressive mechanisms (Castle 2007:164).

The aim of Psychoanalysis is restricted to demonstrating the connection along the path of instinctual activity between a person’s external experiences and his reactions (Castle 2007:167). Unlike some other schools of criticism, psychoanalytic criticism can exist side by side with any other critical methods of interpretation. Because this approach attempts to explain the hows and whys of human action without developing an aesthetic theory (Bressler 1999:148).

2.2.1.1 Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis

Sigmund Freud is the father of psychoanalysis theory. It is because he develops both a body of theory and a practical methodology for his science of the mind. Suffering from his own neurotic crisis in 1887, Freud underwent self-analysis. Results from this self-analysis coupled with his research and analyses of his patients led Freud to posit that fantasies and wishful thinking, not actual experiences, play a large part in the onset of neuroses (Bressler 1999:149).

Freud discovered that certain mental illnesses occurred when the sufferer's personality was permeated by the intrusion of powerful and mysterious impulses from deep within the psyche. At one time, Freud thought that these mysterious impulses were delayed reactions to traumas, especially sexual traumas that had been experienced in early childhood and then dissociated. He soon discovered, however, that these mysterious impulses were not merely the reactions to untoward events of childhood; rather, they were expressions of instinctual drives at the core of the psyche (Perlman and Brandell 2014:35).

Normally, these instinctual forces are repressed but in neurosis they rise up like demonic forces from the deep. Neurotic symptoms such as hysterical paralyses, amnesias, obsessions, and phobias could be seen as the battleground where the forces of the invading instinctual drives were locked in combat with the defending forces of the embattled personality. Freud argues that dreams have two kinds of content, the manifest and the latent. The manifest level is the dream itself, the object of interpretation; the latent level is the actual thought that cannot be known or expressed consciously because it has been repressed or censored (Castle 2007:164).

Childhood sexuality (or infantile sexuality) is composed of numerous sensual pleasures, experienced in relation to sensitive parts of the body, such as the skin, the mouth, the anus, and the genitals (the erogenous zones). Freud believed that these pleasures are initially stimulated by the activities of baby care, such as holding, feeding, touching, and bathing, and then subsequently pursued as ends in their own right. He also believed that the maturation of the

sexual drive through childhood entailed a sequenced intensification of oral, anal, and phallic (clitoral) sexual wishes (Freud, 1905).

So, numerous variations in this typical pattern occur under different familial conditions. Siblings, for example, may become objects of oedipal desire, through early displacement away from a loved parent or when a child's relations with parents thwart typical oedipal development. For Freud, "normal" development entailed the integration of the component "perversions" (scopophilia and exhibitionism, auto-eroticism, sadism and masochism) into a healthy, heterosexual instinct. (Perlman and Brandell 2014:31)

Psychoanalysis is one of those rare intellectual achievements that had the effect of radically transforming human self-understanding. Indeed, Freudian notions have so thoroughly permeated human culture that the jargon (if not the substance) of psychoanalysis is accessible to even the most untutored observers of human behavior. Freud laid the foundation for a new model of how our minds operate. Hidden from the workings the conscious mind, the unconscious mind, he believes, plays a large part in how we act, think, and feel (Bressler 1999:148). Freud also suggested that the unconscious governs a large part of our action.

Freud developed various models of the human psyche that became the changing bases of his psychoanalytic theory and practice, there are dynamic model, economic model, and topographic Models.

- a) Dynamic model consisting of conscious and unconscious
- b) Economic model consisting of the pleasure principle and the reality principle
- c) Topographic Models consisting of conscious, preconscious, and unconscious.
- d) Tripartite Models: Id, Ego, and Superego.

2.2.1.1.1 Dynamic Model: The Conscious and The Unconscious

Freud has developed various models of the human psyche that became the changing bases of his psychoanalytic theory and practice.

Early in his career, he posited the dynamic model, asserting that our minds are dichotomy consisting of the conscious (the rational) and the unconscious (the irrational). The conscious, Freud argued, perceives and records external reality and is the reasoning part of the mind. Unaware of the presence of conscious, we operate consciously, believing that our reasoning and analytical skills are solely responsible for our behavior. But Freud is the first to suggest that it is the unconscious, not the conscious, that governs a large part of our actions (Bressler 1999:149).

Freud dramatically redefined the unconscious, believing it to be dynamic system that not only contains our biographical memories but also store our suppressed and unresolved conflicts. For Freud, the unconscious is the storehouse of disguised truths and desires that want to be revealed in and though the conscious (Bressler 1999:149).

It means that the irrational part of our psyche, the unconscious, receives and stores our hidden desires, ambitions, fears, passions, and irrational thoughts. Much of Freud's early work centered around the analysis of neurotic symptoms (particularly hysteria) which he believed were derivatives of memories that had been repressed and existed only in the unconscious (Castle, 2007:164). While, the conscious mind consists of everything inside of our awareness because the conscious mind direct link to external reality which it perceives and reacts with the external environment, so we will think and talk about in a rational way (Bressler 1999:150).

In both models, the conscious and the unconscious battle for control of a person's action. And in both models also a person's unconscious desires force their way to the conscious state because most of the actions that people do are influenced by unconscious mind.

2.2.1.1.2 Economic Model: The Pleasure Principle and The Reality Principle

Freud's economic model is a model of the human psyche enlarges on but retains most of his ideas housed in the dynamic model. In both models, the conscious and the unconscious battle for control a person's action (Bressler 1990:150). In the economic model, Freud divided this model into two types: the pleasure principle and the reality principle.

According to Freud, the pleasure principle craves only pleasure, and it desires instantaneous satisfaction of instinctual drives, ignoring moral and sexual boundaries established by society. Immediate relief from all pain or suffering is its goal. The pleasure principle is held in check, however, by the reality principle, that part of the psyche that recognizes the need for societal standards and regulations on pleasure. Freud believed that both these principles are at war within the human psyche (Bressler 1999:150).

So, it can be concluded that the pleasure principle and the reality principle is separated by the society. Quotation above shows that the aim of pleasure principle is to satisfied each individual without considering the society. But, the aim of reality pleasure is to hold that the pleasure itself doesn't exceed the standard limits of the surrounding community.

2.2.1.1.3 Topographic Models: Conscious, Preconscious, and Unconscious.

Freud also developed another of the human psyche throughout his career, it is a topographic model. This model divided into three types: conscious, preconscious, and unconscious.

In earlier version of this model, Freud separated the human psyche into three parts: the conscious, the preconscious, and the unconscious. The conscious is the mind's direct link to external reality, for it perceives and reacts with the external environment, allowing the mind to order its outside world. The preconscious is the storehouse of memories that the conscious part of the mind allows to be brought to consciousness without disguising these memories in some form or another (Bressler 1999:150).

So, the system unconscious, which represents the primitive core of instinctual strivings, functions entirely according to the pleasure principle and is incapable of delaying or inhibiting pleasure seeking (Perlman and Brandell 2014:12). It generates desires for which it seeks representation in conscious thought and fulfillment in action.

The preconscious is composed of contents and thought activities that are readily identifiable and accessible to consciousness, and it is therefore also referred to as the preconscious-conscious (Perlman and Brandell 2014:12). The preconscious inhibits the primitive impulsivity of the unconscious by blocking the mental representations of unconscious desires through repression and other defenses. The preconscious performs this function because certain primitive impulses, which are pleasurable in the system unconscious, are experienced as unpleasurable in the (more realistic) system preconscious.

The system conscious is conceptualized as a sense organ, capable of perceiving outer stimuli, bodily sensations (including emotions), and the mental contents of the preconscious (Perlman and Brandell 2014:12).

As in his previously devised models, Freud contends that the third part of the psyche, the unconscious, hold the repressed hungers, images, thoughts, and desires human nature. Because these desires are not housed in the preconscious, they cannot be directly summoned into the conscious state. These repressed impulses must therefore travel in disguised forms to the conscious part of the psyche and surface in the respective disguises in our dreams, our art, and in other unsuspecting ways in our lives (Bressler 1990:150).

The topographic model predicts that the anti-instinctual activities of the preconscious should be accessible to conscious awareness. Clinical data revealed, however, that some aspects of defensive and moral functioning (unconscious

defenses and unconscious guilt), both anti-instinctual features of the preconscious, are in fact inaccessible to consciousness. So, these three parts of topographic model are connecting each other.

2.2.1.1.4 Tripartite Models: Id, Ego, and Superego.

Here is the most famous model of the human psyche of Freud's version, it is a tripartite model. This model divided into three types: id, ego, and superego.

Topographically, a portion of the id lies in proximity to the boundaries of preconsciousness and external perceptual systems (system Pcpt), which brings the influence of the external world upon it. The resulting modification results in the formation of the ego. Hence, the ego is that part of the id that is modified as result of the perceptual system and by its proximity and access to consciousness, although the ego itself, like the id, is unconscious (Lapsley and Stey 2011:5).

The irrational, instinctual, unknown, and unconscious part of the psyche Freud calls the id. Containing our secret desires, our darkest wishes, and our most intense fears, the id wishes only to fulfill the urges of the pleasure principle. In addition, it houses the libido, the source of all our psychosexual desires and all our psychic energy (Bressler 1990:150). Within the id are undifferentiated elements that would later emerge as the "ego." Freud's conceptualization of the ego and its functions show clear lines of theoretical development (Lapsley and Stey 2011:5).

The second part of the psyche Freud calls ego, the rational, logical waking part of the mind, although much of its activities remain in the unconscious. Whereas the id operates according to the pleasure principle, the ego operates in harmony with the reality principle (Bressler 1990:150). The ego masters external stimuli by becoming "aware," by storing up memories, by avoidance through flight, and by active adaptation. Regarding internal drive stimuli, it attempts to control the

demands of the instincts by judiciously deciding the mode of satisfaction, or if satisfaction is to be had at all (Lapsley and Stey 2011:5). So, the ego's job is to set the instinctual desires of the id and allow these desires to be released in some nondestructive way.

The third part of the psyche, the superego, acts as internal censor, causing us to make moral judgments in light of social pressures (Bressler 1990:151). The superego is thus a precipitate of family life. It is an agency that seeks to enforce the striving for perfection, as it holds out to the ego ideal standards and moralistic goals. As a consequence, the superego is the "conscience" of the personality, and it can retaliate against the imperfections of the ego by inducing guilt (Lapsley and Stey 2011:5). Therefore, the superego operates according to the morality principle and serves primarily to protect society and us from the id.

"Whenever possible," Freud writes, "it [the ego] clothes the id's Ucs. commands with Pcs. rationalizations; it pretends that the id is showing obedience to the admonitions of reality, even when in fact it is remaining obstinate and unyielding; it disguises the id's conflicts with reality and, if possible, its conflicts with the superego, too." Freud also likened the ego to a man who struggles to check the superior power of a horse, to a constitutional monarch who is ultimately powerless to frustrate the will of parliament, and to a politician who too often "yields to the temptation to become sycophantic, opportunist and lying." One has recourse to psychoanalysis when such a struggle batters the personality into neurosis (Sley and Stey, 2001:7).

One way to summarize Freud's tripartite model personality is to make explicit the metapsychological assumptions that have until now remained only implicit. It is left to the ego to mediate between the instinctual (especially sexual) desires of the id and the demands of social pressure issued by the superego. What the ego deems unacceptable it suppressed and deposits in the unconscious. And what it has most often repressed in all of us is our sexual desires in childhood.

For example, in this object of final project Mr. Hyde is represented as the id. As described by Dr. Jekyll in the novel, he explained that Mr. Hyde as “animal within me”. Mr. Hyde is doing physical abuse and murder people without being afraid getting punishment. As explained before, id is the part of the unconscious human personality that is based of instincts. Its goal is to find pleasure and avoid pain, and Mr. Hyde is representative of the escape of Dr. Jekyll from his “royal” life. And Dr. Jekyll is represented as the ego. He is the ego because he creates the concoction that turns him into Mr. Hyde but when he changes back into Dr. Jekyll he does good deeds such as donating to charity and inviting his friends over all the time. And the relationship Dr. Jekyll with the society is represented as the superego. Jekyll is struggling his life in order to present himself positively to the society. Being born “to a large fortune” and “inclined by nature”, Jekyll from the start was set up to be in a public spotlight, forcing him to practice good morals and ethics at all times.

2.2.2 Personality

The word “personality” in English derived from ancient Greece *prosopon* or *persona*, it means that “mask” commonly used by artists in the theater to show that every mask has certain personality traits, so the personality is depicted like a mask that has certain character. In psychology, personality is the realm of psychological studies, the understanding of the behavior of thoughts, feelings, human activities (Alwisol 2009:2). Theory of personality psychology studies the individual specifically, who he is, what he has, and what his activity. So, understanding personality means we must understand the self or the whole person. Sigmund Freud

views personality as a structure consisting of three systems, those are id, ego, and superego which behavior is the result of conflicts caused by the three systems.

2.2.2.1 The development of personality

Carl Gustav Jung states that humans are always advancing or pursuing progress, from a develop level into a perfect level. Humans also always try to attain a higher level (Kuntjoyo 2009:32). It is such a human nature that they are always trying to improvise to be better in the future than in the past. But, based on Jung there are three steps of each human that they should reach in trying to develop their level into a perfect level.

Here is the process of development of personality based on Jung:

a. Development purpose: self-actualization

According to Jung, the goal of personality development is self-actualization, which is perfect differentiation and mutual harmony between all aspects of personality happened.

b. Development purpose: progression and regression

In the process of personality development can occur forward motion (progression) or retreat (regression). Progression is a satisfactory self-adjustment by being aware of the demands of the outside world as well as the needs of the subconscious. If the progs are disturbed so that libido is prevented from being used progression then libido regresses, and back to the passing phase or into the unconscious.

c. The process of individuation

To achieve a healthy personality and integrate strongly then every aspect of personality must reach the level of optimal differentiation and development. The

process to arrive in that direction is called the process of individuation or self-discovery.

2.2.3 Multiple Personality Disorder

2.2.3.1 The Definition of MPD

Multiple personality disorder (MPD) is characterized by presence of two or more distinct personalities within a single individual, with only one of them being evident at a time (WHO, 1992).

In classic MPD as defined by DSM-III-R, each personality state, as a distinct entity, takes full control of the person's behavior. Classic MPD is probably not as common as less dramatic presentations with less than full control and distinctness (8,12). Various authors have attempted to conceptualize the subtle gradations, calling them a typical variant, ego state changes, co-presences, isomorphisms, and fragment (McDavid 1994:30).

Each personality is complete, with its own memories, behavior, and preferences. These maybe in marked contrast to the single premorbid personality. In the common form with two personalities, the two are almost unaware of each other's existence (Gupta and Kumar 2005:1). MPD is best conceptualized as both a complex, chronic dissociative disorder characterized by disturbance of identity, memory and as a post-traumatic condition initiating from abuse or traumatic childhood experiences (McDavid 1994:29).

Multiple Personality Disorder happened when your sense of reality that depend on your feelings, thoughts, sensations, perceptions and memories 'disconnected' from each other, or don't register in your conscious mind, your sense of identity, your memories, and the way you see yourself and the world around you will change. Multiple Personality Disorder also known as Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) (Harrison 2006:1).

It can be concluded that everyone has periods when we feel disconnected. Sometimes this happens naturally and unconsciously. For example, we often drive

a familiar route, and arrive with no memory of the journey or of what we were thinking about. Sometimes we dissociate as a defense mechanism to help us deal with and survive traumatic experiences.

2.2.3.2 Types of MPD

In the journal that written by Aisha Ashraff, she stated that Based on DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders), there are five different types of Multiple Personality Disorder (Ashraf et.all 2016:1).

Here are those five types of MPD:

a. Amnesia

Amnesia must occur, defined as gaps in the recall of everyday events, important personal information and/or traumatic events. (Dissociative amnesia: Deeply buried memories) This criterion for DID newly recognizes that amnesia doesn't just occur for traumatic events but, rather, everyday events, too. This is when you can't remember incidents or experiences that happened at a particular time, or when you can't remember important personal information.

b. Depersonalisation

A feeling that your body is unreal, changing or dissolving. It also includes out-of-body experiences, such as seeing yourself as if watching a movie. The person must be distressed by the disorder or have trouble functioning in one or more major life areas because of the disorder. This criterion is common among all serious mental illness diagnoses as diagnosis is not

appropriate where the symptoms do not create distress and/or trouble functioning.

c. Derealisation

The world around you seem unreal. You may see objects changing in shape, size or colour, or you may feel that other people are robots. The symptoms are due to the direct physiological effects of a substance (such as blackouts or chaotic behavior during alcohol intoxication) or a general medical condition (such as complex partial seizures).

d. Identity Confusion

Feeling uncertain about who you are. You may feel as if there is a struggle within to define yourself.

e. Identity Alteration

This is when there is a shift in your role or identity that changes your behaviour in ways that others could notice. For instance, you may be very different at work from when you are at home. two or more distinct identities or personality states are present, each with its own relatively enduring pattern of perceiving, relating to and thinking about the environment and self. These signs and symptoms may be observed by others or reported by the individual.” One important change from the fourth to the fifth edition of the DSM is that individuals may now report their perception of personality shifts rather than limiting diagnosis to shifts that others must report.

2.2.3.3 The Symptoms of MPD

Several questionnaires can be used to assess whether someone suffers a multiple personality disorder. Scientists who use these assessment tools should have specialist training and a good understanding of multiple personality disorder. Scientist who have extensive knowledge and experience of working with multiple personality disorder may be able to recognize a multiple personality disorder using clinical judgement alone. Here are some symptoms that scientist diagnoses whether someone suffers multiple personality disorder (MIND 2013:9):

- a. History of childhood abuse/trauma
- b. Reporting 'blank spells'
- c. Hearing voices and/or believing there are external influences on the body and/or other unusual beliefs (apparently delusional thinking) and/or reports of other people's thoughts intruding
- d. Previous diagnosis or suspicion of borderline personality disorder
- e. Previous unsuccessful treatment
- f. Self-destructive behavior.

2.2.3.4 Causes of MPD

In diagnostic multiple personality disorder some factors can be influential, such as: age, gender, developmental history, subjective experiences, previous experiences with mental health workers, and therapist expertise.

The causes of multiple personality disorders are complex. Studies show that a history of trauma, usually abuse in childhood, is almost always the case for people who have moderate to severe MPD symptoms. MPD that diagnosed in childhood typically emerges between adolescence and third decade of life. The female to male sex ratio of MPD is 5:4 in children and adolescents (Hocke V, & Schmidtke A, 1998). Most patients with MPD report histories

of sexual and physical abuse (Coons PM, & Milstein V, 1986; Putnam FW, 1988). But not all trauma survivors have a multiple personality disorder, so the relationship is not one of simple cause and effect (MIND 2013:8).

It means that a fuller understanding comes from looking someone at his childhood relationship with his parents or guardians. If the relationship was insecure and he were abused so it means he uses dissociation to protect himself from the trauma. The combination of an insecure relationship, trauma and dissociation can produce a complex multiple personality disorder.

A number of scientists agree that the following factors usually causes a complex multiple personality disorder:

- a. Abuse begins before the age of five
- b. Abuse is severe and repeated over an extended period
- c. The abused child has an enhanced natural ability to dissociate easily
- d. There is no adult to provide comfort; the child had to be emotionally self-sufficient.

2.2.3.5 The Effects of MPD

MPD is a pathophysiological disorder. The patients suffering with MPD have been found to have some alterations in their brain morphology. Amygdala and hippocampus have been found to be affected in MPD as well. Usually the reduction in size of the hippocampus of MPD patients is observed (Aisha et.all 2016:3). The impact of dissociation varies from person to person and may change over time. How well a person appears to be coping is not a good way of telling how severely affected they are.

People with MPD may describe feeling that they have suddenly become depersonalized observers of their own speech and actions. They might report hearing voices (a child's voice, the voice of a spiritual power), and in some cases, these voices accompany multiple streams of thought that the individual has no control over. The individual might also experience sudden impulses or strong emotions that they don't feel control or a sense of ownership over. People may also report that their bodies suddenly feel different (like a small child, huge and muscular), or that they experience a sudden shift in attitudes or personal preferences before shifting back.

Sometimes with MPD experience dissociative fugues, where they discover they have traveled but have no recollection of the experience. People vary in their awareness of their amnesias, and it is common for people with DID to minimize their amnesic symptoms, even when the lapses in memory are obvious and distressing to others.

More than 70 percent of people with MPD have attempted suicide, and self-injurious behavior is common among this population. Treatment is crucial to improving quality of life and preventing suicide attempts.

Here are the other effects of multiple personality disorder (MIND 2013:7) that happened in the object of this study:

- a. gaps in your memory

In the Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde novel, Dr. Jekyll didn't remember what he has done when he came back after being Mr. Hyde.

- b. finding yourself in a strange place without knowing how you got there

Dr. Jekyll always find himself in a certain place without knowing how he got there after being Mr. Hyde.

- c. loss of feeling in parts of your body

When Dr. Jekyll being Mr. Hyde, he is not only loss of feeling in parts of his body but whole of it.

2.2.3.6 Treatment of MPD

The aim of treatment in multiple personality disorder is to increase the connections between feelings, thoughts, perceptions and memories, and to help develop a sense of empowerment. This will make the patient feel more 'whole' and reduce his 'internal chaos'. Based on Mind's booklet entitled The Mind guide to advocacy, there are some alternative treatments:

- a. Talking Treatments

Talking Treatments can be done by therapist. The therapist should be familiar with trauma work and ideally have experience of working with dissociation. However, it is the quality of the client-therapist relationship that is most important; and so inexperienced therapists may provide effective therapy if supervised by a professional who is experienced with dissociation.

- b. Medication

In multiple personality disorder (MPD), medication should only be used when the targeted symptom is widespread throughout the system of identities or is experienced by your dominant identity and the one who

manages everyday life. It is important to monitor dosage and effects carefully.

c. Care in the community

Supportive and community mental health services can help you to cope with the everyday effects of dissociation and related problems that impact on your daily life. Staff don't necessarily have to be professionally qualified, but they do need to know about dissociation and how to respond to you if you are in a dissociative state.

d. Crisis Intervention

Before a crisis occurs, it's a good idea to make a personal crisis plan with the help of a friend or other supporter. The patient can make an advance statement while he is well, explaining what he would like to happen if he is in crisis and become unable ('lose capacity') to make decisions about his treatment.

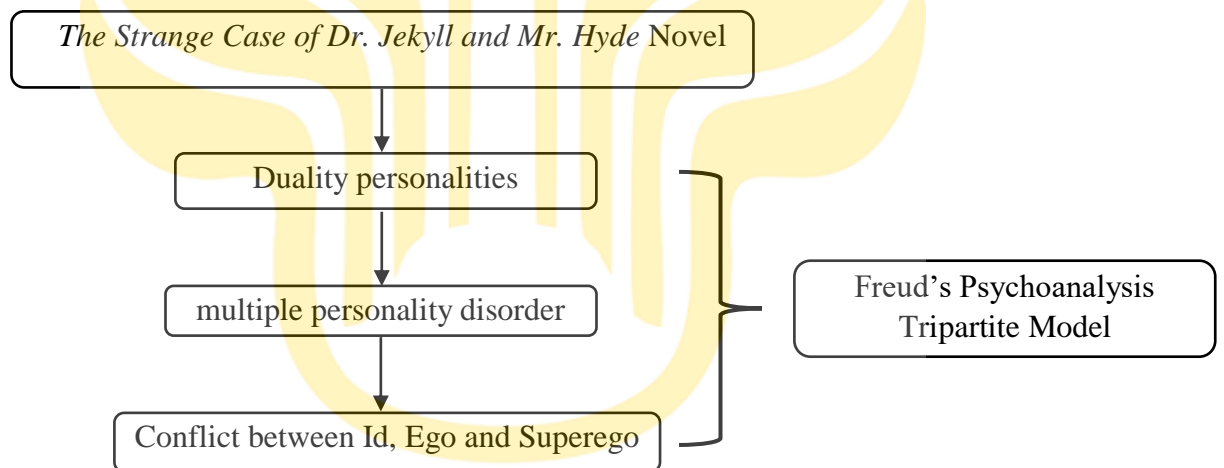
2.3 Theoretical Framework

In this research, the writer wants to analyze internal conflict in someone which are reflected in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. This study uses Psychoanalytic approach which is developed by Sigmund Freud. This theory focuses on the Jekyll's psychological who is the main character in this novel. The Freudian Psychoanalytic will include the three structures of mind which are *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. Those three structures of mind will be used to analyze the cause of multiple personality disorder of the pointed character, Dr. Henry Jekyll.

The writer does two steps to solve the problems in research questions. Firstly, the writer examines the elements in the novel such as characters, plot and setting in the story so it can be found the description of multiple personality disorder. Secondly, the writer uses psychoanalytic approach to analyze the main character psychological that happen in the story.

Finally, the writer gives some conclusions according to research questions which have been answered. To make this framework analysis easier to be understood, there is a diagram as follows:

Theoretical Framework Diagram



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Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework Diagram

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusions of the findings and discussions of the study. Furthermore, it provides suggestions related to the topic of the study.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the analysis and discussion on the research findings in previous chapter, there are three points of conclusions.

First, the development of multiple personality disorder in the main character begin when Dr. Jekyll was born with his royal life. Besides that, he also has an idea that every human has duality personalities. As a scientist he is willing to separate these personalities by using him as the object. Then, he is successfully creating Mr. Hyde as another personality of himself. Everything become worst when Dr. Jekyll begins to lose control of Mr. Hyde, so he tries to make more formulas that change him back to be Dr. Jekyll again. When Mr. Hyde is taking over and growing stronger, he decided to lock himself in his laboratory. Finally, Dr. Jekyll realize that he is going to change as Mr. Hyde permanently so he commits to do suicide before Mr. Hyde control him forever.

Second, Dr. Jekyll has several ways dealing with his multiple personality disorder. He uses the formulas to separate his good and evil side. He also uses his laboratory to hide Mr. Hyde and to hold Mr. Hyde in hurting anyone after he is being dominated. Besides that, he is being deceptive to cover up Mr. Hyde's

identity. Moreover, Dr. Jekyll proves his idea about dual human nature to Dr. Lanyon using Mr. Hyde. Those things are several ways of Dr. Jekyll dealing with his multiple personality disorder. It can be concluded that people who suffer multiple personality disorder will find the way to survive from it.

Third, multiple personality disorder causes some impacts into the main character's life. The multiple personality disorder ruins his life because his idea about dual human nature does not have support from his colleagues. It takes Dr. Jekyll with his friend a part. The multiple personality disorder also causes him being psychiatric disorder as his willing to do physical abuses. Besides that, the multiple personality disorder brings him into a death. As stated in the novel he commits suicide to eliminate Mr. Hyde. These impacts affirm that multiple personality disorder causes a messy life psychologically and physically.

5.2 Suggestion

There are several suggestions regarding to the topic of analysis and further research related to the topic.

First, the writer expected to add more references from books and journals to get more data about double personality or multiple personality disorder. By adding more references, the writer will have a richer data and analysis.

Second, this study will be useful references for next researchers who want to conduct research with the same topic and approach or by using other approaches. The other psychoanalytic theories are like dynamic model, economic model, or topographic model, the next researcher will enrich the knowledge about the issues that contained in this novel.

Third, for the readers, this study can be references for the readers who want to discuss multiple personality disorder in nineteenth century. The readers can use a different novel or focus on different issues.



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