

**EDWARD DANIELS DELUSION IN THE MARTIN SCORSESE'S
MOVIE "SHUTTER ISLAND"**



A Thesis

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillments of the Requirements for the
Degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English and Literature Department
of the Faculty of Adab and Humanities
of Alauddin Makassar**

By

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2014**

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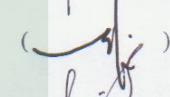
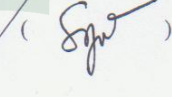
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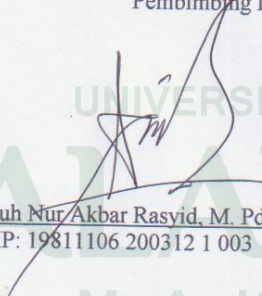
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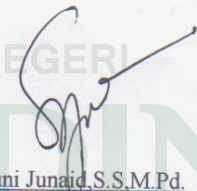
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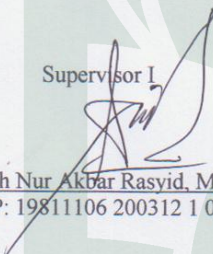
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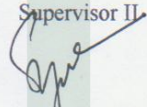

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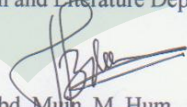
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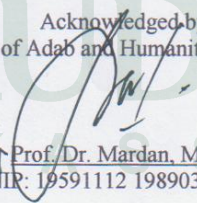
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdulillah Rabbil Alamin, the writer praises to the Almighty Allah swt who bestows and blesses him, and love through the whole life during his study at Adab and Humanities of UIN Alauddin Makassar. Peace and salutation are addressed to the beloved and chosen messenger Muhammad saw who has guided the human being from the badness to the goodness. So he could finish writing this thesis.

The writer realizes that this thesis could not complete without getting assistance, guidance, understanding and encouragement from many people. Therefore, the writer would like to express his deepest gratitude to the following :

1. The Rector of UIN Alauddin Makassar, Prof. Dr. H. Qadir Gassing. H.T, M.A., for his advice during the period when the writer studied at the university.
2. The beloved parents, Dr Mashur Razak S.E M.M and Harniati S.E for their love, patience, and sincere prayer for the safety and succes.
3. The Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty, Prof. Dr. Mardan, M.Ag and his staff, the Head of English and Literature Department, Dr. Abd. Muin, M. Hum, and secretary of English and Literature Department Serliah Nur, S.Pd. M.Hum. M.Ed, for their support, help and encouragement.
4. Muhammad Nur Akbar Rasyid, M. Pd., M. Ed, Ph. D and Syahrani Junaid, S. S, M. Pd. the writer's first and second supervisor who have given comments,

guidance, suggestions, corrections, and over all support since the preliminary part of this thesis until the end.

5. The all lecturers of Adab and Humanities Faculty UIN Alauddin Makassar who have contributed and transferred their useful to the writer.
6. The beloved brother Muh Maula Razak for his support and sincere prayer for the succes.
7. The writer thanks to the beloved friends in English Literature Departement, namely, Sulaeman, Umar Kianboyang, Musriadi, Mario Ramadhan, Sadam, Medy, Syahrul Rahman, Fahry, Dahlia, Nirwana, Asti, Jusmianti, Juliana, Irma Yuliana, and still many other friends that the writer does not mention their name but the writer is proud of them to shares experience and knowledge during the study and writing this thesis.
8. The writer thanks to the friends of KKN, Jumharis, Sultan, Hasnita, , Mulyana, and Mega Rezky Suhan who have given the spirit, encouragement, and motivation.
9. The writer thanks to the all members of DEC (Developing English Club) and EL (Elliot's Letters) that have given the support and happiness.

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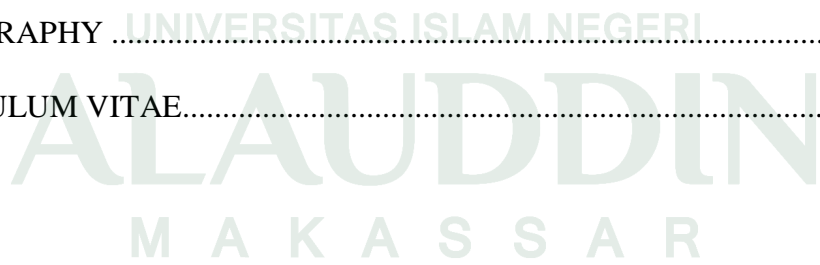
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ABSTRACT

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**Title : Edward Daniels' Delusion in the Martin Scorsese's Movie
"Shutter Island"**

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This thesis studied about Edward Daniels' Delusion in the Movie "Shutter Island" by Martin Scorsese. The aims of this thesis are to describe the types of delusional disorder on the major character in the Scorsese's movie "Shutter Island" and the treatments are used to cure major character's delusion in the movie.

The writer used descriptive qualitative method and psychological approach in describe the types of delusional disorder faced by major character in the movie and the treatment to cure it. In this research, the instrument used by the writer was note taking. From this instrument, the writer watched the movie and read the script of the movie and identified the data, then wrote down the data into six colored card and last classified the data based on the theory.

In this research, the writer found that the movie "Shutter Island" by Martin Scorsese showed the types of delusional disorder experienced by major characters, they are grandiose types, jealous types, persecutory types, and somatic types. Edward Daniels is more dominant in grandiose types than the jealous, persecutory, and somatic types. The writer also found the treatment to cure delusional disorder of major character depicted in the movie, they are individual therapy, and anti psychotic drugs. Daniels treated by all of those treatments through the exploring his faulty mind and together with his psychiatrist presenting some factual information about him.

However, the disorder needs to be treated before it becomes chronic. Hopefully, this thesis can contribute to education as an analysis of literary work, especially for students of English and Literature Department.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. The word “psychology” comes from the Greek words “psyche”, meaning life, and “logos”, meaning explanation. Psychology is a popular major for students, a popular topic in the public media and a part of our everyday lives (Stangor, 2009: 3).

Literature which is looked as psychological aspect will show psychological phenomenon through characters behavior (Jatman, 1998: 165). Literature is everything what we write by using language. Literature is written materials such as poetry, novels, essays, etc., works of imagination characterized by excellence of style expression and themes of general interest. One example development of literature is movie (Teew, 2003: 10)

According to Mckernan (2005: 09) movie is a reliable, mature technology capable of providing a compelling entertainment experience. Movie is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating. Actually movie is a form of drama that used technology like camera. Nevertheless, the basic of movie and play is narrative text of literary work.

Movies also have several genres; Psychological Thriller is one of movies genres. Hutchings (2009: 26) states that varied films have been labeled psychological thrillers, but that it usually refers to narratives with domesticated

settings in which action is suppressed and where thrills are provided instead via investigations of the psychologies of the principal characters. A distinguishing characteristic of a psychological thriller is a marked emphasis on the mental states of its characters: their perceptions, thoughts, distortions, and general struggle to grasp reality.

Related to psychology of literature, delusion is one of psychological disorder. According to Baihaqi (2005: 101-105) Delusions are false fixed beliefs that are out of touch with reality. They are beliefs that are not shared within the person's culture or religion. For example, believing that you are possessed by a spirit is an accepted and respected state if you believe in Voodooism or Pentecostalism; however, in other social circumstances such a belief would be viewed as a delusion.

Clabough, (2010: 17) describes that *Shutter Island* is one of the movies which has improved the successful nomination as psychological thriller movie on academic award 2010. Martin Scorsese is not only one of the world's most significant filmmakers, but also a personal friend.

In *shutter island* movie, Andrew might display features of both Grandiose and Persecutory Delusion. According to the American Psychiatric Association's (2000) *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (text revision; *DSM-IV-TR*), this mixed type is characterized by feelings of immense importance and feelings of being watched or victimized. Andrew experiences both; believing he is on the verge of a grand discovery and simultaneously is

being conspired against by the doctors at the asylum. For those with Delusional Disorder, full periods of remission may be followed by subsequent relapses, as is Daniels's case. One major psychological issue exhibited in this film by the character of Edward Daniels is Delusion (Balanzategui, 2010: 11).

Based on the background above, since the whole story of the movie tells about indication of delusion, therefore the writer is really eager to analyze delusion faced by Edward Daniels as the major character and also as the representation of someone who faces delusion with some types of delusion.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the information in the background above, the writer formulates research questions as follows:

1. What types of delusion are found on the major character in the movie "Shutter Island" by Martin Scorsese?
2. What kinds of treatment are used to cure major characters' delusional disorder in the movie "Shutter Island" by Martin Scorsese?

C. Objective of Research

Since the analysis of this thesis deals with finding out the types of delusion which is faced by Edward Daniels and the treatment are used to treat Edward Daniels delusion in the movie "Shutter Island", so the objectives of study will be:

1. To describe the types of delusion on major character in the movie "Shutter Island" by Martin Scorsese.

2. To describe the treatments are used to cure major character's delusion in the movie "Shutter Island" by Martin Scorsese.

D. Significance of Research

The result of this research is expected to be useful and helpful information the readers in order to be supportive information about the delusion in the story "Shutter Island" movie. In this sense, this study helped readers know more about delusion. Hopefully, this research can motivate other researchers to do other research with psychology in literary work. We cannot deny that a literary work exist because of Author's psychology. Furthermore, this research encourages the reader to support everyone who wants to know more about delusion.

E. Scope of Research

In his research the writer focused on analyzing types of delusion which are faced by major character showed in this movie. In this research, the writer also focused on kinds of treatments to cure the major characters' delusion (Edward Daniels) on the movie "Shutter Island" by Martin Scorsese. This research limited by the types of delusion and treatments of delusional disorder in the movie. The writer used Munro's delusional theory to know about delusion experience which is faced and handled by Edward Daniels's character in the movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Finding

View researches in analyzing delusion have been conducted by some researches.

Oktyanova (2012) conducted a study “Analisis Gejala Delusi Dalam Diri Tokoh Utama Pada Novel Kappa Karya Ryuunosuke Akutagawa (Pendekatan Psikologi Sastra)”, The aims of this study was to assess symptoms of delusions character shown by main character in the novel “kappa”. This study used a descriptive method based on the data of the novel “kappa” and its translation. Data collection and processing techniques started from collecting the sentences that contain characteristics or symptoms of delusions contained in the novel, then analyzed by grouping the sentences according to the characteristics of delusions. The results of this study indicate that the kappa novel, the main character has a delusional symptoms characterized by traits based on the already described above.

Grbic (2013) conducted a review under the title “A Systematic Literature Review of the Role of Self-esteem in Persecutory and Grandiose Delusions and a Grounded Theory Exploration of Grandiose Beliefs”. The review aimed to synthesize the large body of published research, focusing on the role of self-esteem. Following screening for relevance and a rigorous quality assessment, 34 studies were included. Only five of these investigated grandiose delusions with

the result such as the findings revealed difficulties for the field with defining and measuring self-esteem.

Manschreck, in his review of paper (2006),” Recent Advances in the Treatment of Delusional Disorder”. This review aims to update and extend their observations and to examine the impact of new second-generation antipsychotic agents on the treatment of this condition. The method of this review was writer attempted to gather all published reports of delusional disorder from 1994 to 2004, using various database strategies. The result of this review was Of 224 cases identified as delusional disorder; only 134 case descriptions provided sufficient treatment and outcome data to inform this review.

Between three of those previous findings above, the writer can find the differences, the first thesis from Oktyanova wanted to try to find delusional symptoms in major character on the novel “Kappa” by Ryunosuke Akutagawa. She used descriptive method in her research. The others researches used quantitative method and that were the differences among three of them, while the writer will analyze character based on psychological side. The writer will only focus on delusional disorder of major character and the impact of major characters’ delusional disorder to other character.

B. Psychological Approach

Approach is one of basic principle that using as a tool to express literary work. One of decided by purpose and what will decide through literary text. Reader can use some of approaches; one of them is psychological approach.

Psychology is a knowledge branch which its object discusses about the condition of human soul.

According to Harjana in Sartika (2011: 3), psychological approach is an analysis or critic towards to literary works that the most important thing to discuss is about mental condition of human. It can be authors, literary works, and the reader as well.

Based on the statement above, Psychological approach can focus on three points: authors, literary works, and the reader. Psychological approach which is used to analyze the author means that to analyze the psychological aspect of the author. Work which is analyzed by using psychological approach is to analyze the psychological aspect of the characters in the work. The last psychological approach in analyzing the reader means that to analyze the psychological aspect of the reader after reading a literary work.

According to Harjana (1991: 60) Psychology approaches literature can be interpreted as a way of analysis based on the viewpoint of psychology and proceed from the assumption that literature always talks about the events of human life which is emitted in living. Here the function of psychology itself is conducting exploration into the inner soul of the figures contained in the literature and learning more about the intricacies of human action and its response to other actions.

The writer can conclude that using a psychological approach in analyzing literary works proves literary work should not only know about the

events and circumstances contained in the literature, but on the other hand, we must also know what kind of feeling shown and expressed by characters in the story, so the writer will focus on psychological aspect of character, namely delusion which is faced by the character in literary work.

C. Psychological Disorder

A psychological disorder is an ongoing dysfunctional pattern of thought, emotion, and behavior that causes significant distress, and that is considered deviant in that person's culture or society (Butcher, Mineka, & Hooley, 2007: 359).

Engel (1997: 371) describes that there are eight kinds of psychological disorder, they are:

a. Anxiety disorder

Anxiety is an important and useful human emotion; it is associated with the activation of the sympathetic nervous system and the physiological and behavioral responses that help protect us from danger. But too much anxiety can be debilitating, and every year millions of people suffer from anxiety disorders, which are psychological disturbances marked by irrational fears, often of everyday objects and situations (Kessler, Chiu, Demler, & Walters, 2005: 370)

b. Panic disorder

Sufferer's panic disorders are often anxious because they fear that they will have another attack. They focus their attention on the thoughts and images of

their fears, becoming excessively sensitive to cues that signal the possibility of threat (MacLeod, Rutherford, Campbell, Ebsworthy, & Holker, 2002: 107-123)

c. Obsessive compulsive disorder

Sufferers of OCD may avoid certain places that trigger the obsessive thoughts, or use alcohol or drugs to try to calm themselves down. OCD has a low prevalence rate (about 1% of the population in a given year) in relation to other anxiety disorders, and usually develops in adolescence or early adulthood (Horwath & Weissman, 2000: 373).

d. Post traumatic stress disorder

PTSD is a frequent outcome of childhood or adult *sexual abuse*, a disorder that has its own *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)* diagnosis. Women are more likely to develop PTSD than men (Davidson, 2000: 374).

e. Mood disorder

Defined as the positive or negative feelings that are in the background of our everyday experiences. In most cases we are in a relatively good mood, and this positive mood has some positive consequences it encourages us to do what needs to be done and to make the most of the situations we are in (De Dreu, Baas, & Nijstad, 2008: 376).

f. Major depressive disorder

Major depressive disorder (clinical depression) is a mental disorder characterized by an all-encompassing low mood accompanied by low self-esteem

and by loss of interest or pleasure in normally enjoyable activities. Those who suffer from major depressive disorder feel an intense sadness, despair, and loss of interest in pursuits that once gave them pleasure. These negative feelings profoundly limit the individual's day-to-day functioning and ability to maintain and develop interests in life (Fairchild & Scogin, 2008: 378).

g. Bipolar disorder

Bipolar disorder is an often chronic and lifelong condition that may begin in childhood. Although the normal pattern involves swings from high to low, in some cases the person may experience both highs and lows at the same time. Determining whether a person has bipolar disorder is difficult due to the frequent presence of comorbidity with both depression and anxiety disorders. Bipolar disorder is more likely to be diagnosed when it is initially observed at an early age, when the frequency of depressive episodes is high, and when there is a sudden onset of the symptoms (Bowden, 2001: 379).

h. Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a serious psychological disorder marked by delusions, hallucinations, and loss of contact with reality, inappropriate affect, disorganized speech, social withdrawal, and deterioration of adaptive behavior. Schizophrenic people also commonly experience delusions, which are false beliefs not commonly shared by others within one's culture, and maintained even though they are obviously out of touch with reality. People with delusions of grandeur believe that they are important, famous, or powerful. They often become convinced that they

are someone else, such as the president or God, or that they have some special talent or ability. Some claim to have been assigned to a special covert mission (Mueser & McGurk, 2004: 400).

Based on that kind of psychological disorder, there are eight types of psychological disorder, but because the thesis that the writer will analyze about types of delusional disorder and the impact of delusional disorder from major character to the other character, the writer will only focus on schizophrenia disorder, because it relates to the focus of this study.

D. Delusion

1. Definition

Delusion is a type of serious Mental illness called a "psychosis" in which a person cannot tell what is real from what is imagined.

Following the illustration above, many theorist who gave the statement of delusion,

Delusional disorder is an illness characterized by the presence of nonbizarre delusions in the absence of other mood or psychotic symptoms (Dujaily, 2009: 1).

Karl Jaspers (1993: 57) has classified psychotic delusions into primary and secondary types. Primary delusions are defined as arising suddenly and not understood in terms of normal mental processes, whereas secondary delusions may be understood as influenced by a person's background or current situation (eg, sexual orientation or ethnic, religious, superstitious beliefs).

According to the Kraepelin (2001: 57), patients with paranoia had no disturbance of the form of thought, as opposed to the abnormal (delusional content), and the main defect was considered to be in their judgment. The personality was well preserved, even though the illness might last several decades and the only behavioral changes were those related to the delusional beliefs.

Based on some statements above, the writer can conclude that those three statements above have a different context about delusional disorder, but only one point that the writer knows delusional disorder is part of psychotic disorder. Psychotic disorders involve distorted awareness and thinking.

Delusional disorder is characterized by the presence of either **bizarre** or **non bizarre** delusions which have persisted for at **least one month**. Non-bizarre delusions typically are beliefs of something occurring in a person's life which is not out of the realm of possibility. For example, the person may believe their significant other is cheating on them, that someone close to them is about to die, a friend is really a government agent, etc. All of these situations **could** be true or possible, but the person suffering from this disorder knows them not to be (Gillespie, 2004: 5).

Delusional disorder affected person could be think whatever he wants to think, because he thinks that it could be happen and the others think it is impossible.

People with delusional disorder experience non-bizarre delusions, which involve situations that could occur in real life, such as being followed,

poisoned, deceived, conspired against, or loved from a distance. These delusions usually involve the misinterpretation of perceptions or experiences. In reality, however, the situations are either not true at all or highly exaggerated. (Munro, 1999: 20).

The writer can conclude that, if someone indicates as delusion patients, the patients are always exaggerating something that according to them will happen to them, such as being followed, poisoned, and deceived.

2. Symptoms of Delusional Disorder

In psychiatry, traditional concepts of delusion largely stem from the work of Karl Jaspers whose writing have been enormously influential in the areas of phenomenology and psychopathology (Jaspers, 1993: 45).

Jasper's definition of delusional consisted of the following criteria:

- a. The belief is held with extraordinary conviction and with profound subjectivity certainty.
- b. It is maintained against the effect of other experiences and of convincing counter argument.
- c. It is impossible with regards to it is content.
- d. An irritable, angry, or low mood, hallucinations (seeing, hearing, or feeling things that are not really there) that are related to the delusion (For example, a person who believes he or she has an odour problem may smell a bad odour.)

According to Karl Jaspers about criteria of delusion, the writer really sure that, if someone faced delusional disorders, someone will have so much

powerful belief that they are really convinced of, and with those convince, they can counter all of other arguments from another person who did not trust with those people who faces delusional disorder.

3. Types of Delusional Disorder

According to Munro, (1999: 71-130), there are some types of delusional disorder as follows:

a. Erotomaniac Type:

Someone with this type of delusional disorder believes that another person, often someone important or famous, is in love with him or her. The person might attempt to contact the object of the delusion, and stalking behavior is not uncommon. The patient has the unshakeable conviction that he/she is loved by a specific individual who is important of higher social standing and sometimes is a prominent figure or even a celebrity.

b. Grandiose Type:

Grandiose delusions are beliefs a person holds that would mean he or she is somehow better or more important than anybody else, where in reality it isn't true. A person with this type of delusional disorder has an over-inflated sense of worth, power, knowledge, or identity.

1) Over inflated sense of worth

In grandiose type of delusional disorders, the person has a greatly out of proportion sense of their own worth and value in the world. People with

this issue can also sometimes have a taste for the finer, more extravagant things in life.

2) Believing making some important discovery

They may also believe they have made some important discovery that others do not understand.

3) Over inflated sense of power

A person could believe that he is a genius or has the power, For example, a patient who has fictitious beliefs about his or her power or authority may believe himself or herself to be a ruling monarch who deserves to be treated like royalty.

4) Over inflated sense of identity

The person might also believe he has a special identity such as being an adviser to the Prime Minister or even being a president.

5) Over inflated sense of knowledge

For example, someone with no knowledge about medical background is convinced that he can heal people who have cancer or someone may believe he has the knowledge to predict the future.”

c. Jealous Type:

A person with this type of delusional disorder believes that his or her partner is unfaithful, over possessiveness and over suspiciousness.

1) Over possessiveness

Over Possessive in delusional Disorder is patterns that wherein people are possessive with his/her partner in their lives.

2) Unfaithful

Sometimes referred to as the Othello syndrome. (The term Othello syndrome comes from a Shakespearian play in which a character in Othello kills his wife because he believes that she was unfaithful.)

3) Over suspiciousness

People with this traits are generally characterized by having a long-standing pattern of pervasive distrust and suspiciousness with his/her partner and generally difficult to get along with his/her partner and often have problems with close relationships

d. Persecutory Type:

People with this type of delusional disorder believe that they (or someone close to them) are being mistreated, or that someone is spying on them or planning to harm them. It is not uncommon for people with this type of delusional disorder to make repeated complaints to legal authorities.

1) Feel of being mistreated

People with this trait are having false beliefs about someone close to them are being mistreated by malevolent others, either specific individuals or groups.

2) Feel of being spied

Individuals with this trait often feeling like someone close to them are spying on or following them.

e. Somatic Type:

The somatic delusion has to do with thinking that your body is in pain, in some way. Sometimes these delusions include things like the idea that one's body is completely infested with parasites (clearly untrue). Other delusional contents which have been reported include having an abnormal dental condition, being influenced with drugs, nowadays especially AIDS, or reporting persistent pain of bizarre nature or distribution.

Based on the types of delusional disorder above, there are five types of delusional disorder provided by Alistair Munro. The writer will take all of those types in analyzing delusional disorder of major character in the movie "Shutter Island". Those types will be used to know whether the major character has the all types of delusional disorder or just some of them.

4. Treatment of Delusional Disorder

Based on Munro (1992: 225) there are several kinds of treatment to treat and help delusional patient into recovery, they are:

a. Individual therapy

Recovery from delusional disorder can be achieved through individual Therapy that may be accompanied by a treatment plan that includes one or more prescription medications. The protocol may include individual, group, and family

therapy. During individual Therapy, the patient will explore their thought processes and be presented with factual information about their errant thoughts. Together, the therapist and client will work until the patient is able to alter their way of thinking about the delusion and is able to recognize their faulty conclusions.

b. Antipsychotic Drugs

Antipsychotic medication may be useful, particularly for accompanying anxiety, agitation, and psychosis. Because patients may be suspicious of medication, depot forms may be helpful. Although antipsychotic drugs are often only marginally effective, specific forms of Delusional Disorder (e.g., monohypochondriacal paranoia) may have a good response to antipsychotic medication.

Based on the description above, there are two kinds of treatment which could cure someone who suffers from delusional disorder; they are individual therapy, and antipsychotic drugs which are provided by Alistair Munro. By using those treatments, someone might lead into recovery.

E. Elements of Literature

There are two elements that build literary works, the first one is intrinsic element, and the second one is extrinsic element.

1. Intrinsic element

a. Character and Characterization

Character ordinary discourse, the term “character” can take any of variety of meaning, depending on the context in which it happens to be used. When she is a concrete noun it refers to person or animal, but as an abstract noun it refers to the attitude of the person or animal that the attitude belongs to. To be clearly characters is the people, animal and the other who take part in the action of the story (Kennedy, 1990:27). One of the strongest things about fiction is that authors can make someone react to a bunch of the words as if they were a real person. These assemblages of language can make someone laugh or cry, get somebody angry or indignant and even occasionally threaten them as more important to someone knows. In the other wards characterization is the depicting of clear images of a person (Landlow, 2001: 18)

b. Conflict

Conflict is the struggle experienced by the characters in the story. Conflict is the essence of a literary work that eventually forms of the plot. According to Wellek and Warren in Fadhila, conflict is a dramatic thing, towards to struggle between two equal forces and implies an action and reciprocation (2011: 23).

c. Theme

According to Burton Goodman (2002: 2), theme is the main idea or the main point in a story. A theme must represent the whole part of the story, because theme is a basic development of a whole story. Actually it is not easy to find out the theme in a novel. The reader has to read the novel and understand what the story tells about. Staton (2007:7) was stated that theme gives a strong explained about the unity of what is happening in the story, and tells about the story of life in a common context. The purpose of theme is to give a shape and effect in our mind, so make the story easy to remember. A good theme has to represent the entire story in the novel. Sometimes the theme shapes in to the fact that comes from the human experience. It is explored by the story and then gives impression for each of event in life.

d. Plot

Plot is an important element of literary work, because the plot tells the important event that occurs in a story. Plot or the structure of action is used to indicate almost any kind of action that found in a story, including the closed plot, the open plot, and the straight narrative with little or no serious complication, Bocker (1963:91). Staton (2007:26) was stated that plot is a series of the events in a story. How a certain event affecting another event that cannot be ignored, since the event will be affecting for all the story. Plot is very close to the existence of the character. If the story only has a little in character, there will be more close and simple to plot; in contrast a novel that

has many characters in the story the plot will be more complicated. Plot also helps the reader in understanding the story of the novel. The clarity of the plot makes the reader easier in understanding the story. Usually a good or popular novel uses simple plot, so the strength of the novel also depend on the plot.

e. Setting

The setting of the story can mean many things besides the obvious where it takes place include the location, the background, and the regional aspect. It can designate a particular time, and historical era, a political situation. From the setting or the story we know the beginning of the story set and setting also affects what the characters do. Hamalian (1967:59) was stated that the setting is not only a particular time and a particular place, or a very substance of a region, but also how the people things, how they react, their prejudices, their insanities, and their lifestyle with all elements that related indirectly. Setting also includes the background: aspect of atmosphere, a series of details, nuances which give a certain shape to theme and plot. In other word we can say that setting is usually integrated into other aspects in a story, into plot, theme, character, and philosophical implication.

f. Point of View

Every story is certainly told by someone that usually called a narrator. Point of view is a device for in narrator to indicate the position from which an action is observed and narrated. An author of a fiction must choose a point of view from which he will narrate his story. Hamalian (1967: 445-447) was

stated that point of view is a term for who tells the story and how the story gets told. Because it is bound up with the story, point of view could have been in the section on character obviously, and the nature and personality of the narrator will determined in part what is seen and how it is seen. But, because it also bound with knowing how the story gets out, point of view is intimately connected with style. Point of view direct to the way of the story telling in a novel. It is the way of perception which is used by the author as a device to appear characters, action, setting and many kinds of events which may form the story in a fiction to the readers Coyle (1998: 248).

2. Extrinsic Element

Wellek and Warren (1956: 3) Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside in the literary works, but it does not directly affect the building or system organism's literature. Extrinsic elements act as elements that influence build up a story. As well as intrinsic elements, extrinsic elements were composed of several elements

- a. The condition of individual subjectivity author instance: beliefs, and outlook on life
- b. Psychological condition, author, reader, or the application of psychological principles in the work.
- c. The environment situation of authors, such as economic, social, and political.

d. The view of life of a nation, the various works of art, religion, and so on.

F. Plot summary of the Movie “Shutter Island”

In 1954, Federal Marshal Teddy Daniels and his new partner, Chuck Aule, from Seattle travel to Shutter Island to investigate the disappearance of a patient there, Rachel Solando. She had been sectioned at the institution for dangerous criminals at Ashcliffe Hospital, because she drowned her three kids. Teddy is a veteran WWII soldier, traumatized by the war experience in the liberation of the Dachau concentration camp and the loss of his beloved wife in a criminal fire. Teddy is unable to access the records of employees and patients and feels that his investigation is obstructed by the management by the Federal facility. Teddy has severe migraines and when there is a storm; Teddy and Chuck find that they are stranded in the island. Teddy interviews the internees and follows a lead to the lighthouse, where he discloses the mystery about the Shutter Island (Claudio, 2011: 1).

G. Martin Scorsese Autobiography

Academy Award–winning director Martin Scorsese is one of the most significant American filmmakers in the history of cinema. Although best known for his movies about gangsters and violence, such as Mean Streets, Goodfellas, Casino, and Taxi Driver, Scorsese has addressed a much wider range of themes and topics in the four decades of his career. In *The Philosophy of Martin Scorsese*, an impressive cast of contributors explores the complex themes and philosophical underpinnings of Martin Scorsese’s films. The essays concerning Scorsese’s films

about crime and violence investigate the nature of friendship, the ethics of vigilantism, and the nature of unhappiness. The authors delve deeply into the minds of Scorsese's tortured characters and explore how the men and women he depicts grapple with moral codes and their emotions. Several of the essays explore specific themes in individual films. The authors describe how Scorsese addresses the nuances of social mores and values in *The Age of Innocence*, the nature of temptation and self-sacrifice in *The Last Temptation of Christ* and *Bringing Out the Dead*, and the complexities of innovation and ambition in *The Aviator*. Other chapters in the collection examine larger philosophical questions. In a world where everything can be interpreted as meaningful, Scorsese at times uses his films to teach audiences about the meaning in life beyond the everyday world depicted in the cinema. For example, his films touching on religious subjects, such as *Kundun* and *The Last Temptation of Christ*, allow the director to explore spiritualism and peaceful ways of responding to the chaos in the world. Filled with penetrating insights on Scorsese's body of work, *The Philosophy of Martin Scorsese* shows the director engaging with many of the most basic questions about our humanity and how we relate to one another in a complex world (Conrad, 2007: 21).

H. Film

1. Definition

Film is a unique media which is different with another art form such as painting, chisel art, music, statue, dance, and the others art. This is caused by film is all of collaborating between all of them.

According to Palapah and Syamsuddin (1986: 114) define films as the one of media that have massive characteristic that has also combination between picture motion and the word as well.

This statement also same with Soegiono (1984: 13), he state that film is: transcription all of kind of motion and live pictures with sound or no sound that made on selulolid tape, magnetic track of tape, visual audio, and something that made by chemical technique or another electronic that probably found by technology advancement in every form and size, black or white or colors which is serving and or performing back as show on projection or white display or television with using mechanism media from every kind projection tools.

2. Film as Literature

Film also has relation between literary works, such as novel, theater, and another literary works, according to Midega (2007: 5).

Films, just like in literature, present action, images, and words replicating life. Literary works also have a stylistic and thematic basis in a realistic presentation of characters and incidents. Theatre, initially, seemed nearest to film because of the common use of actors and sets. Critics agree that films have a stronger affinity with fiction, especially with the pronounced emphasis on narrative. However, whereas the primary thrust of literature is linguistic, the thrust of film is imagistic or visual and immediate. Film draws from the tradition of live theatre which includes techniques of staging, lighting, movement and gestures. From the novel, film draws from structure, characterization, theme and point of

view. From poetry it draws from an understanding of metaphor, symbolism and other literary tropes. Film can extend into areas of the innermost privacy and consciousness just like poetry does. From music film draws from rhythm, repetition and counterpoint. From painting it draws from sensitivity to shape, form, visual textures and color.

With those some definition about film and film as a literary works, the writer realize that literary work have so much colors, not only novel, theater, poetry, poem, but film also included as a literary works, and if we want to relate film with all of those literary works, it would be a good pair such as film and novel, film and music, film and theater, and so on.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Method of Research

The writer used descriptive qualitative method with psychological approach. According to Hancock (2009: 1), qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. That is to say, it aims to help us to understand the social world in which we live and why things are the way they are. The writer conducted this study by using psychological approach and applying Delusional disorder theory in the movie “Shutter Island” by Martin Scorsese”.

B. Source of Data

The writer got the data from the Scorsese’s movie, and script of the movie “Shutter Island”. The movie was published in 2010. Its length is about two hours.

C. Instrument of Research

In order to get and analyze data in this research, the writer applied the instrument which is called note taking. Note taking is a system for recording information which includes the last name of author, page and related information (Nazir, 1988: 124-125). The writer used note taking by using colored cards. They are red, blue, yellow, green, and purple. Note taking was used to get the data from the movie, after watching movie and reading the movie’s script “Shutter Island” and the other relevant; the writer made some notes and classify the delusional

disorder experience which is experienced by Major's Character in the movie "Shutter Island".

D. Procedures of Data collection

The following procedures of collecting data will be used by the writer:

- a. The writer watched the movie and read the movie's script.
- b. The writer found and decides the delusion in the movie.
- c. The writer wrote down the data about delusional disorder from the movie to colored cards; the red color for persecutory type, the blue for grandiosity type, the yellow for jealous type, the green for erotomaniac type, the purple for somatic type.
- d. The writer classified the data based on the theory of delusional disorder by Munro.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by using psychological approach. The writer used psychological approach to identify delusional disorder which is faced by major character and the treatment are use to cure delusional disorder of major character in the movie. Then the writer analyzed delusional disorder based on theory of Munro. There are five types of delusional disorders based on Munro's theory, the five types are erotomaniac, grandiose, persecutory, jealous, somatic.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Finding

Scorsese's movie "Shutter Island" is a movie that tells story about major character that has types of delusional disorder and the treatment to cure it. The major character shows the types of delusional disorder, and treatment of delusional disorder. The dialog and narration is the object of study that is used in accordance with the theory. In understanding the data, the writer presented explanation, *D* is datum, *P* is page, and *M* is minute on which the time taken by the scene in the movie. Based on that the writer found that:

1. Types of delusional disorder

No	Type	Characteristic /symptoms	Data
1.	The grandiose type	Over inflated sense of Power	"Fine, patient has escaped. You'll comply or risk. What do they call that again, Chuck?" "Obstruction of justice boss" Cawley glares at Chuck, but stays polite "All I can say is that I'll see what I can do, now if you'll excuse me, I have a meeting" He starts out, and Daniels moves just enough to block him <i>We'll need to speak with the staff nurses, orderlies, guards, anyone who was on duty last night (D1, P24, M</i>

<p>The grandiose type</p>	<p>Over inflated sense of power</p>	<p>15:15) <i>“We need those files on Sheehan. And on the rest of the staff as well. A patient is missing, and for all I know you are covering for a doctor who may very well have had something to do with her escape”</i> “Marshal Daniels, we will not release personal files to you. Period” Daniels looks back and forth from Cawley to Naehring. “Just who is in charge here, exactly? (D2, P36, M 25:32)</p>
<p>The grandiose type</p>	<p>Over inflated sense of power</p>	<p><i>“I need to interview the patients who were in Rachel’s group therapy that night”</i> “I thought your investigation was finished?” “It’s not like we can take the ferry.” “I won’t be able to join you, I have to deal with the emergency maintenance and disaster protocols. Some of our facilities are close to decrepit. We’ve got serious problems if the storm does actually hit (D3, P42, M 30:37)</p>
<p>The grandiose type</p>	<p>Over inflated sense of power</p>	<p>“Who are these men? Why are they in my house?” “Police officers, Rachel. They have a few questions.” “ We’re just, there’s been a sighting of a known</p>

	<p>The grandiose type</p>	<p>Over inflated sense of Identity</p>	<p>communist subversive in this area, passing out literature.”</p> <p>“Here? In this neighborhood?”</p> <p><i>“I’m afraid so. If you could tell us what you did yesterday, where you were, it will help us narrow down our search” (D4, P70, M 51:30)</i></p> <p>“You act like insanity is catching”</p> <p>Mcperson doesn’t even crack a smile, instead, he holds out one hand, palm upward, expecting</p> <p>“You are hereby required to surrender your firearms”</p> <p>Chuck glances to Daniels, startled, almost imperceptibly, Daniels shakes his head ‘no’</p> <p><i>Mr Mcpherson, we are duty appointed federal marshals. We are required to carry our firearms at all times</i></p> <p>“Executive order 319 of the federal code of penitentiaries and institutions for the criminally insane states that a peace officer’s requirement to bear arms is superseded”</p> <p><i>(D5, P11, M 07:03)</i></p>
	<p>The grandiose type</p>	<p>Over inflated sense of identity</p>	<p>“This place is where it all began. The Nazis used the jews, the soviets used prisoners in their own gulags, and here, in America, we tested patients on shutter</p>

	<p>The grandiose type</p>	<p>Believing of making important discovery</p>	<p>island” “No, no they won’t” She suddenly looks at him sharply “You do understand that they can’t let you leave” “I am federal marshal. How are they going to stop me?” (D6, P103, M 22:19)</p> <p>“You know what she was afraid of? You” Breene isn’t even listening. He’s staring with horror at the pencil as Daniels keeps scribbling telentlessly. “stop it please!” Daniels suddenly drops the pencil on the open notebook Daniels leans forward like a tiger pouncing. His voice pitched to low for the orderlies to hear “You know a patient by the name of Andrew Laeddies? Maybe he’s in ward C?” Breene recoils, like Daniels a battlesnake, he’s terrified. “no, I.. no. No Breene jumps to his feet, backing away from the marshal (D7, P49, M 34:16)</p> <p>“You ever heard of psychotropic drugs? They are drugs that alter the consciousness, the perception. Even in small doses, they can make sane people start seeing and hearing things that aren’t real”</p>
	<p>The grandiose type</p>	<p>Believing of making important discovery</p>	

	<p>The grandiose type</p>	<p>Believing of making important discovery</p>	<p>“What kind of things?” <i>“Schizophrenics have been known to tear their own face off because they think their hands are animals, or that something is alive under their skin. Some of these drugs mimic the symptoms and the behaviours of insanity” (D8, P62, M 45:21)</i></p> <p>“This kind of stuff isn’t exactly covered in the marshals’ basic training manual” <i>“I’ve been doing a lot of research. And I finally found someone who would talk. Who used to be a patient here”</i> “You, what? Who?” <i>“His name is George Noyce. He was a college kid, made the mistake of going to some socialist meeting on campus. Soon after that, he got an offer to be in a study, make some money. A psych study. And you’ll never guess what they were testing.” (D9, P62, M 45:27)</i></p>
	<p>The grandiose type</p>	<p>Believing of making important discovery</p>	<p>“Psychotropic drugs” <i>“He started seeing things said there were dragons everywhere. Attacked a professor, almost beat him to death and the nice college kid ended up in Ashecliffe, ward C”</i> “He’s still here”?</p>

	<p>The grandiose type</p>	<p>Believing of making important discovery</p>	<p><i>“Nope. Got released, after almost a year. Two weeks on the mainland, he walks in a bar and just starts stabbing people. Killed three men, his lawyer pleads insanity, they’re all set to send him back to ashecliffe, and he stands up in the courtroom, fires his lawyer right there and begs the judge to send him to prison, any prison, anywhere but a mental hospital. Judge send him to Dedham”. (D10, P63, M 45:37)</i></p> <p>“His intake form. That’s all that was in his file, no session notes, no incident reports, no picture, just this. It was weird”</p> <p>“I’ll take a look at it later”</p> <p>“Boss, what the hell is going on?”</p> <p>“Nothing, I’ll look it over later”</p> <p>Daniels stands up, starts walking</p> <p>“Ashecliffe’s the other way”</p> <p>“Not going to Ashecliffe”</p> <p>He looks back at chuck, and there’s a hint of a challenge in his face</p> <p><i>“I’m going to the lighthouse. And I’m going to find out what the fuck is happening on this island” (D11, P92, M 12:10)</i></p>
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2.	The jealous type	Disbelieve to his/her partner	<p>“Nice act you got going here, Doc. So, what, Sheehan’s the bad cop? He should be here any second”</p> <p>The door behind Daniels opens, he whips around</p> <p>“Hey boss”</p> <p>Daniels looks at him, stunned</p> <p>“I thought you were, I was willing to risk everything to get you out of here” (D12, P124, M 47:21)</p>
	The jealous type	Over Suspiciousness	<p>“Don’t you recognize me Andrew?. I’ve been your primacy psychiatrist for the last two years. I’m Lester Sheehan”</p> <p>“I trusted you, you were a plant, from the beginning, they knew I was coming”</p> <p>Cawley shakes his head impatiently(D13, P125, M 48:15)</p>
3.	The persecutory type	Feel of Being mistreated	<p>“They won’t say both of us went insane. No one would believe it. So they’ll have to say Chuck died, maybe an accident in the storm, hell, they’ll probably say that’s what drove me over the edge”</p> <p>“If the world thinks he’s dead? Then he’s perfect for their experiments. Only one place they’d take him”</p> <p>He looks up from what he’s doing, seeing the tip of the lighthouse peeking over the treetops (D14, P113, M 35:49)</p>

			<p>bloodstream” “Did she now? And when was this?” “I found her. Out in a cave, on the cliffs, but you won’t get her.” “I don’t doubt it, given she’s not real. Your hallucinations are more severe than I thought, you’re not on neuroleptics. You’re not on anything. As a matter of fact” (D18, P118, M 42:13)</p>
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2. Treatment of Delusional Disorder

The writer in this research analyzed, not only types of delusional disorder, but also the writer found, how to treat delusional of major character Edward Daniels. They are individual psychotherapy, family therapy and medication. The dialogue and narration as follows:

a. Individual Psychotherapy

“This is a copy of the intake form. You broke into ward C for Prove of 67th patient. If you’d gotten it back to the mainland, you could have blown the lit of this place”.

“I still will”.

“And yet you couldn’t find time to look at it yet? Read it go ahead”.

Daniels unfold the paper, as Cawley reads aloud.

Patient is highly intelligent and highly delusional. Army veteran, former US marshal. Known proclivity for violence. Shows no remorse for his crime because his denial is such that no crime ever took place. Patient has erected a series of highly developed and highly fantastical narratives which preclude facing the truth of his actions (D19, P120, M 43:37).

Cawley stands up, pulls one of the sheets off an easel. It flutters down like a broken dove. The easel reads:

EDWARD DANIELS – ANDREW LAEDDIS

RACHEL SOLANDO – DOLORES CHANAL

“That was your wife’s maiden name. Chanal? Notice anything about the names? What they have in common?”

“Nope”

“here’s your rule of four, what do you see?”

“Nothing”

“Come on, they are the same letters!!”

“What?”

“The name of anagrams for each other. Edward Daniels is the exact same 13 letters as Andrew Laeddis” (D20, P120, M 44:19).

“You were committed here by court order 24 months ago. You committed a terrible crime, one you can’t forgive yourself for. So you made another self, Andrew.”

“My name is Edward Daniels”

“No. it’s not. You’ve created a dense narrative structure in which you’re no longer a murderer, you’re a hero, still a US marshal, only here because you’re on case. and you’ve uncovered a conspiracy, which means anything we tell you about who you are, what you’ve done, you can dismiss all lies” (D21, P121, M 45:07).

“But you have to, you realize that”

“Here’s my fear Andrew. We broke through once before, nine months ago. And then you regressed”

“I don’t remember that”

I know you reset Andrew. Like a tape playing over and over on an endless loop. We hope that what we’ve done will be enough to stop it from happening again, but I need to know that you’ve accepted reality (D22, P134, M 01:01:06).

“This is the lake where your wife drowned your three children”

“No, that’s no. my wife did not kill her kids. We never had kids”

“Your wife was insane, Andrew. She was manic depressive and suicidal. She hurt the children, and you ignored all the signs. You told yourself sanity was a choice; all she had to do was remember her responsibilities. You drank, you stayed away, you ignored what everyone told you. You moved to the lake house after she “accidentally” set your city apartment on fire” (D23, P128, M 50:47).

“This is your daughter. The one you dream every night. The one who tells you over and over that you should have saved her, save them all”

“Her name was Rachel”

“I didn’t, she’s not”

“She’s your child. Are you going to stand there and deny she ever lived, Andrew? Are you?” (D24, P129, M 51:20).

b. Medication

“chlorpromazine. It has it downsides. I have to say, I’m not a fan of pharmacology, but in your case I definitely see the need for it”

“chlorpro”

“Chlorpromazine. The same thing we’ve been giving you for the last two years”

“Right, you’ve had some guy in the marshal’s office spiking my job every morning in Boston”

“Not boston. Here. You’ve been here for two years. A patient of this institution” (D25, P119, M 45:51).

B. Discussion

In this part, the writer explains the symptoms of delusional disorder, types of delusional disorder and the treatment of delusional disorder. It is based on the dialog and narration in the script. The data is taken from the movie and its script “Shutter Island” by Martin Scorsese.

1. Types of Delusional Disorder

a. The Grandiose types

Grandiose delusions are beliefs a person holds that would mean he or she is somehow better or more important than anybody else, where in reality it isn't true. A person with this type of delusional disorder has an over-inflated sense of worth, power, knowledge, or identity. They may also believe they have made some important discovery that others do not understand. A person could believe that he is a genius or has the power, For example, a patient who has fictitious beliefs about his or her power or authority may believe himself or herself to be a ruling monarch who deserves to be treated like royalty. The person might also believe he has a special identity such as being an adviser to the Prime Minister or even being a president. In this kind of delusion, there are three symptoms found by the writer, they are:

1) Over inflated sense of Power

In **datum 1** the type of delusional grandeur, in addition, patient will feel that he was a person who has a major influence and power on the people around him. With that power, patient will delude that he was investigating something very important. In the conversation above, Daniels was investigating a patient who had disappeared namely Rachel Solando. To easier the investigation, along with his partner Chuck, Daniels used authority right and his power as a federal marshal to conduct the interrogation of all the entire staff,

guards, and anyone on duty in the night when Rachel Solando escaped from her cell.

In the conversation on **datum 2**, Daniels asked files that contain every data about Dr. Sheehan who was also on duty at the night when Rachel Solando was escaped from a mental hospital. It was thought to help the investigation. In this type of delusional grandeur, the patient feels that he was a man which is have power and extraordinary influence, sometimes it also can lead to arrogance arises due to his chronic delusion that whoever people around him, he/she will think to them as lowlife. Daniels said to both of Naehring and Caley that who was in charge in this place.

In datum 3, Daniels still investigated the most dangerous patient Rachel Solando who was still missing. In conversation, Daniels used his right and his power as a federal marshal to set up some interviews with people relates with the loss of Rachel Solando. In this type of delusions of grandeur, the patient shows symptoms such as he was a man who has strength and power, and a high rank or position in an agency. This was used Daniels to ask all sorts of things to Dr. Cawley, so that this investigation can be quickly resolved and immediately find Rachel Solando.

Based on **datum 4** Daniels was still in the process of investigation, but this time he was investigating a man. He was Rachel, the person that Daniels had been seeking. Rachel here was a delusion of Daniels. In other words, Rachel was not a real person. If Rachel wanted to cooperate with the marshal, it

was able to facilitate the investigation by Daniels. Type of delusional grandeur shown by Daniels is his investigation to Rachel who was delusional from Daniels. By using power and his capabilities of the intelligence he has. He interrogated her with some questions with tricks so that Rachel would reveal why he ran away from the cell.

2) Over inflated sense of Identity

Based on **datum 5**, Daniels along with his partner Chuck were duty to conduct an investigation into a dangerous patient who lost last night, but to enter the mental hospital, they must surrender their firearms to the head of warden, Mr. McPherson. Type of grandeur delusions states that people feel they have identity and the right to full authority over to everything. In this conversation Daniels said that he was a federal marshal of US, and when it was conducting an investigation, a federal marshal always should be carried their weapons. Daniels felt that he was a federal marshal who had a great identity and major influence on the people around him.

In **datum 6** Daniels met with second Rachel Solando, but it was also a mere delusion of Daniels. According to Solando, a kind of experiment had been took place in shutter island with Nazis as perpetrators and use the Jews as experimental material. Hearing that explanation from Solando, Daniels feels sorry, and he promises will stop that horrific experiment. However, Solando assumes that he would never be able to stop it. Daniels back saying that he was a federal marshal, how they might be stopping a marshal. Delusions of grandeur

with identity characteristic has been shown by Daniels marked by stating that he was a federal marshal and no one was able to stop him. Delusions of grandeur traits by patient feels that he was a person who has a high position in an institution, and Daniels showed the characteristic of identity in his conversation with Solando.

3) Believing of making important discovery

In **datum 7** Daniels interviewed a known close person with Rachel Solando. Daniels assumed that what was said by Breene not entirely true. By forcing him to tell the truth, Daniels immediately pounced Breene and ask him if he knows a patient namely Andrew Laeddis. Daniels's reaction is very angry, very scary, and Breene said he did not know who Andrew Laeddis was. Daniels told Breene he knew Laeddis or not is one of the symptoms shown in the type of grandeur with made an important discovery characteristic. Daniels Delusions stated that he knows about patient namely Andrew Laeddis. Laeddis was not real, and Laeddis in this story was Daniels himself, so the conclusion was Daniels investigate himself.

Based on **datum 8** Daniels told Chuck that he found drugs for psychotic illnesses, where the drugs were able to get a person to see something or hear something that was not real, even in small doses. He also explained that if the drugs were consumed, they would think that there was something live in his part of their body, or thinking their part of the body was affected by the animals. In Daniels's explanation was clear that he shows symptoms of

grandeur delusion, which states that, such sufferers find important discoveries in the field of science. Daniels was discovered a new drug that could make someone fancies of the impaired body functions.

In datum 9 Types of delusional grandeur was shown by Daniels in this conversation by stating that he has conducted various studies, and made some important discovery by managed to find a person who will talk about the drug. The person namely George Noyce, said that Noyce was a student in one of the college. Noyce was also the person who made as experimental material to test whether if the psychotic drugs working or not. Daniels feels that he had found variety of important discoveries. Delusional concept also was the subjective thinking so contrast to reality and the people around him did not know anything about what was finding by the patient. Chuck feels that it is not found in basic training to become a marshal, and this reinforces that Daniels shows the type of delusional grandeur by making some important discovery traits.

In datum 10, Daniels explained that after consuming drugs for psychotic illness, Noyce felt that he saw dragons everywhere, and also the drugs cause Noyce attack professors and even almost killed him and finally Noyce consigned to a mental hospital and had been categorized as dangerous patient and the ward c were a best place for Noyce to stay. All of those were Daniels unclear discoveries. He created the story that someone around him did not know anything about his story. Based on the delusions of grandeur traits,

patient has made some important discovery. Daniels showed all the traits such as made an important discovery described in the type of delusional grandeur.

In **datum 11** Daniels planed to go to the lighthouse and find out what was going on there, in this film, Daniels met with Noyce in one of the cells in the ward C. Noyce went to the lighthouse and saw what the doctors were doing there, he assumed that there was such a terrible experiment that took place in the old lighthouse, knowing that, Daniels wanted to go to the old lighthouse. Noyce also a delusion of Daniels and that means all the information has given to Daniels was not real. The traits of delusions in general, that the patient will experience suspicious anxiety, and suspicious for everything. Lead for that suspicious, they will try to find what was going on. Daniels found information that was any experiment that happened in the old lighthouse. And to compare with characteristic with made some important discovery; Daniels's case will be suitable for that.

b. The Jealous type

A person with this type of delusional disorder believes that his or her spouse or sexual partner is unfaithful, over possessiveness and over suspiciousness. This disorder is also called pathological jealousy or morbid jealousy, and is sometimes referred to as the Othello syndrome. (The term Othello syndrome comes from a Shakespearian play in which a character in Othello kills his wife because he believes that she was unfaithful.) In this kind of delusion, there are two symptoms found by the writer, they are:

1) Disbelieve to his/her partner

Based on **datum 12** the door opened behind Daniels, he turned and saw the figure of a chuck, his partner who has been disappeared. Instantly, Daniels concluded that during this time Chuck betrayed him. Daniels has been trying to find chuck even willing to sacrifice to look for him, but it turns out chuck was not a loyal partner like Daniels think. Based on the types of jealous delusional, person will feel his partner was unfaithful or feel that his/her partner had been betrayed. These characteristics are shown by Daniels who feels that his partner had been betrayed him and even work together with someone for mistreated him. In other words, during this time, chuck was not a partner of Edward Daniels; chuck is none other than a psychiatrist who namely Dr. Sheehan.

2) Over Suspiciousness

In **datum 13** Chuck was not a federal marshal, but chuck is Dr. Sheehan, a psychiatrist, and responsible to Daniels during the past two years as the main psychiatrist of him. Daniels felt betrayed by his partner; he also felt during this time, his partner was a spy and trying to spy on Daniels. From the beginning, Daniels was already suspicious of everyone on the Shutter Island including chuck, his partner as federal marshal. Based on the grandeur delusion with suspicious traits, that someone will have excessive suspicion of others,

suspicion that resulted Daniels thinks that his partner from the beginning had been betrayed, Daniels felt that Chuck had been betrayed him by pretending to be a federal marshal in order to be able to cooperate with Daniels.

c. Persecutory type

People with this type of delusional disorder believe that they (or someone close to them) are being mistreated, or that someone is spying on them or planning to harm them. It is not uncommon for people with this type of delusional disorder to make repeated complaints to legal authorities. In this kind of delusion, there are two symptoms found by the writer, they are:

1) Feel of Being mistreated

Based on **datum 14** one of feature of persecutory delusion is the patient or those who close to the patient feels that he was being mistreated by someone, or the closest patient was being harmed by someone. In this conversation, Daniels was missing his partner; Chuck. Daniels concluded that he was being used as experimental materials by the doctors who were in the mental hospital. According to Daniels, Chuck was a suitable material to be used as an experiment, and only one place Chuck supposed to be, that were in the old lighthouse.

In **datum 15**, Daniels returned seeing hallucinations of his dead wife, Dolores. Dolores suggested Daniels not go to the old lighthouse. Dolores said that if Daniels goes there, then he will die. He responded her by saying that he has to save his partner, Chuck. He did not want anyone nearby with him was

being hurt. In persecutory delusion with mistreated traits, a person will feel that he or someone closed to them was being mistreated or abused by others. While Chuck was his closest partner as a federal marshal, then Daniels in this conversation shows traits of someone closed to him or his partner was being mistreated. He felt someone was hurting their closest partner, and he was not going to let that happen and will try to save their partner.

2) Feel of being Spied

In **datum 16** Daniels felt that all this time, Chuck was spying on him. He felt that his actions spying by Chuck with a purpose to trap or harm him. Based on the type of persecutory delusions, someone will feel that there was someone who spying on him and intend bad against him. In other words what is perceived by Daniels was not real. He felt during this time his partner, Chuck was spying on him. In other words, Chuck was not a marshal, and not also someone who has been a couple of Daniels, Chuck just delusions of Daniels.

d. Somatic Types

The somatic delusion has to do with thinking that your body is in pain, in some way Sometimes these delusions include things like the idea that one's body is completely infested with parasites (clearly untrue). Other delusional contents which have been reported include having an abnormal dental condition, being influenced with drugs, nowadays especially AIDS, or reporting persistent pain of bizarre nature or distribution. In this kind of delusion, there are two symptoms found by the writer related to this type, they are:

1) Delusion concerning body in pain

In **datum 17** the conversation between Daniels and Solando, Daniels admitted that he suffered headaches, Daniels was in migraine. Previously, Solando talked about whether Daniels was experiencing a dream lately, or have problem in sleeping. Migraines are experienced by Daniels was not a real migraine, it was fantasy created by Daniels so he said that he was on migraine. Type of somatic delusions stated that, the patient will be felt pain on one part of his/her body, or any abnormalities function of his/her body, Daniels has a defect of the head, that was migraine.

2) Being influenced with drugs

In the conversation on **datum 18**, Solando told Daniels that he is under the influence of neuroleptics, and it will be spreading into the bloodstream within two days. Dr Cawley told Daniels that Solando was not real, she was just the part of Daniels' hallucinations, all Daniels told about he was being under the influence of neuroleptics also not real, everything was just a mere hallucinations of Edward Daniels. Based on the theory of Munro, which states that the patient who suffers from somatic type of delusion with being influenced with drugs traits, will be felt like the part of the body affected by some sort of drug or there was a portion of the body is not functioning. In this conversation, Daniels admitted that he was under the influence of neuroleptics, but it was all just part of the type of somatic delusional symptoms, in other words neuroleptics interference perceived by Daniels was not real.

After analyzing the symptoms of every types of delusion found in the movie, the most dominant symptoms are the grandiose type. So the writer conclude that, major character Daniels, suffers the grandiose delusion.

2. Treatment of delusional disorder

a. Individual therapy

Recovery from delusional disorder can be achieved through individual Therapy that may be accompanied by a treatment plan that includes one or more prescription medications. The protocol may include individual, group, and family therapy. During individual Therapy, the patient will explore their thought processes and be presented with factual information about their errant thoughts. Together, the therapist and client will work until the patient is able to alter their way of thinking about the delusion and is able to recognize their faulty conclusions.

Based on **datum 19** Dr. Cawley shows that there was an attachment to Daniels on who are patient 67 during this time which is Daniels investigating. Dr Cawley suggests him to read the paper. Daniels also unfolded the paper and began to read. The contents of the sheet outline are there was a patient who has the capability of high intelligence and delusions. No remorse was shown by this patient, because he denied all charges alleged crimes, and denies that there was no crime of any kind that he was doing. These patients create their own fantasies and make up stories to make him face the truth of the whole action. Based on individual therapy, this therapy can change the mindset of someone

who experienced the symptoms of delusions that have been distorted. Dr Cawley suggested Daniels to read this paper in order that his mindset during this time that Daniels stating he did not have any crime, have high intelligence capability, and it turns out it was all a figment of Daniels that he created himself to deny the allegations made about his various crime.

In **datum 20** Cawley stand up and show the written has listed on the blackboard, there were some writing on Edward Daniels, Andrew Laeddis, Rachel Solando, and Dolores Chanal. Cawley assured that Andrew Laeddis is Edward Daniels, and Rachel Solando is Chanal, his wife. According to Cawley, the four names have the same number of letters, and this is an anagram word game. Based on individual therapy, this therapy can help the mindset of someone who has been brain damaged, and Cawley assume if this can help mindset distorted of Daniels back to face the fact that it was the real, he is Andrew Laeddis and Rachel Solando is delusions of Daniels, and his wife Dolores Chanal has dead.

In **datum 21** Cawley said that Daniels has been charged in court 24 months ago, he was convicted a terrible crime, and Daniels could not forgive himself against the entire evil act that he had done. He created another himself with the name Edward Daniels. He also created a narrative story that he was no longer a killer and he was a hero, and still works as federal marshal USA. And that means that all the other people told him about who he really was, about what he did, Daniels was able to deny it. Cawley told to Daniels because

Daniels can realize that he was not a federal marshal, and involved in a variety of horrible crimes, and he was a murderer. It based on therapy individual states that, this therapy was able to make one's mindset back to normal and realizes that he is a person who suffers from symptoms of delusions.

Based on **datum 22** Based on individual therapy, the therapy is able to change the mindset of someone who believes that he was not under the influence of delusions. This therapy is also able to make one's mind to accept the fact that all the faces are not true. In this conversation, Cawley tried to convince to Daniels that he should try to accept the fact that everything that happened during this time just a mere delusion, and trying to accept the fact that things like he was a marshal.

In **datum 23** Cawley showed images to Daniels that there was a lake where his wife drowned her three children in the lake. When he was looking at the picture, Daniels still deny that his wife never kill her three children, and even denied that he had never had children. Based on individual therapy, the family also can help cure people who are in a delusional disorder. In this conversation, Cawley shows a picture of a lake where her three children drowned in the lake by Daniels's wife. In other words, Cawley tried to reminds Daniels that he ever had three children, but all those of three were killed tragically by drowning in a lake by her own mother

Based on **datum 24** not only psychiatrist and individual can help to cure someone's delusion, but also families can help their loved ones who have

delusional disorder leads into the recovery. Related to the conversation, Cawley tried to convince Daniels in order to make him realize the fact by showed pictures of little girls who allegedly was the daughter of Daniels. According to Cawley, this child who Daniels often dreamed every night, and this little girl too, who told in a dream that Daniels must be saved her, saved them all, including two children and his wife Dolores. This little girls named is Rachel. Cawley still trying to convince Daniels that she is your daughter which all this time he dreamed. Cawley trying to convince Daniels that he is in a severe delusional disorder, and also trying to convince Daniels that the little girl in the picture is his daughter who had been killed by his mother being drowned in a lake.

b. Antipsychotic drugs

Antipsychotic medication may be useful, particularly for accompanying anxiety, agitation, and psychosis. Because patients may be suspicious of medication, depot forms may be helpful. Although antipsychotic drugs are often only marginally effective, specific forms of Delusional Disorder

Based on **datum 25**, Chlorpromazine is an antipsychotic drug that was used Cawley last 2 years to overcome Daniels delusional disorder while still being treated in a psychiatric hospital in Shutter Island. According to Brown (2011), chlorpromazine is an antipsychotic drug that overcomes the antihistamine being tested as an adjunct to anesthesia, hallucinations, and delusions limits Prevents emergence of Reviews These symptoms. Cawley

provide the drug because 2 years ago, Daniels diagnosed that suffer from delusional disorder, because he cannot accept the fact that his wife had died and his three children also died by his own mother being drowned in a lake.

Based on the treatment of delusional disorder, the writer found that there are three kinds of treatment that were using to cure Daniels' delusional disorder, namely individual therapy as many as four data, family therapy as many as two data, and an antipsychotic drugs as many as one data, Therefore, the most dominant treatment are using in this movie to cure Daniels's delusional disorder is individual therapy. Daniels treated by individual therapy through exploring his faulty mind and together with his psychiatrist presenting some factual information about him, so Daniels realized the real fact about his life.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides conclusion and suggestion. After finding and analyzing the symptoms of delusional disorder, the types of delusional disorder, and the treatment of delusional disorder in Scorsese's Movie "Shutter Island" the writer gives some conclusions and suggestions to the readers.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer concludes the result of the research, they are:

1. In the movie "Shutter Island" by Martin Scorsese, the writer found the types of delusional disorder. The writer found four types of delusional disorder. The four types are:
 - a. Grandiose types, which are symptoms, faced by major character, Edward Daniels in the movie. The writer found as many as eleven data about the symptoms of grandeur delusion faced by Daniels. Daniels face grandiose symptoms like inflated sense of power, inflated sense of identity, and believing of making an important discovery.
 - b. Jealous types, which are symptoms faced by Edward Daniels in the movie. The writer found two data about the symptoms faced by Edward Daniels. Edward Daniels face jealous symptom such as disbelieving to his/her partner, over suspiciousness to his/her partner.

- c. Persecutory Symptoms, which are symptoms faced by Edward Daniels in the movie. The writer found three data about the symptom faced by Edward Daniels. The persecutory symptoms are reflected in the movie like feel of being mistreated, and feel of being spied.
 - d. Somatic symptoms, which is symptoms faced by Edward Daniels in the movie. The writer found two data about the symptom faced by Edward Daniels. The somatic symptom such as delusion concerning body in pain, and delusion being influenced with drugs.
2. The writer also found that there are some treatment to treat delusional disorder depicted in the movie such as through individual therapy, and antipsychotic drugs. Together with Daniels Psychiatrist, tried to explore his faulty Toughness, and presented some factual information about Daniels.

B. Suggestion

1. For further research, the writer suggests that to learn more about delusional disorder in literary work in order to generate more specific research about kinds of delusion in literary works.
2. In analyzing psychology, not only does the psychological aspect of character in literary works, but also consider the psychological aspect of the author or the reader.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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