

Dissociative Identity Disorder: A Case of Frankie & Alice Movie

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ABSTRACT

This research examines Dissociative Identity Disorder occurring in *Frankie & Alice* movies using a popular literature theory. The objectives of this research are to explain the relevance of Dissociative Identity Disorder occurs in the movie at American Society. The data were taken from the movie and American research. The researcher found Frankie experiences all the symptoms described in the DSM-V theory that affect frankie's daily life, this phenomenon showed that the type of symptom experienced by Frankie made the sufferer experience depersonalization such as perceiving voice or being an observer, and total change in both attitudes and personal preference, the researcher also found the phenomenon movie as dissociative amnesia that was caused because Frankie's altered identity. For the relevance between movie portrayed Dissociative Identity Disorder in American society, the researcher found that the existence of movie portrayed DID did not have much influence on the state or way of thinking of the American public regarding this DID.

Keywords: Dissociative Identity Disorder; Types; American Society

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INTRODUCTION

Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) has been an interesting phenomenon in the movies for many years since it describes the complexities of man's mentality. It is characterized by the emergence of identity confusion that can give rise to two or more personalities, as a result of which in some cultures it is considered an experience of possession (DSM, 2013). In addition, it can be in the form of discontinuity in the sense of understanding and meaning of self-issues, as a result of which the characteristics and personalities are not the same. On one hand, DID is a rare psychiatric condition that affects only around 1.5 % of the world's population. On the other hand, DID is widespread in the United States as DID Research in 2018 figures 1.5 % of American people suffer from DID. In line with the beginning statement of this paragraph, it reflects the production of movies telling stories about DID sufferers increases. The researcher is interested in conducting a more in-depth study of DID to uncover why such a DID movie attracts people to watch (DSM, 2013).

The movie taken as the object is *Frankie & Alice* and here are reasons for its popularity. *Frankie & Alice* is a 2010 Canadian drama movie directed by Geoffrey Sax. As one of the movies that raise the issue of mental health, it can be said that *Frankie & Alice* managed to represent the characteristics of people with DID. According to Internet Movie Database (IMDb) *Frankie & Alice* achieved some awards such as winning the 2011 NAACP Image Awards as Outstanding Independent Motion Picture and being nominated for several prestigious awards. The awards are Mental Health Prism Feature Movie, Outstanding Writing in a Motion Picture, and best actress in Outstanding Actress. The nominations are such as Best Performance by an Actress in a Motion Picture - Drama Golden Globes, USA 2011. *Frankie & Alice* also won the best actress of African-American Movie Critics Association (AAFCA) and was screened at the Cannes Movie festival in 2010. Based on the entertainment value, popularity, and realism in expressing DID, *Frankie & Alice* obtained a high ranking on [trauma dissociation.com](http://trauma.dissociation.com) as one of the movies that represent DID. As compared to other movies portraying the story of DID, *Frankie & Alice* is based on the true story of Francine Lucinda Murdoc, a stripper in Los Angeles in the 1970s who suffered from DID. The depiction of DID's character is cast effectively and it avoids the stigma of mental illness. It makes the *Frankie & Alice* movie worth highlighting by the researcher.

In the movie, Frankie is described as a disaster, instead of searching for help. Frankie is busy diverting her problems through alcohol and drugs. Frankie's trauma is due to her dark past experiences when she was a teenager in Georgia. *Frankie & Alice's* movie tells a portrait of the struggle of Frankie's journey under Dr. Oz's treatment in fighting two alter egos that contradict her true personality, namely a highly intelligent child named Genius and a racist white woman named Alice. Genius and Alice (Frankie's two alter egos) change one into the other by which each has names, genders, ages, memories, races, or speech accents that are completely different. Frankie, who is an African American woman, suddenly becomes Alice, who is a racist white woman. Frankie is also switched to Genius unconsciously. The two alter egos appear to help Frankie control her mental state. In addition, the fact of racism in the United States regarding African-Americans who tend not to receive accurate diagnosis results as well as cultural misunderstandings have prevented sufferers from seeking treatment. It has attracted the attention of the researcher to explore the issue of character and personality change emerging in movies.

DID is a part of a mental disorder characterized by the emergence of two or more personalities. DID can be the form of discontinuity in the sense of understanding and meaning of self-issues, as a result of which the characteristics and personalities are not the same. After experiencing a physical trance change from one personality to another, sufferers will feel tired but their mental needs get great satisfaction. Meanwhile, DSM called DID as identity confusion, in which in some cultures it is considered an experience of possession (2013). DID is pathological possession as Rahardanto & Subandi, (2012) said it is generally unwanted by individuals and tends to be a social disgrace or stain for those who experience it or their relatives and families. In some psychological or psychiatric studies, possession is often associated with depression, anxiety, stress, dealing with problems associated with a specific personality pattern. According to WHO research in 2021, the level of depression and anxiety of the American people ranks 2nd with a total of 5.9%. This research will see the case in the movie as the case of society. Hence, it is based on the assumption that a movie becomes popular because it is reflected in their society. Therefore, DID suffer by Frankie is DID experienced by a lot of people in society.

1. Popular Literature

The study of popular culture has come of age, primarily as it is now a deeply rooted area of concern for the well-established domain of cultural studies. Popular culture may be taken to be "the culture that appeals to, or that is most comprehensible by, the general public" (Edgar, 2002)

Popular culture is simply culture that is widely favored or well liked by many people. Popular culture can be defined as things related to culture that are liked by many people, all over the world. The term culture itself cannot be separated from literature. As popular culture develops, popular literature will also develop following it. An example is the development of culture in the music world with the emergence of boy bands and girl bands which are now being idolized by various people in all parts of the world. Not only that, popular literature in the form of writing and movies is also competing to follow. In the development of the two, the lifestyle and thought of the people also changed.

According to Edgar (Edgar, 2002) Popular literature in its simplest sense was that kind of literature that was excluded from academia. It was not taught in school and university classrooms. In fact, it was not even literature. It was considered to be songs, stories, legends, fables (oral or written) and kitchen maid romances not worthy to be taught. But they still existed and were mass produced and consumed by the people and had a life of their own. It encompassed a tradition of folk narratives and orature.

Literature in common use of popular literary works are those that are well-liked by the general public. Popular literature can be seen as a reflection of people's everyday lives. Popular literature is not only entertaining, but it can also be appreciated as a work of art, as well as literature that can be useful for entertaining or passing the time. Aside from that, literature remains as something fun and accepted in society at the time; literature can be explained as an expression by people to do whatever they want and use language that is commonly understood about every day. Popular literature is literature whose elements are more concerned with the function of recreation, giving the reader a sense of pleasure and entertaining them because the way it is delivered is simple and easy to understand. Popular literature caters to the needs of readers' tastes or art connoisseurs (Edgar, 2002).

2. Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID)

Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) was previously known as multiple personality disorder (Cleveland Clinic, 2016). According to the American Psychiatric Association, DID is often associated with overwhelming experiences, serious childhood abuse, and/or a history of trauma. DID is a subset of dissociative disorders and is a mental illness with memory, identity, cognitive, conscious, emotional, behavioral and behavioral problems (Cleveland Clinic, 2016). When this mental function disorder occurs, dissociative symptoms can occur and interfere with the person's overall functioning (Cleveland Clinic, 2016).

Dissociative Identity Disorder is a disorder for the person who has a lack of connection among his or her identity, consciousness, and memories. According to the Abnormal Psychology book by Davison (et al., 2004) it is an abnormal psychology type with stressful and anxiety experiences of a person. Person who suffers from this disorder has less than one personality instead has many personalities in his or her body. Because of that, the name of this

disorder from "Multiple Personalities Disorder" has changed to "Dissociative Identity Disorder" for now (Cleveland Clinic, 2016).

The symptoms of Dissociative Identity Disorder could not be seen by other people who do not know well or close to the person who suffers the disorder. Therefore, close relationships with the person, such as family and old friends for understanding "the switches" of personalities (Spiegel, 2020). It cannot be denied that family as the internal environment and first environment is the important role for building personality. Long-term physical abuse, emotional abuse, stress of war in family, and sexual abuse are the factors of children's trauma and those would be recorded in the child's mind as his or her grow up or we can say as memories from childhood. The bad memories will be the causes that can lead a person to suffer from the disorder.

According to DSM-V the type of dissociative identity disorder can be seen on the characteristics of the symptoms that appear DSM, (2013)

1) Type A

The presence of two or more different personality states, or the experience of attachment, sudden changes, or discontinuities in the sense of self and behavioral function. A person with a dissociative identity disorder may feel that he or she has become a non-personalized observer who may not be able to stop his or her "own" speech or behavior (self-sense). Such individuals may also report hallucinations (eg, child's voice, crying, spiritual being's voice). In some cases, the voice is experienced as multiple, misleading, independent streams of thought that the individual has no control over. Strong emotions, urges, and even speeches and other behaviors can occur suddenly without a sense of personal ownership or control (a sense of effectiveness). These feelings and urges are often described as ego syntonic and mysterious. Attitudes, beliefs, and personal preferences (such as those related to food, activities, and clothing) can change suddenly and then retreat. Individuals may report that their bodies are different (for example, like the opposite sex, like a large, muscular little child). Changes in self-esteem and loss of personal representation are accompanied by the feeling that these attitudes, feelings, and behaviors are "not mine" and / or "out of my control" even in my body. There may be cases.

2) Type B

Recurrent dissociative amnesia Dissociative amnesia in persons with dissociative identity disorder manifests itself in three main ways: 1) distant memory gaps in personal life events (eg, childhood or adolescence); Some important life events (such as the death of grandparents, marriage, childbirth); 2) Reliable memory gaps (eg, what happened today, how to work, computer usage, reading, driving and other well-learned skills). 3) Discover evidence of daily activities and work that they do not remember (eg, "in the middle of work"). For example, a person with a dissociative identity disorder suddenly has no memory of the following at the beach, at work, in a nightclub, or anywhere at home (for example, in a closet, bed, sofa, or corner): You may report that you have noticed. They came. Amnesia in people with dissociative identity disorder is not limited to stressful or traumatic events. These people often cannot remember everyday events. If you can't remember your name or recognize your spouse, you don't remember what you did or said

3) Type C

Possessive identity in dissociative identity disorder is usually a "spirit", a supernatural being, or a behavior that pretends that an outsider has controlled an individual to speak or act in significantly different ways. Appears as. For example, a person's actions may appear to replace the "ghost" of a girl who committed suicide in the same community many years ago and talked or acted as if she were alive. I have. Alternatively, a person can be "hijacked" by the devil or God, causing serious disability, punishing the person or relatives for past acts, and then causing more subtle changes in identity.

4) Type D

In cultural or religious dissociations that result from cultural or religious practices, fragmented identities can take the form of possession, gods, demons, animals, or mythical figures.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research hired a descriptive qualitative method since it concerns the gathering of data to describe the prevailing condition. This method is used because it is in line with what the researcher aims in this research, namely to identify and describe DID portrayed in Frankie and the relationship between the representation of mental health in that character to what happened in the society. This study has taken the Frankie & Alice movie as the subject of the research because this movie is one of the movies which portrayed DID. In this research, the researcher used the technique of documentation. Arikunto (2006) indicated that documentation is used to get the data directly from the place of research usually they are relevant books, laws, activities reports, photos, film dokumenter, archives, letters, diary, journals, and other written text in order to be used to analyze the problem. The documentation is needed because all data is in the form of documents that are the scenes of Frankie & Alice, pictures, text, and books. The researcher has some steps in analyzing the data in order to make this research more specific such as: 1) Identifying, 2) Classifying the data, and 3) Analyzing, describing, explaining the data.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Frankie & Alice is a Canadian drama movie directed by Geoffrey Sax. Lifting stories about people with multiple personalities who are not aware of it is represented in his main character, *Frankie* casted by Halle Berry. This movie shows the one who suffers from Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID). It raises the question why this movie was watched by people. It strengthens the assumption that movies are the reflection of society. The analysis below is based on the cultural background.

Multiple personalities including DID are a controversial phenomenon in the world of psychiatry and law. This has become a reason for several cases then sticking out in the public domain and becoming shocking news. Some of them were even made into books or inspired several famous fiction stories. The presence of movies in human life today is considered to be increasingly important and equal to other media. In line with Edgar, (2002), popular literature in the form of writing and movies is competing to follow and in the development of the two, the lifestyle and thought of the people. The changing from writing to motion pictures goes along with the changing of society. Then, movies are the reflection of society.

The prevalence of dissociative disorders is how common these disorders are in a given population. In industrialized countries, the prevalence of dissociative disorders is estimated at 2.4% of the population. Dissociative disorders can develop in a wide variety of people and at any point in life. One thing in common is that they usually develop in response to a traumatic life event. Some facts about dissociative disorders include:

- 1) Nearly half of all American adults show symptoms of dissociative disorder for a short time in their lives
- 2) Only 2% of adults develop chronic dissociative disorder
- 3) In clinical settings (inpatient and outpatient psychiatric clinics), the prevalence of dissociative disorders is estimated to be nearly 10%.
- 4) People who use substances, female prostitutes and exotic dancers report the highest rates of dissociative disorders compared to members of the general population
- 5) Women are disproportionately affected by dissociative disorders
- 6) Asians and African Americans report higher rates of dissociative disorder than their Caucasian American counterparts
- 7) Dissociative disorders generally develop before the age of 20

1. War Brings People to DID Increased

Traumatic events are shocking, frightening, or dangerous experiences that affect people emotionally. During the war, people can be exposed to various traumatic events. This increases the likelihood of mental health problems such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), anxiety, and depression, and the likelihood of worsening the outcome of adult life.

In a statement provided by Reagan to The U.S. The Department of Veterans Affairs (2021) explains that as a former Infantry Officer with two deployments to Afghanistan, this issue is deeply personal to Reagan. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has reported that somewhere between 10-15 percent of Veterans have a clinical diagnosis for post-traumatic stress. That number is likely far greater. A recent survey suggests that over a quarter of our population believes PTSD is incurable and those who have it are dangerous and mentally unstable – it is for this reason that so many Veterans refuse to seek help. 22 veterans will take their own life today, two-thirds of them will have never stepped foot inside a VA facility – 15 veterans will die today without ever asking for help. In his statement, Reagan emphasized that many American veterans suffer from mental illness and are diagnosed with post-traumatic stress.

For example, the shooting incident on civilians in the city of Lakeland, Florida on Sunday, September 5, 2021, killed four people and one critically (CNN, 2021). The suspect is known to be a veteran member of the United States Marines. At a press conference, Polk County Sheriff Grady Judd explained that Riley had served as a sniper in Iraq and Afghanistan. It is also stated that when the incident occurred, Riley wore full armor and targeted his victims at random. Judd also mentioned that Riley appeared to be suffering from mental health problems. Judd also revealed how when arrested on Sunday morning and placed in hospital, Riley behaved very aggressively. So aggressive, Riley desperately tried to grab a gun from the police.

In an interview with deputies, Riley described himself as a 'survival' and admitted to using methamphetamine. The suspect's girlfriend has also confirmed to authorities that Riley has been diagnosed with PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) and has been acting erratically in the past week. It was also explained that Riley repeatedly said that he could communicate directly with God (CNN, 2021).

In the same case, the psychological trauma of war in American soldiers was first observed during the First World War (Sommerville, 2019) Much evidence suggests that Civil War soldiers, like their twentieth-century counterparts, exhibited the symptoms people now associate with war trauma, particularly post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Civil War Soldiers suffer from delusional paranoia, the kind associated with extreme cases of

PTSD. Veteran John Williams was admitted to a Georgia psychiatric hospital with what one would recognize as post-battle hypervigilance – he was “perpetually terrified.” He constantly complained that people were trying to kill him. In a state of great agitation, he slipped his own throat. Forty-year-old Joseph Pearman, an armor maker from Petersburg, Virginia also committed suicide in 1875 after protesting that “someone was going out of town to kill him.”

The researcher get the interpretation of the data above as war has had a considerable impact with the increasing number of people affected by mental illness, one of which is dissociative identity disorder (DID). This is because many factors caused by war such as trauma, violence, and others occur during the war.

2. Public Opinion and Mental Illness

The public stigma of mental illness has been a common theme throughout American history. In a 2002 survey about 82% of Americans felt the stigma associated with mental illness, an increase of 5%. In the same year, nearly half of the population said it was unpleasant to live next to people with mental illness, and two-thirds of parents said it would be unpleasant for people with mental illness to visit their children at school (Roper Center, 2015).

The majority of the population prefers to be socially distant from the mentally ill (Parcesepe & Cabassa, 2013). Adults with mental health problems are perceived by many as dangerous and incompetent. In addition, people with mental illness were perceived by others as having poor ability to make. "Treatment and Economic Decisions" (Parcesepe & Cabassa, 2013) and those who suffer from Schizophrenia and substance abuse disorders Insanity.

Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) is a relatively new mental disorder. It was recognized as a mental illness only in the 1980 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Illness (DSMIII) (Peisley, 2017). Therefore, the general public does not fully understand disability and learns most of its knowledge from television and movies. Many believe that movies like *Frankie and Alice* have some truth in the symptoms they portray, even though they are mostly misrepresentations of illness (Peisley, 2017). As a result, stigmas are often created for this obstacle and television and movies continue to perpetuate the stigma.

However, there is a large group of people in the scientific community that do not believe that DID exists. There are many disorders that cause controversy or generate disbelief in the public, such as bipolar disorder or attention deficit disorder (ADHD), but they are noncontroversial in the mental health or medical community. DID is an exception, though. Dr. Charles Raison of Emory University calls it a “middle-of-the-road position,” and explains that every psychiatrist has his or her own opinion on dissociative disorders. Many psychiatrists or general practitioners say that this disorder does not exist, and if it does, it’s “iatrogenic,” which means that “it is caused by therapists training their patients to interpret their symptoms as if they have a whole set of distinct personalities” (Raison, 2010).

For more data, Dr. Sheldon Itzkowitz, a New York based psychologist and psychoanalyst (in Healthline, 2017) said that many of his patients with DID are highly functioning people whose friends and coworkers do not know how much the person may be affected by their condition. When movies and stories “vilify and demonize mental illness in general, and DID in particular,” the viewer does not understand how hard it can be for that person to survive, he added. Barach in an interview with Healthline, (2017) said that the movie reviews have led him to believe that the movie will not help society better understand DID. It will only add to the stigma of mental illness in society.

In addition, Barach said that society's perceptions and opinions about dissociative identity disorder are primarily film-based due to lack of education on the subject. Mental illness is not known to everyone, so movies that misrepresent or depict it inaccurately create a great stigma around them, with the stereotypes surrounding disability and its symptoms. It contributes to prejudice. For example, mentally unstable people who watch a movie portrayed as a murderer actually cause a violent tendency due to self-stigma and begin to have negative emotions towards themselves.

If people become more aware of and enlightened about what DID really is, the associated negative attitudes and prejudices will diminish, and people with DID and mental illness will be relegated to others in society. There is none. People suffering from mental illness deal with the symptoms of their illness and the prejudices and discrimination that result from misunderstandings about mental illness and health. Extreme forms of discrimination are social avoidance in which people refuse to interact with people who are mentally unstable and this has already happened. Studies show that this prejudice against mental illness has a negative impact on "getting a good job and renting a house" (Corrigan & Watson, 2002). For this reason, people with mental illness often find it difficult to lead a normal, quality life, and although much more research has been done to scientifically explain various mental illnesses, until recently, stigma. There has been little or no comprehensive research on how to do it.

Society has made progress in the amount of information it has about DID and mental illness, but these advances have not been translated into films. Due to sensationalism, movies tend to dramatize and hype about crime, violence, etc. to create more "interesting" stories. Movies need to include more aspects about what DID

really is, as well as what makes a more "interesting" movie. This makes viewers of these movies more aware of what mental illness really is and less negative attitudes towards it. DID and other mental illnesses.

From these data and the popular culture that exists in America today, the researcher concludes that the existence of movies with the topic of DID does not have much effect on the DID that occurs in their environment. They tend to be interested only in watching the movies but do not understand what and how people with DID are trying to fight it.

3. The Presence of Movies as Popular Literature Portraying DID

The presence of films in human life today is considered to be increasingly important and equal to other media. In line with Edgar's theory (2006) popular literature in the form of writing and movies is also competing to follow and in the development of the two, the lifestyle and thought of the people also changed. Its practical presence is often equated with the need for food and clothing. That way, there is almost no modern human life today that is not touched by this media. Movies are a form of media and have a huge impact on the perspectives of the audience and viewers. They will be a shared experience among people from different backgrounds and will give them the opportunity to get together and talk or learn about various topics that would otherwise be considered "taboo" (Damjanović et al., 2009)

Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) is the disruption of the identity by the presence of two or more identities, or personality states, which are present and may take control of the individual. The symptoms include a severe form of dissociation from the self, sense of agency, alterations in behavior, consciousness, memory, perception, cognition and/or sensory motor-functioning. The individual may have recurrent gaps in their memory about everyday situations, important personal information and/or traumatic events.

According to the National Psychiatric Family Alliance, a person with DID, formerly known as multiple personality disorders, "is characterized by switching between multiple identities" (National Alliance on Mental Illness, 2016). It belongs to the group of dissociative disorders, which are mental illnesses with "memory, consciousness, or cognitive, identity, and / or cognitive impairment or disruption" (Cleveland Clinic, 2016). People with DID's usually develop dozens of identities, but start with two or three alternative personalities, each with a different background, manners, and thoughts. DID's are usually developed to deal with trauma and are usually formed in people who have experienced childhood trauma such as "long-term physical, sexual, or psychological abuse" (national mentally ill family members) (National Alliance on Mental Illness, 2016). People create another personality that does not have the problems they are suffering from, in order to deal with what is happening in their "real" life. There is no cure for this disorder, but treatment and dosing can help patients manage their agents by helping them work together rather than conflict with each other (Tartakovsky, 2016).

The impact of DID is significant, including distress for the individual, his or her family and friends, society and post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In the data found from singlecare.com the post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in America is high enough. The data found that sexual assault in 49%, severe physical assault in 32%, parents of children with life-threatening illnesses 10,4% and witnesses of violence 7.3%. The outcomes may include comorbid depression, anxiety, substance abuse, self-injury, and non-epileptic seizures; not to mention that 70% of the outpatients have attempted suicides multiple times as well as self-injuries (American Psychiatric Association, 2018). Because they may not be aware of their condition, they may experience disruptions in consciousness and amnesia without realizing they may suffer from this disorder, considering DID is not well-known. There is a controversy over whether DID is a real disorder, as well as controversy over the reasons it develops.

Examining data from various sources, DID is a common thing in America. Based on data from sane.org, estimates on the prevalence of DID vary widely, and few studies are available using up to date diagnostic criteria. In the general community, it is estimated that around 1.5% of US adults meet diagnostic criteria for DID, but other studies estimate it is more common.

Movie has portrayed DID, but the way it is portrayed is often not accurate and it may be shown as just a media tactic to get the attention of the public and make the story more interesting. As Muller, (2013) said fiction tends to overgeneralize and exaggerate the disorder, sending a wrong idea and concept to the public about the existence and diagnosis of it. For example, in films such as *Raising Cain* (1992), *Fight Club* (1999), and *Secret Window* (2004), the main character develops sort of an evil personality to help them fulfill their darkest desires. This is fiction; most of those who suffer from DID do not develop an "evil alter" (Muller, 2013)). One of the things to consider is how to help someone when the problem or the way to solve it is not available.

In the example above, Billy is actually "hypnotizing" himself so that the one who controls the body is not Billy but Ragen who has the ability to fight to protect him. Billy as the main personality "came out" of the body and let Ragen control him, so that when Billy regained consciousness he would not remember that he had defeated his enemies.

Billy, living with DID, experiences a form of dissociation. Dissociation is a coping mechanism that a person uses to disconnect from a stressful or traumatic situation, or to separate traumatic memories from normal awareness. Dissociation can involve feeling disconnected from thoughts, feelings, and memories. It ranges from

mild detachment (such as daydreaming) to feeling that you or the world is unreal, or memory loss (Listverse, 2015).

Another case of DID (Listverse, 2015) is Sybil / Shirley Mason. This is one of the most well-known cases of DID, and its reliability has also been thoroughly scrutinized. Many believe Mason is a psychotic woman who worshiped her psychiatrist, and Cornelia planted multiple personality ideas in her head. Mason even admitted in a letter she sent to her doctor that she had created it all. Wilbur wrote, but Wilbur told her that it was only her heart that was trying to convince her that she wasn't ill. So Mason continued her treatment. Over the years, 16 personalities have emerged.

CONCLUSION

This research conclude that many Americans suffer from mental illness, one of which is DID. This is reinforced by the fact that the number of distress and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in America is quite high. From these data and the popular culture that exists in America today, DID has also become one of the talks in society because people have a curiosity about mental illness that is happening. However, in most popular movies, DID is generalized by bias, the depiction shown is inaccurate and tends to dramatize the concepts, disabilities, and symptoms of mental illness. Characters with DID disorders are also depicted with criminal and violent behavior. This is used as a media tactic to attract public attention and make the story more interesting. As a result, negative stigma often appears against DID and other mental disorders. The researcher concludes that the existence of movies on the topic of DID does not have much effect on DID in society. Movies that display mental illnesses such as DID were sold in the market because of the enjoyment level and does not reveal much about the concrete reality of DID. The underrepresentation has misinformed people about the treatments used for DID.

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