

HOMICIDE IN SIDNEY SHELDON'S *TELL ME YOUR DREAMS*

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Abstract

Multiple Personality Disorder is reflected in the novel entitled *Tell Me Your Dreams*. It is through the character, Ashley Patterson that commits the homicide to five men. The analysis focuses on (1) describing the symptoms of Multiple Personality Disorder in Ashley Patterson; and (2) describing the effect of Ashley's Multiple Personality Disorder to the homicide. This research uses psychological approach. The research uses the qualitative research and documentation. The source of data is from Sidney Sheldon's novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* as the primary data. The supporting data are from journal articles, books, website articles, etc. related to psychology and personality. The theory applies the Multiple Personality Disorder and homicide. The result of the research reveals that (1) first, Ashley always feel annoyed by the recurrent traumatic even in her life and by the terrible nightmare. Second, Ashley, or Toni, always tries to avoid the feeling about the trauma and tries to avoid the activities or situation related to the traumatic events. Third, Ashley suffered the amnesia or inability to recall the important aspect in her traumatic memories. Additionally, the specific symptoms are seen from her different languages and speech accents; the change in her facial expression which indicate the switching process; and her different handwriting style. (2) The effect of Ashley's Multiple Personality Disorder create defenses, which lead her to take the impulsive action, and the worst thing is that she can kill people.

Key terms: Personality, Multiple Personality Disorder, Homicide

INTRODUCTION

Something like hallucination, fantasy, and pressure of the traumatic experience are usually considered as the main trigger of someone's psychological chaos condition. One of the personality disorder is Multiple Personality Disorder or Dissociative Identity Disorder. The DSM-IV, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (in Merckelbach, 2002: 482) determine that the Multiple Personality Disorder is one of the mental illness where a person can have two or more personalities or identities. The word 'multiple' means more than one. Therefore, someone's personalities can be good and bad. This is a puzzling disease due to the switching of personality, which can happen under any circumstances. They usually show specific symptoms when the changing occurred.

The symptoms of every alter are different from each other. There are some symptoms which usually suffered by Multiple Personality Disorder patients. Based on Horowitz and DSM III (in Braun, 1988: 8), there are some intrusion and denial symptoms from the Multiple Personality Disorder or dissociative disorder patients.

a) Intrusive Symptoms:

1. Disturbing of the recurrent event (traumatic event) in their life.
2. The disturbing from the dream of the event.
3. Suddenly feeling as if the event recurrent in their life.
4. The psychological distress when the event reveal, include the anniversary trauma events.

b) Denial Symptoms:

1. The effort to avoiding the feeling and thinking about the trauma.
2. Efforts to avoid the activities or situation that related with the trauma event.
3. Psychogenic amnesia or inability to recall the important factor in memories of traumatic experience.
4. Uninterested in some significant activities.
5. Feeling of separate with others.

The other symptoms of the Multiple Personality Disorder are quite different from before. The switching process of alters can be identified from them as Coons et al., (1988: 47-48) explain as follow:

- a) Severe headache (Coons and Milstein, 1986).
- b) Changes in voice quality (Rosse, 1892)
- c) Insensitivity to pain in alter personalities (Taylor and Martin, 1944)
- d) The switching from one personality to another usually occurs rapidly in about five seconds (Putnam, 1985; Coons et al., 1987)
- e) Changes in handwriting between personalities (Taylor & Martin, 1944; Thigpen and Cleckley, 1954).

It is seen that this group of symptoms is more specific. Meanwhile, the previous group of symptoms usually occur in the patient's daily life. Both of them are disturbing feeling about the traumatic event and the denial of the situation related to the event.

The trauma is the main cause of the Multiple Personality Disorder. As what has been explained by Erlendsson (2003: 1), "the main causes of MPD are abuse and neglect in childhood." It is based on the observation that traumas in childhood are more likely to cause it than if they occur later in life. The alliance of the different states of our life usually occur around puberty but in Multiple Personality Disorder patients is seem delayed. When the parts in life take an abuse the others part distance themselves as it happened in another person. For example, when the offender of this abuse is their own parent, the feeling of love and hate growing together for the same person. This can lead the splitting mind of them. According to DSM-IV, this makes the alters have the unconscious possession which can replace the consciousness characterized with the customary sense of personal identity by a new identity. There are also the different responses of headache, pain, and respiratory system.

The worst thing is that sometimes the patient can commit crimes, especially when the bad personality arises. He can unconsciously kill people even become serial killer. Homicide is the killing of one person by another. The homicide has many factors based on the motives from the offender, along with other factor, which involved in it. Many factors can be the trigger for someone to do the homicide, such as psychological factor like mental illness. Based on Malmquist (2004: 91) it can be inferred that the violence or homicide can be done by the one who suffered the mental illness such as Schizophrenia and Multiple Personality Disorder, and many more.

The homicide by patients with mental illness itself has some types. One of them is *erotophonophilia* or known as lust murder or sexual homicide. Based on Purcell & Arrigo (2006: 21) it can be inferred that *Erotophonophilia* can be done by the patient with mental illness unconsciously. The habit from the behavior make them do it naturally, such as murder someone who had sexual activity with them before and if this recurrent every time, they will become the serial murderer. Therefore, they do the homicide in unconscious state. It can be influenced by hatred or trauma. Like explained by Hickey (in Purcell, 2006: 1) “*Erotophonophilia* is the acting of injurious behaviors by brutally and sadistically attack the victim.” The offenders attack their victim in sexual activity or after that as the satisfaction of the revenge.

Some experts have discussed about the guidelines and the criteria of the mental health care in legal context by psychiatric service in jail and prison. According to Gomez (in Weinstein: 2000: 3), the mental health system in jail should be like the following criteria:

- 1) An inmate must have a means of making his or her needs known to the medical staff.
- 2) Sufficient staffing must allow individualized treatment of each inmate with serious mental illness.
- 3) An inmate must have speed access to services.
- 4) There must be a system of quality assurance.
- 5) Staff must be competent and well trained.
- 6) There must be a system of responding to emergencies and of preventing suicides.

The criteria include all of the people and aspects, which support the systems. It starts with the inmate or prisoner, the psychiatrist, and the access for the service, etc.

This case of multiple personality disorder and homicide usually inspires some works such as movies or novels. One example is a novel entitled *Tell Me Your Dreams* by Sidney Sheldon as the object of this research. It is an American novel published by William Morrow in 1998. This novel tells about three very different women at the onset of the novel. Introduced first is Ashley Peterson, a beautiful young woman who works for a computer

company in Silicon Valley. Ashley is single and convinced she is being stalked. The next one is Ashley's co-workers, Toni, and Alette. Toni Prescott, a British woman in her early twenties is rather bold and striking. Rounding out the trio is Alette Peters, a quiet, dreamy romantic who moved to California from Rome. In the early stages of the novel, quite a few murders are committed and police in Chicago, San Francisco, and Quebec are desperate to solve the horrible crimes that have taken place in each of their cities. Conclusive evidence points to one suspect and one suspect alone.

As the story develops, the reader learns why Ashley feels so alone in the world. She is the only child of a world-famous heart surgeon, who is often critical and arrogant. Although Ashley loves her father, she does not necessarily love his company and tries to avoid him. Toni is a provocateur with a desire for song who has a strained relationship with her mother. Alette is a talented artist who lacks of self-confidence. As the story draws to conclusion, Ashley, Toni, and Alette are proven to be one in the same person.

The researchers learn that Ashley Patterson is suspected as Multiple Personality Disorder's patient. She homicide her male friends. The homicide is influenced by her psychological factor. Her mental illness is predicted as the main factor of her action, killing her victims. Then, it is challenging to find the description the symptoms of Ashley's Multiple Personality Disorder and its effect in committing homicide in *Tell Me Your Dreams* novel.

Based on the background of the study, the questions are formulated as follows: (1) How is Ashley Patterson's Multiple Personality Disorder symptoms described in *Tell Me Your Dreams*? and (2) How does Ashley Patterson's Multiple Personality Disorder affect her to do homicide in *Tell Me Your Dreams*?

In line with the problems of study, the purposes of this study are to: (1) Describe Ashley Patterson's Multiple Personality Disorder symptoms in *Tell Me Your Dreams*, and (2) Analyze the effect of Ashley Patterson's Multiple Personality Disorder in committing homicide in *Tell Me Your Dreams*.

RESEARCH METHOD

The researchers use the qualitative method in analyzing the data. Based on Merriam (in Guest, 2012: 2) "qualitative researchers are interested in understanding the meaning people have constructed, that is, how people make sense of their world and the experiences they have in the world." The qualitative research uses interpretation. This method can describe the information about Multiple Personality Disorder from in the novel.

The first data used in this research is called as primary data or main data. “The primary data is original information collected for the first time” (Kothari, 2004: 95). This research uses the novel entitled *Tell Me Your Dreams* by Sidney Sheldon as primary data. It is an American novel published by William Morrow in 1998.

The secondary data used is also called as supporting data. The secondary data is information that has been collected previously and that has been put through the statistical process (Kothari, 2004: 95). As the secondary data, the researchers use some journals articles, book, and website articles.

Documentation or documentary method is one of the data collecting technique in literature. According to Payne (in Mogalakwe, 2006: 221) the documentary method is the technique used to categorize, investigate, interpret, and identify the limitation of the physical source, most commonly written documents whether in the private or public domain. The source of the documentary method is the texts.

This research uses the documentary method in collecting data technique. It is because the data are in the form of texts. Besides, the researcher also interprets the phenomenon of Ashley multiple personality disorder in *Tell Me Your Dreams* novel.

This research uses content analysis technique to analyze the data. Based on Cavanagh (in Hsieh and Shannon, 2005: 1277) “the researcher regards the contents analysis as flexible method to analyze the text data.” The researchers analyze the data in the form of text in the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams*. The researchers start the analysis by identifying the symptoms of Ashley’s multiple personality disorder. It is then continued by analyzing the effect of her multiple personality disorder in influencing her committing homicide.

FINDINGS

a. The Symptoms of Ashley’s Multiple Personality Disorder in *Tell Me Your Dreams*

The researchers find the symptoms of Ashley’s Multiple Personality Disorder. This happened when she became herself and when the alters took over. Usually, there are the general and specific symptoms, which is suffered by Multiple Personality Disorder patients. Ashley herself suffered both of the symptoms. The quotation below show the general symptoms of Multiple Personality Disorder in Ashley:

“.... Lately her sleep had been filled with unbearable nightmares, and she had awakened each morning with a feeling of impending doom. Perhaps it's all in my imagination, Ashley Patterson thought. I'm working too hard. I need a vacation.....” (Sheldon, 1998: 3)

The data above tells that almost every night Ashley had a nightmare. They were the terrible nightmare she ever experienced. The following morning after the nightmare, she always felt that she would die. Ashley thought it could be because she worked very hard that made her feel depressed and imagined the bad things. She thought she needed a vacation.

Besides having nightmare almost every night, Ashley also feels being chased by someone. She felt that someone will murder her. She felt anxious and being followed. The data below show that Ashley feel that way:

“....Do you sleep well at night?”

“Now I do, yes.”

“Tell Me Your Dreams.”

“I used to have terrible dreams; something was always chasing me. I thought I was going to be murdered....” (Sheldon, 1998 : 358)

The data above tells that Ashley nightmare happened repeatedly. She almost got the same nightmare every night. She experienced not only the terrible nightmare but also the feeling of being followed. She thought that someone always followed her and wanted to kill her. The researcher finds that may be Ashley nightmare is because of her stress and bad imagination of being followed.

The burden feeling and thinking which is repeatedly played in someone’s mind also can make her stressed and depressed. Based on Spoomaker & Bout (2005: 243) the stress and depression which is included in the posttraumatic stress disorder can trigger the terrible nightmare. The posttraumatic stress disorder which is suffered by patients can recall the traumatic experiences even in the nightmare. This is the other symptoms suffered by Ashley, which is experienced by Toni:

“.....Toni hated the therapy sessions because they brought back too many bad memories for her, too. Everything she had done had been to protect Ashley and Alette. But did anybody appreciate her? No. She was locked away as though she were some kind of criminal. But I'll get out of here, Toni promised herself. I'll get out of here....”. (Sheldon, 1998 : 322)

The data above tells that Toni, one of Ashley’s alter always tries to deny everything which was related to her bad memory. This happened when the rehabilitation occurred. The therapy season used one of the hypnosis method. She hate that therapy because it brought back her bad memory. The researcher finds that she always avoid the event and activity related with her bad memory.

The feeling of avoiding the bad experience may occur in everyone. This is the memory that Ashley wanted to deny. She just felt that this memory was erased from her brain. She felt

that she suffered amnesia in some part on her life. This quotation show the amnesia that is suffered by Ashley:

“...She recalled again the terrible, screaming fights between her mother and father. They had always been about the same thing. About what? She could not remember.....” (Sheldon, 1998: 46)

The data above tell about the amnesia, which is suffered by Ashley. This is the memory from her past, her parent’s fighting. This happened repeatedly in the past with the same topic but Ashley cannot remember the reason of their fight. The memories which happened in time when the alter emerge cannot be accessed by the other alters which emerge in the other time (Merckelbach, 2002: 488). It means that the host or alters cannot access the other alter memory. This is as if a person does not have the other people memory. The host and alters used to think that they live in the different person. This data below still related with the data about Ashley’s amnesia:

“...The Chicago Loop Hotel. She read it again, stunned. What am I doing in Chicago? How long have I been here? The visit to Dennis Tibble's apartment had been on Friday. What day is this? With growing alarm, she picked up the telephone. “May I help you?” It was difficult for Ashley to speak. “What—what day is this?” “Today is the seventeenth of—“ “No. I mean what day of the week is this?” “Oh. Today is Monday. Can I—“ Ashley replaced the receiver in a daze.....” (Sheldon, 1998 : 53-54)

The data above tells that Ashley suddenly woke up in a strange place unconsciously. This happened in Chicago. She awake at hotel in Chicago but she did not remember that she visited this place before. She stayed in Chicago almost 3 days after she visited her fellow office apartment. Ashley got the amnesia during that time. She could not remember every single memory. As the story tells, the one who could make her moved is Toni. She took over her body after the visiting on Tibble’s apartment, her fellow office, in Friday.

Ashley cannot recall the memories because these memories belong to Toni and Alette. Alette also can recall Ashley and her own memories. Different from others, Toni is the only one who can recall the three memories. She is the strongest personality from all of them. She is the one who always handle the most terrible things, and takes over when the two others cannot face the painful experiences.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Ashley suffered the general symptoms of Multiple Personality Disorder. They are as the following:

1. Ashley always feel annoyed by the recurrent traumatic even in her life and by the terrible nightmare.
2. Ashley, or Toni, always tries to avoid the feeling about the trauma and tries to avoid the activities or situation related to the traumatic events.
3. Ashley suffered the amnesia or inability to recall the important aspect in her traumatic memories.

The next data is specific symptoms suffered by Ashley. If the general symptoms is more related with the emotion, feeling, and memory, this one is more related to the response and ability from every alter. This data shows the different response or ability from Ashley and the other alters:

“...And they know about each other?”

"Sometimes, yes. Sometimes, no. Toni and Alette know each other. Ashley is obviously not aware of either of them. Alters are created because the host can't stand the pain of the trauma. It's a way of escape Every time a fresh shock occurs, a new alter can be born. The psychiatric literature on the subject shows that alters can be totally different from one another.

Some alters are stupid, while others are brilliant. They can speak different languages. They have varied tastes and personalities.....” (Sheldon, 1998: 157)

The data above tells that every alter of Multiple Personality Disorder patients can speak and use the different language. This statement was said by Ashley’s psychiatrist. He said that alter have its own ability. They can be stupid or brilliant, which live in the same body. They also have the different taste of fashion, food, etc.

Different from Ashley, Toni also used the different language accent. Toni was the alter which emerged when Ashley got the abuse in London. Being natural, she fluently use English with British accent. The data below show Toni’s British accent ability:

“.....Toni Prescott hated working at Global Computer Graphics. She was twenty-two years old, impish, vivacious, and daring. She was half smoldering, half firecracker. Her face was puckishly heart shaped, her eyes were a mischievous brown, her figure alluring. She had been born in London and she spoke with a delightful British accent. She was athletic and loved sports, particularly winter sports: siding and bobsledding and ice-skating.....” (Sheldon, 1998: 17)

The data above tells that Toni spoke the different language from Ashley. Toni was born in London. She could speak English with the British accent fluently. The researcher finds that there is different ability from the two. This may be because of their different birthplace that

make them use different native language. They automatically change based on their own ability. This is also for the ability in language and different voice in different accents.

Meanwhile, Alette is also different from Ashley and Toni. Alette is Ashley's alter which emerged in Rome. She could speak fluently in Italian accent. The data below show Alette's Italian accent ability:

“.....Alette Petter was twenty years old. She could be plain looking, attractive or stunningly beautiful, depending on her mood and how she was feeling about herself. She was shy and soft-spoken, with a gentleness that was almost an anachronism. Alette had been born in Rome, and she had a musical Italian accent. She loved everything about Rome....” (Sheldon, 1998: 27-28)

The data above tell that Alette also has the different language from Ashley and Toni. She was born in Rome. She could speak fluently in Italian accent. The researcher finds that Toni and Alette speak the different languages and accents. They used the native language of their birthplace. This also means that their voice were also different. Ashley was also born and grew up in different place, it means that her voice was also different with her two alters. Based on Rosse (in Coons, 1988: 48) “changes in voice quality in Multiple Personality Disorder patients have long been recognized.” The different voice of every personality becomes one of symptoms of this illness. This is also the sign when the switching process happen. The quotation below show the other sign of switching process:

“....Ashley's face had completely changed. It was Toni. Toni said angrily, “Too frightened to come out in court? Did you really think I would come out just because you ordered me to? What do you think I am, a trained pony?...” (Sheldon, 1998: 278)

The data above tells the process when the switching happen between the alters. This happened when Ashley got the hypnosis therapy. When the psychiatrist told Toni to come out, Ashley's facial expression changed from calm to anger so suddenly. This happened when Toni come out with the anger in her.

In every switching process, there is the break time. The body of the patients will be relax before the switching continue to the next alter. This data shows the other switching process of Ashley's alters:

“.... As they watched, Ashley's face changed again. She seemed to relax in her chair, and her face took on a shy look. In her Italian accent, Alette said, “Mr. Singer, know you did the best you could. I wanted to appear in court and help you, but Toni wouldn't let me.....” (Sheldon, 1998: 278)

The data above tells about the switching process from Toni to Alette. This is still in the same hypnosis therapy. After Ashley's calm face changed to Toni anger face, the personality of Alette came out. Her facial expression was calm and little shy. She also felt relax in her chair.

The researchers find from the data above that the other sign of switching can be seen in the facial expression. The switching process of Ashley to Toni then to Alette is also sometimes recognized by their different facial expression. This is usually influenced by their personality. "This may be accompanied by eyelid fluttering, and/or twitching of facial muscles or other body parts such as the extremities" (Coons, 1988: 49). This is one of the easier ways to recognize the switching process of Multiple Personality Disorder patients.

From the first data, the researchers also find the other symptoms that related with the physical response. The quotation below show the other specific symptom:

"... She parked her car in the garage and took the elevator up to her apartment floor. She unlocked the door, went inside and carefully locked the door behind her. She felt drained, and at the same time, elated. A nice hot bath, Ashley thought. She walked into the bathroom and turned dead white. On her bathroom mirror, someone had scrawled in bright red lipstick YOU WILL DIE...." (Sheldon, 1998 : 101)

The data above tells that Ashley found the threatening words in her bathroom. This happened when she came from the office in the afternoon. She entered her apartment and locked it. She walked straight to the bathroom for the hot bath. She suddenly turned pale when she saw the letters in the bright red lipstick on the mirror said that she would die. She thought that someone came to her apartment and did that. She could not recognize the handwriting on the mirror.

The researchers find from the data above that the handwriting from Ashley and her alters are different. She did not recognize the handwriting. It means that the handwriting belongs to one of her alters, that is because no one ever came to her apartment. Based on Thigpen & Cleckley (in Coons, 1988:49) "changes in handwriting between personalities have been noted for decades." It means that almost all of the Multiple Personality Disorder patients have different handwriting as the automatic physical respond toward the switching process.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Ashley suffered the specific symptoms of Multiple Personality Disorder, as the following:

1. Her different languages and accents.
2. The change in her facial expression, which indicate the switching process.
3. Her different handwriting style.

b. The effect of Ashley Patterson's Multiple Personality Disorder in committing Homicide in *Tell Me Your Dreams*

In the novel, Ashley's Multiple Personality disorder affects her to commit homicide. The traumatic experience of the past about abuse makes her commit homicide. The story tells that Ashley kills five men. The same matter caused all of the homicide. She always remembered about her father molestation every time the men wanted to make love with her. The data below show the cause why Ashley kill the men, from the first Jim Cleary, Dennis Tibble, Jean Claude, Richard Melton, and Deputy Black.

The first victim was Jim Cleary. He is Ashley's first love when she was sixteen years old. After the graduation he asked Ashley to come with him to the Chicago to live together. This happened in the previous night before they planned to move to Chicago.

“.....His lips were on hers, and he was forcing her against the kitchen counter. “I'm going to make you happy, honey.” It was her father saying, “I'm going to make you happy, honey.” She froze. She felt him pulling her clothes off and entering her as she stood there naked, silently screaming.....” (Sheldon, 1998: 332)

The data above tells about the first sexual abuse. This happened when she was sixteen years old. Her first love invited her to his house. The house was so quiet. Then, Jim Cleary pinned Ashley to the kitchen counter, forced his kiss. He said that he wanted to make her happy and these words reminded her to the traumatic experience in the past. That was the same words that her father ever told her before molested her. After that, Jim undressed and entered her as she stood naked in the kitchen.

The researchers find that Ashley remember her trauma because of what Jim did and said to her. When she heard about the words, which was said by Jim, she remembered about her father words in the past. Her father said the same words when he done molestation to her. After heard that words, she froze.

Someone may always have flashback. The effect of flashback can be more dangerous than their traumatic experience. It can be influenced by the same feeling, pain, sound, touch, taste, sight, smell, and so on.

In Ashley's case, she remembers the trauma because of the same feeling, sight, sound, touch, and pain. The feeling that rose in that time make her feel the flashback. She saw that Jim forced his kiss and undressed her. She heard the words that Jim told to her. Ashley also felt Jim's touch in all over her body. Then, she felt the pain because Jim forced to enter her. All that Jim did to her was the same things as what her father have done in the past.

The data below show about the second victim, Dennis Tibble. He was Ashley's office fellow in Global Computer Graphics Corporation. He was attracted to Ashley and want to date her but she refused it. Ashley came to Dennis's apartment because he wanted Ashley's advice to his new dating. Of course, that was just his lame reason.

“.....She was fighting to get free. “Stop it, Dennis!”
“Not until I give you what you came here for. You're going to love it, baby”
He pushed her onto the bed, holding her tightly, his hands moving down to her groin, it was her father's voice. “You're going to love it, baby.” And he was forcing himself into her, again and again, and she was silently screaming,.....” (Sheldon, 1998: 335)

The data above tells about the second recurrent sexual abuse. This happened when Dennis Tibble, Ashley's office fellow, invited her to his apartment. He gave her the alcoholic drink. He pushed her to the bed and entered her. He said that she would love it. That was the same words that her father told her before he molested her. The words reminded her to the traumatic memory of molestation. Denis forced him into her and went on and on.

The researchers find that the force to make love, which was done by Dennis, makes Ashley remember about her past. Her father done the same ways when the molestation occurred. That reminded her to the traumatic experience. As it can be seen that Ashley is traumatic survivor who was avoid the trauma to survive in her future life.

The data above show that Ashley cannot handle her recurrent trauma. This was because she saw the same image along with others feeling the event triggered her trauma. This also triggered flashback.

The researcher finds that Ashley's body cannot react anything toward the stimulation she got. She felt panic so suddenly her body froze and could not move or react. This was because her feeling or emotion was threatened. As explained by Wilberg (2003: 9) “someone shows through their body reaction is not just the simply emotional metaphors but literal expressions of felt inner body states.” The reaction toward emotion can be different. When someone feels threatened, panic, terrible, etc, they can freeze in vice versa, attack someone or something. In Ashley case, her reaction toward what Richard done to her was froze. She could not move her body or did anything. Her brain was too busy to process the re-experience feeling.

The explanation above show that the recurrent of Alette's trauma emerged the emotional reaction, which is shown through her body reaction. Her frozen state when she heard the Richard's words triggered the emotional reaction of panic, and endangered. This reaction was followed by attacking her victim.

The data below shows the third victim, Jean Claude Parents. He was Toni new dating. They met in the chat room. One day, Ashley came to conference in Quebec city. Ashley switched to Toni and dated with Jean in his jewelry store and some great restaurant. He invited her to come to his house after it.

“.....”I don't want to—“

“Yes, you do. We both want it.” He undressed her quickly, then laid her down on the bed and got on top of her. She was moaning, “Don't. Please don't. Father!”

But he paid no attention. He kept plunging into her until suddenly he said,

“Ah,” and then stopped. “You 're wonderful, “ he said.....” (Sheldon, 1998: 341)

The data above tells about the third recurrent sexual abuse. Jean and Toni went to dinner and he invited her to his apartment after that. He brought her to his bed and pushed her. She wanted to stop him but he would not stop. She begged “Don't. Please don't. Father!”, because that always reminded her to his father molestation in the past.

The researchers find that what Jean done to Toni makes her remember her father. She remembers his molestation in the same time when Jean forces to entering her. This is why she always screams “Stop Father” because every sexual activity she does reminds her to her trauma. She feels that the traumatic experience what happened in the past actually happens in the present. This is what happens in Ashley. She feels that her father does the sexual abuse to her in the present time even it is actually done by someone else. The feeling of abuse in the past flows to the present time.

The explanation above show that Toni felt that the molestation she got in the past happened in the present. She thought that her father did the molestation again to her. That was why she reacted so strictly. She could not against her father when the molestation happened in the past, so she showed her reaction with grabbed the sharp things and stabbed it to them when she thought that this reoccur at present. She thought that she can against and stop that man, Jean.

The explanation above can conclude that the cause of homicide by Ashley is the same. The words said by some of her victim are the same words as her father said when he did molestation to her. This is called flashback, the same feeling and experience of trauma, which recurrent happens in the present time. All of the victims also force Ashley to make love with them the same as her father. This becomes the trigger to her trauma of molestation. The threatened, endangered, stressed feeling can become the trigger of her of traumatic flashback.

The homicidal behavior from the serial murder committed by Ashley is Erotophonophilia. The offenders attack their victim in sexual activity or after that as the

satisfaction of the revenge. She killed her victim after the sexual activity occurs. Ashley's action is to take the revenge of her father molestation.

When people blame Ashley as guilty for the homicide, in fact it is Toni who does that. Ashley is innocent because she never does what has been accused to her. Like explained by Merckelbach et al (2002: 485) "a criminal defendant's claim that he or she is innocent because it was not he or she who committed the crime, but an alter." It means that when the homicide happens, it is the alters who take over the host body. The data below shows that Toni, Ashley's alter, who commit the homicide.

Toni said, "You bloody idiot! You don't know anything, do you? Alette would never have had the nerve to do that. I did it. They deserved to die. All they wanted to do was have sex." She was breathing hard. "But I made them all pay for it, didn't I? And no one can ever prove I did it. Let little Miss Goody Two-shoes take the blame. We'll all go to a nice cozy asylum and—" (155)

The data above tells that Toni admitted that she is the one who commit the homicide. This happened when Ashley got the hypnosis therapy by her psychiatrist. The psychiatrist guessed that Alette who killed the men. This time Toni emerged with anger and admitted everything. The reason why she killed them was because what they want was just sex. All of their kindness were just the masks. Therefore, Toni made them paid by killing them all. Toni commits the homicide to five men while Ashley is unaware for that. The emotion that she hides for a long time emerge when the flashback happened.

CONCLUSION

Ashley Patterson suffers great traumatic experience, which influence her to create a defense. She has multiple personality as Ashley, Toni, and Alette. She homicide her male friends. The homicide is influenced by her psychological factor.

Ashley exposes the symptoms of multiple personality disorder. She always feel annoyed by the recurrent traumatic even in her life and by the terrible nightmare. Second, Ashley, or Toni, always tries to avoid the feeling about the trauma and tries to avoid the activities or situation related to the traumatic events. Third, Ashley suffered the amnesia or inability to recall the important aspect in her traumatic memories. Additionally, the specific symptoms are seen from her different languages and speech accents; the change in her facial expression which indicate the switching process; and her different handwriting style.

Meanwhile, Ashley's Multiple Personality Disorder create defenses. This leads her to take the impulsive action. The worst thing is that she can kill or homicide people especially those she consider threat her.

The other researchers interested in similar area are suggested to dig more deeply about this novel. There are still more aspects which can be analyzed from the novel *Tell Me Your Dream* such as from sociological point of view. It can observe whether Multiple Personality Disorder is also influenced by social condition. Therefore, the study can provide improved comprehension and knowledge to the readers.

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