



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

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ABSTRACT

In the movie "Shutter Island" by Martin Scorsese there is a character Edward Daniels that experience delusion. The aims of this research 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. 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. The disorder needs to be treated before it becomes chronic. Hopefully, this research can contribute to education as an analysis of literary work.

INTRODUCTION

Psychology is the study of mental that creates a particular behavior of human being. This study field is so popular major for students nowadays because through popular topic in the public media and a part of our everyday lives, many studies can be analyzing (Stangor, 2009: 3).

Related to its study of Literature, psychology will identify the issue of psychological aspect through character in literary works and will looked as psychological aspect through characters behavior (Jatman, 1998: 165). Written materials by using language are literature such as poetry, novels, essays, etc. Works of imagination characterized by excellence of style expression and themes of general interest is movie (Teew, 2003: 10)

According to Mckernan (2005: 09) movie is a reliable, motion picture, mature technology capable of using sound and providing a compelling entertainment experience. Movie is considered one of the important art forms besides novel, poetry and poem. It has a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating society. 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 and one of the genres is Psychological Thriller. Hutchings (2009: 26) identifies that psychological thriller movies is depicted narratives with domesticated settings in which action is displayed suppressed and thrills are provided at the same time instead via investigations of the psychologies of the certain characters. A distinguishing typical of a psychological thriller is a marked by emphasis on the mental illness of its characters, include 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 is not experienced based in reality and it is not shared within the person's cultural background or religion. For example, believing that you are an influential person with high and respectable position in society circle but in fact, you are not. however, in other social circumstances such a belief would be viewed as a delusion.

Clabough, (2010: 17) finds that Shutter Island is one of the psychological thriller movies which has reached the successful nomination as one of the best psychological thriller movies on academic award 2010. Martin Scorsese as the producer of the movie was not only one of the world's most significant filmmakers, but also a personal friend from the actor, Leonardo di Caprio.

In shutter island movie, Andrew one of the characters in the movie 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 of delusion is depicted by feelings of immense of importance and feelings of being watched, observed, or victimized. Andrew seems experiences both of these types or symptoms, believing he is on the verge of a grand discovery and simultaneously is being conspired against by the doctors at the asylum and the

other scene he was being observed by people around him also in the asylum. For those who has a symptom with Delusional Disorder might be followed by subsequent relapses, as is in Daniels's case. That is why, one major psychological issue is shown in this film by the character of Edward Daniels is Delusion (Balanzategui, 2010: 11).

LITERATURE REVIEW

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 has a different context about delusional disorder, but only one point that the writer know 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 these 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.

METHODOLOGY

Research Method

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".

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.

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".

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 erotomanic, grandiose, persecutory, jealous, somatic.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Grandiose Type

"We'll need to speak with the staff nurses, orderlies, guards, anyone who was on duty last night"

In this quote above, 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.

B. The Jealous Type

"I thought you were, I was willing to risk everything to get you out of here"

When 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.

C. The Persecutory Type

"If the world thinks he's dead? Then he's perfect for their experiments. Only one place they'd take him"

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.

D. The Somatic Type

"I am prone to migraine"

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.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After watch and analyze the movie, the writer concludes the result of the research, they are:

1. 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.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

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. 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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