

Phonological And Prosodic Markers Of Characters Dissociative Identity Disorder In 'Split' Movie: A Psycholinguistic Analysis

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Abstrak

Analisis psikolinguistik ini bertujuan untuk menjelajahi penanda fonologis dan prosodik dari karakter-karakter dengan Gangguan Identitas Diri (DID) dalam film "Split." Penelitian ini berusaha mengidentifikasi dan memeriksa pola bicara dan fitur non-manual yang khas, termasuk ekspresi wajah, gerakan mata, hidung, mulut, gerakan tangan, gerakan kepala dan leher, dan gerakan tubuh lainnya, yang ditunjukkan oleh setiap identitas dalam sistem Kevin, seperti Dennis, Patricia, Hedwig, Barry, Orwell, dan Jade. Dengan menggunakan metodologi analisis konten kualitatif, penelitian ini meneliti penanda fonologis unik, seperti suara dan pola bicara, dan penanda prosodik, yang mencakup berbagai elemen non-verbal yang menyampaikan makna dan emosi. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa setiap identitas memiliki penanda fonologis dan prosodik yang beragam, berkontribusi pada kompleksitas dan kedalaman karakter mereka. Dennis menunjukkan pola bicara yang tegas dengan gerakan tangan yang terkendali, sementara Patricia menampilkan nada yang lembut dengan ekspresi wajah yang penuh perhatian dan gerakan tangan yang anggun. Karakter Hedwig bisa menunjukkan bicara yang energetik dan gerakan tubuh yang bermain-main, sementara identitas Orwell menunjukkan bicara yang teratur dan fitur non-manual yang terfokus. Selain itu, karakter Jade menunjukkan bicara yang tegas dengan gerakan tubuh yang waspada, dan identitas Barry bisa mengekspos bicara yang lancar dan fitur non-manual yang ekspresif. Temuan studi ini berkontribusi pada pemahaman yang lebih mendalam tentang pengalaman emosional dan kompleksitas yang dihadapi oleh para karakter dalam film ini, menekankan peran penanda fonologis dan prosodik dalam membentuk identitas mereka dan meningkatkan narasi.

Kata Kunci: Fonologis, Prosodik, Penanda, DID, Psikologi.

Abstract

This psycholinguistic analysis aims to explore the phonological and prosodic markers of characters with Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) in the movie "Split." The study seeks to identify and examine the distinct speech patterns and non-manual features, including facial expressions, eye movements, nose, mouth, hand gestures, head and neck movements, and other body movements, exhibited by each identity within Kevin's system, such as Dennis, Patricia, Hedwig, Barry, Orwell, and Jade. Using a qualitative content analysis methodology, the research delves into the unique phonological markers, such as speech sounds and patterns, and prosodic markers, which encompass various non-verbal elements that convey meaning and emotion. The results reveal that each identity possesses diverse phonological and prosodic markers, contributing to the complexity and depth of their characters. Dennis exhibit a stern speech pattern with controlled hand gestures, while Patricia display a softer tone with nurturing facial expressions and graceful hand movements. Hedwig's character could showcase energetic speech and playful body movements, while Orwell's identity demonstrate articulate speech and focused non-manual features. Additionally, Jade's character exhibit assertive speech with vigilant body movements, and Barry's identity reveal fluid speech and expressive non-manual features. The study's findings contribute to a deeper understanding of

the emotional experiences and complexities faced by the characters throughout the film, emphasizing the role of phonological and prosodic markers in shaping their identities and enhancing the narrative.

Keywords: *Phonological, Prosodic, Markers, DID, Psychology*

INTRODUCTION

The study of language and its relationship to mental health has become an area of increasing interest in the field of psycholinguistics (Kapalka, 2010). Specifically, researchers have been examining linguistic expressions and markers associated with psychological disorders to gain valuable insights into the experiences and challenges faced by individuals with these conditions. One such psychological disorder that can be explored through a psycholinguistic lens is Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID), previously known as Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD) (Blihar et al., 2020).

Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) is a complex and rare mental disorder characterized by the presence of two or more distinct identities or personality states within an individual (Huntjens et al., 2019). These identities, often referred to as alters, possess their own unique set of behaviors, memories, perceptions, and consciousness. Individuals with DID experience shifts or switches between these identities, accompanied by gaps in memory and a sense of detachment from oneself. The disorder typically develops as a response to severe and repeated trauma experienced during childhood, such as physical or sexual abuse, leading to a disruption or disconnection between different aspects of an individual's psychological functioning, including identity, memory, and consciousness (Lyons et al., 2018).

Individuals with DID often experience comorbid conditions such as depression, anxiety, self-harm, substance abuse, and other dissociative disorders (Pietkiewicz et al., 2021). The complexity of DID can have a profound impact on various aspects of an individual's life, including relationships, work, and overall well-being. Diagnosing DID can be challenging due to its overlapping symptoms with other mental disorders and the covert nature of the condition (Blihar et al., 2020). It requires a thorough evaluation by a qualified mental health professional, typically a psychiatrist or psychologist, who will assess the individual's symptoms, history, and conduct interviews to determine the presence of distinct identities and associated impairment.

Dissociative Identity Disorder has been depicted in various forms of media, including films. One notable film that portrays DID is "Split," released in 2016 and directed by M. Night Shyamalan. The movie explores the life of the main character, Kevin Wendell Crumb, who suffers from DID. In "Split," Kevin has 23 distinct identities residing within him, each with its own set of behaviors, traits, and linguistic patterns (Haverkamp & Hoeltje, 2021). The film delves into the struggles and challenges Kevin faces as he navigates his life with these multiple identities. Not all personalities are shown clearly in the film; the personalities of Dennis, Patricia, Hedwig, Barry, Orwell, and Jane are depicted in detail. The difference between these six personalities is very striking, both in terms of speech intonation and the language used.

Dennis, one of the dominant identities within Kevin, exudes an authoritarian, firm, and controlling nature. He often speaks with a deep and commanding voice, displaying a high level of strictness and discipline. Patricia, another dominant identity, embodies a maternal figure, speaking with a gentle and soothing voice that emanates a sense of calmness. Hedwig represents one of the child-like identities within Kevin, speaking with a high-pitched voice and embodying innocence and naivety typically associated with children. Barry, while not dominant, strives to maintain order and stability, speaking with an anxious tone and expressing frustration with the behaviors of the other identities. Orwell showcases vast knowledge and intellectual capabilities, speaking with a polite and sophisticated manner and utilizing complex vocabulary. Jade manifests as an identity with a protective and resilient nature, speaking with a firm and confident voice, often taking charge and making difficult decisions.

Based on this portrayal of Dissociative Identity Disorder in the film "Split," the study of phonological and prosodic markers in characters with DID holds several significant implications. The research can advance our understanding of the disorder by providing insights

into the language patterns and expressions associated with psychological distress (Lyons et al., 2018). By analyzing the phonological and prosodic markers used by characters with DID, the study can shed light on the subjective experiences and linguistic features that reflect their psychological distress, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of the disorder and its manifestations (Kapalka, 2010).

Moreover, the examination of phonological and prosodic markers in characters with DID can enhance the portrayal of mental health in media. By understanding how language is used to represent psychological distress in characters with DID, the research can contribute to a more accurate and nuanced depiction of mental health conditions in films and other forms of media. This has implications for reducing stigma, increasing awareness, and promoting empathy towards individuals with DID and other psychological disorders. Understanding the specific phonological and prosodic markers associated with psychological distress in characters with DID can inform assessment and treatment approaches for individuals diagnosed with the disorder.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on the background of study, there are some statement of the problems that includes:

1. What are phonological and prosodic markers used by characters with Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) in "Split" movie?
2. How do phonological and prosodic markers reflect and express various emotional states associated with psychological distress in characters with DID in "Split" movie?

OBJECTIVES AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Objectives of the Study

Based on statement of the problems, there are objectives of the study that includes:

1. To explore and identify the phonological and prosodic markers used by characters with Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) in the "Split" movie as visual representations of the disorder.
2. To investigate and analyze how phonological and prosodic markers in the "Split" movie reflect and express various emotional states associated with psychological distress in characters with DID.

Significance of the Study

1. General Significance:
 - a. Advancing understanding of DID: Examining phonological and prosodic markers provides insights into the language patterns and experiences associated with this complex disorder.
 - b. Enhancing mental health portrayal in media: Analyzing markers contributes to a more accurate depiction of mental health conditions, reducing stigma and increasing awareness.
 - c. Informing clinical practice: Understanding linguistic features aids in more targeted interventions for individuals with DID.
2. Specific Significance:
 - a. Identifying markers of distress: The study aims to find specific linguistic cues indicating psychological distress in characters with DID in "Split."
 - b. Examining marker-distress relationship: Investigating how markers relate to distress levels can aid in monitoring and managing the condition.
 - c. Exploring emotional expression through markers: Understanding how markers reflect emotional states informs therapeutic approaches for managing distress.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the research method used is qualitative research with a content analysis approach. The research design focuses on systematically analyzing and interpreting qualitative data to identify patterns, themes, and meanings related to the portrayal of

psychological distress in characters with Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) in the film "Split." The research setting involves the film itself, with specific scenes or dialogues featuring characters with DID as the subject of analysis (Castleberry & Nolen, 2018).

The research procedure includes data selection, transcription, and annotation of relevant scenes or dialogues that depict psychological distress. The technique of data collection involves watching the film, selecting specific scenes, and recording audio-visual elements for transcription and analysis (Assarroudi et al., 2018).

For the data analysis, content analysis and qualitative methods are used to interpret phonological and prosodic markers of psychological distress (Lyons et al., 2018). Researchers also consider the broader narrative and cinematic techniques employed in the film to provide a comprehensive understanding of how linguistic elements interact with visual and auditory elements in portraying psychological distress.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Phonological and prosodic markers used by characters with Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) in "Split" movie

In the movie "Split," directed by M. Night Shyamalan, the portrayal of Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) is a central theme. The main character, Kevin Wendell Crumb, played by James McAvoy, exhibits a range of identities within him, each with distinct phonological and prosodic markers that contribute to their characterization and differentiation.

In this analysis, it will delve into the phonological and prosodic markers displayed by the different identities within Kevin Wendell Crumb. While Kevin himself maintains a relatively normal voice without striking differences, his alter egos exhibit diverse speech patterns that reflect their distinct personalities. It will examine the intonational variations and body movements of the dominant identities, such as Dennis and Patricia, as well as the childlike Hedwig, the anxious Barry, the intellectual Orwell, and the assertive Jade.

By analyzing these linguistic cues, we can gain insights into the intricacies of DID portrayal in the movie "Split" and understand how these unique speech patterns and qualities contribute to the overall characterization of each identity.

a. Kevin

In the context of phonological and prosodic markers, Kevin's true identity doesn't exhibit the flashy or extreme characteristics of his alter egos. His tone and speech patterns associated with his real identity tend to be more normal and don't stand out significantly from typical speech.

In addition to vocal qualities, Kevin's prosodic markers may include subtle gestures and body language that reflect his emotions and inner state. For instance, during social interactions, he might display some social rigidity or emotional limitations, which could be manifested in the way he uses hand gestures, head movements, body posture, eye contact, nose twitching, or neck tension. These non-verbal cues could provide insights into his underlying emotional struggles (Nicodemus, 2009).

b. Dennis

In the film 'Split,' Dennis demonstrates his traits related to Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) through distinctive phonological markers (Gayraud & Auxéméry, 2022). When instructing the use of specific bottles to clean different surfaces, Dennis spoke in a firm, deep voice, reflecting a need for control and precision. This strong intonation reflects his authoritarian nature and self-control of order and cleanliness.

Apart from showing phonological markers, Dennis is also indicated to show his prosodic markers (Nicodemus, 2009). The description of Dennis' character in this film includes several prosodic markers that reflect his nature associated with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) and his desire to control and maintain order. Here are examples of prosodic markers for each body part you mentioned:

1) Hands:

- a) When cleaning or tidying things up, Dennis exhibits organized and meticulous hand movements, reflecting their accuracy and regularity.
- b) If there is unexpected dirt or mess, his hand movements may become stiff and controlled, indicating his frustration at the disturbance of cleanliness and order.
- 2) Head and Neck:
 - a) When giving instructions or speaking assertively, Dennis may hold his head straight, conveying authority and certainty in his words.
 - b) b. If Dennis is feeling irritated or upset, there may be slight neck movements that indicate tension and suppressed emotions.
- 3) Eyes, Nose, and Mouth:
 - a) Dennis may express a sharp and serious look when speaking, reflecting his authoritarian and assertive personality.
 - b) On several occasions, Dennis may relax his facial muscles in the face of failing to keep clean, showing his disappointment and frustration.
- 4) Body:
 - a) Dennis often maintains an upright and rigid posture, reflecting the strict control and discipline of his actions.
 - b) If he feels threatened or is out of control of the situation, his body may tense up or contract, indicating restlessness and anxiety.

c. Patricia

In the film "Split," Patricia, one of Kevin Wendell Crumb's dominant identities, exhibits phonological markers reflecting a gentle and reassuring mother figure (Stefanova et al., 2020). Her speech pattern is calm, soothing, and filled with emotional support, using soft and full intonations in certain phonemes. Patricia's portrayal creates the impression of a caring motherly presence in Kevin's system, compensating for the lack of maternal love he experienced during his childhood.

On the other side, in the film "Split," Patricia, one of the dominant identities in Kevin Wendell Crumb's complex condition, displays prosodic markers that include body, head and neck expressions, eyes, nose, and mouth, as well as body posture (Nicodemus, 2009). There are prosodic markers that might appear on each of the body parts you mentioned:

- 1) Hands:
 - a) Patricia showed gentle and caring hand gestures as she provided support and comfort to Kevin and the kidnapped girls. His movements reflect tenderness and warmth.
- 2) Head and Neck:
 - a) When Patricia spoke to Kevin or the girls, he bowed his head gently as a sign of respect or gentleness in his conversation.
 - b) When seeking comfort or support, Patricia may turn her head slightly to the side or lower her head in a sign of empathy and concern.
- 3) Eyes, Nose, and Mouth:
 - a) Patricia's eyes showed a caring and gentle expression when talking to Kevin or the girls. He stared intently to show his empathy and support.
 - b) His facial expressions became calm and friendly, reflecting his loving and caring nature.
- 4) Body:
 - a) Patricia maintained a gentle and relaxed posture when talking to Kevin or the girls. The posture reflects calm and emotional stability.
 - b) When wanting to reassure or provide support to Kevin or the girls, Patricia might approach gently and stand a short distance to show her presence and concern.

d. Hedwig

In the movie "Split," Hedwig's phonological markers reflect the characteristics of a young child (Spruit et al., 2022). His intonation is high and exaggerated, resembling the cheerful and enthusiastic voice of a child. The tone of his speech conveys joy and

innocence. He uses simple language and adorable speech patterns, reflecting the playful and curious nature of a child. Hedwig's phonological markers serve as a coping mechanism for Kevin to seek comfort and solutions amidst the complexities of his trauma and facing a world filled with fear and anxiety. When speaking, Hedwig uses certain phonemes, such as /sʌm.wʌnz/ (the "someone's" in "Someone's coming for you.") and /kʌm.ɪŋ/ (the "coming" in "Someone's coming for you."), with a high and slightly exaggerated intonation, reflecting Hedwig's excitement and enthusiasm, similar to the expression of a child who is cheerful and excited. By hiding and responding to feelings that may be too painful to handle, Hedwig as a child's identity becomes a way for Kevin to seek comfort and solutions in facing a world filled with fear and anxiety.

On the other hand, regarding prosodic markers, Hedwig also shows expressions through various parts of her body when speaking (Nicodemus, 2009):

- 1) Hands:
 - a) Hedwig showed active and energetic hand gestures as she spoke. His movements reflect the joy and liveliness of a young child who is excited.
- 2) Head and Neck:
 - a) When Hedwig spoke enthusiastically, she would nod her head to emphasize important points or show approval. This head movement reflects his curiosity and involvement in the conversation.
- 3) Eyes, Nose, and Mouth:
 - a) Hedwig's eyes lit up as she spoke enthusiastically. The expression on her face reflected the innocence and joy of a young child who was talking excitedly.
 - b) His nose twitches or twitches when he tries to make sense of something or expresses great curiosity.
 - c) His mouth smiles broadly or even opens wide as he speaks enthusiastically and excitedly.
- 4) Body:
 - a) Hedwig's posture was active and full of joyous movement as she spoke. He twitched and couldn't stay still, reflecting the energy of a child talking excitedly.
 - b) When speaking playfully or excitedly, Hedwig may jump up and down or sway, making active and lively expressions.

e. Barry

In "Split," Barry's phonological markers reflect his anxious and worried nature (Gayraud & Auxéméry, 2022). His speech pattern is rapid and sometimes disjointed, conveying tension and restlessness. As he takes control, his voice becomes uncertain and choppy, expressing urgency and worry. Certain phonemes, like /gʌnə/ and /teɪsnəs/, reveal his anxiety. This reflects the deep traumatic impact on his psychology and his desire for order and stability in Kevin's mind.

On the other hand, regarding prosodic markers, Barry also shows expressions through various parts of her body when speaking (Nicodemus, 2009):

- 1) Hands:
 - a) When Barry is feeling anxious or nervous, he may clasp his hand tightly.
 - b) He squeezes his fingers or scratches his hands as a sign of tension or discomfort.
 - c) When she is agitated, she may rub her hands together rapidly as a way to relieve her anxiety.
 - d) He uses careless or hurried hand gestures when speaking enthusiastically or anxiously.
- 2) Head and Neck:
 - a) When worried or in doubt, Barry lowers his head or shrugs his shoulders in response to uncertainty.
 - b) When feeling anxious or depressed, he holds his head up hard or bends his neck.

- c) When speaking enthusiastically or emphasizing an important point, he nods his head rapidly.
 - d) When he felt pressured, he shook his head slowly as an expression of frustration.
 - e) If he feels confused or doesn't understand, he shakes his head irregularly or gestures with his head to show his confusion.
- 3) Eyes, Nose, and Mouth:
- a) When Barry is nervous or anxious, his eyes and facial expressions may look agitated.
 - b) He frowns or twists his nose in reaction to concern.
 - c) When he feels unsure or lacks confidence, he smiles weakly or half heartedly.
- 4) Body:
- a) When Barry is anxious, his body tenses up and tends to slump.
 - b) When he speaks enthusiastically or anxiously, he moves quickly or can't keep still, reflecting the restlessness that resides in him.
- f. Orwell

In "Split," Orwell's phonological markers reflect his intelligence and knowledge (Stefanova et al., 2020).. He speaks politely and elegantly, using complex sentences and engaging in philosophical discussions. His calm and thoughtful intonation suggests a controlled approach to speech. Examples of phonemes like /ɑɪ/, /laɪkən/, /mu'hæmədz/, /'breɪzən/, /lɪ'tɪmətəm/, and /wʊd/ indicate his use of long vowels and complexity in speech. He also utilizes more complex consonants and less common words.

On the other hand, regarding prosodic markers, Orwell also shows expressions through various parts of her body when speaking (Nicodemus, 2009):

- 1) Hands:
- a) When speaking, Orwell probably used controlled, purposeful hand movements.
 - b) He can use appropriate hand signals to emphasize certain arguments or concepts.
 - c) When talking about complex ideas, he crossed his fingers regularly, indicating focus and order in his mind.
 - d) Orwell also intelligently manipulates objects around him with his hands and thinks as he speaks, demonstrating his intelligence.
- 2) Head and Neck:
- a) Orwell tends to turn or lower his head while listening intently before giving a controlled, intelligent response.
 - b) When speaking, he can slowly turn his head, showing his deep-minded and careful approach.
 - c) Orwell uses subtle, measured head movements when speaking, adding a touch of intelligence to his presentations.
- 3) Eyes, Nose, and Mouth:
- a) His eyes carry a concentrated and thoughtful expression when he is engaged in a philosophical discussion or other intellectual topic.
 - b) He can use subtle eyebrow movements to express deep thoughts.
 - c) When speaking, Orwell uses a calm and serious facial expression, suggesting a controlled and focused approach.
- 4) Body:
- a) Orwell maintains an upright and steady posture when speaking, showing confidence and poise in his approach.
 - b) He can use subtle, measured body movements when speaking, adding a sense of intelligence and control to his appearance.
 - c) When talking about complex ideas, he makes supportive gestures to help illustrate his argument.

g. Jade

In "Split," Jade's phonological markers portray her as confident and courageous (Spruit et al., 2022). He speaks arrogantly and assertively, using long vowels and emphasizing phonemes like /seɪ/ in "say" and /ðæt/ in "that." Her intonation is low and sharp, especially when uttering harsh words like "motherfuck," reflecting her bold and decisive attitude. Jade's speaking style accentuates his dominant personality within Kevin's system, showcasing her authority and courage in both speech pattern and intonation.

On the other hand, regarding prosodic markers, Jade also shows expressions through various parts of her body when speaking (Nicodemus, 2009):

- 1) Hands:
 - a) Jade uses strong, assertive hand gestures when she speaks, demonstrating her dominance in self-expression.
 - b) He clench his fists or make other assertive gestures while arrogantly expressing his opinion.
- 2) Head and Neck:
 - a) As he spoke, Jade turned her head in a firm, domineering motion, showing her confidence.
 - b) He can lift his chin or tilt his head in an arrogant and domineering manner.
- 3) Eyes, Nose, and Mouth:
 - a) Jade's eyes revealed a sharp and defiant expression, reflecting his arrogant demeanor.
 - b) He can raise his eyebrows sharply or grin when using offensive language, adding intensity to his conversation.
- 4) Body:
 - a) Jade's posture is straight and strong, showing his confident and dominant demeanor.
 - b) He uses firm and energetic gestures when he speaks, demonstrating his courage and decisiveness in expressing his opinion.

In "Split" movie, different identities within Kevin Wendell Crumb exhibit unique phonological markers in their speech patterns and pronunciation. For instance, Dennis has a firm and controlled voice, Patricia speaks gently, Hedwig resembles an enthusiastic child, Orwell is calm and intellectual, and Jade exudes arrogance with an assertive tone. The characters also display distinct prosodic markers through their nonverbal cues, such as Dennis' meticulous hand movements, Patricia's caring gestures, Hedwig's lively body language, Orwell's confident posture, and Jade's assertive hand gestures. These markers contribute to the portrayal and differentiation of each identity in the film.

Phonological and prosodic markers reflect and express various emotional states associated with psychological distress in characters with DID in "Split" movie

Phonological and prosodic markers play a crucial role in reflecting and expressing various emotional states associated with psychological distress in characters with DID in the movie "Split." These markers provide insights into the inner world and emotional struggles of each alter ego within Kevin Wendell Crumb, allowing the audience to understand the complexity of his psychological condition.

a. Phonological Markers:

- 1) Dennis: His firm and controlled voice reflects his need for order and precision, which could be a coping mechanism to deal with anxiety and the fear of losing control. The rigid speech pattern may also signify his struggles with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD).
- 2) Patricia: The gentle and reassuring tone in her speech pattern mirrors the role she plays as a mother figure. This may indicate her nurturing and supportive nature, compensating for the lack of maternal love in Kevin's life and addressing his emotional distress.

- 3) Hedwig: His childlike speech patterns with high and exaggerated intonation reveal the innocence and vulnerability associated with his younger alter ego. Hedwig's speech reflects the emotional immaturity and need for protection, possibly stemming from past traumatic experiences.
 - 4) Barry: Barry's speech patterns may be rapid and disjointed, reflecting his anxious and worried nature. He might have hesitant intonation, showcasing his internal tension and restlessness.
 - 5) Orwell: The calm and thoughtful intonation in his sophisticated vocabulary showcases his intellectual nature, which may be a way of coping with the complexities of the trauma Kevin has endured. Orwell's speech pattern reflects his need for understanding and control in chaotic situations.
 - 6) Jade: The assertive and arrogant tone in her speech, coupled with the use of explicit language, may express her defense mechanism against vulnerability and emotional distress. Jade's dominant speech pattern reflects her need to take charge and assert her control in Kevin's system.
- b. Prosodic Markers:
- 1) Hands: Characters with DID may display specific hand movements to cope with emotional distress. Dennis exhibits meticulous hand movements, reflecting his need for control and anxiety. Patricia uses caring gestures to provide emotional support. Barry's restless hand movements and clenched fists indicate internal tension, while Orwell's purposeful hand movements showcase his intellect and composure. Jade's strong and assertive hand gestures emphasize her dominant emotions.
 - 2) Head and Neck: The subtle movements of the head and neck can convey different emotions. Jade's confident head movements signal assertiveness, while Hedwig's rapid head movements express excitement or fear. Barry displays slight head shaking or lowered head to indicate uncertainty and worry, and Orwell's measured head movements reflect his thoughtful nature.
 - 3) Eyes, Nose, and Mouth: Characters with DID may exhibit varying facial expressions to reflect their emotional states. Hedwig's bright and lively facial expressions mirror his enthusiasm. Patricia's gentle smiles convey comfort and reassurance. Orwell's calm and serious facial expression reflects his intellectual nature. Jade's sharp and defiant facial expressions reveal intense emotions.
 - 4) Body: Posture can communicate emotional distress. Dennis' rigid and upright posture indicates his need for control. Orwell's steady posture reflects confidence. Barry's slumped posture shows inner turmoil and anxiety. Jade's strong and dominant body posture reflects her assertive emotions, while Hedwig's active movements mirror his excitement and emotional states.

Therefore, the phonological and prosodic markers in "Split" provide a deeper understanding of the emotional complexities experienced by each alter ego. They serve as powerful tools in portraying the characters' psychological distress and help the audience empathize with the challenges faced by individuals with DID.

After conducting an in-depth analysis of the phonological and prosodic markers in each of Kevin's identities in the movie "Split," the research findings need to be validated by a qualified psychologist to ensure their accuracy and reliability. To examine how these markers reflect and express various emotional states associated with psychological distress in characters with Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID), the expertise of a psychologist is crucial. Thus, the researcher sought validation from Dr. Setyani Alfinuha, S.Psi, M.Psi, a licensed psychologist with expertise in the relevant field. The validation judgment from the psychologist adds credibility and confidence to the research outcomes, strengthening the understanding of the complex emotional experiences portrayed in the movie.

After validation by the psychologist, the results confirm that the phonological and prosodic markers indeed play an important role in indicating and reflecting and expressing various

emotional states associated with psychological distress in Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID)'s patients. The validation findings provide substantial support for this statement, as follows:

"It is true, of course, that phonological and prosodic markers reveal differences in emotional states in DID patients. But in DID patients we can see it in general. Suppose Hedwig was a child, so if he cried, he would end up in a high pitched voice. Unlike Patricia, if she cries, she will definitely cry like a grown woman. We liken it in general, if a child is definitely tall, squeaky. If an adult woman is more motherly and for example crying there are quiet sighs. So, it is true, phonological and prosodic markers reveal differences in emotional states." (English Validation Data translated from Indonesian: Dr. Setyani Alfinuha, S.Psi, M.Psi, Psychologist. July 13, 2023)

After validation by a psychologist, the results of the study confirmed that phonological and prosodic markers indeed play an important role in reflecting and expressing various emotional states associated with psychological difficulties in characters with Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) in the "Split" movie (Spruit et al., 2022). This validation finding provides strong support for this assertion. Through research analysis, it can be seen that the characters with DID in the movie "Split" show various unique phonological markers to represent their alter ego personalities with differences in speech patterns, intonation, phonemes and others. In addition, this is also reflected in the prosodic markers displayed by the characters with DID. The way their hands, head and neck movements, facial expressions, and body postures reflect the various emotional states they encounter (Nicodemus, 2009).

Thus, the phonological and prosodic markers in the "Split" movie provide deep insight into the emotional complexities each alter ego experiences. They become a powerful tool in depicting the psychological difficulties faced by individuals with DID and allow viewers to feel empathy for the challenges faced by them. Validation from a psychologist also provides additional confidence in the relevance and accuracy of the findings of this study in describing the psychological phenomena of the characters in the film.

CONCLUSION

1. The analysis of phonological and prosodic markers displayed by characters with Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) in the movie "Split" offers valuable insights into how they express various emotional states linked to psychological distress. These markers are a reflection of the distinctive characteristics and traits present in each identity within Kevin's system. The research findings align with established theories in psycholinguistics, such as the embodiment theory, linguistic relativity, and the strong connection between language and emotions.
2. Moreover, the validation data provided by a psychologist further strengthens the significance of these markers in portraying the emotional signs and symptoms of DID. The association between phonological markers, prosodic markers, and psychological distress underscores the importance of considering linguistic and expressive aspects when evaluating and treating individuals with dissociative disorders. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexities of DID portrayal in media and its potential implications for real-world clinical assessments and therapeutic interventions.

Suggestions

1. The study's findings underscore the importance of considering phonological and prosodic markers during clinical assessments of individuals with Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID). Mental health professionals should receive training to recognize and interpret these markers as indications of emotional states and psychological distress. Incorporating an assessment of these markers into diagnostic evaluations can lead to a more comprehensive understanding of the individual's condition.

2. Collaborative efforts between linguists, psychologists, and other relevant professionals can advance our understanding of the relationship between language, cognition, and psychological disorders. By integrating expertise from various fields, researchers can explore innovative approaches, develop comprehensive assessment tools, and design more effective interventions for individuals with dissociative disorders.
3. This study serves as a foundation for future research aimed at investigating the link between phonological, prosodic markers, and psychological distress in individuals with DID. Subsequent studies could examine longitudinal changes in these markers, the effects of therapy on their expression, and their potential role in monitoring treatment progress. Expanding the research to include a larger and more diverse sample of individuals with DID would enhance the applicability of the findings.

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