

Anxiety Disorder Of The Main Character In *The Woman In The Window* By Joe Wright

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Abstract

Anxiety disorder is a mental disorder in which the sufferer experiences excessive anxiety. The purpose of this research is to analyse and find out the types of anxiety disorder experienced by the main character as well as knowing the factors that cause anxiety disorder, and the stigma of other characters to the main character. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods and the technique of analyzing data uses images and dialogues in the scene of the film. They are several results of this study; (1) The types of anxiety disorder represented in the main character are Agoraphobia, Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and Social phobia. (2) The factors of her anxiety disorder are deaths of significant other and serious road accidents. (3) The main character got a lot of negative stigma due to the mental disorders that she had experienced in the past, so she was not believed and got hallucinations, and was crazy. This study is important to know the psychological condition of the human being and treat them as good as possible.

Keywords: The Main character, Anxiety disorder, Types, Factors of Anxiety Disorder.

1. Introduction

Literature, in general, can be defined as the individual expression of human beings which comes from both physical and psychological experience. They consist of feelings, thoughts, ideas, spirit, and faith which are exposed in the form of concrete descriptions expressed by using language. (Meiliana, 2020) The relation between psychology and literature is a bilateral relation. Human soul makes the literature and literature nourishes human's soul.

According to Hudson, Henry (1981), "Literature is the expression of what is being watched by people in daily life, what is contemplated and felt about the interesting life, essentially is the expression through the language (Hutahaean & Ahmad Jum'a Khatib Nur Ali, M.Si, 2022)." The writer asserts that literature is expression through language of what people see in everyday life, what happens in life that is interesting and has a different story for each person. For this reason, authors create literary works on the basis of the reality that is in their environment. The human's soul makes literature and literature nourish the human's soul. Human's psyche receptions take into consideration the human and natural life perspectives and provide references of literary works; on the other hand, literature also takes into account life's truths to make clear the perspectives of the human's soul. Literature and psychology both, pay attention to fancy, thoughts, feelings, sensations and soul psychological issues.

According to Effendy, "argues that film is defined as a cultural product and a means of artistic expression. Film as mass communication is a combination of various technologies such as photography and sound recording, art, both fine arts and theatrical arts, literature and architecture, and music (Fadil M, 2021)." The film is a very influential medium, more so than other media, because the audio and the visual work well together to keep the audience from getting bored and because it is easier to remember because of its interesting format.

Film in its various forms has been with us for over a century. In that time, from pure entertainment to political propaganda to how we preserve and pass on memories, film as an artefact played a number of roles. Film is a powerful medium, more so than any other. Its audio and visual elements work well together to move us emotionally.

Card (2010:64) quoted, "The main character is a person from the writer's and the reader's own time and place, so that the character will experience the world with the reader's attitudes and perceptions (Khairunas et al., 2018)." The main character is a character created by the author for the reader to enjoy, usually the character that happens to the main character depends on the reader's perception.

According to Grill (1995: 127) "Main character is a figure who hold an important role, dominant and high intensity in each conflict that builds a story, and they will also usually be complex and fully developed (Fitriani, 2019)." in the sense that the main character is the actor who is the top of topic in a story and usually always appears more often than other characters in a story. The main character in the film that the writer is analysing at this time is Dr Anna Fox, so the story in the film is about Anna, what she experienced and felt.

Literature cannot be separated from psychology because literature raises psychological elements, as the current researcher says, a film has a psychological side to its story. According to Ströhle, andreas (2018) "Anxiety is considered a disease requiring treatment when it arises in the absence of any threat, or in disproportionate relation to a threat, and keeps the affected individual from leading a normal life (Ströhle et al., 2018)." Normal anxiety will usually arise in the presence of a threat, but it becomes abnormal when anxiety is out of proportion to the actual threat or when anxiety arises without cause.

2. Method of Research

This paper uses a qualitative method with the aim of seeking an in-depth understanding of a phenomenon, fact, or reality, problems, symptoms, and events. Descriptive Qualitative research aims to understand the object being studied in-depth and develop concepts sensitivity to the problem at hand, explain the reality related to grounded theory, and develop an understanding of one or more of the phenomena encountered. According Creswell, Qualitative research is the process of understanding social problems based on different metologies. researchers will analyse word by word and compile research results according to the facts in the field.

3. Findings and Discossion

Types of anxiety disorders according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD): (Ströhle et al., 2018)

- a. Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD).
 - b. Panic disorder
 - c. Agoraphobia
 - d. Social phobia
 - e. Specific phobia: persistent excessive fear of a particular object or situation that is out of proportion to the simple danger this object or situation poses. There are many types of specific phobias including: (Vioreanu, 2022)
 1. Phobia of animals,
 2. Phobia of natural environment such as fear of heights, storms, or water.
 3. Phobia of bleeding wounds such as fear of needles or medical procedures such as stitches.
 4. Phobia of certain situations such as fear of narrow spaces, and closed spaces.
 - f. Selective mutism
 - g. Separation anxiety
1. Agoraphobia: excessive fear of being in a public place, where it is difficult to escape or where help is not available. People with agoraphobia are afraid to go to open or crowded places. in extreme cases, they may not even want to leave the house at all for fear of leaving their home. Agoraphobia is an excessive fear or anxiety when in open or busy areas such as car parks, markets, parks, or large shopping centers. people with agoraphobia disorder usually experience excessive panic attacks when in places or situations that make the sufferer feel panicky, trapped, helpless, or embarrassed (Vioreanu, 2022).
 - a. **Anna gets panic when opening the door**



Figure III 1

Anna panics when her house is visited by a horde of children on Halloween night until she passes out and is approached by her new neighbor, Katherine Melli or fake Jane Russell.

**(00:14:24-00:15:04)
(In front of the door)**

Kathi : **Hei. You're gonna have to convince me I don't need to call an ambulance.**
 Anna : No, don't do that
 Kathi : Okay you know who you are? You know what day it is?
 Anna : Yeah, I'm anna. Its Halloween.
 Kathi : Okay how many fingers?
 Anna : Three
 Kathi : Okay, you're all right. You're gonna be all right, just breathing would be good.

Anna spends her time at home watching her neighborhood from her window. on Halloween night, anna decides to turn off all the lights in her house and not sell any candy or fruit to those who come trick-or-treating on Halloween night. that night, anna is awakened by the noise outside her house. looking out the window, she sees a group of children throwing eggs at her house. When she goes to her door, she is in condition panic and faints, and she is approached by her new neighbour, Katherine Melli or fake Jane Russell.

Agoraphobia is a complication of panic disorder that develops. People who have agoraphobia disorder will experience panic attack symptoms when they are out in the open. And this main character has the same symptom of having a panic attack when he is about to leave the house to scold the children who pelted his house with eggs.

b. Anna explains that she has agoraphobia



Figure III 2

Anna tells Katherine Melli or fake Jane Russell about her illness

**(00:15:51-00:16:15)
(Living Room)**

Anna tells Kathi about her mental illness. she has agoraphobia and can't leave the house.

Dialog:

Kathi : **Do you faint a lot?**
 Anna : **I didn't faint.**
 I mean it's like fainting. I can't go outside.
 Kathi : Um.. you didn't go outside?
 Anna : **No, I get panic attacks.**
 Kathi : Who doesn't? here have some of this brandy, please.
 Anna : **I'm agoraphobic. I can't go outside.**

On Halloween night, Anna was found unconscious on her doorstep and was discovered by her new neighbour Katherine Melli or fake jane russell, kathi asked her if she fainted often then Anna told her about her condition. She had a panic attack and she couldn't leave the house because she had agoraphobia.

The writer concludes that Anna has an agoraphobic mental disorder when seen from her symptoms, namely experiencing panic when she wants to be outside the house, even when her environment is not there, she will experience panic. Anna has also been examined by a psychiatrist and psychology and diagnosed with agoraphobia, she is also taking some drugs from her psychiatrist.

c. Anna had a panic attack while on the roof of her house



Figure III 3

Anna experienced panic attacks while on the roof of her house.

(01:25:14-01:25:30)

(On the roof of Anna’s house)

The night Ethen tried to kill her, Anna ran upstairs with Ethen chasing her with a knife, Anna tried to open the door to the roof of her house and experienced rapid breathing until she tried to crawl to reach the roof of her house.

People who experience agoraphobia will have a fear of open spaces such as car parks, parks, and streets. panic attacks occur not because the place is crowded but can occur when the situation is without people even people who experience agoraphobia will experience panic attacks such as rapid breathing, rapid heartbeat, feeling hot and sweaty, feeling sick, and chest pain, and also Anna experienced these symptoms.

d. Anna didn't leave the house for 10 months



Figure III.4

Anna is counselling with a psychologist

(00:04:28-00:05:12)

(Living Room)

Dialog:

Dr. Karl : Curiosity is evidence of a decreased depression pattern.

Anna : People who snoop on their neighbors don't kill themselves?

Dr. Karl : Let's try this. People who attempt suicide lose the right to joke about it. I have a review with Dr. Kenner this week. **Seeing as I've been unable to get you out the front door for the last 10 months, she's gonna wonder about the source of my optimism.**

Anna has a mental disorder and every week she has counselling with a psychologist and psychiatrist. Dr. Karl will ask for an update on what's going on with Anna's environment. She has been found to have stayed at home without going out for 10 months and that includes agoraphobia.

People with agoraphobia disorder cannot leave the house, as well as what Anna did is evident from figure III 2 from what Anna told her neighbours that she could not leave house, and in figure III 4 also Dr. Karl got a report from Dr. Kenner that Anna had been in her house for 10 months.

The writer has analyzed and obtained four evidences that the main character has agoraphobia disorder, in figures III. 1 and 3 Anna has a panic attack when she is about to open the door of her house and a panic attack that occurs when Anna is on the roof of her house. in figure III 2 and 4 Anna has locked herself in her house for 10 months, and Anna also said that she could not leave the house. of the 4 things that the writer mentioned are characteristics of people who suffer from agoraphobia.

2. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Post-traumatic stress disorder is a mental disorder that occurs after a person experiences or witnesses an event that is traumatic or extremely unpleasant. The most common events that trigger PTSD include; accidents, war and natural disasters. People with PTSD often remember what traumatised them, and their nightmares often include memories of traumatic events (Vioreanu, 2022).

a. Intrusive Re-experiences of Flashback



Figure III 5
Anna always had nightmares

(00:00:40-00:00:58)
(In Anna’s Bedroom)

In the morning, before Anna woke up, there were always fragments of dreams about snow falling at night and the continuation of Anna's gasping breath, and this incident always happened every morning.

Without realising it, Anna often gets dream fragments from the accidents that have happened to her and her family. The accidents that Anna and her family have had happen on snowy nights, which is why her nightmares always include bits of snow falling.

One of the symptoms of people who experience post-traumatic stress disorder is Intrusive Re-experiences or can be called flashbacks where people who experience trauma will experience repetition of feelings, places, or pieces that happened at that time, people experiencing trauma usually do not realise the repetition. and Anna always repeats pieces of events at the time of the accident in her dreams she doesn't realise it.

b. Avoidance of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)



Figure III 6
Phone conversation with a girl.

(00:02.15-00:03:29)
(At Anna’s bedroom window)

On Monday morning, when Anna wakes up she picks up her mobile phone and a conversation with a girl and a man is heard. But the video does not show Anna on the phone, only Anna doing her morning activities.

Dialog:

Anna : What are you eating?

Gril : Guess

Anna : I can't guess.

Gril : Bet you can

Anna : How can I guess?

Gril : What day is today?

Anna : It's Monday, oh Sunday night's pizza night you're eating left over pizza.

Hey make Dad go pick you out a pumpkin it's that time of year again. They're all over.

Girl : Okay
Anna : All right let me talk to daddy.
Girl : Daddy!
Daddy!
Man : Hey, slugger
Anna : Hey
Man : Tell me something good
Anna : Something good. You were right about 101.
Man : How's that?
Anna : The Russells are very white.
Man : There goes the neighborhood
Anna : But who moves in after a one-day paint job?
Man : Well, you did it was in good shape.
Anna : I wish you were here
Man : Who does that help, saying that?
Anna : I can beat myself up if I want
Man : Go for it. It's just an audience of one I'm not playing
Anna : Tell me to go outside
Man : Why not make today, the day you go outside?

The writer analyses what happened to the main character as a hallucination. the voice of the girl and a man in the movie are the voices of the child and husband of the main character who died in an accident. the heavy stress and denial of what happened in the past made Anna hallucinate as if she was having a telephone conversation.

People suffering from PTSD will usually deny or avoid places, things or feelings that make them forget the traumatising event. anna is already in the depressive stage which causes her to hallucinate about her family.

The conclusion that the writer draws from this analysis is that Anna has agoraphobia, as evidenced by the symptoms she is experiencing, and without being aware of it, she also has post-traumatic stress disorder, as evidenced by the symptoms experienced by the main character. Anna experiences flashbacks of the accident in the form of fragments when the accident happened in her dream and avoids the true reality of her family.

c. Persistent feelings of guilt



Figure III.7

Anna made a farewell video before attempting suicide.

(01:10:20-01:14:49)

(In the workspace)

After Anna regained her memory of the accident that left her in trauma anna felt so much guilt that she tried to commit suicide. she mixed several drugs together and planned to take them later. in the legacy video anna explains that her death had nothing to do with david her tenant, and she hopes to be forgiven, she hopes to go back to that time and feels frustrated because she knows that she can't do it.

Dialog:

Anna :I'm anna fox, and today is Monday, November 6th and I'm making this video as my final will and testament, Randy Turo that's a lawyer. He has written will that Ed and I did together after Olivia was born. And I'm not gonna be making any, like, super-significant changes.. hahaha super.. superr fuck really?

The point of me doing this is that there's no um.. confusion about um my soundness of mind. My state of mind. I especially wanna make sure that, **that you know that David winters has absolutely nothing to do with my death.** In fact, I'm waiting for him to come. To come and to get his stuff so that I can um.. go through with it. **I just wish I could be forgiven. I really wish I could just be forgiven. I want to go back, I want to do it over. I want to do it different and I can't. and I can't. I can't!!**

In addition to the nightmares that contain pieces of the trauma that those with Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) will experience, there are other symptoms such as overwhelming guilt, depression despair and if not treated properly will result in other things such as suicide attempts.

The writer analyses the symptoms of overwhelming guilt in the main character, seen from Anna who has great guilt due to an accident that resulted in the death of her child and husband to the point of wanting to attempt suicide. It is evident that Anna tried to make a legacy video containing apologies, and regrets that she experienced. Anna hopes she can go back but she can't and that is the desperation of the guilt she feels.

d. depression and hopelessness



Figure III.8
Counselling with dr. karl

(01:07:49-01:09:32)
(Living room)

Dialog:

Anna : I understand.. if you want to recommend supervision

Dr. Karl : I listening

Anna : I've been slipping. Slipping on my meds, drinking, getting into a really dark farme of mind and I'm not sharing that with you.

Dr. Karl : That's a hard thing to admit

Anna : Well it feels good to say

Dr. Karl : And to hear

Anna : I don't think that the Elean is good for me

Dr. Karl : (scoffs)

Anna : (laughs) No

Dr. Karl : Not if you're hallucinating, no

Anna : I wouldn't think, no, no and there's some Mania.. too I just really needed to be at the center of something. I need a wake-up call.

Dr. Karl : You got very lucky with that detective. You realize how this could've gone differently.

Anna : I just wanna turn it around

After Anna found out what had really happened, about the fact that her family had died Anna went back to counseling with her psychologist. Anna realised that she had been negligent in her medication, drinking, and entering a deep depression and did not tell Dr. Karl. Anna also thought that a drug called Elean was not good for her, because it made her more depressed.

People who experience post-traumatic stress disorder will have symptoms of depression and hopelessness if not treated properly. The main character has received counselling and drug treatment but has committed negligence by consuming drugs with alcohol, and Anna also did not tell the real situation to her psychologist that made Anna not treated properly.

The writer concludes that Anna has post-traumatic stress disorder because she has symptoms of depression and hopelessness. Anna did not tell about the real situation to her psychologist, the depression made the child worse until she experienced hallucinations such as always communicating with her dead children and husband.

3.Social Phobia

People with social phobia usually avoid social situations, avoiding eating at the same table with colleagues at work because they do not want to socialise with others and avoid meeting new people.

a. Anna refuses to celebrate Halloween night



Figure III 9
On Halloween night, Anna didn't join in the celebration.

(00:12:40 – 00:13:18)
(Living room)

David, the tenant of Anna's house, reminds Anna that it is Halloween night and offers to buy some candy to put outside the house, but Anna refuses, even David suggests putting out apples, because children will not take apples, and Anna refuses again and again, choosing to turn off the lights of his house.

Dialog:

David : Oh halloween to night. how do we do it without you going outside? You want me to get some candy?

Anna : **I'm not going to give out candy I'm going to turn the light out and pretend I'm not home**

David : We could just get a bowl of candy and leave it on the porch like

Anna : Any kid would take it within a minute and then they'd take the bowl.

David : Why don't we get a bowl of apples? Couse kids won't take apples

Anna : Then what's the point?

On halloween night anna doesn't want to celebrate the tradition. usually when halloween night comes children will go around the neighbours' houses to ask for candy, or apples. but anna doesn't do that. she prefers to turn off all the lights in her house and pretend that she is not there.

People who suffer from social phobia disorder have symptoms of worrying about everyday activities, such as meeting strangers, starting conversations, talking on the phone, working or shopping. avoiding or worrying too much about social activities, such as group conversations, company meals and parties. and anna had one of those symptoms, anna avoided social activities on halloween night, she chose to switch off all the lights in the house and pretended that she was not at home.

b. Anna reduces interpretation from outsiders.



Figure III.10
Anna minimized herself not to meet other people.

(00:02:32-00:02:46)
(House Terrace)

When a courier came to deliver goods Anna just opened the door from the intercom and gave money from the letter hole in her door

Dialog:

(buzzer rings)

Boy on the intercom: delivery

Anna doesn't leave the house she buys the food and necessities she needs with the delivery service. when couriating, sending goods Anna does not receive directly or give money directly. she gives money to the sender by slipping money through the letter hole in her door.

People with social phobia will feel uncomfortable when meeting new people. and what Anna does is characteristic of people with social phobia, anna rarely interacts with her neighbours.

3.3 The Factors of The Main Character Having Mental Disorder

Every mental disorder has a causative factor and anxiety disorder is no exception. According to Andreas Srohle, there are two factors that cause anxiety disorders, including genetic factors and factors from a bad environment. and what the main character in the movie *The Woman in The Window* experiences are factors from the environment, including:

1. Deaths of significant other



Figure III. 11
An accident that killed her daughter and her husband

(01:01:18-01:06:08)
(At the bottom of the ravine)

When a commotion breaks out at anna's house, caused by anna reporting the murder of her neighbour Jean Russell by people she doesn't know, the detectives interrogate her for her report. until finally a detective named norelli makes her realise something that anna has been unable to accept: the death of her husband and daughter. Before the accident, Anna and her husband had a minor argument which caused the car she was driving to skid and crash through a roadblock, killing her husband and child, leaving Anna depressed and with a mental disorder.

Dialog:

Norelli : Dr. Fox, your family is dead.

Ann : I don't know how you can live with yourself if you let something happen to a child.

Norelli : I'm sorry but your family is dead.

In the movie, the background of the main character's parents is not told whether he has the same disorder or not and shows more traumatic factors from losing a loved one. so the author draws the conclusion that the factors that cause the main character to suffer from agoraphobia are factors from the external environment, namely the loss of a loved one who makes him down and afraid to leave the house.

2. Serious Road Accidents



Figure III.12
The occurrence of an accident

(01:03:18-01:04.00)
(On the way to their holiday destination)

On Christmas eve, Anna and her family decided to go on holiday. Anna and her husband had separated but they still made it a routine event to go on holiday with their family. Midway through Anna and her ex-husband had a fight which resulted in an accident that killed her family.

Dialog:

Call phone ringing...

Man : You wanna answer it? I bet that's him I'll answer it.

Anna and her husband fought over the mobile phone until it fell and Anna tried to touch it.

Man: Anna!

And the accident happened, the car Anna was travelling in fell off a cliff.

The causes of Post-traumatic stress disorder include: serious road accidents, violent personal assaults, such as sexual assault, and mugging or robbery and Anna had a serious accident that killed her family.

The writer analyses that there are two factors that cause the main character to experience an anxiety disorder, namely Deaths of significant other and serious road accidents that cause Anna to experience post-traumatic stress disorder, which, if not properly managed, can become complex and lead to depression.

From all that the writer has collected, the author concludes that the type of anxiety disorder that the main character has is agoraphobia, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and social phobia. Anna's disorder worsened due to her negligence by not taking medication, getting drunk and not telling her psychologist that she was depressed.

3.4 The Stigma of Other Characters to the Suffer of Anxiety Disorder

According to Mariana Tumin, there are several factors that influence the stigmatisation of people with mental disorders, including gender and education level: women and men have different views, and education level also influences people's views on the psychology of others. (Tumin et al., 2021)

a. Positive Stigma From the Side of Women



Figure III 13

When Anna talks about what she is going through and her mental illness, Jane Russell listens and supports her in a positive way.

(00:17:44 – 00:18:14)
(Living room)

Jane Russell wants to ask Anna out and Anna refuses, saying that she already has a psychologist and Jane thinks it is a wise move. Jane listens well as Anna explains about the disorder of the soul she has and Jane encourages her by saying that Anna can definitely recover.

Dialog:

Jane : **Do you wanna go outside?**

Anna : You know, I have a shrink of my own.

Jane : (laughing) **Okay, okay I get it I get it. All right, sorry. That sounds very wise.**

Anna : Yeah

Jane : I get it

Anna : Yeah, yeah, we've.... been trying to get me to go outside using an umbrella. I haven't been able to do it yet.

Jane : **Oh.. you will. You'll figure it out.**

The stigma of society towards people with mental disorders is usually focused on the negative and not the few who discriminate. But there are also those who support and help them recover quickly. And what Jane did to Anna was support and not trivial or even discriminating.

b. Positive Stigma from the Side of Man



Figure III 14

Anna was on the phone with a man.

(00:40:56-00:41:20)

(Dining room)

Anna had a call conversation with a man and she told me what had happened to Jane. the man supports and corrects it but he also tells why other people don't fix it, not in the event that there is no photographic evidence, but because Anna has a mental disorder, people are scraping she is experiencing hallucinations.

Dialog:

Man : Why didn't you take a picture?

Anna : I was trying to help her not record it for posterity. Are you doubting me too?

Man : **I'm on your side**

Anna : You don't sound like it

Man : Understandable they don't believe you.

Anna : Because I didn't take a picture?

Man : Because you're not healthy. And I'm not sure you're getting better.

The man in the phone conversation with anna was on her side and was a believer in anna, but the man also gave an opinion that those who did not believe in anna were not because of the absence of photographic evidence that anna provided but also because anna was not healthy.

c. Negative Stigma



Figure III.15

Some people's views on Anna as she explained what had happened and what she believed.

(01:00:22-1:00:56)

(Living room)

Anna had previously seen Katherine Melli stabbed by someone in her neighbour's house, but when she explained what she saw no one believed her. Mr. russel, the detectives, and david thought anna was hallucinating. When she saw it everyone thought she was crazy.

Dialog:

Anna : **I see.. I see the way that you're all looking at me. I'm not crazy. I'm not hallucinating.** Do I seem unreasonable? I have evidence. there was that picture that Jane drew and she signed and there's a photograph that somebody took of me while I was sleeping. Look, it doesn't matter what you think about me, if you approve of me, if you think that I'm reliable.

The writer argues that the stigma received by the main character from several characters in the film leads to a negative stigma seen from the views of people towards her. because she has a mental disorder what confessions, statements and testimonies anna makes are considered lies and only hallucinations sameing effects of psychiatric drugs that Anna consumes.

In figures III.13, 14 and 15, the stigma factor is not due to the gender factor but to the education factor, because the characters who give negative and positive stigma are of the same gender. in figure 15, there is a woman who gives a negative stigma and in figure III.13, a woman who gives a positive stigma and believes that the main character can recover. in figure 15, those who give a bad stigma are highly educated. while the only woman who gave a positive stigma was a housewife who had been in prison.

4. Conclusion

To sum up there are several findings of this research, including the types of anxiety disorder in the main character, its factors, and stigmas. Anna has agoraphobia, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and social phobia. As seen from Anna's fear of leaving the house and withdrawing from the neighborhood, Anna also often has nightmares. The main factor that led to her anxiety disorder was the loss of her loved ones. Anna lost her son and husband in an accident which resulted in depression. The result of untreated depression is the emergence of other mental disorders. The stigma that Anna gets is not good, because of her mental illness people assume that her statements and everything she says is a lie and just a hallucination. not only negative stigma, Anna also gets support from her neighbor Katherine Melli, so that she can get through the difficult times that anna is going through now. The stigma that anna gets is not based on gender but education. Seen from figures 8 and 9 anna gets negative stigma from the detectives, and also her neighbor who is a banker while only a housewife supports her.

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