

POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER REFLECTED IN THE CHARACTER OF CHERRY IN ANTHONY RUSSO'S *CHERRY* (2021)

Fietama, Krisdayana Kiyat¹; Widiyanti, Ana²

^{1,2}Universitas Sains Al Qur'an

¹feronicaa8@gmail.com; ²widyananti80@gmail.com

Abstract

This study is aimed to analyze: (1) the PTSD of the main character presented in Anthony Russo's "Cherry", (2) the effect of PTSD toward the main character's life reflected in Anthony Russo's "Cherry". The study uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the film. The collecting data of the research method includes watching and reading, identifying, classifying, and selecting. The analyzing data of the research method by used displaying, explaining, and interpreting. The result of the study: (1) the PTSD of the main character presented in Anthony Russo's "Cherry" such as experiencing and witnessing a past event that was unpleasant and frightening and appeared accompanied by symptoms such as re-traumatic and hyperarousal; (2) the effects of PTSD toward the main character's life in the form of effect on mental health, effect on physical health, and effect on quality of life.

Keywords: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Psychology Literature

Introduction

Having a healthy mind and body is crucial to overall health and well-being because mental health is important at every stage of life, especially during childhood, adulthood, and old age. Mental health issues are influenced by a variety of factors, including biological characteristics, psychological issues, experiences in life, and family history. It is natural for people to have mental health issues at some point in their lifetime because psychosocial issues are common in everyday life. It is more crucial to determine early on whether someone is exhibiting signs of mental or psychological disorders and to seek help right away since therapy for these conditions is more effective when started before it is too late (Fitrikasari, 2022).

In the movie, Cherry is the main character's name which tells of a man who decides to drop out of college and join the U.S. Army and is assigned as a U.S. Army medic during the war in Iraq until he finally suffers from PTSD. These disturbances began to be experienced when Cherry returned to her country after the war. He is traumatized by the atrocities he saw during the war. Cherry experienced symptoms of excessive anxiety and fear and seemed to be still at war. Cherry suffered PTSD during his two years in the American Army as a result of several traumatic incidents, including looking at his comrade Jimenez being burned and killed. Cherry uses OxyContin, which his physician recommended to help reduce her PTSD symptoms, and takes it to treat severe panic attacks and anxiety when he gets home. Emily, his wife, became more frustrated with his addiction, so Emily started using Cherry's medicines to relieve her own frustration at not knowing how to support him. Then they got heroin and OxyContin addictions to the point that Cherry needed to steal from a bank to pay for their addictions to drugs (Arya, 2021). This film has a duration of as long as 142 minutes.

Literary Review

Psychology of Literature

The issues in the movie are analyzed using a psychology of literature methodology. Emir mentioned that psychology and literature are two branches of study that examine the human soul. Psychology investigates human behavior and its reasons, whereas fiction in literature fictionalized by human behavior. Literature observes people and studies every aspect of their thoughts and feelings. This is because a literary work is also the result of specific psychological variables, as the explanation (Emir, 2016).

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is defined by the American Psychiatric Association (APA) as a mental disorder that may arise in people who have suffered from or seen a traumatic event, sequence of events, or combination of circumstances. This can be emotionally or physically detrimental or life-threatening to a person, and it can have an impact on their mental, physical, social, and spiritual well-being. Natural disasters, serious incidents, terrorism, war or conflict, historical trauma, sexual or physical abuse, and bullying are all examples. PTSD has been known by way of many names in the beyond, along with "shell shock" during the years of world war I and "fight fatigue" after world war II,

however, PTSD does no longer simply happen to combat veterans. PTSD can occur in everybody, of any ethnicity, nationality, or way of life, and at any age (APA, 2019).

Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Re-traumatic experiences, avoidance symptoms, and hyperarousal symptoms are just a few of the symptoms of PTSD. The DSM diagnostic criteria indicate that assessments of impending threats are what cause anxiety. Many physicians are perplexed as to whether PTSD is a disorder in which symptoms of traumatic memories are of something that has already occurred and why there is still so much anxiety and fear. According to Ehlers & Clark (2000), the issue can be answered by the theory that only traumatized people who have been exposed to real-world risks exhibit chronic PTSD symptoms. In clinical practice, it is clear that perceived threats and fears of a new trauma can come from two different places: 1) people who have chronic PTSD express negative opinions of the traumatic experience and its aftereffects; and 2) deeply ingrained, frequently unconscious traumatic memories result in the recurrence of trauma symptoms (Zepinic, 2008).

People suffering from PTSD may experience an increase in their physiological systems and a continual state of alertness. This is known as high emotional arousal, and it can cause problems sleeping, irritability, and difficulty focusing. They may be continuously on the lookout for indicators of danger. Below Jessica Hamblen (2009) describes three distinct symptom groups;

a. Re-traumatic Experiencing Symptoms

Sufferers feel they have PTSD again because it feels like a terrible incident is still happening and continuing in various ways. People with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) who have suffered trauma return to being as soon as these indications and symptoms appear, either through dreams, memories, or issues caused by memories of the trauma they experienced. These are the manifestations and memories of negative experiences in the form of disturbing thoughts, nightmares, and flashbacks.

b. Hyperarousal Symptoms

People suffering from PTSD may experience an increase in their physiological systems and a continual state of alertness. This is known as high emotional arousal, and it can cause problems sleeping, irritability, and difficulty focusing. They may be continuously on the lookout for indicators of danger.

Causes of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Research on this topic has identified several primary causes of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), which can be brought on by a number of different incidents. Here are a few typical PTSD causes, according to experts;

1. Direct Exposure to Trauma

Directly experiencing or seeing a terrible incident is by far the biggest cause of PTSD. This can include involvement in war, physical or sexual assault, conflict, natural disasters, or terrorism. People with personal experiences of such occurrences are more likely to acquire PTSD (APA, 2013).

2. Military-related Trauma

Due to exposure to the war, witnessing casualties, or experiencing other traumatic experiences while serving in the military, soldiers, including veterans, may acquire PTSD. The peculiar characteristics of traumas connected to the military and the pressures connected to military life increase the possibility of PTSD in this population (Hoge, et al, 2004).

Effect of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Effect on Mental Health

1. Mental health conditions including depression, anxiety disorders, substance abuse, and suicide ideation might emerge as a result of PTSD (Breslau et al., 1999; Kessler et al., 2005).
2. Flashbacks, nightmares, and intrusive memories are frequent symptoms of PTSD in sufferers, and they can lead to dissociative symptoms and emotional numbness (Briere & Scott, 2006).
3. People with PTSD have been found to have cognitive deficits, including issues with attention, memory, and executive functioning (Vasterling et al., 2002).

Effect on Physical Health

1. PTSD has been linked to an elevated risk of a number of physical health issues, such as autoimmune diseases, chronic pain, cardiovascular disease, and gastrointestinal disorders (Sumner et al, 2010).
2. People with PTSD frequently experience sleep issues, which can worsen physical health issues and reduce general well-being (Germain, 2013).

Effect on Quality of Life

1. The quality of life of a person can be significantly impacted by PTSD. It is linked to lower psychological well-being overall, lower life satisfaction, and worse self-esteem (Ozer et al., 2003).
2. The chronic nature of PTSD and its symptoms can result in long-term functional impairment as well as a diminished feeling of meaning and purpose in life (Schnurr & Green, 2004).

Methods

The researcher used qualitative research in this study. "Qualitative research is a means for studying and understanding the meaning people or groups attach to a social or human situation," (Creswell, 2009). According to Kothari, "Qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomena, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind." (2004).

According to some definitions, a qualitative method is one that places an emphasis on the understanding of a phenomenon, social problem, or general problem and is used to evaluate, explain and determine the quality of social influences. This definition is relevant to this section because it will discuss social issues or general problems in *Cherry* (2021). The study makes no use of quantitative methods. In Kothari's wording, "The quantitative research approach is founded on metrics of quantity or amount. It applies to phenomena that can be described as a sequence of quantities " (Kothari, 2004). In collecting data, the researcher is steps such as watching the movie, reading scripts, identifying and classifying the data, and selecting the classified data. While in the data analysis, the researcher are displaying, explaining, analyzing, and interpreting the selected data.

Findings and Discussions

1. PTSD of The Main Character Presented in Anthony Russo's *Cherry* (2021)

The causes and sequence of events experienced by Cherry, the main character during the war in Iraq which allowed Cherry to experience firsthand the terrible events that caused her to suffer from PTSD-are very important for understanding how PTSD in the main character is presented in this movie. Researchers found the cause of PTSD which is a factor in the emergence of PTSD in the main character in this movie. From there researchers can classify 2 causes of PTSD: Direct

Exposure to Trauma and Military-related Trauma. After knowing the factors that cause the main character to suffer from PTSD, the researcher classifies 2 PTSD symptoms: Re-traumatic and Hyperarousal, where these 2 symptoms indicate the emergence of PTSD in the main character after experiencing the previous causal factors.

Direct Exposure to Trauma

Directly experiencing or seeing a terrible incident is by far the biggest cause of PTSD. This can include involvement in war, physical or sexual assault, conflict, natural disasters, or terrorism. People with personal experiences of such occurrences are more likely to acquire PTSD.

Cherry's PTSD was caused by many unpleasant and terrible firsthand experiences he had while at war in Iraq, such as being reprimanded by his commander, being bullied by other soldiers, and having to evacuate the bodies of other soldiers who had been crushed by bombings. This is shown through Cherry's dialogue and narrative;

"First we got the haircut."

Drill Sergeant: "Welcome to the army! For the next ten weeks, the next thing that comes out of your mouth is Yes, Drill Sergeant, and No, Drill Sergeant. Do I make myself clear?"

All soldiers : "Yes, Drill Sergeant!"

Drill Sergeant: "That goes for you that's getting your hair cut too! You're not special. You're not special. Do I make myself clear?"

All soldiers : "Yes, Drill Sergeant!!"

Drill Sergeant: "It needs to be louder than that! First name Drill, last name Sergeant. Do I make myself clear?"

All soldiers : "Yes, Drill Sergeant!"

Drill Sergeant: "What are you doing? You think you're still pretty?"

Cherry : "No, Drill Sergeant!"

Drill Sergeant: "You think you're still pretty?"

Cherry : "No, Drill Sergeant!"

Drill Sergeant: "Then get the fuck up and get out of my chair!"

"Next, we got about a hundred fucking shots."

Drill Sergeant: " We are your mommy, and we are your daddy. At no point do you get to do what you want, when you want."

"There was a lot of standing in line, and our legs ached because we weren't used to it."

Drill Sergeant: "Do I make myself clear?"

All soldiers : "Yes, Drill Sergeant!"

Drill Sergeant: "What the fuck is this? What are you doing with your arms? Put your fucking arms down! You are a part of the United States!"

"They had us strip down to our underwear and duckwalk the circuit of a big room. The room smelled of balls, unwashed. And feet, ditto."

Drill Sergeant : "Look at you, you fucking weak dick flap. You ain't shit!

"There was a lot of yelling."

Drill Sergeant: "Move! Move, dick flap. Let's go! Do you wanna die, you beef curtain? There are terrorist breathing down your piss hole."

"They called us names like... Dick with ears! Get up, you dick with ears!. Drill sergeants pretended to be real angry all the time. Like this one time, Drill Sergeant Cole punched me in the penis for no reason. Drill Sergeant Deco, he even choked a kid... The only way not to graduate basic training was to try and kill yourself. One kid tried to hang himself from a water pipe in the latrine."

Cherry : "Shit! Jesus Christ. Fucking hell, Bud."
(Cherry, 2021, 00:33:22 – 00:39:03).

The section from Cherry's narrative and dialogue used above shows when Cherry first attended military basic training and firsthand

experienced an unpleasant event for Cherry. It was at this time that Cherry met Jimenez who would become his partner during the war in Iraq after completing basic military training. Cherry and the other soldiers were often yelled at by the drill sergeant, and not infrequently he received swearing and profanity while being told to strip naked and go around a rather large room by squatting, where the room had a bad odor like the smell of unwashed feet. Not only that, Cherry was also often told to run around the field while getting violent and yelling obscenities all the time. One time, Cherry was suddenly hit for no apparent reason by the drill sergeant while peeing in the restroom. Cherry even saw the drill sergeant strangle another soldier until he was helpless. Cherry began to disbelieve all of this, and he felt that all of this was fabricated and unreal, like he was pretending to be a soldier and the drill sergeant was just pretending to be a drill sergeant. It was even worse when he saw other soldier hanging themselves in the restroom, which was the only way to not pass basic military training.

Military-related Trauma

Horrible events that can cause Cherry to experience PTSD continue when Cherry is already on the battlefield; these events are even more horrific than before when he was still in basic military training. This can be proven through Cherry's dialogue and narration;

Sergeant : "Grab your shit. Let's go, go, go!"
Cherry : "Shit! Shit!"
Sergeant : "Hey! Hey, look at me! Breathe. Stay on me. Let's go."
Other soldier: "Medic up! Medic up!"
Sergeant : "Get down!"
Cherry : "Hey! Get some pressure on it."
Sergeant : "Get the fuck off me. Up the hill. Up the hill!"
Lessing : "I got at least two wounded up front! Get them the fuck out!"
Cherry : "All right. Move, move, move! Let's go, let's go!"
Other soldier: "Medic! Over here. Get his guts in!"
Cherry : "Jesus christ!"
Other soldier: "Bring it in! I said get his guts in now!"

The action moved when Cherry was inserting the entrails of another soldier who was hit by a bomb explosion while showing an expression of shock and fear.

Other soldier: "Everybody. Lift him!"

Cherry : "Three, two, one! Here it is. Here it is."

Other soldier: "Bird inbound! Bird inbound! Get the litter up!"

"In the dust, I could see the man's face. His eyes were wild and grieving, and he was in his lizard brain."

Cherry : "Hey! Hey! Look at me! Hey!"

"We locked eyes, and I said..."

Cherry : "I've got you!"

"I said it real loud, so he could hear me over the helicopters. And then I felt embarrassed, because it was a stupid thing to have said."

Other soldier : "All right, let's move on out!"

After that Cherry and his troops returned to the base with a feeling of fear and still in shock.

Lessing : "Dude, what happened?"

Cherry : "The person I handled, his entrails spilled out, we have to put it back in. Getting shot at. We had to run up to the chopper.

Arnold : "Hey, I heard on the radio those guys you put in the helicopter are dead."

Cherry : "Shit!"

(Cherry, 2021, 00:44:45 – 00:50:16).

Cherry was shocked and perplexed when he arrived at the battleground and got off from the military vehicle because the combat had been so chaotic. The sergeant had told Cherry to calm down and take deep breaths so that he could control his fear and instructed not to be far away from the sergeant. This is shown in the dialogue, "*Hey! Hey, look at*

me! Breathe. Stay on me. Let's go", which shows an indication sign before suffering PTSD-specifically, a sudden panic attack.

Re-traumatic Experience

Sufferers feel they have PTSD again because it feels like a terrible incident is still happening and continuing in various ways. People with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) who have suffered trauma return to being as soon as these indications and symptoms appear, either through memories, dreams, or issues caused by memories of the trauma they experienced. These are the manifestations and memories of negative experiences in the form of disturbing thoughts, nightmares, and flashbacks. It can be seen under this Cherry's dialogue and narrative:

Emily : "Are you seeing bad things?"
Cherry : "Yeah, a little."
Emily : "Are people getting killed? Because I'm seeing on the news that people are getting killed. Hello?"

Cherry for a moment fell silent and cried, not answering Emily.

Cherry : "Yeah, baby, I'm here."
Emily : "You're gonna make it through this, okay? I know that you're gonna make it through this."
Cherry : "Could you just talk about you for a second? What's going on with you?"
Emily : "Well, I got a job as a waitress down at the Academy, close to the neighborhood I think that we should settle on. You like those streets over by Larchmere, right? Baby?"
Cherry : "Yeah, baby, I'm here. I just... " (crying).
Emily : "Are you sure you're doing okay?"
Cherry : "I just miss you. That's all."
Emily : " I miss you too."
(Cherry, 2021, 01:04:12 – 01:05:21).

The dialogue above occurs even when Cherry and Emily are on the phone. Emily is seen asking if many were killed because she saw it in the news. For a moment, Cherry didn't answer Emily and slowly started crying, and his hands were shaking as he held the phone. This can be seen

through the dialogue, *"Are people getting killed? Because I'm seeing on the news that people are getting killed. Hello? Yeah, baby, I'm here."* As seen here, when Emily asked about something terrible, Cherry immediately reacted by crying, and his hands were shaking. This slowly shows Cherry showing symptoms of PTSD, namely re-traumatic experience symptoms, because he remembers the events he experienced on the battlefield. After Cherry hangs up the phone, he starts crying loudly again and slams his phone on the floor, uttering some bad words. Here, Cherry has felt a very, very big frustration. He hopes to leave this terrible place soon and return to the USA.

Hyperarousal

In this section, Cherry's PTSD is presented through hyperarousal symptoms. Where these symptoms make PTSD sufferers, Cherry, becomes irritable and shouts at other people for no apparent reason. But slowly, hyperarousal also affects the people around Cherry and Emily. The symptoms of frequent anger for no apparent reason in Cherry also affect Emily's psychological condition, where she becomes stressed and frustrated as a result of PTSD, which appears with hyperarousal symptoms in Cherry. It can be seen under this dialogue:

Emily : "Hurry. We'll be late."
Cherry : "Yeah, baby. Sure."
Emily : "Hey, thank you for thinking to do this."
Cherry : "Why are we the only ones dressed up?"
Emily : "Doesn't matter. Didn't notice."
Cherry : "All these middle-aged people with money, for Christ's sakes."

Cherry for no reason turned the dialogue around and shouted at the theater audience in the lower stands.

Cherry : "And they can't even be bothered to wear a jacket to the fucking theater."
Emily : "Stop."
Cherry : "Yeah, I'm talkin' to you. What's your problem, dude?"
Theater goers: "Dude, what's your problem?"

Cherry : "My problem's the fact you didn't even have the decency to take off your L.L.Bean before you came from the fucking golf club!"

Theater goers: "Okay, tough guy."

Emily : "Please, be quiet!"

Cherry : "Fuck you, motherfucker!"

Emily : "I'd really like to go now."

Cherry : "No, babe, we're not going anywhere."

Emily : "I would really like to leave."

Cherry : "This guy's just an asshole."

Theater goers: "Fucking take this L.L.Bean and shove it up your fucking ass."

Cherry went to the washroom to wash his hands because he was feeling very emotional, and then he hit the sink glass until his hand was bleeding.

Cherry : "Come on, we gotta go."
 Emily : "Jesus Christ."
 Cherry : "I mean we gotta go right fucking now. Let's go."
 (Cherry, 2021, 01:10:38 – 01:12:10).

The dialogue and narration above occur when Cherry is watching a performance at the theater. Cherry is seen taking a sedative before leaving for the theater with Emily. While at the theater, Cherry and Emily sat in the upper stands, and Cherry's hands were shaking while holding her glass because she saw so many theatergoers. With a panicked expression and a bit of trembling, Cherry asked Emily why only she and Emily were wearing neat clothes while looking at the people chatting downstairs. It can be seen that Cherry became angry for no apparent reason because she was disputing her clothes and was confused why other visitors did not bother to wear suits to the theater while yelling at theatergoers who were in the lower stands. This can be seen through the dialogue: *"And they can't even be bothered to wear a jacket to the fucking theater. Yeah, I'm talkin' to you. What's your problem, dude? Dude, what's your problem?" My problem's the fact you didn't even have the decency to take off your L.L.Bean before you came from the fucking golf club!"*, which makes Emily confused because of the psychic changes in Cherry.

2. The Effect of PTSD Toward The Main Character's Life Reflected in Anthony Russo's *Cherry* (2021)

Effect on Mental Health

Cherry, the main character in this movie suffers from PTSD after experiencing 2 factors that cause him to suffer from PTSD, and the researchers also found 2 symptoms indicating the emergence of PTSD in the main character that has been described above. After PTSD appears, the main character feels the effects of the PTSD he is suffering from. Researchers found 3 effects experienced by the main characters featured in this movie, effects on mental health, effects on physical health, and effects on quality of life. Of these three effects, will be described below.

"Emily drove me back to Ohio, and I got to see our new house... Started taking night classes at a school Emily was working at, and I got a job that paid eight bucks an hour. Roy's cousin, Joe, helped me get it. No one there but Joe and I had ever had anything to do with war or murders or anything like that. The world meant something different to them than it did to us. And after he got back, Joe had problems for a while. He wasn't the only one with problems... I didn't sleep. And when I did, I dreamt of violence."

Emily : "Hey. Are you okay?"
Cherry : "Yeah"
Emily : "Hey. What happened?"

"I shit blood, I farted blood, and then I craved sleep... Basically, I was being a sad, crazy fuck about the horrors I'd seen."

(*Cherry*, 2021, 01:07:37 – 01:09:49).

The section from Cherry's narrative is used above after setting up a home in Ohio with Emily. Cherry receives a job from his friend, Joe, and makes 8 dollars an hour, although the job is short-lived. Post-military service, Joe struggled with alcohol for a while before killing himself by jumping out of a moving car. This adds to the terrible events that Cherry experienced so that when he sleeps, Cherry has nightmares like witnessing the victims of the war that Cherry had evacuated. Along with nightmares, Cherry has convulsions and his body shivers. This can be seen through the dialogue: "*Hey. Are you okay? Yeah. Hey. What happened?*" Emily immediately woke up from her sleep and tried to calm

Cherry while hugging him. This was the first effect of PTSD that Cherry experienced.

Effect on Physical Health

In addition to the effects of mental health experienced by Cherry as the main character who has PTSD, Cherry also experiences the physical effects of PTSD and the effects of his mental health as a drug addict. Having just returned from his military service in Iraq and prior to becoming a drug addict, Cherry experienced several physical problems. It can be seen under this narration:

"Emily drove me back to Ohio, and I got to see our new house... Started taking night classes at a school Emily was working at, and I got a job that paid eight bucks an hour. Roy's cousin, Joe, helped me get it. No one there but Joe and I had ever had anything to do with war or murders or anything like that. The world meant something different to them than it did to us. And after he got back, Joe had problems for a while. He wasn't the only one with problems... I didn't sleep. And when I did, I dreamt of violence. I shit blood, I farted blood, and then I craved sleep... Basically, I was being a sad, crazy fuck about the horrors I'd seen."

(Cherry, 2021, 01:07:37 – 01:09:49).

In the above narrative, Cherry has just returned from his army service in Iraq and is picked up by his wife, Emily, and returns to his new home in Ohio. Cherry did get a job from Joe, however, it didn't last long. before Cherry's PTSD is appear, he saw Joe suicide by jumping from a moving car. that is the response to the horrific event flashbacks in Cherry before his PTSD seems and effects her physical health. In the narration, "*I shit blood, I farted blood, and then I craved sleep*", Cherry has a problem with his digestion, when he defecates, her feces secrete blood, and while he farts, his anus also bleeds. This happened so quickly and in tandem with his mental disorder, which became having nightmares so Cherry craved sleep.

Effect on Quality of Life

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) can affect various aspects of quality of life for sufferers, including self-esteem, happiness, life satisfaction, and self-perception. This also affects Cherry as the main character in this film who suffers from PTSD as a result of the trauma of a horrific event while serving in the military in Iraq. Actually Cherry has a good life reputation as a war veteran, this can make his quality of life

very good because he is considered a hero for his people and country. But this never happened to Cherry, he had the misfortune to experience PTSD as a result of the war he experienced in Iraq. As a result, Cherry gets the effects of PTSD which affects Cherry's quality of life which becomes very bad. As a result of the effects of PTSD that he experienced as the physical and mental effects described above, Cherry, who is a veteran and should be very honorable as a war hero, becomes a bank robber to buy drugs because he becomes a drug addict which is a mental effect. This can be seen in Cherry's dialogue.

Coke : "Dude? How much fucking shit was even in there? Tell me!"
Cherry : "A lot."
Coke : "Shit!"
Cherry : "You said you were the fucking police, dumbass."
Coke : "You fucking put this shit on me, you doped-up fuck?"
Cherry : "It wasn't my fault! It wasn't my fault!"
Emily : "Stop! Stop! Stop! Stop, you're gonna kill him! Stop!"
Coke : "All right, let me tell you what's gonna happen. Black is gonna put on his black mask."
Emily : "What?"
Coke : "His black mask."
Emily : "What black mask? What are you..."
Coke : "His black mask. His fucking black mask. He's gonna put on his motherfucking black mask!"
Emily : "Stop saying that! I don't know what it means."
Coke : "He's gonna put on his black mask! He's gonna kill us all. He's gonna kill you. He's sure as fuck gonna kill that cunt-nugget! And guess what then? He's gonna fucking kill me. Unless... you can give me a giant fucking shitwad of cash. Right now!"
Emily : "We don't have any money. We don't even have dog food."
Cherry : "I have a plan. I have a plan."

(Cherry, 2021, 01:27:49 – 01:29:29).

The dialogue above occurs when Coke comes to Cherry's house to take the safe and give it to Black. Knowing that the safe containing Black's drug pills had been opened and the contents were empty, Coke panicked and raged at Cherry and Emily for having opened and consumed the drugs in the safe, which belonged to a drug dealer named Black. And Coke said that Black would kill them all unless Cherry could recoup him for a lot of money. Then Cherry said, "I have a plan. I have a plan". What Cherry meant by what he said was that he had a way to pay back the drugs he had consumed with a lot of money: by robbing a bank. Starting from here, Cherry often robbed banks to get money when he and Emily didn't have any more money to buy drugs.

Conclusion

The PTSD of the main character is presented in Anthony Russo's *Cherry* (2021). Before PTSD appears in the main character, the main character experiences two factors that cause him to suffer from PTSD: Direct Exposure to Trauma and Military-related Trauma, where the main character experiences verbal and non-verbal violence while in basic military training and sees his friend who died tragically when serving in the military or during the war in Iraq. After experiencing these 2 factors, PTSD appears in the main character, accompanied by 2 symptoms of PTSD: Re-traumatic and Hyperarousal, such as when the main character remembers a terrible past incident during the war in Iraq, so that he becomes very temperamental and easily offended due to past memories. These two symptoms indicate the emergence of PTSD in the main character presented in this movie after experiencing the causal factors above.

The effect of PTSD toward the main character's life is reflected in Anthony Russo's *Cherry* (2021). After PTSD appears in the main character and its symptoms, the main character begins to feel the effects of the PTSD he is experiencing. PTSD effects affect the main character's life in various ways, such as mental health effects, physical health effects, and quality of life effects. The main character experiences the effects on mental health first before continuing on to the physical effects and quality of life. Mental health effects experienced by the main character, such as having nightmares that cause excessive anxiety and fear. After experiencing an effect on his mentality, the main character experiences an effect on his physic. When the main character takes high doses of

sedatives, he becomes a drug addict to overcome the effects on his mental. As a result of being a drug addict, the main character experiences tremors, indigestion, and vomiting when running out of drugs. After experiencing the physical effects of running out of drugs, the main character experiences effects on his quality of life, such as committing a crime by robbing a bank to get large amounts of money and buying drugs, which results in the main character being arrested by the police and imprisoned for 14 years.

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