

**FORENSIC LINGUISTICS IN *MY FRIEND*
DAHMER MOVIE SCRIPT**

THESIS



**Submitted to Faculty of Letters of Bosowa University in Patrial Fulfilment of
Requirement for The Bachelor Degree**

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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BOSOWA UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR**

2023

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**FORENSIC LINGUISTICS IN *MY FRIEND DAHMER*
MOVIE SCRIPT**

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer hereby declares that the content in this thesis **FORENSIC LINGUISTICS IN MY FRIEND DAHMER MOVIE SCRIPT** was the absolute work of the writer and has never been used in any institution or for any purpose before. The writer guarantees that the content of this thesis was the result of the writer's own thoughts. The guidance received in the preparation of writing this thesis and the resources used really exist and were recognized.

Makassar, 16 October 2023



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The branch of linguistics known as forensic linguistics focuses on language in the object as it relates to crime, and the law. According to Olsson (2008: 2), the field of forensic linguistics has a rather broad scope; all texts or items that contain language have the potential to fall under its purview. If a document contains references to criminal activity, it qualifies as forensic linguistics. The application of linguistic knowledge, methodologies, and insights to the forensic setting of law, language, crime investigation, trial, and judicial procedure is known as forensic linguistics, legal linguistics, language, the law and the crime itself.

The concept of crime is fundamentally debatable. The literal meaning of a crime is not one that is accepted worldwide. However, according to Scott (2019: 21), the simplest way to think about crime is to take a legalistic perspective, where a crime is just an act that is against the law. In particular, it is against the law. By doing this, the act will have two distinct components: a criminally motivated element of harm, and a criminally motivated element of blame. The study of crime and offenders from a scientific perspective, including its causes, effects, and perpetrators as well as strategies to stop them, is known as criminology.

Since criminology incorporates components of psychology, biology, statistics, law and sociology, it can be viewed as a multidisciplinary field of

study. (Bowman, 2009: 95-109) Criminology is the study of crime and criminals, as well as the legal and criminal justice systems, and its bigger impact on society. It involves both theoretical and practical work.

A criminal is a person who commits a crime. The meaning of a criminal can vary based on the situation and the legislation, and it frequently has a negative connotation. Criminals are frequently perceived as reflecting particular characteristics or features and as a different type of person from law-abiding citizens. Despite this, there is no discernible physical or mental pattern that separates criminals from law-abiding citizens (Fattah, 2000: 17: 46). Criminal conduct is the subject of criminology. Criminologists examine a variety of viewpoints regarding the origins and effects of crime in their research. There is no specific reason why people commit crimes, according to the multidisciplinary approach used by criminologists.

Both a general and specific sense of the word “criminology” are used. In its broadest definition, criminology is the study that covers every topic required for the comprehension and prevention of crime, for the creation of law, as well as for the punishment or treatment of delinquents and criminals. In a more limited sense, it is just the investigation into how crime is committed and its causes. In its broadest and most accepted sense, criminology thus refers to the study of crime, criminals, and criminal justice. In a similar vein, it is the scientific study of crime, including its root causes, responses from the criminal justice system, and strategies for prevention. It is within the category of sociology, which is the academic study of social

behavior (Hemant, 2023: 1). The relationship between criminology and literature is an interdisciplinary topic that connects the social scientific study of crime, criminals, criminal law, and criminal justice with humankind's creative, imaginative expression in the written word.

Literature is a body of writings. Works that address a common problem are given special consideration. If readers of a literary work can understand the message the researcher wishes to convey, then the researcher can communicate with the readers. The term is typically used to refer to imaginative poetry and prose that stands out due to the authors' motivations and the authors' perception of the aesthetic brilliance of their work. Many different categories can be used to categorize literature, including language, national origin, historical era, genre, and topic matter (Stecker, 1996: 681-694). Literature is a work of art that portrays a society's view of how people live and interact in that society in a way that society may appreciate, comprehend, and use.

Literature serves as a platform for social expression, a window into life, and an interpretation of human expressions that aid in our understanding of how to live. Fiction and non-fiction are the two primary categories into which literature can be classified. Literature that based on a factual story is not considered fiction. A literary work that based on a factual story is considered non-fiction. Novels, short stories, poems, plays, movies, etc. are some examples of fiction literature. Personal essays, history, biographies, and autobiographies are a few examples of non-fiction literature.

The writer intent on showing the criminal issue that Jeffrey Dahmer faced as the main focus in this research because, the main character in this movie really good at manipulating people, and law, even the police officers can be fooled by his action. This research is about expected to further analyze types of crime and criminal that using the forensic linguistics approach.

B. Reason for Choosing the Tittle

This topic was chosen because the writer discovered a number of many different kind of criminal in the script. The writer begins to consider possibilities to this topic because the law is made to be easily manipulated or underestimated, there will be an increase in the amount of criminal who commit crimes without concerned about facing the consequences from the law. This will lead to an increase in the amount of victim who suffer and lose their lives as a result of the criminal's actions, who tend to neglected the laws that have been put in place.

C. Problem of The Research

The main problem in this research is the lack of parental attention to children's behavior and the negative impacts brought on by their interactions at school, which make crimes easier for them to commit, and his ability in manipulating people, which is made the child himself blaming for what is happening to the others.

D. Research Question

1. What are the types of criminals in this *My Friend Dahmer* movie script?
2. What are the factors that cause the main character to become a criminal in the *My Friend Dahmer* movie script?

E. Scope of The Research

The title of this study is *Forensic Linguistic in My Friend Dahmer Movie Script*. The writer focuses this research on finding the individual criminal acts based on Edwin Sutherland's theory of differential association, which contends that people can learn the values, attitudes, techniques, and motives behind criminal action with the factors that influences development of the criminology in the movie script.

F. Objective of The Research

1. To find out the types of criminals contained in this study.
2. To explain the cause of main character in *My Friend Dahmer* movie script become a criminal.

G. Significances of The Research

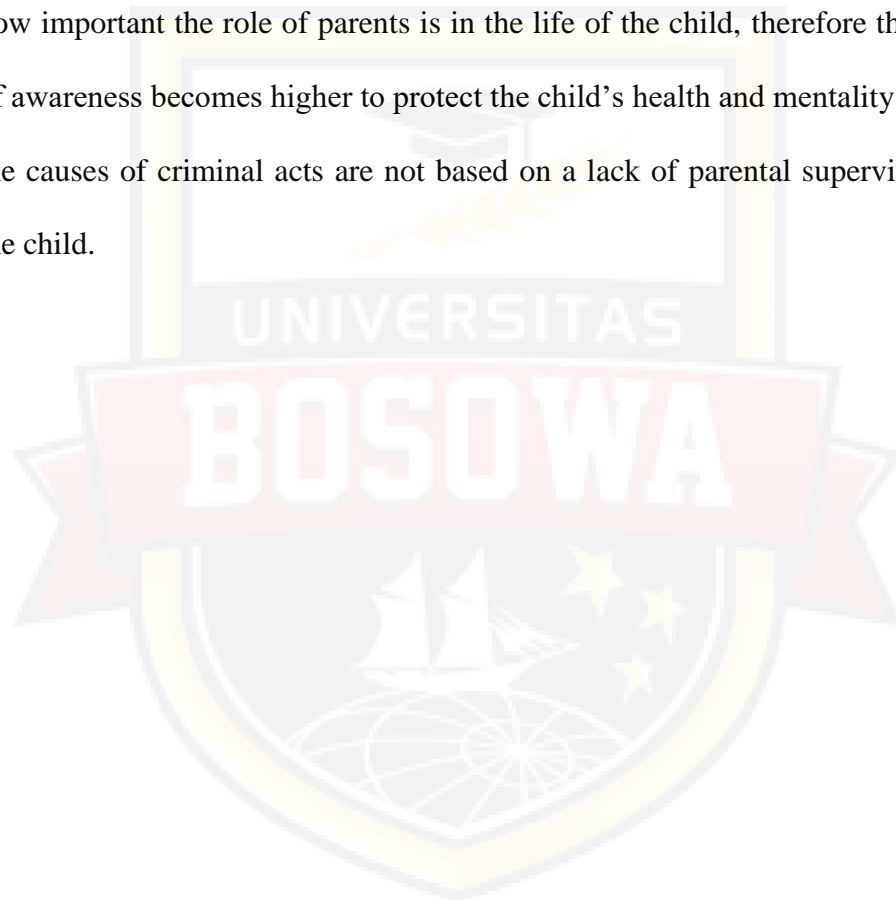
The significance of this research was classified into two categories, such as theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Benefit

The writer hopes that this research will be helpful in educating people about pragmatics, particularly with reference to the forensic linguistic particulars of crime, criminology linguistics, and criminology in literature. It is also intended that it be useful as a beneficial resource for learners, especially those studying English literature, who desire to conduct research of a similar kind.

2. Practical Benefit

The writer expects that readers will find this research valuable when using forensic linguistics in both verbal and non-verbal conditions. The writer hopes that the research can be useful for readers who are conducting research on criminals that are happening at this time and that the readers is more aware of how important the role of parents is in the life of the child, therefore the level of awareness becomes higher to protect the child's health and mentality so that the causes of criminal acts are not based on a lack of parental supervision of the child.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the results about a review for some of the topics that related to the subject of the previous studies, including literature, movie script, synopsis of *My Friend Dahmer* movie, character, pragmatic in linguistic, forensic linguistic, and differential association approach by Edwin Sutherland. The writer will need help from a variety of prior research sources relevant to the study's object, technique, or issue in order to support the data and broaden the research analysis.

A. Previous Studies

To conduct this research, the writer used the following related previous research as references.

Dwiputra & Afnita (2022) This study aimed to describe the incorporation of the police jargon and narrative storytelling in the movie script for *Knives Out* (from a forensic linguistic perspective). The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach. The movie script served as the data source. The data was collected and then examined through interpretation along with description. Based on the results, Harlan Thrombey committed suicide and used a knife to end his life. However, he was aware that his nephew Ransom would be the one to murder him by changing his morphine into an overdose.

Umiyati (2020) Employed a descriptive qualitative methodology. A few different forensic linguistics-related books serve as the study's data sources.

The research aims and analysis provide a solid foundation upon which to base its findings. The discussion that follows provides an explanation of the research's findings. Based on the study's goal, it can be deduced that speech and language are two concepts that cannot be distinguished from one another; they are interrelated.

Malini & Tan (2016) Using qualitative method for this study and the data that she used for this research was derived from Josh Jones' 1941 book *Virginia Woolf's Handwritten Suicide Note: A Painful and Poignant Farewell* and Leonard Woolf's autobiography the *Journey Not The Arrival Matters: An Autobiography of The Years 1939 to 1969*. Olsson's hypothesis of the suicide notes and other psychological theories were connected to the findings from the LIWC analysis and semantic analysis. The aims of this study are to demonstrate the veracity if Virginia Woolf's suicide notes, identify the motivation behind them, and look into the true cause of her death. The result of this study confirms the statements of other psychologists that she had bipolar disorder, which contributed to her depression and was accompanied by cognitive and functional abnormalities that made her unable to work and ultimately resulted in her suicide. These behavioral changes also made her unable to live normally and caused to her despair.

Houtman & Suryati (2018) Using qualitative and quantitative research methods, and literature reviews in this research. The aim of the study is to create an educational program for students who interested in careers in today's expanding research fields, specifically career opportunities for linguistics and

professional researchers in the legal system. It is likely that forensic linguistics will be suggested as a branch of applied linguistics or as a separate science in the context of scientific studies at colleges (Ginting, 2012: 1). This can be seen in the results analyzed below of how important it is to thoroughly research forensic linguistics. Many legal cases of defamation have been brought in recent years on the basis of their law, and the offenders can be held accountable in court.

Sarifuddin et al. (2021) Clarified the kinds of provocative speech actions on YouTube social media, namely those Natalius Pigai. YouTube is a social media site that was used as a data source for this study. The descriptive qualitative approach is the method that is used in this study, while viewing and documentation are the processes for gathering data. The results of this study show that Natalius Pigai uses literal indirect speech acts in her social media posts, whereas locutionary speech actions employ declarative locutions, expressive illocutions, and encourage hearer to think about perlocutions.

Ahmadi (2020) Used a qualitative methodology, which is related to Creswell (2017: 1) statement that it enhances the researcher's capacity for the meaning of the text. The aim of this study on criminal psychology is to analyze the criminal conduct presented in modern Indonesian literature. The study's data came from literary writings that depict criminal activity. Through the stages of identification, data analytic techniques were used. The results of the study showed that corruption, sexual crime, and international crime are all connected to criminal behavior in Indonesian literature.

Galantai, et al. (2019) Used the qualitative semi-structured interviews. This study focuses on child custody in Hungary, especially when a male parent's visitation is deemed harmful to the child's physical or mental health or safety. Visitation can be problematic because it gives the perpetrator a chance to keep power and influence over the female adult victim and the kid. Violence sometimes intensifies after separation. The results of this study are also showing the necessity for practitioners in Hungary to incorporate pre-separation IPV, coercive control, and custodial abduction into their professional vocabulary and standards of conduct. Development of specialized training programs, protocols, and guidelines based on the results of this research, and perhaps future Hungarian research, are potential future developments.

Ceballos & Sosas (2018) Used qualitative study to describe violations on conversational maxims in Philippine court proceedings. The results of this study demonstrate that conversing in ways that violate the cooperative principle leads to messages being misconstrued, which leads to lengthy cross examination and additional court debate. Violation of a maxim implies negligence and sloppiness, which makes the participants in the dialogue appear worried, perplexed, and bewildered.

From the previously mentioned before, it can be concluded that the similarities between them and this research were in the topic, the methodology, and in some cases the approach being used. The differences in

titles, objectives, and theory were the elements that set this research apart from the studies or journals mentioned above.

B. Literature

According to Rowe (2014: 241-255) Literature can include any type of written work, but it is most often a creative or intellectual effort. Like painting, dance, music, and other beautiful arts, it gives readers a sense of aesthetic pleasure. Only one more characteristic of beauty distinguishes it from other written works. It is not literature if a piece of writing is purely functional and lacks aesthetic beauty. The entire genre, including works of poetry, drama, and prose, is a synthesis of intellectual works and has an aesthetic beauty to it. Any written work is not pure literature if it lacks any aesthetic beauty. By applying the explanations provided above, the researcher explains that literature is more than just writing. There is a soul has existed. The author's thoughts are the heart and soul of the work. The psyche of the readers is influenced by the author's thoughts. The author can use literature as a form of amusement, as a critique symbol, and as a tool in the media to promote morality. For a literary work to be considered entertainment, it must be intended to amuse the reader. On the other side, there are some literary masterpieces that are poignant and packed with lessons. In order to improve a literary work and encourage readers to think positively, they play a crucial function.

Literature can be used as a resource or a point of reference in a variety of educational settings or other contexts. Literature is not always good book, but

all literature is nice, interesting, important, well written, etc. It's also possible to think of literature as a source from which to learn specific details. Books and other types of writing are both considered to constitute literature. In the context of literature, according to Wellek & Warren (1963: 22), seems best if we limit it to the art of literature, which refers to creative literature. The author's imagination has a role in producing literature. Though they may occur in real life, literary works are more than just collections of facts and happenings. Because of its limitless imagination, literature is capable of creating its own universe.

1. Drama

Drama is a performance-based literary genre, which is why Robert Di Yanni (as stated in Dukore) calls it "Staged Art" (867). Due to the fact that characters are given parts and act people out while the action is performed on stage, it is a literary genre that is specifically created for the theater. These characters could be people, spirits, ghosts, animals, or even abstract traits. Drama is a stage-based reproduction, adaptation, and reflection of reality. Any artist who participates in a dramatic creation, whether by writing or performance, is generally referred to as a dramatist. Drama and performance are difficult for audiences to separate since drama authentically depicts real-life experiences for the audience throughout a play's stage performance. Of all the literary subgenres, it is the most tangible. In drama, the actors play characters who talk to themselves and

respond to situations on the basis of the moment. So, dialogue is how drama is portrayed.

2. The Script

A script is a piece of writing typically written for a movie, play, TV show, etc. Only a script offers an extremely detailed analysis of the events and individuals. For both films, a script is written based on a story. As a result, we can regard the tale as a description of both genuine and made-up occurrences. A screenplay also gives the actor the chance to understand the character's nature, demeanor, and likes and dislikes (Bhatt, 2019: 1). Additionally, scriptwriters compose their scripts in the present tense and in conversation form according to demand. While instructions for the stage and production notes are frequently included in scripts for actors and staff, the main focus is on the interaction between characters in the plot. A script can be written using either an original story or an existing piece of media.

3. Movie

Film, also known as a motion picture or movie, is a collection of static images on film that are rapidly and successively projected onto a screen using light. This creates the appearance of true, smooth, continuous movement due to the optical phenomena known as persistence of perception (Zhuang, 2006: 43-50). Film is an incredibly powerful tool for expressing drama and especially for evoking emotion. Motion movies require a great deal of technical expertise (such as sound recording, photography, and optics), as well as contributions from practically all

other arts. This new art form, which appeared at the end of the 19th century, went on to become one of the most well-liked and significant media of the 20th century and beyond (Champoux, 1999: 240-251).

Film was frequently acknowledged as possibly the first truly widespread form of entertainment since it was a successful business endeavor that provided fictional narratives to sizable crowds in theaters. The media also evolved as a way of artistic expression in disciplines like acting, directing, screenwriting, cinematography, costume and set design, and music, all without losing its broad appeal.

4. Synopsis of *My Friend Dahmer*

Derf Backderf, an American cartoonist and author described for using darkness and shading in his comic strips and graphic novels, published a graphic novel/memoir known as *My Friend Dahmer* (Richmond, 2018: 42-52). *My Friend Dahmer* (2012), which developed from a 24 pages cartoon drawn by the author in 2002, explores how Jeffrey Dahmer, a known serial killer, might have been assisted and how his 17 murders might have been avoided. It is based on the author's memories of the high school friend who inspired him to become a serial killer. An immensely popular movie based on the graphic novel was released in 2017.

In the seventh grade, Derf, the narrator, encounters Jeffrey Dahmer. Dahmer, who is awkward and reserved, resides in a small town outside of Akron, Ohio, with his problematic family, which also includes his younger brother and mother. His distant father, a scientist, is also a member of the

family. When they are in high school, Dahmer distances himself even more from them and starts dissolving dead animals in acid to see inside of them. In their sophomore year, Dahmer begins to imitate his mother inside decorator, to the amazement and delight of his classmates. He fantasizes about adoring the dead body of a guy jogger who passes by his house and obsesses over him. In order to drown out his visions of murder and sex, Dahmer starts drinking extensively. Despite frequently being drunk in class, the other students do not appear to notice, and his behavior is left uncontrolled. Divorce proceedings between Dahmer's parents are initiated, adding to the chaos. The jogger is stalked by Dahmer, who has intentions to kill him with a bat, but the victim does not show up as scheduled (Earle, 2014: 429-440).

During their final year, the male students at the school, including Derf, form a group they call the "Dahmer Fan Club," encouraging Dahmer to engage in his epileptic pranks and getting him into pictures of the group. The boys pay Dahmer to take part in their "command performance" at the Summit Mall, which serves as its climax. Derf was surprised to see Dahmer drink a six-pack of beer in less than ten minutes while on the way to the mall. Shoppers are alarmed and terrified by Dahmer's antics, which causes the boys to lose interest, walk away from the group, and permanently separate themselves from Dahmer. Later, Dahmer gets a prom date, only to drop the woman and head to a McDonald's. Informing him that she will be departing for Wisconsin, Dahmer's mother gives him

this news at home. To satisfy his desires, Dahmer picks up a young male hitchhiker and kills him.

A few days later, while Dahmer is trying to rid of the broken body, the police stop him in the middle of the night. However, the policeman does not ask more questions and let him go, causing Dahmer to breaks down in relief. Ten years later, Derf and his friends get together and make jokes about Dahmer turning into a serial killer. When Derf's journalist wife calls him at the book's conclusion in 1991, he finds that Dahmer has been arrested for a lot of brutal killings.

C. Pragmatic in Linguistic

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies what a speaker indicates and what a listener infers from a conversation based on various contexts, mental states of the participants, previous interaction, and other components (Reinhart, 1981: 58-61). Pragmatics is a specific area of study in linguistics that focuses on the interactions between speakers of natural language and other speakers of that language. Conversational implicatures, or what a speaker implies and what a listener infers, are the focus of pragmatics. In order to comprehend how language is explained, it is important to grasp how language and context interact (Levinson, 1983: 21).

Since antiquity, when rhetoric was one of the three liberal arts, pragmatics has existed. In Britain, France, and Germany between 1780 and 1830, pragmatics as we know it now first emerged. When linguists studying the philosophy of language came to the consensus that language must be studied

in the context of dialogue and living and that language itself is a type of human action, pragmatic ideas gained favor between 1880 and 1930. According to Abdulameer & Suhair (2019: 292) defined pragmatics as a field of study that examines how language is utilized and how context affects meaning. In the modern world, linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of the study that includes the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences.

D. Criminology and Literature

1. Definition

Criminology and literature are interdisciplinary field that combines social science research on crime, criminals, criminal law, and criminal justice with the literary expression of human creativity and imagination. The fields central tenet is that crimes are texts that been widely defined as human creations having authors, viewers, and social settings that shape each other. That means it is possible to study crime in the same way that literary texts are researched, which leads to the discovery of fresh insights into the causes, structures, and effects of crime (Agozino, 1995: 315-329). Understanding crime is required in order the comprehend criminal justice. Whether the decision-makers are aware of it or not, the majority of criminal justice policy is founded on criminological theory (Venumadhava et al., 2019). This topic of study builds on more than 50 years of the critical criminology that emerged in the 1970s and includes subfields like radical criminology, peacemaking criminology, convict criminology, feminist criminology, postcolonial criminology, queer criminology, and

green criminology that heavily draw from the humanities (Arntfield & Danesi 2016: 1). The cultural criminology, popular criminology, and public criminology have demonstrated that the arts and humanities are significant social mediators of crime, justice, criminal justice, and criminology, and are thus the closest forebears of criminology and literature.

Additionally, the related research on criminology and films, as well as narrative criminology, are particularly associated with the area. However, criminology and literature are beyond these earlier subfields in their understanding of literature's conceptual breadth as a particularly potent tool for thinking about crime and justice. Literature critics compared Shakespeare to criminologists in the first half of the 20th century (Stoll, 1912: 55-80) and referred to Dickens as a criminologist in the second (Squires, 1938: 170-201), while criminology and literature as an area of study only emerged as a distinct discipline in the 21st century. Criminology and literature is more expansive in both time and culture, offering a more global endeavor, in contrast to criminology and film, which is focused on the contemporary era and on America (Burt, 2017: 4-5). Although criminology and cinema are educationally beneficial to students, criminology and literature are theoretically advantageous to academics.

Although critiques of “abstracted empiricism” in academic criminology (Mills, 1959: 50) and a “administrative criminology” that is scientific, unimaginative, and government-funded (Young, 1986: 9) have

expanded criminology and literature, the field is not antagonistic to concrete criminology. Criminology has entered an era of integration and interdisciplinarity, synthesizing the best elements of various fields and theories for targeted analysis of particular aspects of crime and justice, having moved beyond the 20th century totalizing methodological disputes of the biological, psychological, and sociological schools. Although qualitative criminology has flourished in this new century, integration with the humanities remains an untapped field. The study of crime, criminals and how to treat them is called criminology. The criminological technique is used to study crimes against the elderly. According to Sutherland & Cressey (2011: 3), criminology is based on (1) the sociology of law, (2) criminal etiology and (3) penology, for example:

- a. Criminal Etiology, meaning the factors that contribute to crime, such as the conditions that make people more likely to commit crimes.
- b. Penology, meaning the study of the penal code, crime control, and potential solutions to improve victim protection.
- c. Sociology of criminal law is the study of the factors that shaped the creation of criminal law.

2. Crime

Crime is a violation of society. It is and illegal action that goes against the law of the state that can be roundly condemned by society. Crime is defined as any action or inaction that is against the law and is subject to a jail sentence or monetary penalties. Crimes refer to murder, robbery,

burglary, rape, driving while under the influence of alcohol maltreatment of children, and failing to pay taxes Sowmyya (2011: 196-198). The word “crime” comes from the Latin “crimen,” which both an offense and a wrongdoer. Criminal behavior is viewed as being anti-social. Crime can be constituted differently in each society. A crime may be authorized by law or not. According to criminal law, breaking any rule of government or laws of the state, or committing any action that is damaging to oneself or others, is an unlawful and subject to prosecution crime. All acts of self-defense are legal and not criminal offenses.

A crime was defined in two ways by Sir William Blackstone in his book Commentaries on the Laws of England. In the first definition, he writes that a crime is “An Act committed or omitted in violation of a “Public Law” forbidding or commanding it.” A few years after, he changed his definition to state that “A crime is a violation of the public “rights and obligations” owed to the entire community, taken as a whole.” Therefore, disobedience to such a legislation that forbids or commands it may be a criminal. However, there are situations when breaking any law may not be a crime, such as when breaking a civil law. For that reason, committing a crime would include more than simply breaking the law. With the definitions proposed by various jurists, criminologists, or sociologists from time to time, crime can be regarded from a variety of perspectives. Public officers have duty to prevent antisocial behavior, but also other offenses. Legislation that decides to impose ‘criminal’ penalties

on behavior is prohibited from doing so regarding just any behavior. It is behavior that, if properly established to have occurred, will result in a formal and solemn statement of the community's moral censure.

3. Criminal

Criminal refers to actions or bad activities carried out by a person or group of individuals. According to Schafer (1971), a criminal is and act that is committed purposefully and negligently, has violated the law, and is consequently subject to punishment. Criminal behavior is not a genetic condition (congenital) nor a biological legacy from their parents. Anyone can involve in criminal activity, including both men and women of all ages. Criminal acts can, in fact, be committed when the perpetrator is awake, that is having planned and thought them through beforehand, as well as while they are unconscious, such as when under the influence of alcohol, drugs, other illicit substances.

Criminal activity is a sort of aberrant conduct, according to Horton (in Marion & Farmer, 2003: 129-144), deviance is any activity that is said to be against societal or group norms. Whereas that deviance is behavior that is viewed by a majority of people as repugnant and beyond the bounds of tolerance. Lawang (in Tupan & Natalia, 2008: 63-78) makes the case that social deviations are behaviors that stray from the social norms that are prevalent and give rise to efforts on the part of the authorities to address this abnormal or deviant conduct.

E. Forensic Linguistic

The British and American mathematicians and statisticians Augustus de Morgan (1851), TC Mendenhall (1887 and 1901), and Udney Yule (1938 and 1944) consisted among those who made some effort to establish methods of the authorship attribution in the 19th century. The focus of these studies has typically been on characteristics that are simple to measure, such as the average word length, mean sentence length, and other such variables. Jan Svartvik, a linguistics professor, first introduced the term “Forensic Linguistics” in 1968 while published his subsequent now-famous analysis of statements made to police officers at Notting Hill Station in 1953. This analysis was the first time the defined as the context was genuinely utilized. Timothy John Evans was found guilty of killing his wife and child at 10 Rillington Place in Notting Hill, London, England. He was sentenced to death by hanging at Pentonville Prison after his trial at the Central Criminal Court of England and Wales often known as the “Old Bailey.” Several people, including a well-known journalist by the name of Ludovic Kennedy, became concerned by the reported remarks he made to police after being arrested in the 1960s, and Svartvik was hired to analyze the statements.

Forensic linguistics can be accurately defined as the application of linguistic knowledge, methodologies, and understanding to the forensic environment of law, investigation, trial, punishment, and rehabilitation (Luchjenbroers & Aldridge, 2007: 339-359). The process does not have to be a discipline with a uniform set of interests, practices, or approaches; rather, it draws on a diverse range of practitioners and academics who work in many

branches of the industry. For linguists working in forensic contexts, there are probably three main application areas: comprehending the language of written law, understanding language use in forensic and judicial processes, and providing linguistic evidence. Forensic linguistics is actually the application of linguistic knowledge to specific social situation, particularly the legal forum from which the word “Forensic” is after. The intersection of language, crime, and law is known as forensic linguistics. Law encompasses the authorities, the court procedures, legislation, legal disputes or proceedings, as well as legal conflicts that may only be partially about breaking the law or requiring the use of the legal system. When compared to other fields, such as fingerprint recognition and shoeprint analysis, which have a long history and a strong presence in legal proceeding, forensic linguistics is a relative newcomer to the field (Kaplan, 1999: 1141-1142).

1. Theoretical Criminology

According to Jeffery (1958: 696-698) there are 5 parts of theoretical criminology such as, Criminal Anthropology, Criminal Sociology, Criminal Psychology, Criminal Psycho-neuropathology, and Penology. Each of these theories is explained in the paragraphs that follow:

- a. **Criminal Anthropology:** According to Darwinism, humans descended from animals through a process of evolution. Researchers might draw the conclusion from this idea’s application to criminology that criminals are less evolved than normal people and are unable to restrain their drive to commit crimes. According to the atavism theory, criminal behavior is a result of a group of individuals who experienced a decline in evolutionary

development. The father of anthropological criminology, Cesare Lombroso, postulated that criminals tend to have some physically regressive characteristics in common.

- b. **Criminal Sociology:** This studies criminal behavior as social phenomena. The main objective is to determine the social etiology of crime-the degree to which social factors contribute to it. This refers to the study of the physical environment (geographical, climatological, and meteorological) in a more general meaning. According to Dr. Sutherland's "Differential Association Theory," criminal activity should be linked to offenders' associations with other offenders and the company they keep.
- c. **Criminal Psychology:** Studying criminals' thoughts and actions is known as Criminal Psychology. Additionally, the psychology of confession is studied, as well as that of other people who were involved in the crime, such as witnesses, the court, the attorney, etc. criminal psychologists can work as profilers, assisting authorities in building psychological profiles of suspects to aid in capture. Alfred Binet, Professor Jerman, was a major influence on criminal psychology.
- d. **Criminal Psycho-Neuropathology:** In cases where a crime is viewed as a disease, an abnormality in humans, pathology of crime can be referred to as the study of crime, the psychological and general aspects of it. Through careful examination of the different components and factors of crime, including disruption of existing social norms and values, mental illness, stress, disarray in society, anti-social psychopathological mindsets,

physical disorders, etc. in order to explain, predict, and prevent crime, the field of neuro criminology applies ideas from neuroscience and techniques from brain imaging. The process is a developing subfield of bio-criminology and criminology. Sigmund Freud and Gluek's research have an impact on this area of criminology.

- e. Penology: This studies the history of punishment, how it impacts the motif of criminal systems, and how it works in practice. Penology is the study of punishment in connection to crime. It refers to a science that examines the foundations, processes, and severity of punishment.

2. Types of Crime

According to Usai (2022: 11-13) since that criminal activity is a board term with many different sorts, it is now proper for this study to shed more light on it. Additionally, it seems sense to assume that the impacts on inequality vary depending on the type of crime that is considering. Crimes are usually divided into several major categories by criminologists, for example:

- a. White-collar crime

When Edwin Sutherland first introduced the term “white collar crime” in a 1939 speech to the American Sociological Association, he was referring to a variety of scams performed by business people and government employees. According to Edwin Sutherland, “crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of a professional occupation” is what he meant when he coined the phrase “white collar crime.”

b. Violent crime

Criminologists commonly suggest detailed descriptions of violence which focus on threats or real harm. Violence is defined as "behaviors by individuals that intentionally threaten, attempt, or inflict physical harm on others" by an influential National Research Council study, which is accepted by the majority of criminologists, but not all of them. This concept covers a wide range of actions, including murder, assault, robbery (theft committed with force or threat of force), rape, torture, and boxing.

c. Property crime

Crimes against property include those that are not committed deliberately against particular targets. Instead, these crimes are directed at property. Property may be damaged or destroyed as a result of property crime. However, there is a chance that people could be hurt, as in the case of arson, even though the goal is typically directed against gaining or vandalizing the target property.

d. Organized crime

The organization of highly controlled businesses with no other purpose than to carry out illegal conduct that is known as organized crime. Such gangs commit a variety of crimes, including theft of cargo, fraud, robbery, kidnapping for ransom, and demanding "protection" costs. These criminal organizations mostly make money by providing goods and services that are illegal but yet in high demand by the general population, such as drugs, prostitution, loan sharking, and gambling.

e. Consensual crime or victimless crime

Consensual crimes are those that affect the system's broad interests, such as sexual morality, and have as their victim the state, the legal system, or society at large. Although similar in essence, victimless crimes frequently involve single-person activity. Drug consumption is often seen as a victimless crime, however drug sales involving two or more people are seen as consensual crimes.

3. Differential Association by Edwin Sutherland

According to Edwin Sutherland (1998: 77-98) people pick up criminal behavior's beliefs, attitudes, methods, and motivations through their interactions with others. The types of theories on criminal activity that receive the greatest attention are those based on differential association theory. This theory is not focused on why people turn to crime; instead, it will focus on how criminal behavior is learned. Despite having a strong relationship to the interactionist viewpoint, learning theory is not regarded as an extension of it because interactionism focuses on how boundaries are created in society and how people perceive them.

They learn through the abilities that are necessary to conduct crimes as well as the attitudes, desires, and justifications that go along with them. The ability for people to commit crimes is growing socially. The mechanisms of cultural formation and transmission serve as their motivation. Sutherland created the concept of the "self" as a social construct, as when a person's self-

image is constantly being recreated, especially while interacting with other people. Because it places more emphasis on concrete actions than the more ethereal idea that actions are motivated by social impressions of one's identity, learning theory is seen as a positivist approach.

When the balance of the definitions for breaking the law outweighs those for upholding it as soon as possible differential association predicts that the person will take the criminal option. If social association supplies the person with active people in their lives, this inclination will be strengthened. The earlier in life a person comes into contact with others who hold high status within that group, the more likely they are to emulate their behavior. This does not invalidate the possibility that crimes may have practical motivations. The impulse to steal will arise if someone is hungry yet has no money. The use of "needs" and "values" is ambiguous, though. The desire for money and social advancement drives both law-abiding and law-breaking people to varying degrees.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter mainly discusses the research design, source of the data, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

A. Research Design

The research method is a method used in study to collect data for certain aims and applications. The writer will use the qualitative descriptive analysis, a technique that was explained in terms of the method used to describe the result of the qualitative data. In addition, the method of choosing and documenting important details is use to identify criminal activity. In order to simplify analysis, the chosen data is quoted.

B. The Source of Data

My Friend Dahmer's 110-page movie script are for examine forensic linguistic evidence in this study. At the world's largest comic-con, Angouleme Comics Festival, *My Friend Dahmer* took home several major prizes in 2013. Marc Meyers served as the director. Derf Backderf's memories of his classmate from high school, legendary serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer, served as inspiration.

C. Method of Collecting Data

The method of collecting data started with identifying and gathering data as standards, references, and that could potentially be used as guides in methodically doing research, and then reading the movie script of *My Friend*

Dahmer multiple times. Using Edwin Sutherland's Differential Association Theory and Psychology Neuropathology by Sigmund Freud, the writer reads repeatedly every dialogue in the script to determine the criminalization and effects that contains. After reading the movie script several times, the writer started identifying different kinds of criminalization and writing them down in a book so that the writer could not forget it. This involved selecting and grouping data with the intention of facilitating data analysis. When taking notes, the writer organized them into several different categories based on the type of approach intended. The final step analysis after data collection was to write down the conclusions based on the data analysis findings and offer suggestions for additional research.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

In order to gather data, the writer used criminalization, and how people act. Edwin Sutherland's differential association to study different types of criminology and their impacts. Following the form of a qualitative descriptive approach, the writer evaluates the data from the material before presenting it in writing and explaining it in detail in paragraphs.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

This chapter, which is divided into two subsections, responds to the research problems posed in chapter one. The first findings, which contains all the information gleaned from the movie script, and the second, which provides an explanation of all the information.

A. Findings

The writer found two aspects of criminology in the *My Friend Dahmer* movie script that were used as data, as well as the cause of the main character's turn into a criminal had, which are further discussed below.

1. Types of Criminals in My Friend Dahmer movie script

In this part of the chapter the writer described the types of criminology that were found in *My Friend Dahmer* Movie Script. The study of crime, criminals and how to treat them is called criminology. The criminological technique is used to study crimes against the elderly. According to Sutherland & Cressey (2011: 3), criminology is based on (1) White-collar crime (2) Violent crime (3) Property crime (4) Organized crime (5) Consensual crime or victimless crime the writer used Differential Association to analyzed the cause of main character to become a criminal.

a. White-collar crime

According to Edwin Sutherland, "crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of a professional

occupation” is what he meant when he coined the phrase “white collar crime.”

Table 1 Types of Criminals on White-collar crime

No.	Data	Pages
1.	Data 1: Jeffrey: My dad’s chemist. I can get my hands on it easy.	Page 6
2.	Data 2: Jeffrey: Dad, is there a stronger chemical I could use? Something that works faster?	Page 8

Data 1:

From this data, the sentence *My Dad's a Chemist emerged. I can get it easily.* Because Jeffrey is passionate about biology and has easy access to scientific equipment, he displays an air of pride in his father's work career in this situation. Because Jeffrey thus demonstrated that he was capable of breaking the law, his actions fell into the category of white-collar crime.

Data 2:

From this data, the sentence *Dad, is there a stronger chemical I could use? Something that works faster?* It seems understandable that Jeffrey wanted to take benefit from the fact that his father was a scientist; as a result, he was easily in need of more acid. As a result, Jeffrey's actions qualify as white-collar crimes.

b. Violent crime

This concept covers a wide range of actions, including murder, assault, robbery (theft committed with force or threat of force), rape, torture, and boxing.

Table 2 Types of Criminals on Violent crime

No.	Data	Pages
1.	<p>Data 3:</p> <p>(Two BULLY-JOCKS find him and approach. Oliver backs up, timid)</p> <p>Moose: Hey, faggot. There you are.</p>	Page 15
2.	<p>Data 4:</p> <p>Oliver: But my dad said he'll pick you up this Saturday around five...</p> <p>(The Bully-Jocks beat up on Oliver - it's routine)</p>	Page 16
3.	<p>Data 5:</p> <p>Figg: No, idiot, he was one. He cut a Jew's neck with it.</p>	Page 51
4.	<p>Data 6:</p> <p>Derf: Jeff, did you hear? Oliver Zlatka committed suicide two days ago.</p>	Page 60
5.	<p>Data 7:</p> <p>Shirtless Hitchhiker: Steven Hicks. Nice to meet you. (On June 18, 1978, Steven Hicks returned to Jeffrey Dahmer's home. He was never seen again)</p>	Page 109

Data 3:

From this data, the sentence *Hey, faggot. There you are.* It is possible that the bully moose intended to assault and humiliate his own schoolmates that only for the amusement of himself and his friends. Due to the aggressive manner in which he attacked his companion, this behavior qualifies as violent crime.

Data 4:

From this data, the sentence *But my dad said he'll pick you up this Saturday around five...* Oliver was speaking to Jeffrey, as can be seen, but their conversation was interrupted suddenly when Moose assaulted Oliver right away, using violence to attack him viciously. He assaulted him aggressively hence this action falls under the category of violent crime.

Data 5:

From this data, the sentence *No, idiot, he was one. He cut a Jew's neck with it.* Figg was talking about the history of his father's knife, which had previously been used to murder lots of Jews. Moreover, he sneakily carried the knife to class. Given that Figg describes the brutality of his father, which took the lives of many Jews, this falls under the category of violent crime.

Data 6:

From this data, the sentence *Jeff, did you hear? Oliver Zlatka committed suicide two days ago.* Derf feels sympathy for his classmate who committed suicide after being targeted by persistently being bullied from his friends. Because there are activities that lead to someone taking their own life as a result of severe stress and

depression, it is taken seriously in this data under violent crime because he was unable to live with the abuse that he was receiving from his schoolmates.

Data 7:

From this data, the sentence *Steven Hicks. Nice to meet you.* Here, you can see that Jeffrey met Steven Hicks, his first target and the person he planned to kill. He offered a beer invitation to the man to his home. This behavior qualifies as a violent crime because there is ample proof that he intended to murder the victim.

c. Property crime

Property may be damaged or destroyed as a result of property crime. However, there is a chance that people could be hurt, as in the case of arson, even though the goal is typically directed against gaining or vandalizing the target property.

Table 3 Types of Criminals on Property crime

No.	Data	Pages
1.	<p>Data 8:</p> <p>(Store Manager grabs Jeff's shirt but gets entangled in his spazz and tumbles over, falling on Jeff. They TUSSLE. Store Manager wrestles his way free, then hoists Jeff to his feet)</p> <p>Store Manager: You have any respect for property?</p> <p>Any sense of decency, young man?!</p>	Page 43

Data 8:

From this data, the sentence *You have any respect for property? Any sense of decency, young man?!* With Jeffrey's behavior, the store manager seemed to be very angry. Because of Jeffrey's nasty joke that went too far, he had ruined property in his store. Jeffrey had broken the property in the manager's shop, so this activity was seen as a property crime.

d. Organized crime

The organization of highly controlled businesses with no other purpose than to carry out illegal conduct that is known as organized crime. Such gangs commit a variety of crimes, including theft of cargo, fraud, robbery, kidnapping for ransom, and demanding “protection” costs. The writer claims that in this *My Friend Dahmer* movie script does not contain anything related to organized crime.

e. Consensual crime or Victimless crime

Although similar in essence, victimless crimes frequently involve single-person activity. Drug consumption is often seen as a victimless crime, however drug sales involving two or more people are seen as consensual crimes.

Table 4 Types of Criminals on Consensual crime or Victimless crime

No.	Data	Pages
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1.	Data 9: Joyce: Doctors don't know what I need. Shhh, I've been taking these since I was pregnant with you, just shhh, leave me alone. (She rests her face in a pillow, sweating. She sighs, waiting for the side effects to lessen)	Page 37
2.	Data 10: Jeffrey: (imitating his father) I need a drink.	Page 46
3.	Data 11: Penny: (whispers, about Jeff) Do you smell that?	Page 50
4.	Data 12: Jeffrey: I found a new spot on the woods across the street from my house, it's deep in, where no one ever goes. Storin' my road kill. And good place to get high.	Page 52
5.	Data 13: Jeffrey: Nah, just cut myself. (Jeff smudges some blood remnants on his jeans).	Page 105

Data 9:

From this data, the sentence *Doctors don't know what I need. Shhh, I've been taking these since I was pregnant with you, just shhh, leave me alone.* Joyce is enjoying her drugs in this situation, and Jeffrey gives her a good reason to stop

taking them. However, Joyce does not care if kids watch her doing dangerous drugs; her behavior in this situation is under the category of consensual crime.

Data 10:

From this data, the sentence *I need a drink*. The way Jeffrey behaves in this situation explains why he was sneaking drinking alcohol into class when he was still a teenager. Because it breaks the law yet does no cause harm to other people, this action falls under the category of consensual crime.

Data 11:

From this data, the sentence (*Whispers, about Jeff*) *Do you smell that?* When Penny mentions the smell of alcohol she noticed, it turns out that it was Jeffrey who was responsible. As a result of Jeffrey committing a crime without harming any other people, this activity falls under the category of victimless crime.

Data 12:

From this data, the sentence *I found a new spot on the woods across the street from my house, it's deep in, where no one ever goes. Storin' my road kill. And good place to get high*. For the purpose of participating in criminal activity with him, Figg is invited to Jeffrey's hidden location for using drugs. The fact that Jeffrey invites his friends to commit crimes that do not affect other people places this behavior under the victimless crime category.

Data 13:

From this data, the sentence *Nah, just cut myself*. Because of how he was treated by his parents and friends, Jeffrey became depression, which led him to start hurting himself. Jeffrey's attitude in this situation shows the reason. Because he

only hurts himself and not the other people, this behavior falls under the concept of victimless crime.

2. Cause of The Main Character to Become a Criminal

According to Edwin Sutherland (1998: 77-98) people pick up criminal behavior's beliefs, attitudes, methods, and motivations through their interactions with others.

Table 5 The Cause of Criminals on Differential Association

No.	Data	Page
1.	Data 14: Jeffrey: I like to study bones. It-it interests me. What's inside...	Page 7
2.	Data 15: Moose: Are you going to defend this homo with your trumpet case?	Page 15
3.	Data 16: Lionel: You need, Jeff, to come out of your shell, something more normal.	Page 17
	Data 17: Jeffrey: Stop. Fighting. Seriously.	Page 22
	Data 18: Jeffrey: I just wanted to see what it looked like.	Page 49
	Data 19: Derf: I know, a primo target. Someone do a Dahmer, do a Dahmer. (Jeff is more than willing to impress. He hands over his textbooks and runs up the hallway, FLAILING his arms)	Page 34

	<p>Data 20: Joyce: David, honey, have you thought about what's wrong with your father? (Dave shakes his head) Well, let me tell you... He's selfish, he's unreasonable, he's--</p>	Page 58
	<p>Data 21: Joyce: I WILL TAKE DAVE TO MY MOTHER'S. (Jeff swells with sadness and leaves the house, unnoticed)</p>	Page 61
	<p>Data 22: Jeffrey: Your palms are less black. You think your insides are the same color as mine? Is my stomach and your stomach the same color? (Charlie gives Jeff an intimidating stare, silencing the chitchat).</p>	Page 64
	<p>Data 23: Dr. York: You're at the age. No growths, okay. Pull down your underwear. (Jeff pulls down his underwear).</p>	Page 70
	<p>Data 24: Lionel: I've had enough. You're a mess and impossible... I'm done with you.</p>	Page 72
	<p>Data 25: Jeffrey: Go on! Go! Go home. Get! (The dog runs off. Jeff drops to his knees).</p>	Page 77
	<p>Data 26: Derf: C'mon, Neil. It's all – he likes the attention.</p>	Page 78
	<p>Data 27: Jeffrey: (Puts on act) It's just... My parents are splitting up and I'm pretty depressed about it and I thought drinking might help--</p>	Page 80
	<p>Data 28: Derf: Great. Here's thirty-two bucks. It'll be your Command Performance. We might have more by Saturday. (Jeff nods. Half-coherent)</p>	Page 84

	Data 29: Jeffrey: Why'd they make me do that?	Page 90
	Data 30: Jeffrey: You. Them. Everyone. Thanks for nothing.	Page 90
	Data 31: Jeffrey: No no no. you don't get it. Don't get it. You don't get it. Forget it. I thought you guys had my back.	Page 91
	Data 32: Joyce: Great news. The divorce is finalized.	Page 92
	Data 33: Jeffrey: Mom, you're gonna miss my graduation ceremony.	Page 102
	Data 34: Derf: Sorry, my mom will kill me if I don't get back for dinner. See ya on the flipside, Dahmer. (Jeff picks up the bat, following Derf to the car).	Page 107

Data 14:

From this data, the sentence *I like to study bones. It-it interests me. What's inside...* At this point, Jeffrey started to exhibit an interest in the body's organs. Given that he starts developing attitudes that suggest a fascination with dangerous things, this behavior works under the category of differential association by motivations.

Data 15:

From this data, the sentence *Are you going to defend this homo with your trumpet case?* Moose tortures his classmates and doesn't want anyone to intervene, as evidenced by his attitude. Because it is obvious that he is utilizing violence by

beating his schoolmate, whom he is bullying, this action falls under the category of differential association by method.

Data 16:

From this data, the sentence *You need, Jeff, to come out of your shell, something more normal.* Lionel truly hopes that Jeffrey will be able to get along with his classmates and acts normally. As a result, because of Lionel's behavior towards his son Jeffrey, the situation qualifies for the category of differential association by attitude.

Data 17:

From this data, the sentence *Stop. Fighting. Seriously.* The fact that his parents fight in front of him and his younger brother every day has Jeffrey quite sick of it. Jeffrey and his younger brother experienced as the consequence of the actions of Jeffrey's parents. As a result of Jeffrey's behavior towards his parents, that usually fight in front of Jeffrey and his younger brother, this situation falls under the category of differential association by attitude.

Data 18:

From this data, the sentence *I just wanted to see what it looked like.* In this instance, Jeffrey represents a psycho who is obsessively fascinated by the body's organs. Because he shows an attitude of being maniac about something harmful, this conduct fits into the differential association by motivation.

Data 19:

From this data, the sentence *I know, a primo target. Someone do a Dahmer, do a Dahmer.* Derf creates a strategy for Jeffrey to pull pranks on those around him in this situation. He used Jeffrey's innocence as a means of entertainment for him and his friends, this situation falls under the category of differential association by motivation.

Data 20:

From this data, the sentence *David, honey, have you thought about what's wrong with your father? Well, let me tell you... He's selfish, he's unreasonable, he's—* In this case, Joyce behaves negatively toward her son and causes him to hate his father. this situation falls under the category of differential association by behavior beliefs.

Data 21:

From this data, the sentence *I WILL TAKE DAVE TO MY MOTHER'S.* (*Jeff swells with sadness and leaves the house, unnoticed*) Joyce is stubborn that she should have sole custody of her youngest kid, therefore she wants to take Dave, Jeffrey's younger brother, to his mother's residence. Considering the situation shows that Joyce does not care about Jeffrey and wants to send him away to live with his father, this situation falls under the category of differential association by attitude

Data 22:

From this data, the sentence *Your palms are less black. You think your insides are the same color as mine? Is my stomach and your stomach the same color?* (*Charlie gives Jeff an intimidating stare, silencing the chitchat*). Jeffrey asked his

friend Charlie whether the color of Charlie's body would be similar to the color of his skin. This action falls under the category of differential association by motivation.

Data 23:

From this data, the sentence *You're at the age. No growths, okay. Pull down your underwear. (Jeff pulls down his underwear).* Dr. York instructed Jeffrey to remove his pants so that he could examine Jeffrey's sexual health. Although Jeffrey thought this behavior was personal, he enjoyed it so much that it led to homosexual feelings inside him. This situation falls under the category of differential association by motivation.

Data 24:

From this data, the sentence *I've had enough. You're a mess and impossible... I'm done with you.* Jeffrey's father, Lionel, decided to take action for divorce from his wife because he was so frustrated with her attitude. At that point, Jeffrey's emotions started to get worst, this situation falls under the category of differential association by attitude.

Data 25:

From this data, the sentence *Go on! Go! Go home. Get! (The dog runs off. Jeff drops to his knees).* When Jeffrey started to feel the urge to kill, he decided to try it on the dog that he owned. However, when he tried to kill the dog, he felt not capable to do it, so he placed the knife he had on his back. This situation falls under the category of differential association by method.

Data 26:

From this data, the sentence *C'mon, Neil. It's all – he likes the attention.* Derf shows a careless attitude about Jeffrey's feelings. He simply thought that Jeffrey was trying to get attention from everyone by acting in the way he did. Derf's lack of care causes this activity to actually make Jeffrey more depressed, this situation falls under the category of differential association by attitude.

Data 27:

From this data, the sentence *(Puts on act) It's just... My parents are splitting up and I'm pretty depressed about it and I thought drinking might help—* The divorce of Jeffrey's parents clearly disappointed him, leading him to act illegally, such as using alcohol before the legal drinking age of 18. Jeffrey demonstrated this by displaying his devastation. Because that is where Jeffrey's character develops gradually into a criminal, this situation falls under the category of differential association by motivation.

Data 28:

From this data, the sentence *Here's thirty-two bucks. It'll be your Command Performance. We might have more by Saturday.* Derf behaves in a highly arrogant behavior in this situation; he is willing to give Jeffrey money in exchange for the opportunity to watch Jeffrey tease everyone around him because it makes him happy. Because there is a part of aiming to influence negative things that occur to Jeffrey, this situation falls under the category of differential association by attitude.

Data 29:

From this data, the sentence *Why'd they make me do that?* The way Jeffrey acts become similar to a person that is manipulative. As time went on. Jeffrey started to believe that everyone around him was bad and would leave him alone. Jeffrey began to believe that he was responsible for everything that had happened to him, this situation falls under the category of differential association by attitude.

Data 30:

From this data, the sentence *You. Them. Everyone. Thanks for nothing.* It is clear that Jeffrey is the most depressed person and all he wanted is the attention from the people who are close to him. In turn, he comes up as a person who is totally out of control and extremely crazy, this situation falls under the category of differential association by attitude.

Data 31:

From this data, the sentence *No no no. you don't get it. Don't get it. You don't get it. Forget it. I thought you guys had my back.* The way Jeffrey is acting here shows that he is the one who has been hurt the most by what has happened to him, but he only wants someone to blame. Because he was significantly impacted by all the treatments he received, Jeffrey's actions in this situation falls under the category of differential association by attitude.

Data 32:

From this data, the sentence *Great news. The divorce is finalized.* Because her divorce has been approved and she will soon be leaving her ex-husband, Joyce's attitude in this situation suggests that she is in a good mood. As a result of her divorce from her ex-husband, Jeffrey suffered from extremely severe depression;

in fact, it was the start of him turning into an evil person. This behavior falls under the category of differential association by attitude.

Data 33:

From this data, the sentence *Mom, you're gonna miss my graduation ceremony.* Jeffrey shows depressed emotions and is frustrated with his friends. That leads to making him a person without responsibility, and he blames his friend's behaviors to what happened to him, this situation falls under the category of differential association by motivation.

Data 34:

From this data, the sentence *Sorry, my mom will kill me if I don't get back for dinner. See ya on the flipside, Dahmer. (Jeff picks up the bat, following Derf to the car).* As can be discovered, Derf becomes anxious and wanted to get out of Jeffrey's house as soon as possible, because he starts to feel terrifying about Jeffrey's behavior toward him. He began to worry that something could happen which he did not want to, this situation falls under the category of differential association by motivation.

3. Discussion

Using differential association theory, the author used the discussion to explain several types of criminal behavior and its fundamental causes as they occurred in the script for the movie *My Friend Dahmer*.

1. Types of criminals in *My Friend Dahmer* movie script

In the My Friend Dahler movie script, the author obtained 34 data in total contained in criminology. According to Edwin Sutherland (1998: 77-98) people pick up criminal behavior's beliefs, attitudes, methods, and motivations through their interactions with others. In the type of criminology, the writer obtained data from white-collar crime 2 data, violent crime 5 data, property crime 1 data, consensual crime or victimless crime 5 data, and in research into the causes of crime 12 data. All data is classified through criminal behaviors. How these people interact with one another and with society; how they relate to one another on a social level; how they communicate with one another; and even the reasons why they commit crimes of any scale, from criminal activity to more dangerous ones.

Based on data 1 to 2, there is a white-collar crime that shows in the types of criminals mentioned in the My Friend Dahmer movie script. Because of the data, it can be seen how incredibly proud Jeffrey is of his father's position in society as a chemist. In order to obtain more things from the chemical lab where his father worked, he used the profit from his father's profession of work as a chemist.

Based on the data 3 to 7, It is clear from the movie script written by my friend Dahler that violent crime occurs. can be inferred from the criminal behavior itself. It seems from My Friend Dahmer that there are numerous circumstances that can lead someone to commit a crime. Due to his parents' divorce, Jeffrey himself went through a terrible melancholy that left him feeling alone and hopeless. As a result, Jeffrey turned into a very sensitive and

disrespectful child. Those who are closest to them, apart from their parents, can also provide details about the actual causes of criminal behavior. In order to make fun of those who observed Jeffrey's absurd conduct, Jeffrey's friends made an absurd observation about him because they believed he was a weird and fun kid. For result, it will be easier to learn about Jeffrey's accident's effects and causes from those who knew him well.

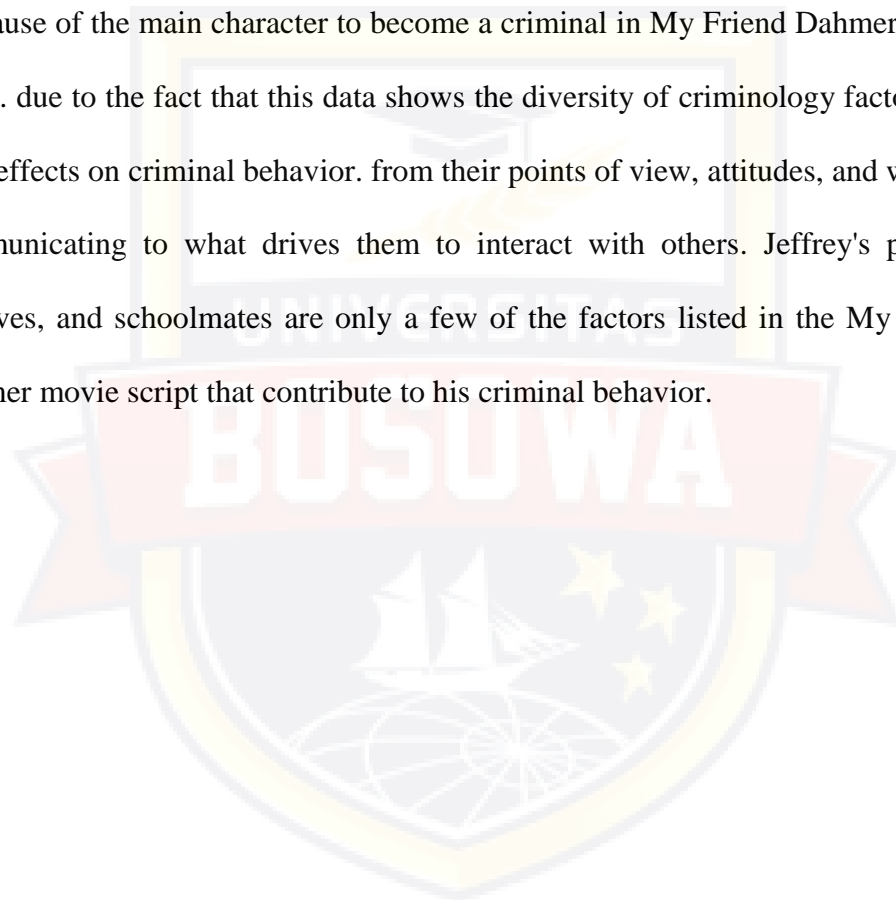
Based on the data 8, it is clear from the movie script written by my friend Dahler that property crime occurs. Because it can be seen in this evidence that Jeffrey destroyed a shop's property as a result of his inappropriate jokes, costing the shop owner money. Despite there being no injuries, Jeffrey's impulsive behaviors caused the shop's property to be damaged.

Based on the data 9 to 13, there is a consensual crime or victimless crime that shows in the types of criminals mentioned in the My Friend Dahmer movie script. The criminal behavior shown in the script for the movie My Friend Dahmer demonstrates that there are numerous circumstances that contribute to the crime itself. Because of the negative influence Jeffrey's parents had on him, he grew up to be a youngster who was less under their control and concern. As a result, Jeffrey engaged in minor offenses like drug usage and underage drinking. In My Friend Dahmer, there are numerous crimes discussed, including bullying, violence, and suicide, but there can also be crimes that do no harm to others. The same was true for Jeffrey, who abused alcohol and drugs as a teenager.

2. Cause of The Main Character to Become a Criminal

The writer found 21 data in the My Friend Dahmer movie script that cause of the main character to become criminal by using differential association approach.

Based on the data 14 to 34, there is a differential association that shows in the cause of the main character to become a criminal in My Friend Dahmer movie script. due to the fact that this data shows the diversity of criminology factors and their effects on criminal behavior. from their points of view, attitudes, and ways of communicating to what drives them to interact with others. Jeffrey's parents, relatives, and schoolmates are only a few of the factors listed in the My Friend Dahmer movie script that contribute to his criminal behavior.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion chapter, it can be identified that the main character in the My Friend Dahmer movie script acts in several types of criminal activity, which has its roots in the social context. Sutherland's theory of behavioral criminology is used to describe different forms of criminological behavioral inquiries, and the same theory is used (second point) to describe the reasons why the main character became a criminal, which can be discovered utilizing the differential association approach.

The types of criminal behavior that were found in the My Friend Dahmer movie script were; (1) Types of criminals using white-collar crime, violent crime, property crime, and consensual crime or victimless crime (2) Cause of the main character to become a criminal using Differential association.

Lack of parental control of children and the enforcement of standards that have been in place since childhood are the root causes of crime. the outcome of a poor influence that someone has had, which might be used as justification for committing a crime. All of this information is derived from the cause and effect of someone becoming a criminal.

B. Suggestion

Due to the limitations of the writer's knowledge and experience, the writer concluded that this research had numerous flaws. The writer offered the following conclusion:

The next study, according to the writer, should focus on the types of criminal psycho-neuropathology that occurred in the My Friend Dahmer movie script because the previous study just analyzed the sorts of criminological behavior that were depicted in the script.

In the script for the movie My Friend Dahmer, the author additionally described the reasons why the main character ended up as a criminal in justice. The author suggested that the following researcher focus on the victimology of the reader and how the literary work links to the reader.

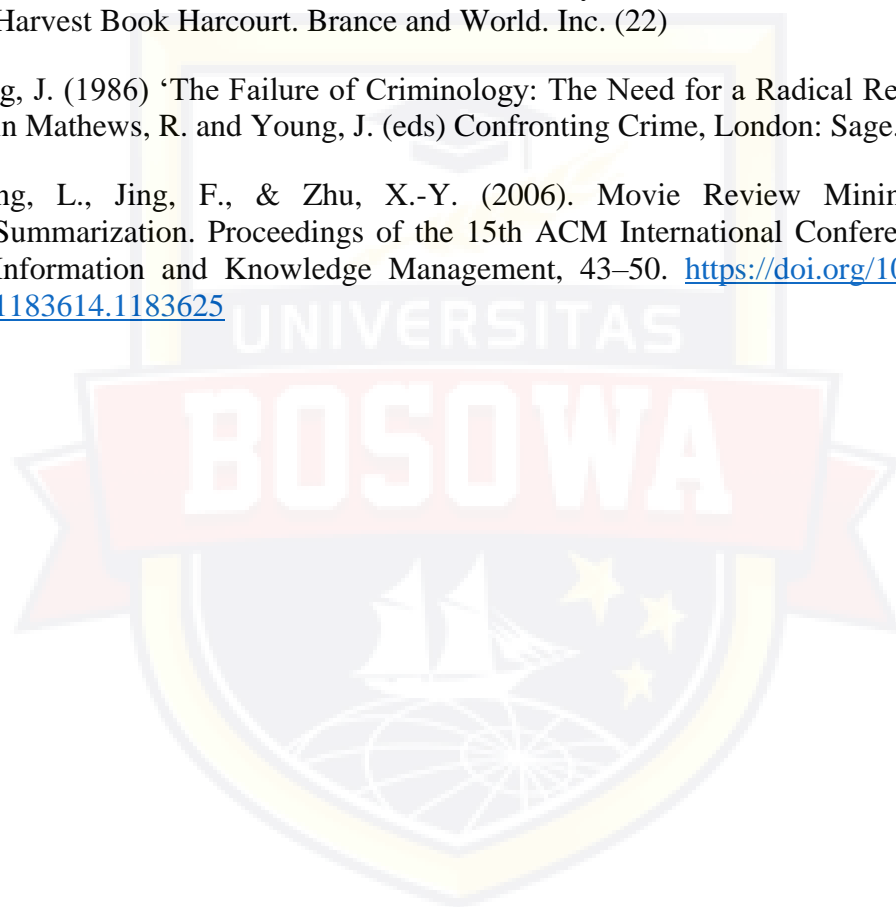
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APPENDIX 1

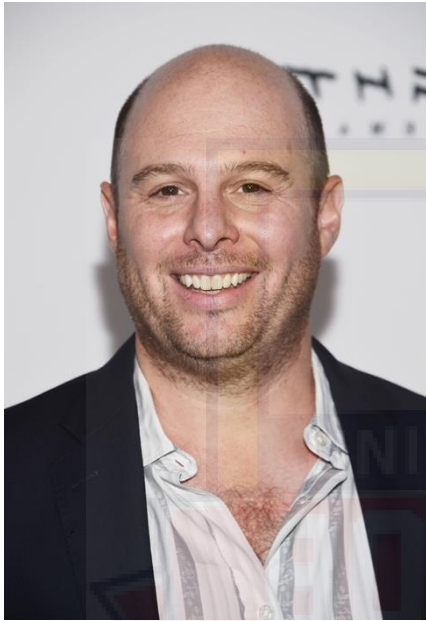
SYNOPSIS OF MY FRIEND DAHMER BY MARC MEYERS

The 2012 graphic novel *My Friend Dahmer* by John "Dorf" Backderf was adapted by Marc Meyers, adding to the ever-expanding collection of "murderabilia" surrounding Dahmer. This comes 26 years after Dahmer's arrest and 23 years after his death in prison in 1994. In an effort to "understand" how Dahmer evolved into one of America's most infamous serial killers, the movie focuses on Backderf's friendship with Dahmer during their high school years before Dahmer committed his first murder in 1978. This new film might possibly be a welcome addition to Dahmer mythos for true-crime aficionados as the true-crime genre continues to flourish across all media platforms.

However, a deeper look reveals that this portrayal of the 'birth' of a serial killer has a hollow core at its core. *My Friend Dahmer* has made some courageous decisions. Unfortunately, neither enough nor the correct ones have been produced. The inclusion of a new character who appears 'crazier' and socially worse off than Dahmer is half baked; it's unclear what point Meyers is trying to make with him. The decision to have Dahmer nearly murder a key character toward the end of the movie feels more schlock-horror than character drama. One moment at the film's conclusion sticks out as being representative of *My Friend Dahmer*'s limitations.

APPENDIX 2

BIOGRAPHY OF MARC MEYERS



Director and screenwriter from the United States, Marc Meyers. *My Friend Dahmer*, his fourth full-length movie, and the one before it, *How He Fell in Love*, are the two he is most famous for. The grandson, a college-age student, does his part to keep them all together while also maturing in the process. It had a constrained theatrical release in 2011 and was the recipient of the Best Narrative Feature Award at several American film festivals. Based on the 2012 graphic novel of the same name by cartoonist John "Derf" Backderf, who was acquainted with Jeffrey Dahmer in high school in the 1970s, just before Dahmer started his murdering spree, Meyers' fourth film, "*My Friend Dahmer*," is based on the friendship. Ross Lynch portrays Dahmer, and Alex Wolff portrays Derf. FilmRise released the movie in theaters in North America in the fall of 2017 after its Tribeca Film Festival premiere. Altitude Films then released the movie in the UK and other countries.

APPENDIX 3

AUTOBIOGRAPHY



Andi Asnufta Khairani Ahmad was the name of the writer of this thesis. She was born in Makassar, 2nd April 2001 from the couple Mr. Ahmad Muhammad and Mrs. Sitti Ristiati Ashar Sadar who was the only daughter. The writer can be contacted via email andiiranii05@gmail.com. In 2006 the writer started formal education at Sunrise School (2006-2012), 6th Junior High School Makassar (2012-2015), 8th Vocational High School Makassar (2015-2018). After completing high school education, the writer continued her Bachelor's Degree (S1) English Literature Program at Bosowa University. With persistence, high motivation to continue learning, trying and praying to complete her undergraduate education (S1), the writer successfully completed her study program in 2023, with the thesis title "Forensic Linguistics in My Friend Dahmer movie script", the writer chose the title because of the writer has interest in criminology. The writer hope that by writing this thesis would be able to make a positive contribution to the world of education and add to the body of knowledge and be of benefit to others