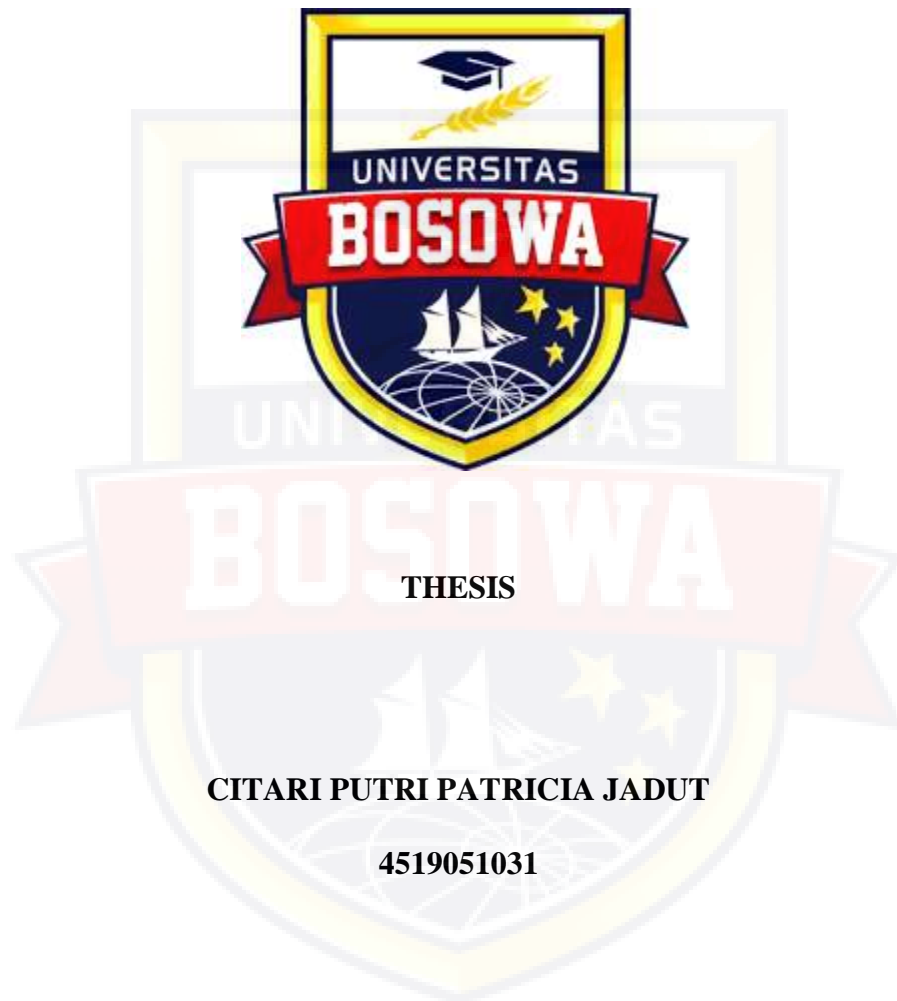


**ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER OF MAIN CHARACTER *THE  
INVISIBLE MAN* MOVIE SCRIPT BY LEIGH WHANNELL**



**THESIS**

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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF LETTERS  
BOSOWA UNIVERSITY  
MAKASSAR  
2023**

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*THE INVISIBLE MAN* MOVIE SCRIPT BY LEIGH WHANNELL**

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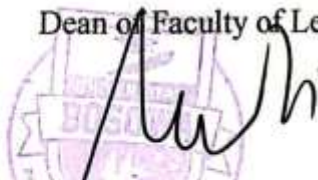


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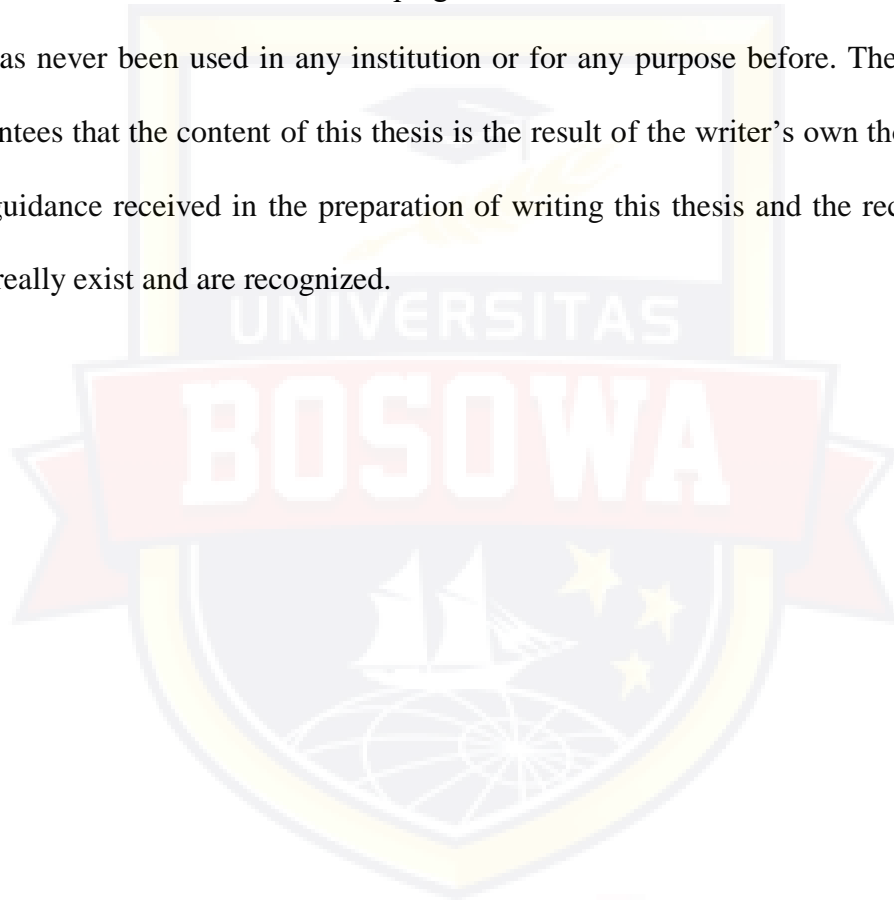


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## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer hereby declares that the thesis entitled **ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER OF MAIN CHARACTER *THE INVISIBLE MAN MOVIE SCRIPT BY LEIGH WHANNELL*** and the content of this thesis is the writer's work not the result of plagiarism and 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 is 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 are recognized.



Makassar, 16 Oktober 2023

The Writer



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The writer was aware that there are many weaknesses in this writing. For this reason, the writer openly accept critic, suggestions, and also corrections from the readers, therefore the researcher could write even better in the future.

Makassar, October 16th 2023

Citari Putri Patricia Jadut



## ABSTRACT

**Citari Putri Patricia Jadut 4519051031. *ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER OF MAIN CHARACTER THE INVISIBLE MAN MOVIE SCRIPT BY LEIGH WHANNELL*** (Supervised by Sudirman Maca and Andi Tenri Abeng).

This research aims to determine the characteristics of antisocial personality disorder experienced by the main character Adrian Griffin in the movie script *The Invisible Man* and also to determine the impact that Adrian's personality has on other characters. This type of research used a qualitative descriptive method. The data collection technique is carried out by reading, identifying and classifying words included in the film script. Based on the results and discussion, five characters were found in the *Invisible Man* film script based on Theodore Millons' theory: antisocial, passive aggressive. Sadistic, histrionic and narcissistic. Of the five personalities found, Adrian's character dominates in antisocial behavior where he often ignores social norms, violates other people's rights and commits criminal acts without any sympathy at all for other people.

**Keywords:** *The Invisible Man*, Movie Script, Antisocial, Antisocial Personality Disorder, Leigh Whannel.

## **ABSTRAK**

**Citari Putri Patricia Jadut 4519051031.** ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER OF MAIN CHARACTER THE INVISIBLE MAN MOVIE SCRIPT BY LEIGH WHANNELL (Supervised by Sudirman Maca and Andi Tenri Abeng).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ciri-ciri gangguan kepribadian antisosial yang dialami tokoh utama Adrian Griffin dalam naskah film *The Invisible Man* dan juga untuk mengetahui dampak kepribadian Adrian terhadap tokoh lainnya. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan membaca, mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan kata-kata yang terdapat dalam naskah film. Berdasarkan hasil dan pembahasan, ditemukan lima karakter dalam naskah film *Invisible Man* berdasarkan teori Theodore Millons: antisosial, pasif agresif. Sadis, histrionik dan narsis. Dari lima kepribadian yang ditemukan, karakter Adrian mendominasi pada perilaku antisosial dimana ia sering mengabaikan norma-norma sosial, melanggar hak orang lain dan melakukan tindakan kriminal tanpa adanya rasa simpati sedikitpun terhadap orang lain.

**Kata Kunci:** *The Invisible Man*, Naskah Film, Antisosial, Gangguan Kepribadian Antisosial, Leigh Whannel.



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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the writer presented seven sub-chapters that were related to the research they were background, reasons for choosing the title, research problems, research questions, research objectives, scope of the research and significance of the research.

#### **A. Background**

Literature is the result of human creative activity which is poured into language media, both orally and in writing. Literature is a creation, not an imitation. The creation is caused by the artist to create a new world. According to Endraswara (2003: 78) literature is an expression of human life that cannot be separated from the roots of society. As has been agreed by many people that literary works are not mere fiction. Literature has many genres in it such as poetry, fiction, and drama. In literature itself, there are so many literary works that are very popular from year to year until now, namely poetry, novels, movie script, and many more.

Once upon a time, people thoughts could only be expressed through direct spoken or written language. With the current development of technology. Someone can convey thoughts, ideas, or a work through visual media. With film media, a literary work can be enjoyed more alive. Film also has a script and intrinsic elements such as narrative literature. A work can be said to be a literary work if it has language, while a film script is a literary work that has a structure similar to a drama, a film script also has a setting, plot,

characterizations, and themes. However, the writing technique is slightly different from drama writing. According to Fananie (2000: 2) a text can be classified into text literature if it contains aesthetic value. More Fananie say that basically a literary text at least contains three main aspects, namely *decore* (giving something to readers), *delectare* (providing enjoyment through aesthetic elements), and *movere* (able to move the reader's creativity).

The writer chooses movie or film as a tool to complete the final study because through films the audience can see the gestures, expressions, and actions of the characters when they listen to the conversations between the players and one another. Films can be a medium for conveying messages to the audience either through the characters in the film. According to Effendi (1986; 239) that film is a product of culture and a means of artistic expression. Film as mass communication is a combination of various technologies such as photography and sound recording, art, both visual arts and theatrical arts, literature and architecture, and music. Film messages from communications can be anything depending on the mission of the film itself. Film is not something new in our society today, looking at our increasingly advanced era in the world of cinema, many films are developing quite rapidly, both in terms of stories, editing, dialogue and various other things. It is known that film is the best audio-visual communication to convey messages to a group of people in a certain place.

Asocial is the behaviour of someone who is unable to identify or empathize with other people. Asocial is something inherent in a person's personality.

They live sheltered lives, withdraw from society, and basically do not want to interact or relate to other people in any way. Being asocial is a trait, not a choice. Asocial people are those who generally have no interest in socializing with other people, but that is more a part of who they are than a choice they make. These people feel as though they are better off alone. Asocial behaviour can be a symptom of antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) and even psychosis. A personality disorder is a mental health condition where people have a lifelong pattern of seeing themselves and reacting to others in ways that cause problems. People with personality disorders often have a hard time understanding emotions and tolerating distress.

Antisocial Personality Disorder or what is commonly abbreviated as ASPD is a mental health disorder characterized by neglect of other people. Where there is a deviation of behavior from the norms that continues to be carried out from time to time, and leads to actions that have the potential to endanger the patient and others. Antisocial Personality Disorder. According to Berger (2003:302) are attitudes and behaviour who do not consider the assessment and existence of other people or surrounding community in general. Someone who is antisocial shows attitude irresponsibility and remorse for mistakes what they do. People with antisocial personalities persistently commit violations of the rights of others and often violate norms. A person with antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) is usually emotionally controlling, cynical, condescending to the feelings, rights, desires, suffering of others, acts aggressively.

However, someone who has ASPD does not mean that they does not carry out socialization activities at all. They will continue to carry out socialization activities, and make it possible to have friends. Therefore Antisocial is a mental health disorder characterized by neglect of others. People with Antisocial Personality Disorder may start showing symptoms in childhood but the condition cannot be diagnosed until adolescence or adulthood. Furthermore Berger (2003:302) also said they ignore the norm and social conventions, impulsiveness, and failure in fostering interpersonal relationships and jobs. An antisocial act is included in a socially oriented action in the existence of other people or have a subjective meaning for those people who do it. Antisocial actions usually bring harm to the wider community because basically the perpetrator does not like social order (social order) desired by most other members of society. People with antisocial disorders often ignore and violate the rights of others, lack empathy or compassion for others. Antisocial personality disorder, sometimes called sociopathy, is a mental health condition in which a person consistently disregards right and wrong and disregards the rights and feelings of others.

People with antisocial personality disorder tend to intentionally make others angry or upset and manipulate or treat others roughly or with cruel indifference. They have no regrets or no remorse for their behavior. People with antisocial personality disorder often break the law, become criminals. They may lie, behave violently or impulsively, and have problems with drug and alcohol use. They have difficulty consistently fulfilling responsibilities related to family, work or school. Antisocial Personality Disorder has

tremendous negative effects not only on individuals who have the condition but also on their families and friends and society in general.

Literature is the result of human creative activity which is poured into language media, both orally and in writing. The creation is caused by the artist to create a new world. Once upon a time, people thoughts could only be expressed through direct spoken or written language. With the current development of technology. Films can be a medium for conveying messages to the audience either through the characters in the film. Film messages from communications can be anything depending on the mission of the film itself. Antisocial Personality Disorder or what is commonly abbreviated as ASPD is a mental health disorder characterized by neglect of other people. People with antisocial personalities persistently commit violations of the rights of others and often violate norms. However, someone who has ASPD does not mean that they does not carry out socialization activities at all. An antisocial act is included in a socially oriented action in the existence of other people or have a subjective meaning for those people who do it. People with antisocial personality disorder tend to intentionally make others angry or upset and manipulate or treat others roughly or with cruel indifference.

## **B. Reason For Choosing The Title**

The reason of the writer for choosing this title because the types of this problems and conflicts are sometimes underestimated by people around them and even think that introverts and ASPD are the same thing, in fact these two things are clearly very different and here the researcher wants to share

knowledge about character psychology for readers or viewers of the drama, it is important for the audience to grow awareness of ASPD, understand character psychology so as not to misinterpret someone's actions. It is obviously very important to know someone's character before dealing with them. And why the researcher chose a movie script because every phrase said was clearly depicted in the writer mind. And when read it, it really makes emotional.

### **C. Problem of Research**

People often ignore the circumstances around them and consider Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) insignificant matter. The writer goal here is to increase our awareness about ASPD and be more aware of it because the impact will be very detrimental not for the sufferer himself but for those around him too. The thoughts or plans and behaviour of someone with ASPD are difficult to predict. Antisocial disorder is usually caused by child abuse or emotional experiences and trauma but a person with this disease cannot be called ASPD if they do not show symptoms under the age of 15. The appearance of an ASPD is manipulating people for his own benefit. Antisocial disorder is not the same as Schizophrenia because people with antisocial disorders are very aware of all the actions they take. Just like the antagonist in *The Invisible Man* Adrian Griffin, he commits all sadistic actions in full awareness without any guilt at all towards the people around him or himself.



#### **D. Research Questions**

Based on the explanation above there are two questions that should be answered as follows:

1. What are the characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder experienced by Adrian in *The Invisible Man*?
2. What are the impacts of Antisocial Personality Disorder to people around them?

#### **E. Objective of The Research**

There were two objectives that were formulated in this research, they were as follows:

1. To find out the characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder experienced by Adrian in *The Invisible Man*.
2. To find out the types of impacts of Antisocial Personality Disorder to people around them.

#### **F. Scope of The Research**

This research discusses about *The Invisible Man* problem in the Movie Script, especially focuses on the ASPD. The writer focus on identifying the types of symptoms and impact of ASPD on the main character in the movie script *The Invisible Man* by using the theory of Theodore Millon's theory of personality disorder, and characterization by Edward Jones.

## **G. Significance of Research**

The significance of the research (theoretical and practical) that would be achieved through the research were as follows:

### **1. Theoretical benefit**

Theoretically, the writer really hope that this research can make a major contribution to the development of knowledge in the field of literature studies, especially in the field of psychoanalysis. This can be used as an appropriate reference in conducting further research on the same topic or simply as a reference.

### **2. Practical benefit**

With the results of this study, it is hoped that the public can be more vigilant and wiser in differentiating an introvert with Antisocial Personality Disorder and understand that the impact of ASPD itself can be detrimental to anyone, not just the sufferer himself but even people around them.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE RIVIEW**

In this chapter the writer presented some related previous studies and definitions of key items.

#### **A. Previous Studies**

The writer used some related previous studies as the reference in conducting this research they were as follows:

Vaughn et al., (2015) the aims of this study draws on each of these prespectives contours of antisocial personality disorder across multiple generations of a large scale epidemiological sample. The research uses method by analytic sample of person meeting criteria for ASPD (N = 1,226) was derived from waves I and II of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Path analytic, latent class and multinomial and elucidate family histories among person diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder. The result of this study is three classes of an antisocial family tree were found: minimal family history of problem behaviours (70.3 % of sample) who were characterized by higher socioeconomic functioning, parental and progeny behaviour problems (9.4 % of sample) who were characterized by criminal behaviours, psychopathology and substance use disorder and multigenerational history of the problem behaviours (20.3 % of sample) who were characterized by alcoholism, psychopathology, and versatile criminal offending.

Choy et al., (2015) the aims of this study is to analysis the hypothesis that the social adversity-antisocial behaviour relationship is partly mediated by a biological mechanism, low heart rate. The method of this study is 18 indicators of social adversity and heart rate measured at rest and in anticipation of a speech stressor were assessed alongside nine measures of antisocial behaviour including delinquency (Youth Self-Report [YSR] and Child Behaviour Checklist [CBCL]), conduct disorder (Conduct Disorder and Oppositional Defiant Disorder Questionnaire), and child psychopathy (Antisocial Process Screening Device [APSD]) in a community sample of 388 children aged 11 to 12 years. PROCESS was used to test mediation models. The result of this study is low heart rate was a partial mediator of the adversity-antisocial behaviour relationship, explaining 20.35 percent and 15.40 percent of the effect of social adversity on delinquency and overall antisocial behaviour respectively.

Instanes et al., (2016) the aims of this research is to assess personality traits using the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) in a group of 63 previously diagnosed ADHD patients and 68 population controls and investigate the impact of common comorbid psychiatric disorders on these personality measures. Method: Psychiatric comorbidity was assessed with the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview Plus and personality traits by the TCI. Results: The patient group had significantly higher scores on the TCI dimensions Harm avoidance and Novelty seeking compared with the control group. However, when adjusting for comorbid anxiety and depressive

disorder, the ADHD group no longer showed higher Harm avoidance than the control group. The difference in Novelty seeking between the patient and control groups was correlated with lifetime diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder (ASPD).

Storebo & Simonsen (2016) the aims of this study is present the view is to analyze the associations between ADHD and antisocial personality disorder. The method of this study is a review of literature was done using EMBASE, PsycINFO, and Medline databases. The result of this study is eighteen prospective studies (n = 5,501) showed that ADHD with and without comorbid conduct disorder (CD) is a strong predictor for the risk of later development of ASPD. Some the 13 cross-sectional/retrospective studies (n = 2,451) suggested that ADHD and CD might be separated subtype of ADHD, that especially impulsivity in ADHD as a predictor for later development of ASPD, or that collous-unemotional traits in the ADHD children are called for risk factor for later ASPD.

Cholifah (2017) the aims of the studies by applying the theory of Literary Psychology, Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud, Personality by Sigmund Freud which includes personality structures namely Id, Ego and Superego, Personality Disorders and Antisocial Personality Disorders and film studies to analyze the depiction of characters who suffer from antisociality in the film *We Need to Talk About Kevin*. The results of the study show that the depiction of a character suffering from antisocial personality disorder in the film *We Need to Talk About Kevin* is (1) Environmental factors are the most

influential in the formation of one's personality. (2) The patient has shown symptoms that he has antisocial personality disorder since he was a child. (3) People with antisocial personality disorder tend to be very smart, can read other people's minds easily and can plan things well without being noticed by others. (4) Patients with antisocial personality disorder cannot be cured and the cure has not been found, to cure or to reduce it.

Honorato et al., (2018) the aims of this research is to find out evaluates the frequency of APD and of its diagnostic criteria in the Brazilian cinema for teaching purposes. The method consisted of survey sampling (for convenience, once the study is extracted from another greater project) use of a diagnostic instrument and analysis of the results. The result of the study 44.73% of the personalities were diagnosed with APD. All the diagnostic criteria for APD were present. The most frequent criterion was the practice of illegal acts. Impulsivity was associated with aggressiveness in 29.4% of the cases and with the use of psychoactive substances in almost 30% of the cases. 35.3% of the characters had a premature and violent death.

Boyle et al., (2019) the aims of this study is to determine if levels of neighbourhood antisocial behaviour modify association between household poverty and child and youth mental health problems. The method of this study is the data come from the 2014 Ontario Child Health Study a provincially representative survey of 6537 families with 10,802 four-to-17 years old. Associations with children's externalizing and internalizing problem based on parent assessment of children (4 to 17 years old) and self-

assessments of youth ( 12 to 17 years old). The result of this study is neighbourhood poverty, and antisocial behaviour modified associations between household poverty and children's mental health problems. Among children living in households below the poverty line, levels of mental health problems were 1) lower when living in neighbourhoods with higher concentrations of poverty and 2) higher when living in neighbourhoods with more antisocial behaviour. These associations were stronger for externalizing versus internalizing problems when conditional on antisocial behaviour and generalized only to youth-assessed externalizing problems.

Azevedo et al., (2020) The aims of this research to find out characterise impulsive and premeditated aggression in male ASPD offenders as well as to determine the potential role of SUDs, impulsivity, and psychopathic traits as predictors. The research evaluated a sample of ASPD offenders with a battery of clinical and psychometric, standardised instruments: the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), the European Version of the Addiction Severity Index (EuropASI), the Barratt Impulsivity Scale Version 11 (BIS-11), and the Impulsive/Premeditated Aggression Scale (IPAS). The result of the study the research used a total sample of 134 offenders, all of whom were male. ASPD patients (n = 96) had a 71.9% prevalence of impulsive aggression and a 28.1% prevalence of premeditated aggression. ASPD patients with impulsive aggression had significantly lower scores of total PCL-R ( $p < 0.01$ ) factor 1 and interpersonal facet 1 ( $p < 0.05$ ), compared with ASPD patients with premeditated aggression. ASPD patients with impulsive aggression and

ASPD patients with premeditated aggression had comparable BIS-11 mean scores, and exhibited an equal prevalence of SUDs. The interpersonal facet 1 of the PCL-R predicted the aggression type ( $p < 0.05$ ) in ASPD patients, and the exponential beta value for facet 1 was 1.42 (CI = 1.03; 1.95).

Molina et al., (2020) the aims of this study is to test the hypothesis that alcoholism, including antisocial alcoholism, is more prevalent among mothers and fathers of children with versus without ADHD. The method of this study is mothers (312 ADHD group, 235 non-ADHD group) and fathers (291 ADHD group, 227 non-ADHD group) in the Pittsburgh ADHD Longitudinal Study were interviewed along with their adolescent and young adult offspring. The result of this study is maternal and paternal alcoholism, with and without comorbid antisociality, was more prevalent in the ADHD group. Paternal alcoholism without antisociality was only marginally higher for probands after controlling for paternal ADHD. Offspring conduct disorder comorbidity was associated with parental antisociality but not parental antisocial alcoholism.

Paap et al., (2020) this study aims at evaluating the psychometric properties of the antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) criteria in a large sample of patients, most of whom had one or more personality disorders (PD). PD diagnoses were assessed by experienced clinicians using the Structured Clinical Interview for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition, Axis II PDs. Analyses were performed within an item response theory framework. Results of the analyses indicated that ASPD is a



unidimensional construct that can be measured reliably at the upper range of the latent trait scale. Differential item functioning across gender was restricted to two criteria and had little impact on the latent ASPD trait level. Patients fulfilling both the adult ASPD criteria and the conduct disorder criteria had similar latent trait distributions as patients fulfilling only the adult ASPD criteria. Overall, the ASPD items fit the purpose of a diagnostic instrument well, that is, distinguishing patients with moderate from those with high antisocial personality scores.

Winda (2020). The aims of this research is to find out the characterization of Ronggur as the main character in Toba Dreams Movie and it was aimed to knowing the characteristics of antisocial personality of Ronggur in the movie. The research uses descriptive qualitative method. The source of the data was taken from Toba Dreams movie and the data were which showed actions and dramatic statements from Ronggur and other characters in the movie. The method of characterization and antisocial characteristics used on the main character in Toba Dreams have different meaning. Which in Robert & Jacobs theory of characterization methods presents antisocial personality characteristics, whereas in Schwartz theory antisocial characteristics apply to see the depiction of antisocial personality. The result of this research is showed that the characteristics of antisocial personality of Ronggur are : (1) failure to conform to social norms and respect lawful behaviours with 2 items, (2) deceitfulness with 10 items, (3) impulsivity with 5 items, (4) irritability

with 33 items, (5) reckless disregard for the safety of self or others with 7 items, (6) Lack of Remorse with 3 items.

Wojciechowski, (2021). The aim of this research is a risk factor for opioid use. There is a dearth of research which examines self-control and moral disengagement as potential mediators of this relationship. This study utilized data from the Pathways to Desistance study in analyses. Generalized structural equation modeling was utilized to test for mediation of the relationship between antisocial personality disorder and opioid use. Bootstrapped standard errors were computed so that a Clogg Z test could be estimated to determine if identified mediation effects significantly differed. Results indicated that a likely diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder increased risk for opioid use. Inclusion of moral disengagement and self-control into the model resulted in attenuation of this effect to non-significance and reduced the magnitude of the effect by around 45%. The contribution of both constructs to the total indirect effect did not significantly differ and only the total indirect effect was significant.

Deutsch et al., (2022) the aims of this study was to explore how religious individuals with ADHD fare in terms of these psychosocial outcomes. The method of this study is 806 secular, religious and Ultra-Orthodox Jewish adults in Israel completed measures of ADHD symptoms and treatment, emotional strengths and difficulties, religious belonging, religious behaviour and antisocial behaviour. The result of this study is findings supported an additive-interactive model in which religiosity (a) correlates with lower levels

of ADHD symptoms and diagnosis, (b) directly relates to less antisocial behaviour and less distress and (c) moderates the negative effects of ADHD on antisocial behaviour and distress. Findings further suggest that religious observance rather than religious belonging drives most of the moderating effect of religiosity, while religious belonging rather than religious observance drives negative attitudes towards ADHD.

Defoe et al., (2022) this aims of this research is to find out test these predictions of the BDM from early to late adolescence. The method used five-year longitudinal self-report data from the Philadelphia Trajectory Study that was collected from 2006–2012. Mediation analyses were performed using the Random Intercept Cross-lagged Panel Model, which enables the detection of within-person predictions of changes in problem behaviors during adolescence. The sample was ethnically and socioeconomically diverse, including 364 urban US community youth (at baseline: Mage = 13.51(.95); 49.1% female). The result of the study is consistent with the BDM, mediation analyses revealed that changes in early adolescent impulsivity predicted late adolescent APD and AUD criteria, mediated by changes in mid-adolescent alcohol use and conduct problems.

Rapa et al., (2022) entitled *The Personality Of Tifani Fanelli In Jessica Knoll's Novel Luckiest Girl Alive*. The purpose of this study was to determine the personality and the factors that influence the personality of Tifani Fanelli. The author used qualitative descriptive method that focused on a psychological approach where the data source comes from the *Luckiest Girl*

Alive novel. The data were obtained from read, noted and analysed while in categorized the data the author used Adler's individual psychology approach. The result of this study obtained the several types of personality such as patient, innocent, obsessive, forgiving, dreamer, loyal, jealous, generous, emotional and brave.

Budhiarto (2023). The aims of this research is to analyze the script of the movie *We Have Always Live in The Castle* by Mark Kruger which was published in 2018 which tells of the main character who shows characteristics of antisocial personality disorder and often confines herself caused by the past, and analyzes the causes of the main character's disorder and how she survives in isolation. The research data in this thesis were collected from several dialogues and monologues expressed by several characters in the movie script *We Have Always Lived In The Castle* (2018) written by Mark Kruger. The results of this study, through intrinsic analysis, namely analyzing characters, plots, backgrounds, themes and tragedies as well as extrinsic analysis, namely trauma, researchers found that the main character defends herself through her trauma.

After reading the previous studies above, the writer decides to still conduct a research in the same field with a different object. In this research the researcher will analyse the characteristic of Antisocial Personality Disorder of the main character and also the impact of Antisocial Personality disorder on other characters.

## **B. Definition of Antisocial Personality Disorder**

### 1. Understanding Antisocial Behaviour.

Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) is a mental health condition. People with ASPD show a lack of respect toward others. They do not follow socially accepted norms or rules. People with ASPD may break the law or cause physical or emotional harm to the people around them. They may disregard the consequences or refuse to take responsibility for their actions. Antisocial consists of the words anti and social. As stated by Nevid et al (2014:446) Antisocial personality or psychopathy is associated with a wide range of traits, including failure to conform to social norms, irresponsibility, aimlessness and lack of long-term goals or plans, impulsive behaviour, outright lawlessness, violence, chronic unemployment, marital problems, lack of remorse or empathy, substance abuse or alcoholism, and a disregard for the truth and for the feelings and needs of others.

Antisocial means someone who does not like to socialize, has an attitude of shutting himself off from society, and tends to disturb public peace and violate the rights of others. What exactly is antisocial personality disorder or commonly abbreviated as (ASPD). In more popular terms, antisocial is also known as psychopath or sociopath. People with an antisocial personality have several characteristics in their behaviour and personality. Someone can be categorized as experiencing this kind of disorder after they are over 18 years old. However, labeling of antisocial personality disorder is given only if symptoms appear before they are 15 years old.

According to (American Psychiatric Association, 2000:701) People with antisocial personality disorder lack a conscience. This can be seen from the habitual behavior of sufferers who have the heart to do so always deliberately violates and ignores the rights of others without any sense remorse, which begins in childhood or youth and continues up to adulthood. Antisocial Personality Disorder is not caused by other mental disorders, such as schizophrenia or the effects of illegal drugs. The causes of these disorders are often influenced by various factors, such as genetic factors, interactions in the environment, parenting patterns, or abnormalities in brain function in certain parts.

The symptoms of antisocial personality disorder can vary in severity. The more egregious, harmful, or dangerous behavior patterns are referred to as sociopathic or psychopathic. There has been much debate as to the distinction between the two descriptions. Sociopathy is chiefly characterized as something severely wrong with one's conscience psychopathy is characterized as a complete lack of conscience regarding others. Antisocial personality disorder is a condition of a person who is unable to make judgments or distinguish between good and bad for the things he does so that sufferers of this antisocial personality disorder have a tendency to hurt others, such as dishonorable actions, acts of violence, fraud and other actions. which is only done for personal pleasure only.

According to Nevid et al., (2005: 277) antisocial behavior disorder is a behavioral disorder characterized by antisocial and irresponsible behavior and

a lack of remorse for their mistakes. The sufferer ignore social norms and conventions, are impulsive, and fail to develop interpersonal and work relationships. However, the suffer often show charisma in their outer appearance.

## 2. Forms of Antisocial behaviour

Millons and Davis (2000: 158), antisocial personality disorder can be classified into several types, namely as follows:

- a. The Covetous Antisocial (pure variant), characterized by always denying, feeling deprived, greedy, loba, greedy, jealous, envious, seeking compensation and always wanting to get rather than give.
- b. The Reputation-Defending Antisocial (narcissistic trait), marked unwillingness to be seen as flawed, fragile, invincible, inviolable, persistent when one's status is questioned, and unwilling to be belittled.
- c. The Risk Taking Antisocial (historical trait), marked fearless, brave, adventurous, reckless, indiscriminate, impulsive, and indifferent to danger/risk.
- d. The Nomadic Antisocial (schizoid traits, avoidant), characterized by bad luck/bad luck, considered unimportant, unwanted, homeless/homeless, and impulsive but powerless.
- e. The Malevolent Anticocial (sadistic, paranoid traits), characterized by belligerent, vengeful, cruel, vicious, brutal, anticipating betrayal and punishment, violent and callous temperament, and devoid of fear and guilt.

### 3. Symptoms of Antisocial Personality Disorder

Antisocial personality disorder is diagnosed when a person's pattern of antisocial behavior has occurred since age 15 (although only adults 18 years or older can be diagnosed with this disorder) and consists of the majority of these symptoms. According to the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (2000;701-702), an individual suffers from Antisocial Personality Disorder (The Formal Psychiatric name for sociopathy) if he or she shows three of the following seven characteristics:

- a. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest.
- b. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure.
- c. Irritability and aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults
- d. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead
- e. Reckless disregard for safety of self or others
- f. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations
- g. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another

### 4. Causes of Antisocial Personality Disorder

According to Black (2013:132) that the bad parenting defectives genes, childhood trauma, poverty these are but a few of the proposed



casual factors in antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), a list as varied as the selection of experts who stand behind their favourite. Parenting patterns obviously greatly affect a child's growth, not only bad genes and trauma that cause a person to get ASPD. But these symptoms are different for everyone.

There is no single cause of ASPD, but the following factors may increase a person's risk of developing the disorder:

- a. Biology, people with ASPD may have unusual levels of serotonin. Serotonin is a chemical in the brain that regulates our mood and feelings of happiness.
- b. Environment, trauma or abuse early in childhood increases the risk of developing ASPD later in life.
- c. Genetics, there may be some genetics factors that can predispose some individuals to develop ASPD. However, there is no one genetic factor that is thought to be responsible for the condition.
- d. Life style, about half of people with ASPD also have problems with drug or alcohol abuse.
- e. Sex, men are more likely than women to develop ASPD.

## 5. Introvert and Extrovert

The term introvert was first popularized by a psychologist named Carl Gustav Jung. He assumes introverts as a minority. Even so, their role, in social life is very prominent. Jung said (in Hall & Lindzey, 1978:125) that introvert is a personality that is more influenced by the subjective world, its

orientation is directed inward. Introverts are skilled at traveling to the "inner world" namely themselves. They always try to understand themselves by doing lots of contemplation and contemplation (thinking with focus). According to psychologist Hans Eysenck, introvert is one end of the introversion personality dimension Characteristics of a calm, quiet character, likes to be alone, likes to think and avoids risks (Pervin, 1993:302). The researcher concluded that introvert is a personality type based on attitude soul to its world, which is one end of the personality dimension of introversion, which influenced by the subjective world, its orientation is directed inward.

Jung said (in Hall & Lindzey, 1978:125) that extrovert is a personality that is influenced by the objective world, its orientation is mainly directed go out. This is the opposite of Jung's opinion about introverts. In his theory, Eysenck also said that extroversion is one end of the personality dimension introversion-extroversion with the characteristics of a friendly character, sociable, and impulsive happy to take risks (Pervin, 1993:302).

Often people assume that someone with ASPD it must be an introvert too, in fact this statement is not true at all. Introvert is a type of human personality, whereas antisocial is included in a personality disorder that can harm oneself and others if left alone.

The following are the differences between Antisocial and Introvert as follows:

**a. Introvert is a personality, ASPD is a Personality Disorder**

Introvert and Extrovert are personality types of a person. Introverts are just being introverted, it does not mean they hate other people. This

is different from anti-social which is a mental or personality disorder. Antisocial known as ASPD (Antisocial Personality Disorder). Someone who has ASPD tends to be manipulative and hates anything that is good.

**b. Antisocial can be Extrovert, but Introvert cannot**

Ansos does not need to be an introvert. Because as an introvert people can interact with others people like extroverts accompanied by certain reason. Another case regarding introvertis that they cannot be said to be like extroverts (can interact with many people). But as an introvert they can still hang out and have many friends.

**c. Introversion is not a disease that must be cured**

Introvert personality is not something that should be changed or cured. This is because introverts are not a disease, in contrast to anti-social. Introvert personality is also a positive one so that it is not a problem or a danger.

### **C. Theory**

1. Theodore Millon's

Theodore Millon's personality disorders they should not be understood as a mental illness but as a style of behavior, cognition, and emotion that implies inflexibility (which limits the acquisition of new behaviors) and difficulties to handle stressful situations, in addition to promoting a "vicious cycle" of functioning. Millon's theory of personality disorders describes 14 maladaptive patterns that different fundamentally in terms of the severity of the change and the types and sources of reinforcement that guide behaviour.

Each disorder will develop due to a specific combination of biological and environmental factors.

a. Paranoid

Millon considers that paranoid disorder is one of the most serious, along with borderline and schizotypal . This is due to the fact that it attributes a structural deficit, that is, it defines as the main characteristic of a severe change of personality that is inconsistent, cohesive, solid and functionally consistent with personality traits. Paranoid disorder is characterized by distrust, suspicion and hostility towards others and by the appearance of angry reactions in situations where insults or humiliation are felt. Millon defined three variants: paranoid-narcissistic, paranoid-antisocial and paranoid-compulsive. (Guarded, defensive, distrustful and suspiciousness. Hypervigilant to the motives of others to undermine or do harm. Always seeking confirmatory evidence of hidden schemes. Feels righteous, but persecute.)

b. Schizotypal

The schizotypal personality is defined by social isolation, emotional deficits, egotistical cognitive style and extravagant behavior. According to Millon, it is associated with a lack of early stimulation, as well as biological dysfunction in brain structures such as the limbic system and the reticular activating system. (Eccentric, self-estranged, bizarre, absent. Exhibits peculiar mannerisms and behaviors. Thinks can read thoughts of others. Preoccupied with odd daydreams and beliefs. Blurs line between reality and fantasy.)

c. Borderline

Borderline personality disorder implies a clear conflict between dependency and independence needs. They are observed changes in the sense of identity, erratic behavior, emotional instability and marked impulsivity, which favors behavior such as the consumption of destructive substances and self-harm. (Unpredictable, manipulative, unstable. Frantically fears abandonment and isolation. Experiences rapidly fluctuating moods, shifts rapidly between loving and hating. Sees self and others alternatively as all-good and all-bad.)

d. Passive Aggressive or Negativistic

Negative personality is one of the most specific of Millon's proposals, and is not collected by most diagnostic manuals. In this case oppositional tendencies dominate, which often interfere with other people's activities, complaints, pessimism, bad mood and lack of satisfaction with others. (Resentful, contrary, skeptical, discontented. Resist fulfilling others' expectations. Deliberately inefficient, vents anger indirectly by undermining others goals, alternately moody and irritable, then sullen and withdrawn.)

e. Compulsive

Obsessive-compulsive, or simply compulsive, personalities are characterized by rigid and excessive adherence to standards, as well as a fear of making mistakes even though they may seem insignificant to others. This lack of flexibility very often causes difficulties in making decisions and a lack of efficiency in carrying out tasks. (Restrained,

conscientious, respectful, rigid. Maintains a rule-bound lifestyle. Adheres closely to social conventions. Sees the world in terms of regulations and hierarchies, sees self as devoted, reliable, efficient, and productive.)

f. Avoidant

In people with avoidant personality disorder, there are feelings of loneliness and fear of interpersonal rejection, often related to self-esteem deficits; this causes hypersensitivity to the possibility of being teased and therefore a tendency to isolation. (Hesitant, self-conscious, embarrassed, anxious, tense in social situations due to fear of rejection. Plagued by constant performance anxiety, sees self as inept, inferior, or unappealing, feels alone and empty.)

g. Schizoid

Like personality disorders with avoidance, schizoids will be associated primarily with interpersonal detachment. However, in this case the reluctance to enter into relationships is due to emotional coldness, lack of interest in others and predominance of fantasy and solitary activities. (Apathetic, indifferent, remote, solitary. Neither desires nor need human attachments. Minimal awareness of feelings of self or others. Few drives or ambitions, if any.)

h. Histrionic

In histrionic disorders they present dramatic, immature, manipulative and seductive interpersonal behavior, leading to dysfunctional relationships. A lack of emotional stability is also common.

(Dramatic, seductive, shallow, stimulus-seeking, vain. Overreacts to minor events. Exhibitionistic as a means of securing attention and favors. Sees self as attractive and charming.)

i. Dependent

The dependent personality is characterized by feelings of inferiority and lack of self-confidence, a need for help and reassurance from others and shifting of one's responsibilities onto others. These people often feel helpless and insecure if they are alone. (Helpless, incompetent, submissive, immature. Withdraws from adult responsibilities. Sees self as weak or fragile. Seeks constant reassurance from stronger figures.)

j. Narcissistic

Narcissistic personality disorder Its underlying feature is an overestimation of one's personal worth. Narcissistic people expect the people they interact with to confirm their expectations of admiration and special treatment, and are much more interested in themselves than other people. (Egotistical, arrogant, grandiose, insouciant. Preoccupied with fantasies of success, beauty, or achievement, sees self as admirable and superior, and therefore entitled to special treatment.)

k. Antisocial

According to Millon, and far from the typical definition that associates this disorder with criminal behavior as a key aspect, the antisocial personality is characterized by ambition, persistence and direction of behavior towards specific goals. It is also given distrust in the

capacities of others and the need to control the environment. (Impulsive, irresponsible, deviant, unruly. Acts without due consideration. Meets social obligations only when self-serving. Disrespects societal customs, rules, and standards. Sees self as free and independent.)

l. Sadistic

Their sadistic personality is reinforced through the provocation of suffering or discomfort (including manipulation, cruelty, aggression and fear) in others or in themselves. Along with negativist, masochistic and depressive disorders, it is one of the most representative of Millon's contributions. (Explosively hostile, abrasive, cruel, dogmatic. Liable to sudden outbursts of rage. Feels self-satisfied through dominating, intimidating and humiling others. Is opinionated and close-minded.)

m. Masochist

For Millon, the concept of masochism refers to a pattern of counterproductive behavior that leads to involvement with unpromising people and activities, excessive personal sacrifice, failure in attainable tasks and denial of opportunities to gain reinforcement or react positively to these. (Deferential, pleasure-phobic, servile, blameful, self-effacing. Encourages others to take advantage. Deliberately defeats own achievements. Seeks condemning or mistreatful partners.)

n. Depressive

In this personality type, they predominate depressive symptoms such as sadness, low self-esteem, pessimism or a tendency to worry and



feelings of guilt. There are conceptual problems in relation to this disorder because of its similarities to dysthymia, chronic depression and avoidant personality disorder. (Somber, discouraged, pessimistic, brooding, fatalistic. Presents self as vulnerable and abandoned. Feels valueless, guilty, and impotent. Judges self as worthy only of criticism and contempt.)

## 2. Edward Jones

In his theory it is stated that the characterization is “the depiction of clear images of a person. Characterization but this definition, means the real description of the characters participating in the story through their actions”. Through the actions of the character, the characterization of a person can be described clearly. It can be concluded that characterization in the author's way of giving the characteristics that exist in the character in a story. Based on Edward H. Jones who is a researcher from New York in his book, there are five ways to analyze characterization, as follows:

### a. Characterization through appearance

First is characterization through appearance. It deals with physical appearances, such as clothing, physical body, and tendency.

### b. Characterization through dialogue

Second is characterization through dialogue. It stares at the way the character projects the speaking, be it in the accent, grammar, or catchphrase. It reveals their social and economic backgrounds, as well as their educational background (think and feel).

c. Characterization through external action

Third is characterization through external action. The external action of a character can reflect his or her personality without being clouded by the appearance

d. Characterization through internal action

Fourth is characterization through internal action. It reveals a character by the way they feel and think about themselves, whether it is about their dreams, fears, emotions, secrets, or aspirations.

e. Characterization through the reaction of other characters

Last is characterization through the reaction of other characters. It projects other characters to react towards a character.

Edward H. Jones states that there are two methods of characterization is Dramatic characterization and Analytic characterization.

- a. Dramatic characterization allows opinion to be formed based on a character, such as their action, their words, their environment, and what other characters think about them.
- b. Analytic characterization lets the writer comment on the characters by explaining their motives, appearance, and thoughts.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

This chapter presented the types of research, the sources of data, the method of collecting data, and the method of data analysis.

#### **A. Type of Research**

In this researcher qualitative descriptive method used to analyzed and presented the data. According to Nazir (1988:63), a qualitative descriptive method is a method in examining the status of a group of humans, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. The purpose of this research is to make a description, or systematically, factually and accurately describe the facts, characteristics, and relationships between the phenomena investigates.

#### **B. Source of Data**

There are two sources that used for this research. The main source of data in the research are words, dialogues, phrases and sentences that portrays ASPD of the main characters in the script of *The Invisible Man* By Leigh Whannell. Therefore, to compare the secondary sources the researcher uses literary books, previous studies that were relates to this research, and articles that are relevant to the topic of this research as the references. The object of this study is a movie script written by Leigh Whannell titled as *The Invisible Man* the length of this movie script is 110 pages. *The Invisible Man movie* 2020, directed by Leigh Whannell, performances by Elisabeth Moss, Storm

Reid, and Adlis Hodge, Universal Pictures. Universal City California April 7, 2020.

### **C. Method of Collecting Data**

1. Find a script and then download the script, after that read the script several times to comprehend.
2. Identify the characteristic and impact of ASPD that related to the main character.
3. Collecting the data through Theodore Millon's personality disorder theory and Edward Jones characterisation theory.
4. Draw a conclusion based of the data collected.

### **D. Method of Analyzing Data**

In this part presented of analyzed the characteristic of Antisocial Personality Disorder by used Theodore Millon's theory about personality disorder for the first object would use Antisocial, histrionic, sadistic, pasif agresif. While to analyzed the impact of Antisocial Personality Disorder to people around the main character the writer used Edward Jones theory about characterization, there are two methods that would be used is Dramatic Characterization and Analytic Characterization. The writer analyzed the data from movie script and then presented in the form of tables and explain through paragraph or known as descriptive method.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the writer presented the findings and discussion of the study on Antisocial Personality Disorder characteristics and the impact of personality to other characters that affect their lives in the movie script *The Invisible Man* by Leigh Whannell.

#### A. Findings

In this finding the writer described and analyzed data of ASPD characteristics and the impact that affects other characters in a movie script *The Invisible Man* by Leigh Whannell.

##### 1. Types of Antisocial Personality Disorder of Main Character in Movie Script *The Invisible Man* by Leigh Whannell

Based on the related theory of Antisocial, namely Theodore Millon's personality disorder theory, there are 14 types of personality disorders and the writer found 4 types of personality disorder that related to research as follows:

###### a. Antisocial

In the antisocial personality, badness and madness seem to shade together. Sometimes, Antisocial crimes are so incomprehensible and morally repugnant that the act alone makes us doubt their sanity.

**Table 1. Types of Antisocial**

<b>NO</b>	<b>DATA</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>1</b>	Data 1: Cecilia Kass: He was...He was in...he was..in complete control of everything, you know? Just.. including me. he controlled how I looked and what I wore and what I ate. And... the it was controlling when I left the house and... what I said,, and eventually... what I thought and if... if he didn't like what he assumed I was thinking... h-he... he would...	10
<b>2</b>	Data 2: Cecilia Kass: Amongst other things! He wants to have a baby and I knew that if we did that, that I... I would never be able to get away from him.	10
<b>3</b>	Data 3: Doctor Lee: So, we got the results of your blood test back, and it looks like the diazepam.	40
<b>4</b>	Data 4: Cecilia Kass: He was starting at me, studying me, and without me saying a single word, He said that I could never leave him, that wherever I went, he would find me. That he would walk right up to me and I wouldn't be able to see him, but that he would leave me a sign so that I'd know he was there.	43
<b>5</b>	Data 5: Cecilia Kass: He has figured out a way to be invisible. He is a world leader in the field of optics, I – I... I know that he can do this.	45
<b>6</b>	Data 6: Tom Griffin: My brother controlled me long before he met you, Cecilia	46
<b>7</b>	Data 7: Emily Kass: You need some medication. Adrian is dead.	51
<b>8</b>	Data 8: Cecilia Kass: Sydney, I would never hit you. I love you. I would never do that James, it was him, he's here I swear to you.	53

<b>9</b>	Data 9: Cecilia Kass: No, James please this is what he wants, this is what he used to do when we were together. He wants you to think that I did it, this is what he does, he tries to isolate me, and he tries to get me alone.	55
<b>10</b>	Data 10: Cecilia Kass: I found something that can prove what I'm experiencing. That can be proven Adrian is stalking me. It's some kind of suits that Adrian has built, and it has cameras.	66
<b>11</b>	Data 11: Cecilia Kass: You Motherfucker! You killed her! I see you! I see you!	68
<b>12</b>	Data 12: Tom Griffin: Or there's an option where this all goes away, agree to have the baby... and go back to him. You really think he didn't know you were secretly using birth control? Of course he did.	79
<b>13</b>	Data 13: Tom Griffin: He was always going to find you no matter what he had to do. He needs you because you don't need him. No one's ever left him before. But he punished you enough now. Now that he knows you're the mother of his child. It's time to stop playing games. A new life with him can be given to you with one phone call.	81
<b>14</b>	Data 14: Cecilia Kass: Adrian Killed my sister, and you helped him.	82
<b>15</b>	Data 15: Cecilia Kass: Adrian did everything before that though. He set his own brother up	97
<b>16</b>	Data 16: Cecilia Kass: No you don't understand this is what he does. He makes me feel like I'm the crazy one.	97
<b>17</b>	Data 17: Adrian Griffin: I know that you feel like you're going crazy sometimes. But I'm the only one who can help you. Remember? Because I know you better than anyone else	105

	in the world. I mean that shouldn't come as a... Surprise.	
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Data 1 based on antisocial table 1 above, the sentence *Just including me. He controlled how I looked and what I wore and what I ate. And... the it was controlling when I left the house and... what I said,, and eventually... what I thought and if... if he didn't like what he assumed I was thinking... h-he... he would...* After two weeks since Cecilia ran away to the James houses, who is one of Emily's friends also a cop, she received news that her ex-boyfriend, Adrian Griffin, had ended his own life. Hearing this immediately shocked Cecilia as if she could not believe the news. Seeing Cecilia's attitude, Emily as her sister, asked her to tell a story. In negotiations at the dinner table between Cecilia, Emily and James, Cecilia with a feeling of trauma, tells of the bitter experience of living with her ex-boyfriend. Adrian had complete control over Cecilia's life. This clearly showed that Adrian has an antisocial because he has neglected and violated Cecilia's rights by controlling her life excessively.

Data 2 from the dialogue of antisocial table 1 above, the sentence *Amongst other things. He wants to have a baby and I knew that if we did that, that I... I would never be able to get away from him.* Cecilia said very clearly that Adrian tortured her worse. not just hit him like James said before. Adrian's behaviour clearly showed that he has an antisocial nature by torturing Cecilia. This sentence clearly showed that Adrian has an antisocial nature where one of the antisocial attitudes itself is characterized by criminal acts as the main



aspect. Not only that, Adrian's attitude also creates great fear in on Cecilia. Adrian also controls Cecilia's environment so that she will never leave him.

Based on data 3 the interaction between Doctor Lee, Cecilia and James at the hospital after an accident when Cecilia was on a interview job. The sentence *So, we got the results of your blood test back, and it looks like the diazepam.* After experiencing various strange disturbances, Cecilia finally realized that the disturbance she was experiencing was Adrian's doing. Somehow, a blood-stained bottle of diazepam was right in front of Cecilia where she last saw it falling from her bag the night she ran away. Adrian's actions clearly prove that Adrian has an antisocial nature. He ignored social norms by giving an excessive dose of diazepam to Cecilia.

Data 4 represented the interaction between Tom Griffin, Cecilia and James in Tom's office. The sentence *He was starting at me, studying me, and without me saying a single word. He said that I could never leave him, that wherever I went, he would find me. That he would walk right up to me and I wouldn't be able to see him, but that he would leave me a sign so that I'd know he was there.* After yesterday's incident, Cecilia came to meet Tom, who is Adrian's younger brother. Even before taking action, Adrian had threatened Cecilia so that Cecilia would never leave him. The sentence above clearly showed that Adrian has antisocial traits. He had absolutely no empathy for Cecilia.

Data 5 the sentence from table 1 types of antisocial above. *He has figured out a way to be invisible. He is a world leader in the field of optics, I – I... I*

*know that he can do this.* Adrian's actions for being invisible and disturbing Cecilia showed that he has an antisocial nature. He violates the doctor's code of ethics by abusing his position.

Based on Data 6 the sentence that showed Adrian is antisocial. *My brother controlled me long before he met you, Cecilia.* This sentence represents that Adrian has an antisocial nature, his habit of controlling people's environment. He even controlled his own brother life and he also involved him in his actions to become invisible and tortured Cecilia very cruelly.

Data 7 from antisocial table 1 above, the interaction between Emily and Cecilia after knowing that Adrian became Invisible to stalk her. The sentence *You need some medication. Adrian is dead.* From the sentence that Emily said above, Adrian succeeded in making it seem as if Cecilia was crazy to the people around her. This clearly showed that Adrian has an antisocial nature where one of his antisocial attitudes is towards a certain goal for his own satisfaction. His attitude really showed that he is not merciful.

Based on data 8 the sentence *Sydney, I would never hit you. I love you. I would never do that James, it was him, he's here I swear to you.* On table 1 above Adrian makes it seem as if Cecilia committed all these crimes. He wants to make everyone shun Cecilia and he succeeds in doing so Adrian clearly showed his antisocial nature, where one of the antisocial attitudes itself is characterized by criminal acts as the main aspect.

Data 9 James took Sydney away from home because he was afraid that Cecilia would do something cruel to his daughter the sentence *No, James please this is what he wants, this is what he used to do when we were together. He wants you to think that I did it, this is what he does, he tries to isolate me, and he tries to get me alone.* The sentence from table 1 above clearly showed that Adrian is antisocial he beats and controls Cecilia's life, doing cruel things for his own pleasure. He also make something cruel to make Cecilia look crazy.

Data 10 in list data of antisocial table above, the sentence *I found something that can prove what I'm experiencing. That can be proven Adrian is stalking me. It's some kind of suits that Adrian has built, and it has cameras.* Cecilia visited Adrian's house which looks empty and finds a costume on his lab to be invisible. He immediately told Emily about the costume which had been bothering her and tried to fixed her relationship with her sister cause has been destroy by Adrian. By being invisible and disturbing the peace of other people clearly showed that he is antisocial by violating social norms for his own purposes to annoy Cecilia.

Based on data 11 table 1 types of antisocial above, the sentence *You Motherfucker! You killed her! I see you! I see you!* Cecilia told the secret about the invisible costume that Adrian had made. This caused Emily to lose her life but Cecilia was made a suspect for all of this, Adrian's actions clearly showed that he was a antisocial he had taken someone's life without any pity at all it is clearly showed that what Adrian did was a criminal act.

Data 12 from antisocial table 1 above, Adrian killed Emily because Cecilia tried to tell her about the costume that Adrian had made and finally Cecilia was arrested. This conversation between Cecilia and Tom, the sentence *Or there's an option where this all goes away, agree to have the baby... And go back to him. You really think he didn't know you were secretly using birth control? Of course he did.* After finding out that Cecilia was pregnant with his child, he finally decided to stop torturing Cecilia. It is clear what Tom said above shows that Adrian has an antisocial nature because of his attitude which forced Cecilia to return to him, and continuously attacks Cecilia's psychology.

Data 13 from table 1 types of antisocial above, the sentence showed conversation between Tom and Cecilia. *He was always going to find you no matter what he had to do. But he punished you enough now. Now that he knows you're the mother of his child. It's time to stop playing games. A new life with him can be given to you with one phone call.* After finding out that Cecilia was pregnant, on Adrian's orders, Tom carried out his actions. It is clear from the sentence Tom said above that it showed that Adrian is a antisocial. He punished Cecilia with very cruel torture, making Cecilia look crazy and killing the people closest to Cecilia.

Based on data 14 from antisocial table 1 above, the sentence *Adrian Killed my sister and you helped him.* The sentence that Cecilia said very clearly represented that Adrian is a antisocial without feelings. He took Emily's life for his own benefit and made Cecilia a suspect for his actions because he was unreasonable because he was wearing an invisible costume.

Data 15 in list data of antisocial table above, the sentence *Adrian did everything before that though. He set his own brother up.* All accusations point to Tom, as if all the crimes were committed by him. Cecilia clearly denied all the accusations seeing what Tom said before he died. The sentence uttered by Cecilia clearly showed that Adrian has an antisocial nature, he even used his own brother for his own benefit. This clearly showed that he has absolutely no sense of empathy for other people even for his own brother who just died.

Data 16 from the table 1 of antisocial above showed the discussion between James and Cecilia about what Adrian did all of this time, the sentence *No you don't understand this is what he does. He makes me feel like I'm the crazy one.* Without any sense of empathy at all, Adrian committed various crimes by violating various social norms. This really explains that Adrian is a antisocial by attacking Cecilia both physically and psychologically without thinking about the consequences of his actions.

Based on data 17 in list data of antisocial table above, conversation Adrian and Cecilia at dining room, it clearly showed that Cecilia just needs the truth from Adrian the sentence, *I know that you feel like you're going insane sometimes. But I'm the only one who can help you. Remember? Because I know you better than anyone else in the world. I mean that shouldn't come as a... Surprise.* Adrian managed to attack Cecilia psychologically and boasted as if he was the only one who could save Cecilia. Adrian also admitted that all his actions implicitly clearly showed that Adrian was a very vicious antisocial he did not feel guilty at all for what he had done.

## b. Histrionic

In histrionic disorders they present dramatic, immature, manipulative and seductive interpersonal behaviour, leading to dysfunctional relationships. A lack of emotional stability is also common.

**Table 2. Types of Histrionic**

<b>NO</b>	<b>DATA</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Data 18:</b> Tom Griffin: "Cecilia although our relationship was far from perfect, I at least thought we had built up enough trust that you would talk to me rather than running away from what you perceived us to have."	13
<b>2</b>	<b>Data 19:</b> Tom Griffin: I have a pile of ashes in the box	44
<b>3</b>	<b>Data 20:</b> Tom Griffin: That was his true genius, knowing people's weaknesses. You think about it, he came up with the perfect way to torture you even in death. Only thing more brilliant than inventing something that makes you invisible. Is not inventing it but making you think he did.	46
<b>4</b>	<b>Data 21:</b> Tom Griffin: He's gone Cecilia. I saw his body. Don't let him win by bringing him back to life.	47
<b>5</b>	<b>Data 22:</b> Adrian Griffin: Help. Help. Please.....help	94
<b>6</b>	<b>Data 23:</b> James Lanier: Our tactical team found Adrian this morning, tied up in his basement. Looks like he was a victim of his brother. Just like you	94
<b>7</b>	<b>Data 24:</b> Cecilia Kass: If he faked his own death, he could fake his own kidnapping.	95
<b>8</b>	<b>Data 25:</b> Adrian Griffin: My hand's shaking... uhh... you know, you're the only person in	100-101

	the world who gets to see my hand shaking. It's cause I need you Cecilia. I know I didn't treat you the way you should have been treated when we were together. But I've learned my lesson. I would burn everything I own just prove that to you	
9	<b>Data 26:</b> Adrian Griffin: Cecilia, I loved my brother. And I thought he loved me too. I know it doesn't seem like it to the outside world, but... Tom controlled me	102

Based on Data 18 from histrionic table 2 above, the sentence *"Cecilia although our relationship was far from perfect, I at least thought we had a built up enough trust that you would talk to me rather than running away from what you perceive us to have."* Adrian left an inheritance and will to Cecilia where Tom was Cecilia's financial attorney for the inheritance. From the will that Adrian left to Cecilia, it is clear that Adrian was very manipulative. He faked his death and made everything very dramatic so that Cecilia felt guilty for Adrian's death.

Data 19 in list data of histrionic table 2 above, the sentence *I have a pile of ashes in the box.* Cecilia and James came to see Tom after the diazepam bottle was returned to Cecilia. What Tom and Adrian did was clearly very dramatic this clearly proves that Adrian has histrionic qualities.

Based on data 20 the sentence. *That was his true genius, knowing people's weaknesses. You think about it, he came up with the perfect way to torture you even in death. Only thing more brilliant than inventing something that makes you invisible. Is not inventing it but making you think he did.* On table 2 above Adrian clearly has a histrionic attitude he takes advantage of his

brother and makes everything look very dramatic in front of Cecilia so as not to arouse the slightest suspicion in Adrian's game.

Data 21 in list data of histrionic table above, the sentence *He's gone Cecilia. I saw his body. Don't let him win by bringing him back to life.* Tom showed all of the photos of Adrian the night when he was suicide. Adrian used everything to make his dead look very dramatic and manipulates Cecilia. This clearly showed that Adrian has a histrionic nature.

Data 22 from the histrionic table 2 above, the sentence *Help. Help. Please.....help.* Tom's death brings Adrian back he is tied up in the basement of his house as if he is the victim of his younger brother. It can be seen that Adrian is very manipulative he so dramatic about all of the drama he made he also lies about everything that happened to Cecilia.

Data 23 in list of data of histrionic table 2 above, the interaction between James, Cecilia, and Sydney at the police station after Tom's death. The sentence *Our tactical team found Adrian this morning, tied up in his basement. Looks like he was a victim of his brother just like you.* Adrian's actions clearly represent that he is very manipulative, first he faked his death and now he seems to be the victim of his own brother from what all his doing all of this time.

Data 24 from histrionic table 2 above, the sentence *If he faked his own death, he could fake his own kidnapping.* Cecilia really does not believe that Adrian is a victim of his younger brother but rather that he is using his younger brother for his own benefit. As Cecilia said, it clearly showed that



Adrian was very manipulative he deceived several groups for his own benefit.

Based on Data 25 in list data of histrionic table above, interaction between Adrian and Cecilia at Adrian houses and the sentence *My hand's shaking... uhh... you know, you're the only person in the world who gets to see my hand shaking it's cause I need you Cecilia. I know I didn't treat you the way you should have been treated when we were together. But I've learned my lesson. I would burn everything I own just prove that to you.* Adrian was not proven guilty of all the crimes that had occurred so far, Cecilia, who found out about this, decided to visit his residence and ask for his honesty. In the sentence above, it can be seen that Adrian was very manipulative, he tried to influence Cecilia's mind to change Cecilia's perception of him in a cunning way.

Data 26 in list data of table 2 above, the sentence Cecilia, *I loved my brother. And I thought he loved me too. I know it doesn't seem like it to the outside world, but... Tom controlled me.* This sentence very clearly showed that Adrian was very manipulative, he tried hard to influence Cecilia's mind by lying as if Tom had done something cruel to her. Adrian even had the heart to play with Cecilia's mind he attacked her mentally and emotionally.

c. Sadistic

Their sadistic personality is reinforced through the provocation of suffering or discomfort.

**Table 3. Types of Sadistic**

<b>NO</b>	<b>DATA</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Data 27:</b> Adrian Griffin: Open the fucking door! Cecilia get back here now you can do this. Get back here!	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Data 28:</b> James Lanier: He would... he would hit you?	10
<b>3</b>	<b>Data 29:</b> Cecilia Kass: I saw something right there. They were right there. There where footprints I saw it. I saw... I... yes, I saw on the sheets. I saw it right there. I saw it, huh there was someone in here. There was someone in here.	31-31
<b>4</b>	<b>Data 30:</b> Cecilia Kass: Tell him to stop what he's doing.	41

Based on Data 27 the sentence *Open the fucking door! Cecilia get back here now you can do this. Get back here!* On the table 3 above types of aggressive sadistic, clearly showed that Adrian is so sadistic he chased her and smashed the car window with his own hands and hurting Cecilia through the glass that he had broken.

Based on Data 28 from table 3 above types of aggressive sadistic, the sentence *He would... he would hit you?* The sentence that James said very clearly represented that Adrian was very cruel to Cecilia, he hit her if something Cecilia did was not according to his wishes, he could even torture Cecilia more cruelly, as she said,

Data 29 in list data of aggressive sadistic table 3 above, the sentence *I saw something right there. They were right there. There where footprints I saw it.*

*I saw... I... yes, I saw on the sheets. I saw it right there. I saw it, huh there was someone in here. There was someone in here.* What happened to Cecilia that night clearly shows that Adrian has an aggressive, sadistic nature. He with clear intentions wanted to hurt Cecilia both physically and psychologically,

Data 30 from the sadistic aggressive table 3 above, at Tom office the sentence *Tell him to stop what he's doing.* Cecilia is fully aware that all the heinous incidents that have been happening so far have been Adrian's doing. She meets Tom and tells him to stop all his actions against her by becoming an invisible man. The sentence that Cecilia said really shows that Adrian has a very sadistic nature where one of the main aspects of his aggressive sadistic nature is gaining strength through provoking suffering to other people.

d. Passive Aggressive or Negativistic

In this case oppositional tendencies dominate, which often interfere with other people's activities, complaints, pessimism, bad mood and lack of satisfaction with others.

**Table 4, Types of Passive Aggressive**

NO	TYPES	DATA
1		<b>Data 31:</b> Cecilia Kass: I know I put them here, so I.... so I apologize. I don't know what happened. (Whannel, 2020:37)
2		<b>Data 32:</b> Cecilia Kass: I didn't send you the fucking e-mail, I didn't someone is – is – is doing this to me, he's he's doing this to me. (Whannel, 2020:50)

Based on Data 31 in list data of passive aggressive table 4 above, Cecilia had an interview job but something bothered her as a result of her job when she was in Paris the sentence *I know I put them in here, so I... so I apologize. I don't know what happened.* Adrian started to interfere with Cecilia's activities, this shows that Adrian has a passive aggressive nature.

Data 32, Cecilia visits Emily's house to tell her about Adrian who is starting to bother her the sentence *I didn't send you the fucking e-mail, I didn't someone is – is – is doing this to me, he's he's doing this to me.* On table 4 above, Adrian ruined Cecilia and Emily's relationship by saying bad things to Emily via Cecilia's email account. This represents that Adrian has a passive aggressive nature he damages, annoys and makes Cecilia feel like she is being watched.

e. Narcissistic

Their egocentricity makes them indifferent to the rights and welfare of others and, sometimes, indifferent to the laws of society as well. To justify their actions, they rationalize ad nauseam, presenting convenient reasons that excuse their inconsiderateness and superior attitude, thus placing themselves in the best possible light. When pressed or confronted, they are likely to become even more haughty, dismissive, and, in some instances, enraged.

**Table 5. Types of Narcissistic**

NO	TYPES	DATA
1		<b>Data 33:</b> Cecilia Kass: I used to feel sorry for you. The blood relative of a narcissistic sociopath.

Based on Data 33 in list data of narcissistic table above, the sentence *I used to feel sorry for you. The blood relative of a narcissistic sociopath.* On Adrian's orders, Tom tried to persuade Cecilia that she would be willing to come back and live with Adrian without ever thinking about the suffering that Cecilia had experienced in the slightest. Adrian is clearly a sociopath narcissist, he only cares about his own profits he is very cunning and very good at seducing and trapping his victims.

The result of the data analysis showed that the play script of *The Invisible Man* by Leigh Whannell contained 32 data of antisocial divided into 5 parts.

## **2. The Impact of Personality of Main Character in Movie Script *The Invisible Man* By Leigh Whannell That Affects Other Characters**

Antisocial personality disorder describes an ingrained pattern of behavior in which individuals consistently ignore and violate the rights of others around them. Individuals with ASPD disorder can behave rudely, recklessly, or manipulative and they often ignore the wants and needs of other people. In this case, Adrian's character as the main character who suffers from ASPD in the film script turns out to have a very negative impact on other characters who are related to him. Based on the theory of

characterization by Edward Jones, the writer only found 1 method, namely dramatic characterization and found 5 data that showed that these two characters were influenced by Adrian Griffin as the main character.

### 1. Cecilia Kass

In the movie script of *The Invisible Man*, the writer found 3 data that represent the impact of Adrian's personality on his girlfriend, namely Cecilia Kass. *James: I swore to you sister I'd get you to step outside my house, hey Cee, he's not out there I promise. (Page 5)* from the sentence above clearly represents that Cecilia experienced a very serious change in attitude, she was confined by her trauma, causing her not to dare to leave the house because of her great fear of Adrian. *Cecilia: I'm sorry, I'm just I'm not ready yet. (page 5)* she also felt as if she was being watched by something, it even made it difficult for her to fall asleep from the sentences that were said to prove that Cecilia had a very big trauma. Adrian committed so many cruelties against Cecilia that it made Cecilia so vengeful that she finally decided to kill Adrian in the same way as Adrian did to Emily, who was Cecilia's only family member. He keeps one of the costumes made by Adrian and uses it to kill him. *Cecilia: please, please you have to help me please, I'm with somebody and I think he's tried to kill himself. Hurry you have to help. You have to hurry. Please it's uh 3333 Celestial drive please. Surprise... (page 106).* From the actions and sentences spoken, it is clear that Cecilia is also a murder because of her actions in taking Adrian's life.

## 2. Tom Griffin

In the movie script of *The Invisible Man*, the writer found 2 data that shows the impact of Adrian's personality on his younger brother Tom Griffin in the antisocial table above. Tom said that he himself was also controlled by Adrian, which caused Tom to become very sadistic, he killed innocent people because pressure from Adrian. In the narcissistic table above, Cecilia also emphasizes that Tom is the younger brother of a narcissistic sociopath who was permanently oppressed until finally Tom himself had to lose his life at Cecilia's hands when he wanted to kill Sydney. *Tom: you think you're learning how to beat me, so I'm gonna truly teach you something. If you fight me, I won't ever hurt you. I'll find some you love and hurt them instead. Now you only got yourself to blame for that innocent you girl's death.*

The writer conclude that the most dominant and prominent personality in Adrian's character is Antisocial. Where Adrian tends to behave badly by violating social norms, physically attacking and killed someone without sympathy for his own purpose in taking revenge on Cecilia in an invisible way. The effects it had on other characters who were close to him also experienced changes in attitude, starting with Cecilia who experienced a change in attitude due to Adrian's influence as his girlfriend, as well as Tom Griffin, Adrian's antisocial attitude, which was used to controlling someone's life, which had a bad impact on Tom's behaviour.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer provided the conclusion of the research and suggestion for further research and references.

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzed the movie script, it can be concluded that Adrian has Antisocial Personality Disorder which is shown through Adrian's manipulative, sadistic and aggressive behavior, violating social norms and having no empathy for his victims. The writer conclude that Adian is a psicopatch. Based on Theodore Millon's theory, 5 personality disorder theories were found in the movie script *The Invisible Man* by Leigh Whannel, the writer found 33 data of ASPD divided into 5 parts Antisocial 17, Passive Aggressive 2, Sadistic 4, and Histrionic 9, and Narcissistic 1. Is the basic attitude of someone who is antisocial.

The impact of the main character revealed that in the movie script for the invisible man, there are two supporting characters who experience the impact of the main character's antisocial personality disorder behaviour. The writer found 5 data that related with the impact part based on Edward Jones theory is dramatic characterization. First is Cecilia Kass after the incident clearly showed that Cecilia experience trauma or PTSD which made her also have to kill Adrian in the same way which is being invisible. And the impact for Tom, Tom's life is always controlled by Adrian, making him have to



follow everything that Adrian said, making him being a murder, who ruthlessly kills people who stand in Adrian's way in destroying Cecilia's life.

## **B. Suggestions**

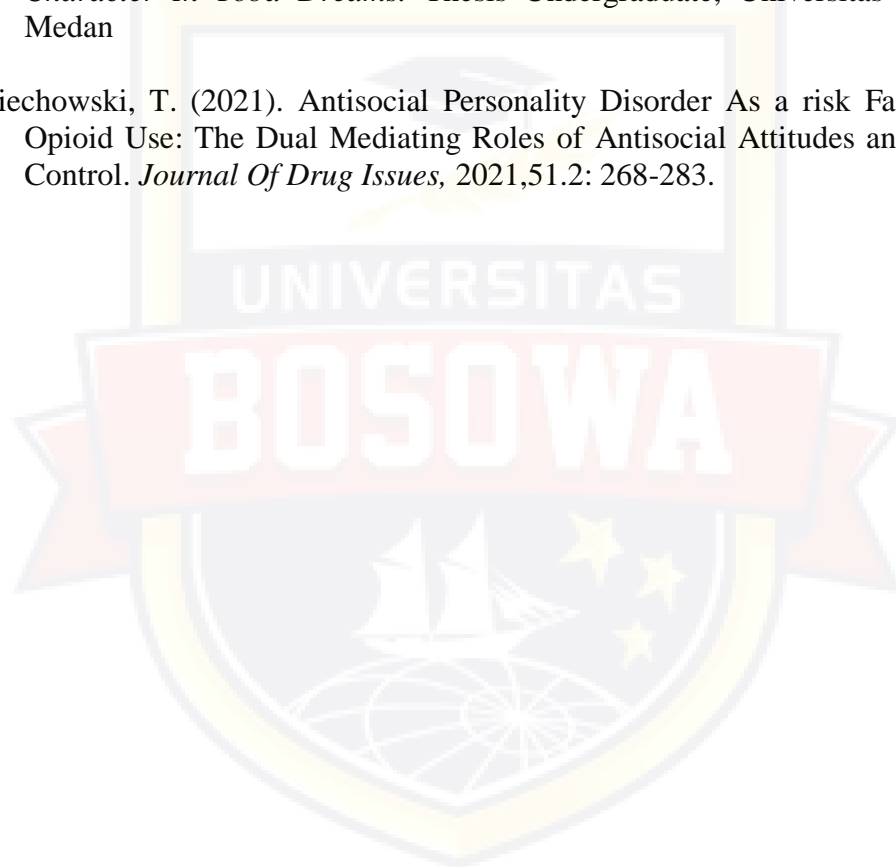
There is a lot of knowledge that can be learned from this study, the writer hope all readers will gain important information from this thesis and be able to practice the values of psychoanalysis in their lives, whether individually or socially. As depicted, the writer hopes the results of this thesis will become a reference for readers to understand the psychology of others. For readers who are interested in the study of psychoanalysis, especially literary works, expect to gain a better understanding through this thesis. Therefore, they can understand and practice the study of antisocial people through psychoanalysis in real life, just like what is depicted in the data that antisocial people have a meaningful impact. Can cause bad things like crime, sadistic and murder. Additionally, for readers who want to study psychoanalysis, this study can be an alternative reference. The writer also really hopes that readers will be more aware of the genes that greatly influence a person's behaviour environment and the importance of parenting styles for children. The writer hopes this study can serve as a reference for scientific research on psychological analysis in literary works and other fields that require psychological analysis. The writer realized that this writing was far from perfect. Any advice and criticism will be very helpful for writers to research and better writing.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I Biography of The Author



Leigh Whannell is an Australian screenwriter, actor, film producer and film director. He is best known for writing films directed by his friend James Wan, including *Saw* (2004), *Dead Silence* (2007), *Insidious* (2010), and *Insidious: Chapter 2* (2013). Whannell made his directorial debut with *Insidious: Chapter 3* (2015), and has since directed two more films, *Upgrade* (2018) and *The Invisible Man* (2020). Leigh Whannell was born on January 17, 1977 and now he was 46 years old. He was grew up in Melbourne, Australia, where, at the age of four, he developed an obsession with telling stories. Whether it be through acting, writing or filmmaking, his primary love was getting a reaction from an audience. In 1995, at the age of 18, he was accepted into the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology's prestigious Media Arts course, where he met fellow filmmaker James Wan. In his second year of college, he landed the role of "film guy" on a Saturday morning TV show aimed at teens called *Recovery* (1996). Filmed totally live in the studio and hosted by actual teenagers, the ground-breaking show was hugely popular down under and was the first to bring "alternative culture" to Australia's TV screens, featuring live performances from bands like Sonic Youth, Weezer, Public Enemy, Ben Harper, Pulp and hundreds more.

## Appendix II Auto Biography of The Writer



Citari Putri Patricia Jadut. She was the third child in her family and have two older sister. Was born in Sungguminasa, on August 19<sup>th</sup> 2001 by a couple named Agustinus Jadut and Paulina Memus. People call her Tari or Icha. Her hobbies are cooking, singing, listening to music and swimming.

She started her education at Hasanuddin Elementary School she was six years old at that time. And then she continued her junior high school at Catholic Garuda Makassar High School it was 2013 until 2016. The she spent her senior year at SMA Frater Makassar high school. She had a great moment that she spent in senior high school she got a lot of new experiences. And after that, she continued her study at Bosowa University in the major of English Literature. She got a lot of friends, especially 5 friends that stay with her until the end of the college. She was joining English Literature Student Executive Board at Bosowa University.