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Antisocial Personality Disorder of Main Character The Invisible Man Movie Script by Leigh Whannel

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Abstract

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, psychopath, 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.

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to Endraswara (2003: p.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. 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.

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 behaviour 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. People with Antisocial Personality Disorder may start showing symptoms in childhood but the condition cannot be diagnosed until adolescence or adulthood.

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.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Related to this research there are few researchers that have been achieved before

2.1. Previous Studies

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

Vaughn., (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 behavior 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 behavior including delinquency (Youth Self-Report [YSR] and Child Behavior 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.

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.

Molina et al., (2016) 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.

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-ton17 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 1of 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).

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.

Deutsch et al., (2021) 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. Mediational 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, mediational 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 determineed 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.

Veronica (2017) studied the personality disorder on the main character in a movie using Millon's Theory of personality disorder resulting in a finding that the main character showing five criteria for antisocial personality with variant of pure or jealousy. Other research by Suhendar (2018) analyzed about the criteria, causes and influence of the character using descriptive qualitative analysis and found that the main character has 5 antisocial personality resulting in lack of remorse caused from genetics factor and family neglect. Similar research by Amelia (2024) about antisocial personality disorder inWednesday Addams using the same theory by Millon, this research found that traumatic events and emotional encouragement playing significant role in shaping the character personality.

Research by Angraini (2016) was based on sociopath of the main character using Grossman's theory of psychoanaysis, other perspective in psychoogical analysis. The character turned to be a manipulator based on the end result of the research. Other research by Akmalia (2009) was aimed at finding the symptomps of antisocial personality using descriptive qualitative method and the result are the character showing a shyness personality, withdrawal from society but also manipulative. The same research also done by Handayani (2018) analyzed about the relation between character's ambition and their personality, the result of the research showing that workingplace and pressure from a bussiness rival become the internal factor of a character becoming an antisocial personality

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.

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

2.2. Related Theorites

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: p.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.

Theodore Millon's (2000, p. 23) 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.

3. METHOD

In this research, qualitative descriptive method used to analyzed and presented the 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 Whannel. Therefore, to compare the secondary sources the writer used 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 Whannel titled as The Invisible Man the length of this movie script is 108 pages. The Invisible Man Movie 2020, directed by Leigh Whannel, perfomances by Elisabeth Moss, Storm Reid, and Adlis Hodge, Universal Pictures. Universal City California April 7, 2020. The writer analyzed the characteristic of Antisocial Personality Disorder by used Theodore Millon’s theory about personality disorder for the first object would used 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 are used in this research, they are: Dramatic Characterization and Analytic Characterization. The writer analyze the data from movie script and then presented in the form of tables and explain through paragraph or known as descriptive method.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Types of Antisocial Personality Disorder of Main Character in Movie Script The Invisible Man by Leigh Whannell

Antisocial

The data found from the movie script for antisocial types are 17 data and all data are about Adrian action, orders or other related acts surrounding the main character.

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 other character, Cecilia. Adrian also controls Cecilia's environment so that she will never leave him. He also ignored social norms by giving an excessive dose of medicine to Cecilia, had absolutely no empathy for her and in the same time, he violates the doctor's code of ethics by abusing his position.

He had habit of controlling people's environment. He even controlled his own brother life and also involved him in his actions towards a certain goal for his own satisfaction.

Histrionic

In histrionic disorders they present dramatic, immature, manipulative and seductive interpersonal behaviour, leading to dysfunctional relationships. 9 data were found related to histrionic disorder.

Aggressive Sadist

The sadistic personality is reinforced through the provocation of suffering or discomfort. 4 data were found related to sadistic acts of Adrian by torturing, smashing and hurt Cecilia both physically and psychologically

Psychopath

In Adrian's attitude really showed that he is not merciful by doing cruel things for his own pleasure. He even had taken someone's life without any pity at all without thinking about the consequences of his actions and did not feel guilty at all for what he had done. Adrian was a very vicious psychopath.

Passive Aggressive

In this case oppositional tendencies dominate, which often interfere with other people's activities, complaints, pessimism, bad mood and lack of satisfaction with others. 2 data were found where Adrian interfere Cecilia's activities and ruined her 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.

Narcissistic

The main character egocentricity makes him indifferent to the rights and welfare of others and, sometimes, indifferent to the laws of society as well. 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.

4.2 The Impact of Personality of Main Character in Movie Script The Invisible Man By Leigh Whannel That Affects Other Characters

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.

5. DISCUSSION

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 people doubt their sanity.

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 behavior of abusing, controlling, violating social norms, clearly showed that he has an antisocial nature from his actions, attitudes, and lack of empathy even killing people in the process.

In histionic disorder he made everything very dramatic, from faking his death to lying, manipulating, and cunning actions. 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. He also shows passive agressive actions where he interfere someone's activity and ruined their relationship.

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. 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. Individuals with ASPD disorder can behave rudely, recklessly, or manipulative and they often ignore the wants and needs of other people. They are able to consistently ignore and violate the rights of others around them.

6. CONCLUSIONS

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 concluded that Adian is a Sociopath. 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 32 data of ASPD divided into 5 parts Antisocial 15, Passive Aggressive 2, Sadistic 3, and Histrionic 9, and narcissistic 1. Is the basic attitude of someone who is antisocial. Based on the Edward Jones characterization theory, the impact of the main character on other characters was found. 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.

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