SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISORDER
AS REFLECTED BY RORSCHACH AS THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN WATCHMEN BY ZACK SNYDER

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree
in English Language Education

By
Dwitya Wirattama Sakti
Student Number: 121214068

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
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Dr. Yohanès Harsoyo, S.Pd., M.Si.
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I honestly declared that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 15 June 2018

The Writer

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ABSTRACT


This study analyzes a movie screenplay entitled Watchmen directed by Zack Snyder. Watchmen is a movie adaptation from a graphic novel with the same title written by Alan Moore. The story of Watchmen begins when Rorschach investigates a murder of a government agent named Edward Blake. Edward Blake known as The Comedian is Rorschach’s former comrade in the Watchmen. Rorschach concludes that someone may attempt to eliminate former costumed heroes. Thus, Rorschach embarks to warn his former Watchmen comrades and during the journey Rorschach uncovers a conspiracy against them.

The aim of this study is to answer two research questions: (1) “What are Rorschach’s characteristics as described in the screenplay of Watchmen?” and (2) “What are the characteristics of Rorschach’s sociopathic personality disorder?”

The theories that are used in this study are theory of character and characterization, and sociopathic personality disorder. The approach used in this study is psychological approach. This study uses library research as the main method of gathering research data. The primary source of this study is taken from the movie and screenplay. The secondary sources of this study are taken from relevant books and other documents from the internet.

Based on the analysis, there are two findings. The first finding is about the description of Rorschach’s characteristics. Rorschach’s characteristics as a costumed hero are ruthless, self-righteous, loyal and clever. Rorschach is a complex character because the natures of those characteristics are contradicted with each other. However, Rorschach are able to manage to make those characteristics as his defining traits. The second finding is about Rorschach’s sociopathic personality disorder. Rorschach as an individual who fulfills seven criteria that can be categorized as suffering from Sociopathic Personality Disorder.

Keywords: character, sociopath, Watchmen screenplay.
ABSTRAK

Sakti, Dwitya Wirattama. (2018). *Sociopathic Personality Disorder as Reflected by Rorschach as The Main Character in Watchmen by Zack Snyder*. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education. Sanata Dharma University.


Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjawab dua pertanyaan penelitian: (1) “Apa karakteristik Rorschach yang sesuai dari deskripsi di naskah *Watchmen*?” Dan (2) “Apa karakteristik dari gangguan kepribadian sosiopat yang di derita Rorschach?”


Berdasarkan analisis, ada dua temuan. Temuan pertama adalah tentang deskripsi karakteristik Rorschach. Rorschach sebagai pahlawan berkostum digambarkan sebagai tokoh yang kejam, yakin pada dirinya, setia dan cerdas. Semua itu menunjukkan bahwa Rorschach adalah karakter yang kompleks karena sifat dari karakteristik tersebut bertentangan dari satu sama lain. Namun, Rorschach mampu mengelola hal tersebut dan menjadikan itu sebagai ciri khasnya. Temuan kedua adalah tentang gangguan kepribadian sosiopat Rorschach. Rorschach sebagai individu yang memenuhi tujuh kriteria dan dapat dikategorikan sebagai penderita gangguan kepribadian sosiopat.

**Kata Kunci:** tokoh, sosiopat, naskah *Watchmen*.  

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five parts, namely background of the study, problem formulation, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and definition of terms. Background of the study includes some explanations and reasons of selecting the current topic. Objectives include the aims of the study. Benefits of the study include the advantages of this paper. The definition of terms provides several terms related to the topic.

A. Background of the Study

For a long time, there has existed an interrelationship and mutual influence between literature and other forms of artistic expressions. The creative exchange also occurred between literature and movie. The exchange was initiated in the last decade of the 19th Century when movie rose as a new form of art. A filmmaker uses his camera as a writer who writes with his pen (Astuc, 1972, p. 165). Movie is a visualization of literature and it is considered as a form of literary works. Through movie, we discover a different way to portray the story that cannot be portrayed in a written form.

The analysis of a movie can be done like any other literature analysis in general and also literature have the same aesthetic value that movie has existed in literature. As Joseph M. Boggs states in his book The Art of Watching Films (2008, p. 41), literature and movie share many elements in similar ways including the principle used in literary analysis. In short, movie and literature are same.
Thus movie can be considered as one of literature branches that deals with words as a raw material to create a moving picture with a story in a meaningful way. Therefore, movie script can be analyzed as what is done toward literature (Boggs, 1978, p. 19-20). Movie also acts as a medium which gives the sense of pleasure, a path to improve knowledge, increase experience, and also can be used to teach moral values through the perspective of certain point of view of the story. The analysis of movie grants insight to one’s mind and creates opportunity to experience a different perspective life of others, since the movie is a representation of human mind. According to March H. Bornstein (1984, p. 144) in his book of *Psychology and its Allied Disciplines*, literary work is best at describing human condition in a dramatic form, while psychology has the strength to investigate human character or behavior in systematic ways.

In this research, the researcher would like to analyze sociopathic personality disorder in the screenplay of *Watchmen*. The term sociopathic personality disorder is common in the psychological field. Individuals who have this personality disorder have a tendency to show almost total disregard for the rights and well-being for others. They often break the law or norm of society because they consider themselves superior beings. Their actions typically show no remorse to the other or to the victims (Davison & Neale, 1986).

Furthermore, people with this sociopathic personality disorder are often unable to control their own behaviors and prone to aggression. While there is no individual being born with this disorder, people who have this personality disorder usually have a history of an antisocial behavior during childhood. Sociopaths
could also have been influenced by different environmental factors. Some of the environmental factors include abandonment, deprivation, sexual and emotional abuses. While there are no biological causes that can be identified as the main cause of the personality disorder, the part of the brain that responsible for a person's learning from their own mistakes and responding to sad and fearful facial expressions tends to be smaller than in an average person's (Weiss, 2014).

As stated before that literary work is a reflection of human mind in the form of art, thus this study investigates the behavior of Rorschach as the main subject of this research. Walter Kovacs known as Rorschach is one of the costumed heroes that is still, hunt down criminal after the government banned costumed heroes. He wears a detective uniform, a trench coat, a fedora and a constantly shifting mask inspired by the Rorschach inkblot test. He is shown to possess a zero tolerance for moral deviance or criminality, labeling him as an extremely right-wing character by others and a force to be reckoned with. The researcher thinks that Rorschach is a complex character and worth studying because he is violent, lack of moral compassion but on the other hand, he is a right-wing character that follows a certain code and rules. Because of those reasons, the researcher wants to make a research study based on the screenplay of Watchmen by Zack Snyder.

Watchmen is an American neo-noir superhero movie directed by Zack Snyder and 1986 DC Comics graphic novel adaptation by the same name written by Alan Moore and Dave Gibbons. Watchmen is set in New York, 1985, and tells a story about a group of retired American costumed heroes named Watchmen.
Rorschach as one of the members of Watchmen investigates an apparent conspiracy against them and uncovers sinister plot, while their moral limitations are challenged by the complex nature of the circumstances. This research only analyzes the character and behavior of Rorschach in a movie called *Watchmen*. The sociopathic personality disorder can be revealed through analysis and observation of Rorschach’s personality, in terms of his actions and reactions. The researcher hopes that this study raises the awareness about this phenomenon occur in the society.

There are two reasons why the researcher chooses this movie screenplay of *Watchmen* as the object of the study. The first reason is that the movie and the screenplay of *Watchmen* present an intriguing story of group of individuals who devote their lives to protect the society and some of them are willing to sacrifice everything in order to archive their goals. The second reason is that the movie and screenplay present the deprived mind of Rorschach in a unique way. Rorschach sets an example how a human mind can be in an extreme condition. For those reasons, the researcher chose *Watchmen* as the main subject of the study.

**B. Research Questions**

Based on the background, the researcher formulates two problems that will be discussed in this study:

1. What are Rorschach’s characteristics as described in the screenplay of *Watchmen*?
2. What are the characteristics of Rorschach’s sociopathic personality disorder?
C. Significance of The Study

This study is expected to have some benefits for readers, teachers, and English Language Education Study Program. First, this study will improve the understanding of the topic study namely the sociopathic personality disorder or sociopath as depicted in *Watchmen* by the characters. Thus, it makes the readers have the ability to perceive sociopath from different point of view.

Second, the significance of this study is to improve the readers’ knowledge and their understanding of the story, about the characters and the conflicts happened in *Watchmen*. The readers are able to understand the true definition and symptoms of sociopathic personality disorder and help them to respond accordingly to someone who might have this disorder.

Moreover, this study can be one of the sources for analysis of literary works associated with a case of sociopathic personality disorder. The researcher hopes that the study will help other researchers with similar topic.

D. Definition of Terms

The researcher provides five important terms to avoid any misinterpretation, misunderstanding, and confusion to the readers. The five terms are character, characterization, sociopathic personality, disorder, and movie.

1. Character

Character is one of the crucial parts of a literary works. According to Abrams (1981, p. 20) in *A Glossary of Literature* characters are the individuals presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as
being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in their
dialogue and their action.

Every act of the characters inside the story has a meaning to it. This
meaning of the characters helps the readers to find the characters’ motives and
values from each of their acts. Each of the characters’ actions represents the
moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities that make the characters unique in
their own way.

2. Characterization

Rohr Berger and Woods (1971) in their book Reading and Writing about
Literature define characterization as the process by which the author creates the
color, the devices by which making the reader believes that a character is the
particular type of person he is.

Chris Baldick explains that the definition of characterization is a
representation of the individuals within the narrative and dramatic works of the
literary works. This may include direct methods like attributions of qualities in
description or commentary, and indirect or dramatic methods inviting readers to
infer qualities from character’s actions, speech, or appearance (1990, p. 34).

3. Sociopathic Personality Disorder

In Introduction to Psychology: Eight Edition, Atkinson, et al state that
sociopathic personality disorder which are also called antisocial personalities
show inability to be responsible, lack of moral, or loyal for other people, group, or
code (p. 479). The general characteristics of people with this disorder are
impulsive, lack of responsibility, egocentric, and aggressive. Furthermore, people
who have this disorder usually lack the ability to feel any regret towards others (Clarke, 2010).

4. Movie

According to Joseph M Boggs in his book *The Art of Watching Films* (2008), film is recognized as a unique and powerful art form on a par with painting, sculpture, music, literature, and drama. Movie has unique ways to reveal various points of view, portraying action, manipulating time and space. In addition, movie also communicates directly, not through abstract symbols like words on a page but through concrete images, movements and sounds with the audience.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides theories related to this study. This chapter consists of three parts. The first part is the review of related studies. The second part is theoretical description and the third one is theoretical framework. The review of related studies contains several studies which related to the topic. The theoretical description contains a review of related theories which helps the researcher to answer the formulated problems. The theoretical framework, discusses the theories applied to answer research questions.

A. Review of Related Studies

In this chapter, the researcher uses three previous related studies to help conduct the research. The first two studies are about the main character’s personality disorder and the last one is about Watchmen. There are two researchers in Sanata Dharma University who have conducted similar studies about personality disorder in movies. The first study is a student of English Education Study Program, named Arnoldo Rico batch 2012. The title of Rico’s study is The Meaning of Psychopathic Attitudes of The Joker as Seen in Christopher Nolan’s The Dark Knight Movie Script. In Rico’s study, he focused on the Dramatic-Emotional Personality Disorder, which is called Psychopath Personality Disorder in one of the characters of The Dark Knight. Rico’s study analyzed the surface and the deeper meaning of The Joker’s behavior. The second researcher is a student of English Letters Study Program, named
Dedhy Aprianto Pamungkas batch 2008. The title of his study is *Antisocial Personality Disorder as Seen Through the Main Character of Ken Kesey’s One Flew Over The Cuckoo’s Nest*. In this study, he focused on the antisocial behavior and the characteristic of the main character, named Randle McMurphy. The third research is a study from the Department of English in University of Florida entitled *Watchmen: The Graphic Novel as Trauma Fiction* by Brandy Ball Blake. In Blake’s study, he focused on how traumatic events can affect people and get a better understanding in order to help its victims. He chooses Dr. Manhattan as known as Jon Osterman as the main subject of his study because of Dr. Manhattan experiences traumatic event to a point that he no longer human.

This study is different from the three previous studies. This study focuses on discussing and analyzing the sociopathic personality disorder experienced by Rorschach as the main character in *Watchmen* and uses the screenplay of the movie as the main subject of the research. Rorschach who has a personality disorder has a different point of view, moral values and a way of thinking that deviate from the normal human beings. The theories used to analyze the subject in this particular study are Reaske’s theory of how to identify characterization of a character and the eight diagnostic criteria of how to identify individual with Sociopathic Personality Disorder by *The American Psychiatric Association*.

**B. Theoretical Description**

This section discusses about the theoretical description used to analyze the chosen topic. There are two main theories that are used to analyze the topic. The
theories are the theory of character and characterization and the theory of sociopathic personality disorder.

1. Theory of Character and Characterization

Characters play a crucial role in the story and characters in literary works are presented through characterization. Characters are defined as “the individuals presented in a dramatic or narrative works, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in their dialogue and their action” (Abrams, 1981, p. 20). Rohrberger and Woods (1971, p. 20-21) explain that characters have particular personalities and physical attributes that can make them different from one and another. The characters in the literary works are also able to provoke the curiosity, fascination, affection, hatred, and admiration of the readers (Bennett & Boyle, 2004, p. 60). Those personalities can be analyzed and can be considered as individuals. Accordingly, each character has unique natures and habits. The actions of the characters also push the story forward and determine the plot.

E.M. Forster in his book Aspects of the Novel, introduces a new category to distinguish characters. The first is flat character (also called a type, or “two dimensional”). It refers to a character shaped in a “single idea or quality” and presented without much individualizing details and therefore can be described in a single phrase or sentence (as cited from Abrams, 1999, p. 33). The second type of character is round character. It means a character that is “complex in temperament and motivation” and represented with subtle particularity.
To make a character lifelike, an author introduces a method called characterization. Barnet (1988, p. 712) describes characterization by using three ways. The first is with what the character says. The second is from what the character does. The third is with what other characters say about the character.

There are six elements used in analyzing the characterization of a character by Reaske (1996). The following are the ways to analyze the character.

a. The Appearance of the Character

According to Reaske, a character can be described by the physical appearance, “in the mere appearance of the character, we locate our first understanding of him” (1966, p. 46). The physical description of the character can give an insight about the characterization of a character.

b. Asides and Soliloquies

Reaske also adds another way to analyze the characterization by analyzing the speech of a character. Asides and soliloquies are the ways to identify the characterization through the speech in order to know what character’s wants.

c. Dialogue between Characters

“Speaking to others also sheds a great deal of light on his personality” (1966, p. 47). Through conversation between characters, Reaske adds another way to analyze and understand characterization of certain character or characters.

d. Hidden Narration
The description about the characterization of a character can be seen through opinion, thought, and idea of the other characters. As Reaske (1996, p. 47) mentioned “one of the devices of characterization frequently employed is having one character in a play narrate something about another character.”

e. Language

Language is one of the crucial aspects in analyzing characterization of a character. Through character’s language, one’s personality can be reveal. Reaske explain that, “The way a character speaks and the expressions he uses should always be our first concern” (1966, p. 47-48). In addition, characterization can be identified through observation by witnessing the behavior and word of choice the character chooses when communicating to others.

f. Character in Action

Another way to reveal a specific characterization of individuals is by their action. “As the characters become more involved in the action of the play we quite naturally learn more about them” (1966, p. 47-48). Moreover, Reaske adds that the character must have certain reason or motivation to commit their action in particular way on the stage.

2. Theory of Sociopathic Personality Disorder

Sociopathic classified as one of personality disorders that affects human mind. In the book of *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV)* in *The American Psychiatric Association* (p. 629), it is
defined that antisocial personality disorder is a pattern of disregard for, violation of, and the rights of others. This pattern has also been referred as sociopathy or dissocial personality disorder. In addition, sociopathic personality disorder is also defined as an extreme personality variation related with individuals who fail to establish personal identity, seeking affiliation, forming attachments, and experiencing intimacy with others. This personality disorder involves traits that are inflexible and maladaptive and cause either significant impairment in social and occupational functioning or subjective distress (Davidson and Neale, 1986, p. 230).

The American Psychiatric Association (2000) proposes seven diagnostic criteria as guidelines on the identification on Sociopathic Personality Disorder. The diagnostic criteria are:

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. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead.
d. Irritability and aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults.
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.

Considering these criteria, those who suffer from such criteria can be categorized as suffering from Sociopathic Personality Disorder. Similar to what The American Psychiatric Association has explained, Coleman in his book *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life* (1986, p. 362), explains that most sociopaths are intelligent, spontaneous, likeable on first acquaintance, and
disregard for the happiness of others. In addition, they also have a unique mindset making them able to rationalize or justify their action. Thus, it makes their action appears reasonable and justified.

C. Theoretical Framework

In order to answer the problems of the study, some applicable theories are provided. The provided theories help the researcher to analyze the topic and answer the research questions. The theories that used in this study are theory of character and characterization and also the theory of Sociopathic Personality Disorder.

Theory of the character and characterization by Reaske (1996) are used to investigate and answer the research question number one about the characteristics of Rorschach, as the main character in the story. The use of this theory is applied to have a clear insight about the main character.

To answer the second research question, the researcher uses the theory of Sociopathic Personality Disorder from The American Psychiatric Association (2000). It is applied to help identify and have a better understanding of the complexity of the main character’s psychological condition.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of three sections, namely the object of the study, approach of the study, and method of the study. The object of the study describes the information about the movie used in this study. The approach of the study describes the approaches used to analyze the movie screenplay. The method of the study provides the procedures taken in this study.

A. Object of Study

The object of the study in this research is a movie screenplay entitled Watchmen which is directed by Zack Snyder based on a graphic novel written by Alan Moore. Watchmen originally was a twelve-issue comic book series, written and published by DC Comics as a monthly limited series from 1986 to 1987. It was later republished and popularized as "graphic novel". In 2009, Zack Snyder brought Alan Moore’s acclaimed graphic novel series Watchmen to the theater as a movie. The runtime of the movie is three hours and six minutes for the director’s cut version. Watchmen won few awards, such as the BMI Film and TV Awards, Goldern Schmoes Awards, and was nominated for some other categorizes in SFX and Visual Effects Society Awards.

The writers of the screenplay for Watchmen are David Hayter and Alex Tse. David Hayter was born on February 6, 1969 in Santa Monica, USA. He is known for his for writing the screenplays of X-Men (2000) and X-Men 2 (2003).
Alex Tse on the other hand, was known as a writer and producer of an upcoming superhero reboot movie entitled *The Crow* and *Sucker Free City* (2004).

*Watchmen’s* is set in an alternate 1985, New York, America in where costumed heroes are part of everyday society and tells about a retired group of superheroes called *Watchmen*. The story begins when Rorschach investigates a murder of government agent named Edward Blake. Later, Rorschach discovers that Edward Blake was the comedian, his former comrade. As the result, Rorschach concludes that someone may attempt to eliminate former costumed heroes. Thus, Rorschach embarks to warn his comrades Daniel Dreiber as also known as The Nite Owl II, Jon Osterman known as Dr Manhattan and Laurie Jupiter as The Silk Spectre II. Daniel Dreiber concerns about the rumor and warns one last member of the Watchmen, Ozymandias and he is known as a billionaire named Adrian Veidt. As the plot progresses, Rorschach’s investigation grows darker as he uncovers a malevolent conspiracy against them.

As the story goes, Rorschach reveals that he has mental instability and a deeply disturbed mind. He refers his inkblot mask as his “true face” rather than the face beneath. Rorschach’s “true face” is formed because of the brutal death of a young kidnapped girl, in which the kidnapper butchers her and feeds her to his dogs. Hence, Rorschach compels to avenge the death of an innocent girl and as the result it turns him into a vicious predator towards criminals.

**B. Approach of Study**

In order to conduct reliable research, the researcher uses psychological approach to answer the research questions. Rohrberger and Woods (1971, p. 15)
describe psychological approach as a lead to human being’s unconscious mind, which makes human develop their motivation, personality, thought and behavior. David Daiches also state clearly in *Critical Approaches to Literature* that, “Such a use of psychology is appropriate to critics who believe that the function of literature is to provide a just and lively image of human nature or at least who agree on the general proposition that the end of literature is some kind of illumination of the human situation”. (1981, p. 338)

The application of psychological approach is appropriate for this study because the main purpose of the research questions is to find out about human behavior. The researcher will be going to analyze the motives behind every act and saying of Rorschach as the main subject of this study. Therefore, the use of psychological approach helps to support the researcher’s analysis.

**C. Method of Study**

The researcher used two primary sources to gather data for the research. The first source of the study was the movie of *Watchmen* directed by Zack Snyder. The secondary source was the screenplay of *Watchmen* written by David Hayter and Alex Tse.

In this study, the researcher took following steps to complete the study. First, the researcher observed the movie several times. From the observation, the researcher took notes of the important events or things that happened at certain scene. Second, the researcher read the screenplay of *Watchmen*. In order to find the needed data, the researcher compared the screenplay and the movie to strengthen the findings by comparing notes and the differences. Third, the
researcher found related references or theories from the expert to support the study. The books that mainly used in this study were *Abnormal Psychology*, *Critical Approaches to Literature*, and *Theory of Literature*. Fourth, the researcher used the findings to draw the conclusion to answer the research questions.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

The fourth chapter consists of two parts based on the two research questions. Those are the analysis of Rorschach’s characteristics description and the characteristics of Rorschach’s sociopathic personality disorder. In the first part of the analysis, the discussion and the analysis are based on Reaske’s theory. The analysis of the second research question is based on the theory by The American Psychiatric Association to identify the symptoms.

A. Rorschach’s Characteristics in Watchmen

Character is the most human element and one of the essential elements in a movie. Characters in a story must seem real, understandable, and worth caring (Boggs, 2008, p. 60). Characters according to Abrams (p. 32) are individuals represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the individuals say and their distinctive ways of saying it, from the dialogue and from what they do.

In this part, the first research question is answered using the theory of analyzing the characterization of a character proposed by Christopher Russell Reaske in his book How to Analyze Drama in 1996. The book mentions that there are six ways to analyze characters’ characteristic. Those six ways are the appearance of the character, aside and soliloquies, dialogue between characters, hidden narration, language, character in action. By applying the theory, the
researcher is able to answer for the first research question that deals with Rorschach’s characteristics. Based on the movie and screenplay, Rorschach shows several characteristics. The results of the analysis are as follows:

1. Ruthless

In Watchmen, Rorschach is portrayed as a violent anti-hero detective. Rorschach is known to possess zero tolerance and compassion toward criminal. Rorschach is a wanted man by both the police and criminals. The first evidence that shows Rorschach as a ruthless person can be identified by analyzing the conversation between Jon and Laurie.

LAURIE:
“You remember that crazy guy, what did he call himself. Captain Carnage! Pretended to be a supervillain just so he could get beat up all the time?”
DAN:
“Yeah, he tried that with me once. I just walked away but he starts following me down the street in broad daylight yelling, “punish me! punish me!””
DAN:
“Uh, well, he pulled that on Rorschach and Rorschach dropped him down an elevator shaft.”
(They look at each other, serious, then explode in laughter.)
LAURIE:
“Sorry, sorry, that's not funny. I can't remember the last time I laughed like this. It feels good.”
(Dan looks at her as she finishes her coffee. We can see he's smitten with her and that he probably has been for years.”)
(Hayter & Tse, 2009, p. 27)

Through this excerpt, Rorschach’s ruthlessness is revealed. Reaske (1966, p. 47) one of the devices of characterization frequently employed is having one character in a play narrate something about another character. Rorschach’s action toward Captain Carnage is considered brutal and unnecessary, though Captain Carnage asks to be punished. Faced by similar scenario, Dan as the Nite Owl II,
considers that punishing Captain Carnage is a wrong thing to do because punishing Captain Carnage is against his moral compass. Laurie also considers that Rorschach’s action toward Captain Carnage is wrong and immoral from the way Laurie say “Sorry, sorry, that’s not funny”. Both of them know and understand the degree of Rorschach’s action toward Captain Carnage. The chosen method by Rorschach in order to punish Captain Carnage shows that Rorschach has no feeling of regret or remorse. By dropping Captain Carnage on the elevator shaft, Rorschach’s reaction toward a simple matter clearly gives an insight to his personality.

The second evidence to prove that Rorschach is a ruthless individual can be identified by his actions in this several scenes.

ANCHORWOMAN
“During his capture, Kovacs assaulted and severely injured at least nine police officers, shooting one officer with a grappling gun. That officer is in serious but stable condition.”
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 65)

Rorschach’s arrest in Moloch’s apartment ends violently for both the police and Rorschach. Such evidence proves that Rorschach is ruthless. During the arrest, he manages to injure at least nine police officers without any hesitation and shows no remorse or guilt towards the victims. Rorschach’s does not have any intention to avoid or escape the police arrest, but with the intention to harm the police. To further investigate and prove Rorschach’s personality, here is the third scene:

RORSCHACH:
“Fat chance.”
(The Fat Thug reddens. He DIVES forward, HANDS SWIPING for Rorschach.)
FAT THUG:
“You're dead, Rorschach! We got a prison full of killers out here! What've you got?”
(Rorschach SPINS, WRAPPING A SHIRT-STRIP AROUND HIS WRISTS, trapping the Fat Thug's hands inside the cell.)
RORSCHACH:
“Your hands. My pleasure”.
(Rorschach SNAPS Fat Thug’s pinky fingers. Fat Thug SHRIEKS. Rorschach roughly binds the fingers around the bars. Dumb Thug tries to reach the welder around Fat Thug's body.)

BIG FIGURE:
“This riot won't last. And I've been waiting twenty years for this “
(Big Figure nods to the Dumb Thug, who then grabs Fat Thug's neck.)
DUMB THUG:
“Nothing personal, big guy.”
FAT THUG:
“Boss, you can't be serious! Wait— “
(Dumb Thug then CUTS OFF Fat Thug's hands with the welder, pushes the corpse out of the way to reach the lock. Big Figure grins at Rorschach.)
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 79-80)

During his partnership with the Nite Owl II, Rorschach makes lots of enemies. The criminals he was captured are sent to the prison and some of them are still around by the time Rorschach was imprisoned. While locked in his cell, Rorschach is visited by Big Figure, one of the villains that Rorschach takes down during his partnership with the Nite Owl II. Big figure is a midget with neat looking silver hair. Big Figure comes to see Rorschach accompanied by two thugs. He wants a revenge on Rorschach after 20 years locked up behind bars. Big Figure is not the first prisoner who approaches Rorschach with the intention to make something out of Rorschach and he ends up in the medical ward after Rorschach throws a boiling grease of oil into the man’s face in the mess hall.

Big Figure and his two thugs during the prison riot try to pry Rorschach’s cell with a welder they stole from the prison’s workshop. Rorschach provokes the
Fat Thug to make him reach inside the cell. After he said “Your hands. My pleasure”, Rorschach displays his ruthlessness, by breaking Fat Thug’s fingers and wrapping his wrist with his shirt, trapped his hands inside the cell. When Rorschach breaks Fat Thug fingers, he shows no emotion and without any hesitation in his face while Fat Thug screams in agony, relentlessly shaking his hands out of Rorschach’s grasp. Running out of choice and time, Big figure orders the Dumb Thug to open the cell by cutting the hands of Fat Thug with the welder. While Dumb Thug cutting off the hands of Fat Thug, Rorschach firmly holds Dumb Thug’s hands and stands his ground without flinching as the blood splash down on his face. Inside, Rorschach numbs toward others people’s pain, he experiences no distress when coming to hurt someone else. In this confrontation, Rorschach has the choice to let go the hands of the Fat Thug and try to find another solution that involves less violence to confront Big Figure. However, Rorschach has made-up his decision to deal with Big Figure.

(Big Figure runs, turns a corner, ducking into the BATHROOM. Rorschach sees this and walks serenely after him. When Dan and Laurie enter the far hall.)

LAURIE:
“Is that—“
DAN:
“Rorschach? Rorschach!”
RORSCHACH:
“Hello, Daniel, Ms. Jupiter. Excuse me, I just have to visit the men's room. “
(He disappears into the dark bathroom. Laurie watches after him in stunned disbelief.)
LAURIE:
“Oh, for Christ's sake.”
DAN:
“Hey, it happens. I remember I lost a big arrest like that once. Had to redesign the costume after that—“
(Rorschach exits the bathroom, wiping his hands.)
RORSCHACH:
“We can leave now.”
(He walks off.)
LAURIE:
“Are you sure you're ready? We don't want to go diving head-first into things.”
RORSCHACH:
“Good Advice. I'm sure there are many who'd agree with you.”
(Behind them: BLOODY WATER FLOODS from the bathroom door as they go.)
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 85)

The Big Figure’s plan to kill Rorschach falls to pieces as Rorschach manage to kill Dumb Thug. Losing his confidence, Big Figure runs and decides to hide in the corner of the bathroom. As Rorschach follows Big Figure, Laurie and Dan in their superhero costumes stumble upon Rorschach. Knowing that, Rorschach excuses himself to visit the bathroom to deal with Big Figure. Later, Laurie and Dan help Rorschach to escape the prison during the riot.

Reaske states as the characters become more involved in the action of the play we quite naturally learn more about them (1966, p. 47-48). Rorschach’s decision to murder Big Figure is an unnecessary act of violence because by letting Big Figure live, nothing will change since Big Figure still trapped in the prison and Rorschach will get out of the prison with Dan and Laurie’s help. However, Rorschach’s decision is not a mere act of savagery. Rorschach is perhaps the most committed to his superhero persona, Rorschach is viewing it as his “true self” and Walter Kovacs as his “disguise.” Rorschach stays committed to his “true self” even though it is illegal according to the Keene Act that set in 1977 as the reaction of the people and government to restrict the act of costumed vigilante that forced most the costumed heroes to retire or serve the state. Nothing is more significant
to Rorschach except his work and principle as his principle goes: “There is good and there is evil, and evil must be punished. Even in the face of Armageddon, I will not compromise in this (Hayter & Tse, 2009).” Rorschach believes that evil whether it is small or great must be punished accordingly. Rorschach operates under this code when delivering justice to Big Figure to rationalize his action, thus make him ruthless when it comes to punishing criminals.

RORSCHACH (VOICEOVER):
“I was investigating a kidnap case. Blair Roche, 6-year-old girl. I was young then. Too soft on criminals. I let them live.”

INT. HOUSE – NIGHT:
(CRACK! The front door is KICKED OPEN, smashing the lock. Rorschach moves between a line of headless MANNEQUINS. In one corner rests an old WOOD-BURNING STOVE. Rorschach peers inside, removes a BLACKENED scrap of UNDERWEAR. It's decorated with little hearts and bears.)

RORSCHACH (VOICEOVER):
“I knew the girl was here. But when I searched the place I found nothing.”

INT. HOUSE - KITCHEN - NIGHT:
(Rorschach enters the kitchen. Out the window, the DOGS are fighting. Rorschach opens a cupboard, where a line of KNIVES, CLEAVERS and a HACKSAW hang on hooks. Outside, the snarling dogs get LOUDER.)
(Slowly now, Rorschach's gaze moves from the knives. To the counter. He runs his gloved finger along RED STAINED, DEEP-CUT GROOVES in a THICK WOODEN CHOPPING BLOCK. Blood. His gaze continues out the window.)

RORSCHACH (VOICEOVER):
“And then I found her. to the dogs, still fighting over the BONE, which we now recognize as a small, HUMAN FEMUR--that of the little girl.”

(Rorschach clenches his hands in fury, his fists tremble and suddenly, he relaxes. Calms.)

(Rorschach slowly turns to the cupboard. He reaches for a large CLEAVER.)

CHILD MOLESTER:
“You think I had something to do with that girl? I didn't! Where's your evidence?”

(Rorschach calmly points to body of the dog.)

“Okay, I confess! I kidnapped her! I killed her! Arrest me!”

RORSCHACH:
“Men get arrested.”
(Rorschach RAISES THE CLEAVER, high over his head)
“Dogs get put down.”
(Rorschach SWINGS the cleaver DOWN. Blood SPATTERS his mask.)
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 68-70)

As the characters become more involved in the action of the play we quite naturally learn more about them (Reaske, 1966, p. 47-48). During Rorschach’s investigation of a kidnap case, of a six years old girl, Rorschach discovers something horrific during the investigation. The six years old girl is kidnapped by a man named Blaire Roach. Rorschach ruthlessly breaks a man’s arm to get the information about the missing girl’s location. During the search, Rorschach finds a piece of burnt underwear that belongs to the little girl and he knows that the girl is there. As the search goes on Rorschach finds something suspicious, that the man possesses an unusual amount of knives, cleavers, hacksaws and a red stained chopping block in the kitchen. As the dogs snarls louder, Rorschach realizes something bizarre that the dogs fight over a femur of a small human. Shortly, the kidnaper arrives and Rorschach confronts him. During the confrontation, Rorschach kills Blaire Roach’s dogs and cuffed him on the stove. In the state of fear, Blaire Roach confesses and pleads to be submitted to the police. Rorschach said “Men get arrested, Dogs get put down (Hayter & Tse, 2009: 70)”, as he chops Blaire’s head with a cleaver.

Rorschach views as a relic of the past, like the idea of costumed heroes that no longer exist in the society. Rorschach believes when he finds out what Blaire Roach does to the little girl is beyond a human capability as Rorschach compare Blaire Roach to a dog. During Rorschach’s confrontation with Blaire Roach, Rorschach delivers a punishment. Rorschach believes that “evil must be
punished” and with that principle Rorschach believe he is restoring the order and balancing the scales. Thus, Rorschach’s rationalization makes him ruthless.

2. Self-Righteous

The second characteristic possessed by Rorschach is self-righteous. Rorschach is one of the most complex characters in Watchmen. As the man who operates outside the law Rorschach’s pursuit of justice is never easy being both wanted by the police and criminals. Rorschach’s faith in justice can be seen in this particular dialogue.

RORSCHACH (VOICEOVER)
“Why does one death matter against so many?”
“Because there is good and evil, and evil must be punished.”
“Even in the face of Armageddon ...I will not compromise in this.”
“But there are so many deserving of retribution...and so little time.”
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 13)

Reaske states that the way a character speaks and the expressions he uses should always be our first concern (1966, p. 47-48). Through Rorschach’s monolog, it can be seen in “evil must be punished”, that he believes the right thing to do is to punish evil and stop at nothing while doing it, not even the government with the Keene act. Rorschach’s determination to uphold justice tested when he breaks the Keene Act by committing to fight criminals as a costumed hero without serving under the government. The Keene Act is a regulation set by the government to regulate costumed heroes’ behavior, the act declares that all costumed heroes need to serve under the government jurisdiction or the government consider them as a vigilante. As the result, Rorschach decides to act outside the law with a belief that the government is flawed because the government cannot administer the right punishment to the criminals. In addition,
Rorschach believes that the Keene Act and the government are mere hindrances for him to deliver justice to the criminals.

ADRIAN:
“No? Will you expose me, undoing the peace so many have just died for? Morally, you're in checkmate, just like the Comedian was.”

( Jon examines the many screens, taking it all in.)

DR. MANHATTAN:
“I'm afraid he's correct. Exposing Adrian would only doom the world to nuclear destruction again.”

DAN:
“He's right. All we did was fail to stop him from saving Earth.”

LAURIE:
“We... we can't say anything about this?”

RORSCHACH:
“You're joking, of course.”

(Rorschach walks toward the exit.)

DAN:
“Rorschach, wait a second! Let's talk this out!”

RORSCHACH:

(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 116-117)

Speaking to others also sheds a great deal of light on his personality (Reaske, 1966, p. 47). The dialogue between the members of the Watchmen above is one of the evidences of Rorschach’s sense of justice. In Antarctica, Adrian Veidt is the master mind behind the conspiracy, uncovering his grand scheme to stop the nuclear wars by killing millions of people using the machine Dr. Manhattan has built. The machine mimics the godly power of Dr. Manhattan to annihilates major cities in the world. As the result, the world believes that the cause of the destruction is Dr. Manhattan. Thus, the world puts aside their differences and unites to fight Dr. Manhattan as the common enemy. After a brief explanation, Dr. Manhattan comes to a realization that what Adrian does is the right thing to do to save the world from nuclear destruction though at cost of
millions human lives. As Dan says “He's right. All we did was fail to stop him from saving Earth”, he understands and accepts the idea of peace and the same goes to Laurie. However, Rorschach operates under a specific code and ethic that “evil must be punished, even in the face of Armageddon ...I will not compromise in this”. Rorschach believes that he is doing the right thing by refusing to compromise his sense of justice and planning to going back to America to expose Adrian Veidt’s the grand scheme that costs millions of innocent human lives.

DR. MANHATTAN:
“Rorschach, you know I can't let you do that.”
(Rorschach pauses. Dan is halfway there. Rorschach removes his mask; tears stand in his eyes.)
RORSCHACH:
“Suddenly you've rediscovered humanity? If you had cared from the start, none of this would be necessary. None of this would have happened. So what are you waiting for? Do it. “
DAN:
“NO WAIT!”
RORSCHACH:
“DO IT!!!!”
(Jon WAVES HIS HAND and BLOWS RORSCHACH APART. Dan collapses to his knees, sobbing. Jon contemplates the BURN-MARK where Rorschach stood only seconds ago.)
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 117)

As the characters become more involved in the action of the play we quite naturally learn more about them (Reaske, 1966, p. 47-48). At the very end of Watchmen, Rorschach was confronted by the Dr. Manhattan. The confrontation is short as both of them know and understand that compromise is not an option. Rorschach will not let Veidt get away with his scheme and in the other hand Dr. Manhattan needs to kill Rorschach in order to retain peace. Rorschach understands what the others do not, that if he compromises then the justice is meaningless, and without justice there is no value in human life. Rorschach
believes that it’s better for him to sacrifice his life than to forfeit his virtue of justice.

3. Loyal

The third characteristic of Rorschach is loyal. As the member of Watchmen, he always puts his comrade safety as the main priority even after the government enforced the Keene Act to restrict costumed heroes and disband the Watchmen. Rorschach’s loyalty tested when one of the Watchmen’s member, The Comedian as known as Edward Blake murders in his own apartment by unknown party.

RORSCHACH:
“One of our own has been murdered. I thought you might be interested. An attack on one is an attack on all of us, right?”
(Dan hesitates)
DAN:
“I'm out, Rorschach. I've been out, we've all been out. Except you. You know that.”
RORSCHACH:
“Yes. I know that. Anyways, I thought I'd let you know. Just in case.”
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 12)

Based on the conversation, Rorschach characteristic is revealed from what Rorschach says to Dan. Reaske (1966) states that speaking to others also sheds a great deal of light on his personalities. The conversation between Rorschach and Dan reveals that Rorschach tries to inform and warn Dan about the death of The Comedian. From the passage “An attack on one is an attack on all of us, right?”, Rorschach believes that someone in the city is on the hunt of costumed heroes. Rorschach recognizes the threat and warn others even though, some of them already quit and despise Rorschach. Rorschach loyalty to Watchmen is
unparalleled even after Watchmen disbanded Rorschach still holds dear the value of friendship and loyalty.

4. Clever

The Fourth characteristic of Rorschach as the main character in Watchmen is clever. In Watchmen, Rorschach is portrayed as a costumed hero and detective. As a detective Rorschach possesses the ability to think critically and solves problem like no one else. During Rorschach’s investigation, he faces many difficulties in dealing with certain conditions or individuals. One of Rorschach’s problems is the lack of information. Rorschach needs to investigate further and find clarities among the mysteries he discovers.

RORSCHACH (V.0.)

“But if it's true, then what? What could have possibly scared the Comedian? What building was he talking about? What was it that he saw? so many questions.”

(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 36)

Reaske (1966) states that the characters become more involved in the action of the play we quite naturally learn more about them. Based on Rorschach’s monologue, it can be seen that he questions everything that he can in order to find the answers to those questions. That situation shows that Rorschach is clever. He still questions the certainty of the information that he gets from Moloch. In this situation, Rorschach needs to gather facts to support his costumed hero theory and find the culprit.
B. Rorschach’s Sociopathic Personality Disorder Symptoms

Rorschach as a costumed hero, is one of the most complex characters in Watchmen. Rorschach’s nature as a costumed hero demands that he obeys the law and protects the citizen. On the other hand, Rorschach has personality disorder named Sociopathic Personality Disorder.

In this part, the second research question is answered using the theory of Sociopathic Personality Disorder proposed by The American Psychiatric Association in their book Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: Fourth Edition (2000). The book mentions seven indications of an individual who suffers the condition. Those seven indications are failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors, deceitfulness, impulsivity or failure to plan ahead, irritability and aggressiveness, reckless disregard for safety of self or others, consistent irresponsibility, and lack of remorse. The theory from The American Psychiatric Association is applied to find out how the personality disorder reflected on Rorschach as the main character in Watchmen. The results of the analysis are as follows:

1. Failure to Conform to Social Norms with Respect to Lawful Behaviors

An individual with this personality disorder often breaks the social norms. Individuals with this disorder also repeatedly perform acts that are grounds for arrest, such as destroying property, harassing others, stealing, or pursuing illegal occupations (APA, 2000). In his career, Rorschach as a costume hero often breaks social norms without thinking twice because the rules and norms for Rorschach are nothing but hindrance for his job as a costumed hero. The examples are when
Rorschach several times breaks into people’s house without permission. Including, Mr. Chess apartment, Adrian Veidt office and also Rorschach infiltrates in a government property to see Dr. Manhattan and Laurie. During the investigation with Nite Owl II, Rorschach interrogates a man by crushing his hand while the man holds a glass. After the comedian’s funeral, Rorschach also follows Moloch back to his house and tortures Moloch to give Rorschach information about the comedian. Rorschach never seems to care about the rules in the society, to him what matter is his work as a costumed hero.

2. Deceitfulness

Another characteristic of sociopaths is deceitfulness. Davidson and Neale in their book *Abnormal Psychology* state, Individuals with this disorder show highly deceitful – they will lie to anyone, anytime, if they perceive this as advantageous (1986, p. 233). Sociopaths are not capable of telling the truth, there are always hidden motives and intentions behind everything they do. Rorschach will do anything to achieve his goal because nothing matters to him except his work. Rorschach is excellent at concealing his true intention, motives and identity.

DAN: “Nobody knows who you are. You can give it up, try and have a normal life.”
RORSCHACH: “That what you have now? A normal life?”
(Hayter & Tse, 2009)

Nobody in the city neither his allies nor enemies knows who Rorschach is under the mask. Dan known as Nite Owl II is the only closest friend Rorschach has from his early day fighting crime until today, yet Dan has no idea who Rorschach is under the mask. Concealing his identity to the world is one of
Rorschach’s ways to help him investigate something. As the result, no one is able to identify him without the mask. Rorschach is unique in his own way; he considers his mask as his “true face” and the face behind it as his disguise.

NEWS VENDOR:
“Yeah. Irony's a bitch.”
(The man pays for a newspaper when A HOMELESS MAN taps the News Vendor on the shoulder.)
HOMELESS MAN:
“The current issue of The New Frontiersman, where is it?”
NEWS VENDOR:
“It's late this month.”
HOMELESS MAN:
“When will it be here?”
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 4)

In the book *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: Fourth Edition*, it is mention that deceit and manipulation are central features of Sociopathic Personality Disorder (2000). The scene above is one of the examples of Rorschach without his mask posing himself as a homeless man asking for a free newspaper. There are several others scenes where Rorschach poses as a homeless man holding a sign “The end is nigh” written on it walking around the city. Rorschach while disguising as a homeless man is not without a purpose. With it Rorschach is free to do anything without anyone notice him. Without his mask Rorschach is invisible to the people and society as a homeless man that means nothing to them. At the comedian’s funeral, Rorschach poses as a homeless man standing near the cemetery to observe the funeral. During the funeral Rorschach discovers new things that one of The Comedian’s arc nemesis that come to the funeral. There is another scene where Dan and Laurie walking down the road and Rorschach pose as the same homeless man spots them.
PSYCHIATRIST:
“Now, tell me what you see.”
(FLASH OF: A DEAD DOG. Bloody, horrible.)
RORSCHACH:
“A pretty butterfly.”
(The Psychiatrist holds up another blot-card.)
PSYCHIATRIST:
“How about this one? What do you see here?”
(FLASH OF: Rorschach, as a LITTLE BOY, watching his MOTHER, HALF NAKED, EMBRACE A MAN AS HE HANDS HER SOME MONEY. When she catches Rorschach interrupting, she SMACKS him in the face. Shuts the door on him.)
RORSCHACH:
(Some nice flowers.”
(The Psychiatrist eyes, dubious. Holds up another card.)
(FLASH OF: Rorschach as a little boy looking up at TWO OLDER BOYS, teasing him. Calling him ”son of a whore.” Rorschach just wants to be left alone when one of the Boys SPITS in his face. Suddenly, Rorschach’s face changes. He attacks the Boy like a wild animal--biting, clawing.)
RORSCHACH:
“Clouds.”
(The Psychiatrist sighs, puts the cards down.)
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 67)

APA (2000) state that individual with this disorder may repeatedly lie, use an alias, con other, or malinger. The scene above is a conversation between Rorschach and the psychiatrist inside the prison. The psychiatrist is trying to figure out Rorschach’s personality with ink blotted-card. This particular test is conducted with a purpose to identify someone’s personality and it is called Rorschach test. During the test the psychiatrist asks several questions and presents several cards with a picture in it. As the psychiatrist shows a picture one by one, Rorschach’s past flashes before his eyes but Rorschach decides to tell the psychiatrist a mundane thing like butterfly and a pretty flower. Rorschach deceives the psychiatrist in order to save himself from the asylum, Rorschach rather spends his days in the prison than in the asylum.
3. Impulsivity or Failure to Plan Ahead

Individuals with this personality disorder often act spontaneously without considering the risks and they are not able to think about something to do in the near future (APA, 2000). Rorschach’s action towards others are sudden and without further thoughts. One of the consequence of Rorschach’s impulsivity is that someone has framed Rorschach with the murder of Edward Jacobi and he is arrested during the process. Impulsive has been an issue for Rorschach.

RORSCHACH:
“Some nice flowers.”
(The Psychiatrist eyes him, dubious. Holds up another card.)
(FLASH OF: Rorschach as a little boy looking up at TWO OLDER BOYS, teasing him. Calling him “son of a whore.” Rorschach just wants to be left alone when one of the Boys SPITS in his face. Suddenly, Rorschach's face changes. He attacks the Boy like a wild animal--biting, clawing.)
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 67)

During the flash back scene, Rorschach acts without further thoughts based on impulsivity. He beats up two boys who are older than him because they call Rorschach’s son of a whore. Rorschach shows an aggressive behavior that causes both kids to be injured or even crippled because in that scene Rorschach rips one of the kid’s cheek with his teeth.

CHILD MOLESTER:
“Okay, I confess! I kidnapped her! I killed her! Arrest me!”
RORSCHACH:
“Men get arrested.”
(Rorschach RAISES THE CLEAVER, high over his head)
“Dogs get put down.”
(Rorschach SWINGS the cleaver DOWN. Blood SPATTERS his mask.)
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 69)

Decisions are made on the spur of the moment, without forethought, and without consideration for the consequences to self or others (APA, 2000). Another
example of Rorschach’s impulsive behavior is during Blaire Roach confrontation. The confrontation with Blaire changes Rorschach in a certain way because before this, Rorschach claims that he grants mercy to the criminals. The investigation of the missing six-years-old girl end with Rorschach chopping Blaire’s head with a cleaver because Blaire feeds the girl to the dogs. Rorschach’s reaction to Blaire is based on his impulsiveness because at the time Rorschach is emotional.

4. Irritability and Aggressiveness

Individuals with this personality disorder tend to be irritable and aggressive and may repeatedly get into physical fight or commit acts of physical assault (APA, 2000). Rorschach is known for being violent character both mentally and physically. Several times Rorschach has injured police officers and even has left them critically injured. Same thing also happens to the criminals and the difference is that Rorschach kills some of the criminals.

LAURIE
“Jon, did you say some--Rorschach: What are you doing here? You're a wanted man.”
RORSCHACH
“Nice to see you too, Silk Spectre.”
LAURIE
“Don't call me that, My mother made me take that name. I always hated it.”
RORSCHACH
“Sorry, Miss Jupiter. I thought I should tell you the bad news--the Comedian has been murdered.”
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 18-19)

After Rorschach successfully infiltrates the government, he warns both his former comrade Dr. Manhattan and Laurie. During Rorschach’s conversation with Dr. Manhattan, Rorschach calls Laurie with Silk Spectre. As her former comrade,
Rorschach knows that Laurie hates it when she is called by her costumed hero name. Despite it, Rorschach still calls her Silk Spectre after she reminds him that she hates that name.

5. Reckless Disregard for Safety of Self or Others

Individuals with sociopathic disorder display a reckless disregard for the safety of themselves or others (APA, 2000). Reckless is one of Rorschach’s characteristic. For the example Rorschach sends a police officer during his investigation in the comedian’s apartment and throw Captain Carnage to the elevator chamber.

ANCHORWOMAN:
“During his capture, Kovacs assaulted and severely injured at least nine police officers, shooting one officer with a grappling gun. That officer is in serious but stable condition.”
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 65)

The anchorwoman reports that Walter Kovacs also known as Rorschach has severely injured at least nine police officers and leaves one critically injured. During the confrontation, Rorschach shows no doubt when comes to fight the police officers. Rorschach certainly will defend himself with anything he can including using his grappling gun to shot a person in a point blank or made up a flamethrower to defend himself. Rorschach is ruthless when comes to defending himself.

6. Consistent Irresponsibility

Individuals with sociopathic personality disorder are usually unemployed for a long period of time and does not have any realistic plan for getting a job
(APA, 2000). Rorschach is a costumed hero and detective but technically Rorschach is an unemployment man because costumed heroes are illegal and banned by the government specifically regulated in The Keene Act. If Rorschach wants to consider a costumed hero as his profession, Rorschach needs to serve under the government and acts within its rules.

COP 1
“I got it. Christ, he stinks!”
RORSCHACH
“No nonoNONONO!”
(The Cop peels back the shifting mask to reveal the Homeless Man from the news stand. He screams at them wildly.)
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 64)

DAN:
“Not at all. I was just going to see Hollis for our weekly beer session. You're more than welcome to join. In fact, I insist”
(They pass the news stand from the opening scene. The Homeless Man is arguing with the News Vendor)
NEWS VENDOR:
“I told you, this month's issue still hasn't arrived yet! Why do you care about that right wing rag so much? Cuz those bastards don't give a damn about you, pal! They--hold up, here it comes.”
(Hayter & Tse, 2009: 41)

After his arrest, Rorschach is identified by the police as a homeless man named Walter Kovacs. As a homeless man, several times Rorschach is spotted around the news stand begging for a newspaper from The Frontier or roaming around the city carrying his “The end is nigh” sign around to gather information about people he investigates. Dan and Laurie see Rorschach as a homeless man and they do not recognize that man is Rorschach without his mask.

7. Lack of Remorse

Individuals with Sociopathic Personality Disorder show little remorse for the consequences of their acts (APA, 2000). Rorschach rarely feels regret for what
he has done, either having hurt, mistreated, or stole something from another. Davidson and Neale state that,” An individual with antisocial personality disorder after performing actions that harm others, they typically show no remorse” (1986, p. 233). One of Rorschach’s characteristic is remorselessness. It can be seen from simple to complex things that happen within Watchmen.

DAN:
“Say you attacked a cop. “
RORSCHACH:
“Minor wound. Won't need hospitalization.”
(Hayter & Tse, 2009)

The American Psychiatric Association explains that they lack of empathy and tend to be callous, cynical, and contemptuous of the feelings, rights and sufferings of others (APA, 2000). In his first appearance, Rorschach trespasses a police line to investigate a murder case. Later, the police who guard the place notice something happens inside the apartment and decides to investigate what it is. Rorschach then takes down one of the police and leaves the place. The conversation between Dan and Rorschach above, is concluded by Rorschach’s statement “Minor wound. Won't need hospitalization”. Dan, as a human being with moral compass that still intact, concerns about health of the police whom Rorschach sends to the hospital. On the other hand, Rorschach knows to what he does and simply claims that is just a minor wound. Rorschach feels nothing wrong about hurting others.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher provides the result of the analysis of this study, namely: conclusions, implications and recommendations. The first part of this chapter starts with the conclusion of this study. The conclusions of this study are drawn from the analysis of the previous chapter and the answer for the problem formulations. The second part of this chapter is the implications of the study. The last part presents the recommendations for the future researchers.

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the screenplay, the researcher draws conclusion to answer the research questions. The first conclusion is about Rorschach’s characteristic description. The researcher has identified the characteristics of Walter Kovacs known as Rorschach namely ruthless, loyal, clever and self-righteous. In the screenplay, Rorschach in Watchmen plays a major role on the story. Rorschach is loyal to his friends. It can be seen from his effort to warn the others when one of the Watchmen has been murdered. Rorschach’s priorities are Watchmen and the investigation. Ruthless is one of the defining traits of Rorschach as a costumed hero. Rorschach’s ferocity makes him feared by the criminals and the police. Rorschach will do anything to accomplish his goal. The last characteristic is self-righteous. Rorschach’s way of thinking is unique, because Rorschach fight criminals as a costumed hero to protect others, yet he does not believe in the figure of authority. He perceives authority as a flaw because the
authority cannot punish the criminals accordingly. Rorschach believes that only himself is able to punish criminal accordingly and uphold justice without any compromise. Rorschach’s puts the value of justice above all because he knows that without justice there is no value in human life.

The second research question is about Rorschach’s sociopathic personality disorder. The researcher has applied American Psychiatric Association (1994) diagnostic guidelines to identify Sociopathic Personality Disorder on Rorschach and found seven characteristics of sociopath. The researcher found out that Rorschach has sociopathic personality disorder even though he has sociopathic personality disorder his ideology prevents him to become a criminal.

B. Implications

The screenplay can be used as a teaching medium for the students in the class. It provides lots of examples and moral values to apply in the real world. The characters in Watchmen also provide lots of examples on how to identify someone. The method of the identification can be further refined and made it viable for teachers and lectures to help them identify the students and react accordingly. Furthermore, watching and reading Watchmen give a new knowledge and experience.

Watchmen screenplay is a one of the great examples of authentic human mind in an extreme condition. Through this screenplay, the students will be able to feel the authentic human experience and take the value about an individual who dedicates his life to a single purpose. By understanding the mind of the main
character, the students will understand the extent of human capability if they dedicate their mind and body in a single purpose.

C. Suggestions

There are many lessons that can be found the screenplay of Watchmen. The study focuses on the analysis of Rorschach as the main character in the Watchmen. The research suggests that this research opens more opportunity for future researcher to conduct further analysis using Alan Moore’s graphic novel or Zack Snyder version of Watchmen about other personality disorder. There are still many aspects of the screenplay that can be used as the subject. For the example, the future researchers can analyze the motivation of the characters of Watchmen because costumed heroes in Watchmen nothing but ordinary people who take extraordinary step to protect others. The researcher hopes that other researcher continues on studying about personality disorder to enrich and vary the study. In addition, understanding of certain personality disorder could lead to a new knowledge and way to handle the disorder.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
APPENDIX A

Summary of Watchmen

The "Minutemen," a team of costumed crime fighters, was formed in 1939 in response to a rise in costumed gangs and criminals; the "Watchmen" was similarly formed decades later. Their existence has dramatically affected world events: Doctor Manhattan’s powers have helped the United States win the Vietnam War, and given the West a strategic advantage over the Soviet Union, which by 1985 threatens to escalate the Cold War into a nuclear war. Additionally, the Comedian has suppressed evidence of the Watergate scandal, allowing President Richard Nixon to repeal the 22nd Amendment and be elected for multiple terms. Growing anti-vigilante sentiment leads to masked crime-fighters being outlawed. While many of the heroes retire, Dr Manhattan and The
Comedian operate as government-sanctioned agents, and Rorschach continues to operate outside the law.

While investigating the murder of government agent Edward Blake, Rorschach discovers that Blake was the Comedian, and theorizes that someone may be attempting to eliminate former costumed heroes. He warns his retired comrades—Daniel Dreiber (Nite Owl II), Dr Manhattan, and the latter's lover Laurie Jupiter (Silk Spectre II). Dr Manhattan ignores Rorschach, and Dreiber is skeptical, but relays this information to vigilante-turned-billionaire Adrian Veidt (Ozymandias), who also dismisses it.

Following a backlash, Dr Manhattan exiles himself to Mars, giving the Soviets the confidence to invade Afghanistan. Rorschach's theory appears to be justified when Veidt narrowly avoids an assassination attempt, and Rorschach finds himself framed for the murder of a former villain named Moloch. When Rorschach is arrested, his identity is revealed to be Walter Kovacs, and he is sent to jail. Jupiter goes to stay with Dreiber after breaking up with Manhattan. The two become lovers and decide to come out of retirement. After helping Rorschach break out of prison, Jupiter is confronted by Manhattan, who transports her to Mars. As he probes her memories, he discovers that she is Blake's daughter, and realizes the miracle of her life, created in spite of her parents' turbulent relationship. He then returns to Earth with her.

Investigating the conspiracy, Rorschach and Dreiber discover that Veidt is behind everything. Rorschach records his suspicions in his journal, which he drops off at the publication office of the New Frontiersman, a right-wing tabloid.
Rorschach and Dreiberg confront Veidt at his Antarctic retreat. Veidt admits to being responsible for Blake's murder, Manhattan's exile, Rorschach's framing, and his own assassination attempt, which he staged to divert suspicion. He explains that his plan is to unify the United States and the Soviet Union by destroying the world's main cities with exploding energy reactors infused with energy from Manhattan. Rorschach and Dreiberg attempt to stop him, but Veidt subdues them both and reveals that his plan has already been set into motion: the reactors have been detonated, and the energy signatures are recognized as Manhattan's.

Jupiter and Manhattan arrive in a destroyed New York City and determine that Veidt is responsible. They teleport to his base, causing him to retreat and attempt to kill Manhattan. Unsuccessful, he shows them a televised news report in which Nixon states that the United States and Soviet Union have allied against their new "common enemy": Dr Manhattan. Although his allies realize that revealing the truth would only disrupt this new peace, Rorschach refuses to compromise, and attempts to return to America to expose Veidt. Manhattan intervenes, and Rorschach demands that Manhattan kill him to keep him from revealing the truth. Manhattan complies.

Manhattan shares a final kiss with Jupiter before departing permanently to another galaxy, while an enraged Dreiberg attacks Veidt, who makes no effort to defend himself. Nevertheless, he defends his actions, claiming that for world peace to be possible, there had to be sacrifice. Dreiberg rejects his logic declaring that Veidt has deformed and mutilated humanity. Dreiberg and Jupiter return to New York with plans to continue fighting crime. Later, an editor of the New
Frontiersman tells a young employee that, as the world is at peace, there is nothing to report on. The editor gives the employee permission to print the contents of a collection of crank mailings, among which is Rorschach's journal.

Sources:
APPENDIX B

Biography of Zack Snyder

Zachary Edward "Zack" Snyder is an American filmmaker, best known for his action, superhero, and science fiction films. Snyder was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and raised in Riverside, Connecticut. His mother, Marsha Manley (née Reeves), was a painter and a photography teacher at Daycroft School, which Snyder later attended. His father, Charles Edward "Ed" Snyder, worked as an executive recruiter. He was raised as a Christian Scientist. Snyder attended Camp Owatonna in Harrison, Maine, during the summer months as a child. Snyder's mother inspired him to study painting a year after high school at Heatherley School of Fine Art in England, although he had already begun filmmaking. Afterward, Snyder attended Art Center College of Designin Pasadena, California.

Snyder went on to shoot, as a director and as a cinematographer, television commercials for such clients as the automobile companies Audi, BMW, Subaru...
and Nissan, amongst others. Other commercial work has been for clients including Nike, Reebok, and Gatorade.

Snyder made his feature film debut with the remake of the horror film *Dawn of the Dead* (2004), and scored a box office hit with the fantasy war film *300* (2007), adapted from writer-artist Frank Miller's Dark Horse Comics miniseries of the same name. *Watchmen* was released on March 6, 2009 and grossed $185 million worldwide. His follow-up project/animation debut titled *Legend of the Guardians: The Owls of Ga’Hoole* was released on September 24, 2010. Snyder produced, co-wrote, and directed *Sucker Punch*, which was released on March 25, 2011. The film, based on a script written by Snyder and Steve Shibuya, was about a young woman in a mental hospital who fantasizes of escape with her fellow inmates.

He directed 2013's *Man of Steel* for Warner Bros., a reboot of the Superman franchise. He will direct a yet-to-be-produced remake of the 1969 film *The Illustrated Man*, and produced the prequel/sequel to *300*, *300: Rise of an Empire* (2014). He also wants to direct a segment for an upcoming *Heavy Metal 3*, and plans to write and direct a sequel to *Legend of the Guardians*.

During Comic Con 2013, Snyder announced that Batman and Superman would share the screen in *Batman v Superman: Dawn of Justice*, released in 2016. Henry Cavill reprised his role as Superman, and Ben Affleck played Batman. In April 2014, Snyder was announced by Warner Bros. to direct the *Justice League* film after finishing *Batman v Superman: Dawn of Justice*. As of March 2016, Snyder is working on *The Last Photograph*, a drama about a war photographer in
Afghanistan. He is also working on an adaptation of the 1943 novel *The Fountainhead* by Ayn Rand.

Snyder often uses slow motion in and out of the fight scenes in his films, which Amy Nicholson of Box Office magazine remarked separates the director from other filmmakers who make multiple cuts and close-ups during a fight. A minute-long shot from *300* shows King Leonidas slaughtering his enemies, the camera zooming in and out to emphasize each kill and move Leonidas makes.

Snyder lives in Pasadena with his second wife, producer Deborah Snyder. The couple first met in 1996, and married on September 25, 2004 at the St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in Manhattan, New York.

Snyder has eight children. The four eldest are from a marriage to Denise Weber that ended in divorce. Two are from another relationship, with Kirsten Elin, who was his line producer on commercials for a while. Snyder and his current wife adopted two children during the course of making *Man of Steel*.

On March 12, 2017, Snyder's daughter, Autumn, committed suicide, causing him to step away from post-production work on *Justice League* in May 2017 to be with his family. Joss Whedon was brought in to finish reshoots as well as oversee the remainder of the film's post-production.

Sources: