THE MEANINGS OF PSYCHOPATHIC ATTITUDES
OF THE JOKER AS SEEN IN CHRISTOPHER NOLAN’S
THE DARK KNIGHT MOVIE SCRIPT

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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This thesis is dedicated to:

My Beloved Parents

My Lovely Brother and Sisters

My Future Wife and Children
No Victory without Misery

Arnoldo Rico, 2015
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 15 January 2017

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Pada tanggal 15 Januari 2017

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ABSTRACT


This thesis is based on Christopher Nolan’s *The Dark Night* film script. The Dark Knight is nominated as the best film on Critics Choice Award 2008. The film is about DC Comics’ famous superhero named Batman. In the middle of the story, The Joker appears as an antagonist figure who wants to create chaotic situations in the city and defeats Batman as his primary objective.

The focus of this study is the characteristics of The Joker which are considered as a psychopath. It is because the researcher is concerned with the actions of psychopaths that can happen around us.

The objective of the study is to reveal the meanings of The Joker’s psychopathic characteristics. The problems of this study can be formulated as: 1. “How are The Joker’s psychopathic characteristics described in The Dark Knight movie’s script?” 2. “What are the meanings of The Joker’s psychopathic characteristics?”

There are four major theories used in this research. They are theories of character and characterization, theories of psychology, theories of motivation, and theories of psychopathology. Those theories are written in Chapter II.

The approach of the study appears in Chapter III. In this chapter, the researcher used psychological approach. Psychological approach sees human’s behavior. Based on the psychological approach, there is always a reason why people commit an action. People call it as motivation. Besides, Chapter III also includes the Methods of the study.

The findings of the research are discussed in chapter IV. There are two findings, the first one, The Joker’s psychopath characteristics. The second one is the meanings of The Joker’s psychopath characteristics. There are two meanings of The Joker’s psychopath characteristics; surface meanings and deeper meanings.

The results of this study proved that The Joker suffers from mental illness called psychopath. The second research problem reveals why The Joker does several psychopathic behaviors. The researcher focuses the behavior on six attitudes of The Joker as depicted in the movie.

Keywords: deeper meaning, surface meaning, psychopath, character.
ABSTRAK

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Karya tulis ilmiah ini dibuat berdasarkan naskah film berjudul The Dark Knight versi Christopher Nolan. The Dark Knight dinominasikan sebagai film terbaik tahun 2008 oleh Critics Choice Award. Film ini bercerita tentang pahlawan super terkenal dari DC Comics yang bernama Batman. Di tengah-tengah cerita, muncullah sosok The Joker sebagai tokoh antagonis yang mengacaukan kota dan menjadi musuh utama Batman.


Ada 4 teori utama yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Teori-teori tersebut adalah: teori penokohan, teori psikologi, teori motivasi, dan teori psikopatologi. Teori-teori tersebut tertuang dalam Chapter II.


Hasil dari studi ini membuktikan bahwa The Joker menderita gangguan mental yang disebut sebagai psikopat. Rumusan masalah yang kedua mengungkap penyebab The Joker melakukan tindakan-tindakan psikopat tersebut. Penulis berfokus pada enam perbuatan The Joker yang muncul dalam film.

Kata kunci: deeper meaning, surface meaning, psychopath, character.
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Besides, I would like to express my gratitude to my brother Alexander Rully who always supported my financial problems during the time I live in a boarding house in Yogyakarta. I also give thanks to my sister Monica Merry who always strengthened me, and made me realize that this world is not always fun; it would be cruel sometimes. She made me a better person with her words even if those are sometimes harsh to hear.

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Arnoldo Rico Redinta
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher states the introduction of the present study. This is also the chapter of where the researcher presents several parts of the contents of the thesis, starting from the background of the study until the definition of terms.

A. Background of the Study

A writer and a movie maker have similarities in making a literature work. Writers make it with their pen, and movie makers with their camera. For examples, writers make novels, books, poems, song lyrics, short stories, comics, and so on. Movie makers make stories, and sometimes they raise the stories from writers’ works such as novels, books or comics in a wide screen. However, movie makers are more capable of making characters of a story alive. In a written story, sometimes the personality of the characters cannot be visualized as well as in the movie (Boggs, 1978).

The relation between a movie and literature lies in the movie script. A movie script is literary an autonomous product (Boggs, 1978). As in literature, a movie script is related to stories and characters. Therefore, a movie script can be analyzed as what is done toward literature work (pp. 19-20). In this research, the researcher would like to analyze one of the characters in The Dark Knight. The reason why the researcher only analyzes the script, not the whole movie, is because there are many points that can affect the results. To name some, the
points in a movie are blocking, facial expression (macro expression and micro
expression), setting of place, setting of time, wardrobe or fashion, hairstyle,
character’s make up, and etc. It is simpler to analyze only a movie script than the
whole movie with all those points (Giannetti, 1987, p.20).

In a movie or drama, there are always good character/s and bad character/s. Movies and dramas mostly represent humans’ life, even though, some of them use animals to represent it. In humans’ real life, there are some people who born to be like the good character/s and those who are born to be like the bad characters. Usually, the protagonist characters do the good things, and the antagonists do the bad things (Giannetti, 1987, p. 21)

This study investigates the psychology of Heath Ledger, one of the actors in Batman’s movie, The Dark Knight. In The Dark Knight, Ledger had a role as the main person that becomes the enemy of the main character, Batman. Ledger’s character is called The Joker. Heath Ledger died in 2008 after playing the movie. His death became a trending topic in the entire world. There are many issues about his death. One of them said that Ledger got cardiac arrest brought on by prescription drug intoxication.

The researcher realizes that problems due to the act of killings are very serious. Therefore, this paper is expected to reduce the bad effects of the phenomenon by analyzing the motivation behind psychopathic behaviors and how to cope or prevent such behaviors. Every action of human beings has a motive, even actions of a psychopathic person. Every person should know what is/are the
motive/s of his/her action/s, especially for those who work as teachers. Teachers should know the motive of their students’ behavior in a class.

Students of ELESP are prepared to become English teachers. As future teachers, every student of ELESP should learn how to know the motive of their students’ behavior in a class. Every student in a class has different motivation to study. Considering that reason, the researcher tries to provide an example of analyzing motive of actions by applying psychological approach in analyzing motives of a character in literary work. In this study, the concern is the characteristics of The Joker and his psychopathic disorder.

The researcher finds the topic is interesting. Heath Ledger intentionally took too many pills because he cannot get out of the character that he played. The character of Joker is a psychopath man who was not afraid of killing people, even killing himself. The previous study from Rendy (2014) entitled “Antisocial Personality Disorder of The Joker in Christopher Nolan’s The Dark Knight Movie Script” strengthens the statement that The Joker is a psychopath. Rendy’s study inspires the researcher to continue similar research with deeper meanings and different perspectives of literature. Rendy analyzes the character of The Joker from the antisocial point of view. In the first research problems, Rendy tries to find and describe the characteristics of The Joker in the movie. In the second research questions, he tries to prove that The Joker suffers from antisocial personality disorder (p. 4). The study of Rendy has some differences with this thesis, especially in the problem formulations. It also has a different title than Rendy (2014). The researcher investigates the deeper meanings of The Joker’s
psychopathic behaviors in the present study, entitled “The Meanings of Psychopathic Attitudes of The Joker as Seen in Christopher Nolan’s The Dark Knight Movie Script” because the researcher concerns that the problems of killing are very serious and it can happened among us.

There are several names of The Joker in any kinds of movie, games, television, or in newsletter. One of them is The Joker who is the legendary rival of a famous superhero, Batman. This research is only to analyze the characters and the psychology of The Joker in Batman movie produced by Warner Bros Pictures entitled The Dark Knight released in 2008. Nevertheless, this study does not discuss the movie, but only the script of the movie. The movie script was written by Christopher Nolan who had a double role as the director of the movie.

B. Problem Formulations

This research is an analysis of The Joker’s personality and psychological condition as a character in The Dark Knight movie script. Therefore the problems are formulated as follows:

1. How are The Joker’s psychopathic characteristics described in The Dark Knight movie’s script?
2. What are the meanings of The Joker’s psychopathic characteristics?

C. Research Objectives

The objectives of the study are to answer the two research problems mentioned previously. Firstly, the study aims to describe The Joker’s
psychopathic characteristics described in *The Dark Knight* movie’s script; and secondly, to reveal the meanings of The Joker’s psychopathic characteristics.

**D. Research Benefits**

As Kirshenbaum (2005) has said, “Everything happens for a reason”, so as this thesis. The researcher mentions two benefits of this thesis. Those benefits are as follows:

1. **For Teachers Candidate**

   This research provides information about psychology, especially on psychopathic attitudes. The teacher candidates should learn about psychological disorder in order to understand their students better. The teacher candidates can also become more aware of their own psyche. This research can be the material to teach drama class, play performance class, or movie interpretation class.

2. **For English Language Education Study Program (PBI)**

   Both lecturers and students of PBI can use the findings of this research. The lecturers can show to their students about this research as an example of analyzing a character in a movie, or novel, especially for those who teach a subject which is related to a story analysis, for example book report class, drama class, poetry class, play performance class, and so on. The students of ELESP/PBI can have more information about literature studies especially in analyzing movie script as literary work. The analysis on the meanings of The Joker’s psychopathic attitudes will be a good example.
E. Definition of Terms

There are three terms in this study that need to be explained in order to avoid misunderstanding, they are:

1. Surface Meaning

Surface meaning is one of the ways or the process for the readers of literary works to understand the plot. Surface meaning is easier to understand than the deeper meaning because in surface meaning, the readers do not need to guess the actual meaning of a sentence or a phrase. In stating a surface meaning, a litterateur or a writer does not need to cover what he really means with any kinds of artsy words (Ross, 2001).

2. Deeper Meaning

Deeper meaning is the essence of understanding literary works. To have a deep knowledge and feeling of the novels, poems, and scripts, the readers should come to a deep meaning. To find the deeper meaning the readers must explore all of the senses s/he has (Ross, 2001).

3. Psychopath

Psychopath Personality Disorder is part of Dramatic-Emotional Personality Disorder. General characteristics of people with this disorder are impulsive, lack of responsibility, egocentric, and aggressive. People with this disorder are not afraid of putting people even themselves in a danger. They do not feel any regret after doing a mistake or being violent to people, and that is why people called them as cold-blooded (Clarke, 2010).
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses theories which are needed to support the research. The researcher divides those theories in four main subjects. They are the theory of character and characterization, the theories of psychology, the theories of psychopathology and the theories of motivation. The researcher also reviews a study which is related to this research.

A. Review of Related Studies

Rendy (2014) conducted a study about The Joker which is related with the present study. He discusses The Joker’s Antisocial Personality Disorder (APD). APD is one of the branches of DEPD (Dramatic-Emotional Personality Disorder). In this research, the researcher discusses another branch of Dramatic-Emotional Personality Disorder, which is called Psychopath Personality Disorder.

B. Theories of Character and Characterization

In this part, the researcher explains how the experts have described the theories or definitions of character and characterization from their books, articles, and journals.

1. Theory of Character

Based on A Glossary of Literary Terms by Abrams (1981), a character is a person who is presented in a work and interpreted by the reader through his
speech and actions. “Characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do” (p. 18). According to Barnet (1988), a character could be categorized into three ways. The first one is the dialog (or monolog), the second one is the action of the character, and the third one is the opinion of the other characters about the character.

According to Perrine (1989), a character can be either dynamic or static. A dynamic character undergoes a permanent change in some aspects of his character, personality, or outlook. A static character is one who changes little or not at all. Although there is a change in the plot, this kind of character will not have any changes. In addition, Perrine states that characters are divided into two; round and flat character. Round character appears as the center of the story. Round character looks like human being who is dynamic, complex, and less predictable or unpredictable. Flat character is the opposite of round character (Perrine, 1989).

2. Theory of Characterization

Based on Rohrberger (1971), characterization is a process where the author creates the character to make the audiences believe that the character is really as he/she is. In other words, that characterization is the way the author makes characters with a clear image from the audience perception so the characters can convince them.
According to Brockett (1974), characterization exists in both novel and drama script. There are four levels of characterization in drama plays. The first one is physical. It is concerned only with such basic facts as sex, age, and color. The second one is social. It includes a character’s religion, family relationship, economic status, profession, and all factors that placed the character in his environment. The third one is moral. It is most appropriate to be used in serious plays especially tragedies. The last one called psychological. It reveals a character’s habitual responses, desire, attitudes, motivation, likes and dislikes, the inner workings of the mind both emotional and intellectual which precede action because habits of thought, feeling and behavior define characters more fully than physical and social traits do. (pp. 39-40)

In addition, Murphy (1972) states that there are nine ways for the author to convince the audience/readers about characterization. They are: personal description, speech, reaction, direct comment, conversation with others, person’s past life, character as seen by others, thoughts, and mannerism (pp.161-173).

C. Theories of Psychology

Psychology is the study of mind and behavior. It embraces all aspects of unconscious and conscious experience as nice as thought. It is an applied science and an academic discipline, which looks to understand individuals and/or groups by establishing general principles and researching specific cases (Fernald, 2008). A professional researcher or practitioner in this field is called as a psychologist. Psychologists can be classified into cognitive, behavioral, or social scientists.
Psychologists attempt to understand the role of mental functions in individual and social behavior. Psychologists also explore the physiological and biological processes that underline cognitive functions and behaviors (Fernald, 2008, p. 153).

Psychologists explore many concepts such as perception, cognition, attention, emotion, intelligence, phenomenology, motivation, brain functioning, personality, behavior, and interpersonal relationships, including psychological resilience, family resilience, and other areas (Association for Psychological Science Observer: 2007). Psychologists also consider the unconscious mind. Psychologists use empirical methods to deduce causal and correlational relationships between psychosocial variables. In addition, psychologist use empirical and deductive methods. Psychology has been described as a "hub science", with psychological findings linking to research and perspectives from the philosophy, medicines, social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities (APSO, 1989, pp. 57-73).

Psychological knowledge is often applied to the assessment and treatment of mental health problems. It is also directed towards understanding and solving problems in several area of human activity. By many reasons, psychology ultimately aims to benefit society (Mitterer, 2008). The majority of psychologists are involved in some kind of therapeutic role, practicing in clinical, counseling, or school settings. “Many psychologist do scientific research on a wide range of topics related to mental processes and behavior. They typically teach in other academic psychology departments, for examples: medical schools, and hospitals”
Some psychologist are employed in industrial organization, or in other areas such as human development (Mitterer, 2008).

D. Theories of Motivation

Motivations are basic patterns or terms that are used to explain human’s behavior. It represents the reasons for people’s actions, desires, and needs. “Motivation can also be defined as someone’s direction to behavior, or what causes a person want to repeat a behavior and vice versa” (Martin, 2001, p. 92). Likewise, Pardee (1990) argues, “A motive is what pushes the person to act in a certain way, or at least develops an inclination for specific behavior” (p. 59). According to Maehr and Mayer (1997), “motivation is a word that is part of the popular culture as few other psychological concepts are”.

Here are theories related to motivational theory:

1. Types of Motivation

According to Ryan and Deci (2000) motivation can be divided into two different theories known as Intrinsic (internal) motivation and Extrinsic (external) motivation.

a. Intrinsic (internal) motivation

Intrinsic motivation is the factors that push a person to do some actions, which come from the inside of his/her heart or mind. It means that intrinsic motivation is an internal factor which makes people do something by his/heart. For example: One day in a park, Peter looked a lame dog walking in front of him.
One of its legs was bleeding. Peter felt empathy toward the dog and took it to his home to put bandages to its wound.

b. Extrinsic (external) motivation

Extrinsic motivation is the factor that pushes a person to do some actions, which are coming from the outside of his/her heart or mind. It means that extrinsic motivation is an external factor that makes people do something not because of his/her mind telling them. For example: One afternoon in a valley, John looked a lame cat walking in front of him. One of its legs was bleeding. Jack is not an animal lover and he just ignored the cat. However, his friend, Peter asked him to take the cat to his house to put bandages to its wound. John agreed with Peter’s suggestions and took the cat to Peter’s house.

2. Maslow’s Theory of Motivation

It also called as the theory of hierarchy of needs. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory in psychology proposed by Abraham Maslow (1943) in his paper "A Theory of Human Motivation" in Psychological Review (p. 370). Maslow advances the idea to include his observations of humans' inborn curiosity. His theories parallel many other theories of human developmental psychology, some of which focus on describing the stages of growth in humans. Maslow used the terms; safety, physiology, esteem, belongingness, self-transcendence, and self-actualization to describe the pattern that human motivations generally move through. Maslow's theory was fully expressed in his 1954 book Motivation and
Personality. The hierarchy remains a very popular framework in sociology research, management training and secondary and higher psychology instruction.

3. Sigmund Freud’s Theory of Motivation

Sigmund Freud developed important theories in modern psychology and psychoanalysis. His division of the mind into the conscious and unconscious components has driven research on the brain into very specific directions, and his contributions extend into the field of neuroscience, as well. By exploring the underlying motivations of our behaviors, Freud pioneered new levels of abstraction in human thought (Freud, 1933).

Motivating impulses influence behavior without conscious awareness. Unconscious motivation plays a prominent role in Sigmund Freud's theories of human behavior. According to Freud and his followers, most human behavior is the result of desires, impulses, and memories that have been repressed into an unconscious state, yet still influence actions. Freud believed that human mind consists of a tiny, conscious part that is available for direct observation and a much larger subconscious portion that plays an even more important role in determining behavior (Freud, 1933).

Freud finds the term "Freudian slip" that refers to the manifestation of unconscious impulses. For example, a person who responds "Bad to meet you" instead of the usual "Glad to meet you" may be revealing true feelings. The substitution of "bad" for "glad" is more than a slip of the tongue; it is an expression of the person's unconscious feelings of fear or dislike. Similarly, a
talented athlete who plays an uncharacteristically poor game could be acting on an unconscious desire to punish overbearing or inattentive parents. Unknown to the athlete, the substandard performance actually is communicating an important message (Richard & Moll, 1994, p. 65).

Freud assumes that repressed memories and desires are the origins of most mental disorders. Psychoanalysis is developed as a method that help patients in bringing their unconscious thoughts to consciousness. This increased awareness of the causes for behavior and feelings. It also help the patient in modifying the undesired parts of behavior (Smith, 1987).

Freud assumes three separate psychic parts. However, those parts are interactive. There are id, ego, and superego. The id is the source of energy, including biological energy such as the sex. The id also keep the superego passes from conscious experiences. Ideologies and beliefs guides our behavior to reside within the superego. The superego limits the flow of stagnant drives upon the conscious mind. The ego controls the conscious mind. The process of making decision, deal with the conscious mind (Anna, 1991).

Freud's theories of personality development focus on how our natural psychic drives adjust due to societal regulations. Freud emphasized how events in early childhood affects our behavior later in life. Adult development was not Freud's focus. Freud rejects hierarchical models of personality development because they force societal norms towards the individual unfairly (Anna, 1991). In the nineteenth century, Rousseau's philosophy and ides influences Sigmund Freud to learn about psychotherapy and become the father of psychoanalysis.
Psychoanalysis a clinical method of treating psychopathology through dialog between a patient and a psychoanalyst (Heffner, 2015).

4. Katresnanism Theory on Motivation

Theory of Katresnanism is a critical theory which derived from Javanese philosophy. Herujiyanto (2001), in Katresnan Criticism (p. 2), states that “theory of katresnanism (divine love) is a term which refers to the result of an inductive work functioning as a reminder and invitation (éling-kèlingan) of one’s true self (jati diri) and one’s existence which was granted due to katresnan (divine love) as soon as one was born. Based on this meaning, Katresnanism has a positive way of thinking which leads everyone to have positive deeds in every daily situation. Katresnanism gives an opportunity for everyone to find who he/she is so that everyone can develop him/herself. In other words, it can be used to explain someone’s true self. There are 33 aos or principles of Katresnanism which can be applied to see one’s behavior and the reason behind it positively. One of the aos is called angon mangsa; it reasoned that quandary or predicament may also be there due to the goal (p. 10).

It is believed that applying the aos of Katresnanism will show enlightenment not only for the person but also for others. It may make better and peaceful society. As Herujiyanto (p. 8, 2001) points out that everyone can be happier on the right track without any doubt. One of the aos of katresnanism which is applied in this study is a statement which says, not all goods are good, not all bads are bad (p. 3).
E. Theories of Psychopathology

Psychopathology is the scientific study on mental disorders. The study includes some factors to understand, it is about the biological, genetic, psychological, behavioral, and social causes (Rudd, 2015). The word psychopathology comes from a Greek: psyche, pathos and logos. Psyche means "soul", pathos means "suffering", and logos means "the study of". Therefore, psychopathology is the study of suffering soul. The word “suffering soul” for some people means crazy or abnormal, therefore experts softened the words into “mental disorder” (pp.17-19). Practically, psychopathology not only encompasses mental disorders, but also the symptoms and how the development that might produce in a person. Patients with mental disorders are treated by psychiatrists, and/or psychologists, who both specialize in mental health and diagnose (Andrea, 2010). They treat patients through medication or psychotherapy. These professionals systematically diagnose individuals with mental disorders using specific diagnostic criteria and symptomatology found within the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.

The scientific discipline of psychopathology was founded by Karl (1913), whose object of study was "mental phenomena". Many different professions may be involved in studying mental disorders or distress. Most notably, psychiatrists and clinical psychologists are particularly interested in this area and may either be involved in clinical treatment of mental illness, or research into the origin, development and manifestations of such states, or often, both.
The term psychopathology may also be used to denote behaviors or experiences which are indicative of mental illness, even if they do not constitute a formal diagnosis (Ormel et al., 2014). For example, the presence of a hallucination may be considered as a psychopathological sign, even if there are not enough symptoms present to fulfill the criteria for one of the disorders listed in the DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual) or ICD (International Classification of Diseases). In a more general sense, any behavior or experience which causes impairment, distress or disability, particularly if it is thought to arise from a functional breakdown in either the cognitive or neurocognitive systems in the brain, may be classified as psychopathology (Riese et al., 2013).

The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM) is an official guideline for the diagnosis of psychological disorders (American Psychiatric Association, 2015). It serves as reference for a range of professionals in the field of health and mental health. These professionals include psychologists, counselors, physicians, social workers, and therapists.

Formerly, for a diagnosis to be made, two levels of criteria within the DSM must be met. First, the disordered behavior must originate within the person, and it must not be a reaction due to external factors. Second, the disorder must be involuntary, meaning that the individual cannot physically or mentally control their symptoms.

The fifth edition of the *DSM* uses specific diagnostic criteria for each individual disorder listed within. As the DSM-V is meant to categorize the disorders, at times, not all mental disorders fit within one particular category
(pp. 144-153). The examples of mental disorders classified within the DSM include: bipolar disorder, bulimia nervosa, phobia, psychopath personality disorder, pyromaniac, major depressive disorder, dysthymia, and schizophrenia.

In this research, the researcher will discuss one of the mental disorders. It is psychopath personality disorder. It occurs in early adulthood for most patients, specific symptoms include patterns of unstable and intense relationships, chronic feelings of emptiness, emotional instability, paranoid thoughts, intense episodes of anger, and suicidal behavior.

Dr. John Clarke, from University of Sidney, Australia, a psychologist, psychotherapist, doctor, and psychiatrist who had handled many cases of psychological and psychopathic disorder said that psychopath people were exist not only in jail or prisons. Based on his book, The Pocket Psycho, Dr. John Clarke mentions general and special characteristics of people diagnosed as psychopath disorder (Clarke, 2010, pp. 2-5). The characteristics will be discussed in the following points.

1. General Characteristics of Psychopath

People who are diagnosed as psychopath have general characteristics as mentioned below:

a. Initially, they show interesting attitudes. They tend to be far-fetched, charming, and cast a warm smiling. This is what makes people easy to believe in them. After people believe in them, the psychos used them to reach the psycho’s goal.
b. They assume their self as the most important person in the world and people should considered him/her special, they like to say implicitly: “All centered on me, just for me, just belongs to me, just me and mine”.

c. They often show impulsivity (explosively). Sometimes they are difficult to control their emotions. If they have something they want, it has to be done right now. They will be upset or throw tantrums if their wants cannot be fulfilled.

d. Their friendships or social relationship is going in a short time. They frequently changing sexual or romance partner. They also like changing jobs frequently.

e. They often lie, cheat and betray.

f. They have lack of responsibility for their actions. They dare to take risky decisions and they cannot learn from experience. They always do venial actions repeatedly, although it has been given a punishment or a warning.

g. They are less able to feel sympathetic and empathetic to others. They do not care about anyone else’s suffer.

h. They tend to blame others for what they had done.

Those are the general characteristics of psychopath by Clarke (2010). Besides mentioning the general characteristics, Clarke also write five stages of diagnosing psychopath, and the symptoms of psychopathic person.

2. Five Stages of Diagnosing a Psychopath

According to Clarke (2010) there are five stages that a doctor can do to diagnoses a person as a psycho. Those are:
a. Checking the health of the brain and body using electroencephalogram scan, MRI, and completing some test on medical examination. According to the research on PET (positron emission tomography) the comparison between normal people, spontaneous murderers and a planned-cold-blooded killer shows some kinds of differences. The brain of the killers and murders show a low activity in the prefrontal cortex. The frontal lobe of the brain believed as the part which shape the personality.

b. Interviewing the patient using DSM V (the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder version V) which is successful to determine antisocial personality.

c. Paying attention to the symptoms of the patient's personality. The patients usually begin to show the signs of psychiatric disorders since they are 15 years old.

d. Conducting a psychological test. Psychopaths usually have a high IQ.

e. Matching the personality of patients with 20 criteria which are established by Professor Hare. It is done by interviewing patients’ family and those who closest to the patients (p. 3).

Those are the five stages of diagnosing psychopath by Clarke (2010). Not only writes five stages of diagnosing psychopath, he also write the symptoms of psychopath

3. Symptoms of Psychopath

a. Self-centered. They think that they are the greatest among us.
b. Do not have a sense of regret and guilt. Although sometimes a psychopathic person do confessing, he does not have a reason to regret.

c. Having problematic behaviors in childhood.

d. Having antisocial attitude in adulthood.

e. Lack of empathy. For the psychopath cutting off a chicken's head and cutting off a head of a person are not different things.

f. React aggressively, challenging the guts and fight.

g. Impulsive and lack of self-controlling. For the psychopath, there is no time to measure the merits of an action. They do not care about what they have done. They do not care about what the consequences of their actions future. Their anger are easily triggered by small things. They are easy to react to a disappointment, failure, criticism, and they are easy to attack someone only because something which is trivial.

h. Not able to be responsible and do things for the sake of amusement.

i. Manipulative and cheating. Psychopaths often show dramatic emotions even though they do not mean it. They do not have a physiological response, which is normally associated with fear for example; having the sweating hands, heart palpitations, dry mouth, and trembling. For a psychopath those things are invalid. Therefore, psychopaths often referred to as "cold".

j. Life as a parasite. Psychopathic people like to take advantages of other people to satisfy himself (p. 4).

There are some differences between a psychopathic person and an antisocial person. Those differences are shown by the intensity of their actions. A
psychopathic person does their actions which show the symptoms of psychopath continuously, from childhood to adulthood. While an antisocial person shows their act of psychopathic only in a specific moment (p. 5).

F. Theoretical Framework

In this research, the researcher applies some theories related to the topic of understanding psychopath personality disorder in The Joker’s character. They are theories of character and characterization, theories of psychopath personality disorder, and theories of motivation. The theories of character and characterization are used by the researcher along with the theories of psychopath personality disorder to answer research question number one. Whereas, for the research question number two, the researcher uses theories of motivation.

The researcher tries to answer the research questions number one about how The Joker’s characteristics are described in The Dark Knight movie’s script by using theories of character by Abrams (1981), Barnet (1988), Perrine, (1989) and characterization by Rohrberger (1971), Brockett (1974), and Murphy (1972). For the theories of psychopath personality disorder, the researcher used the theories by American Psychiatrist Association (APA) (2013) and Clarke (2010).

The second research question reveals how the meanings of The Joker’s psychopath characteristics is described in the movie. To answer it, the researcher applies some theories from the experts. They are Hierarchy of Needs by Maslow (1943), Katresnanism theory by Herujiyanto (2001) and Sigmund Freud (1939) theories of modern psychology and psychoanalysis.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the methodology used in the thesis. There are three main points namely object of the study, approach of the study, and method of the study. Each of them is explained as follows:

A. Object of the Study

The object of the study is a movie script entitled *The Dark Knight*. This is a second sequel of the Batman trilogy created by Christopher Nolan. The first one is *Batman Begin*. Both of the stories’ scripts is written by Christopher Nolan and David S. Goyer (see Appendix 1). The film is also directed by Christopher, assisted by his sibling, Jonathan Nolan. *The Dark Knight* has been nominated in many award, and won two categories. One of them is the best supporting actor. The film also receives another nomination from Critics Choice Award as the best film of the year (IMDB, 2009).

The story of *The Dark Knight* is about a local superhero in Gotham City called Batman. He is wise, brave, and loyal to the citizen of Gotham. He wears a black suit and a long black flowing coat and his head is covered with a bat-like black helmet and that is why people call him Batman. With the help from Lieutenant Jim Gordon and District Attorney Harvey Dent, Batman set out to destroy a criminal gangster in
Gotham. Batman, Gordon, and Dent tried to take the money back from the gangsters and return the money to the citizens. While the gangsters were gathering a meeting to protect the money, a criminal mastermind freak who called himself The Joker, suddenly showed up in that room and offered them a help. At first they did not trust The Joker but finally they joined him (see Appendix 1).

This research focuses on a fictional character who has scars in his cheeks and wears a clown make-up known as the Joker. As one of the producers of *The Dark Knight*, Nolan states his interpretation about The Joker’s characteristic in a press conference “Joker is one of the great villain in comic book. He is psychopathic, enigmatic, clever, diabolical, charming, funny, and completely enjoyable to watch” (Warner, 2009, p. 8).

The Joker’s characteristics are interesting to be analyzed because it is different from others. It could be seen through his conversation, action, reaction, and his thoughts. Those showed The Joker’s personalities as an antisocial psychopathic person. It was the main purpose of the researcher to analyze the character of The Joker and identify his antisocial personality through the psychological elements called *Psychopath Personality Disorder*.

**B. Approach of the Study**

In this research, the writer used psychological approach to analyze the character of The Joker. The researcher connected the psychological approach into literature. Literature defines the character and characterization of The Joker. The researcher
tried to look into the psychological elements that related to The Joker’s behavior. Psychology is knowledge about human behavior and mental process (Burguess, 2011, p. 123).

In the previous chapter, the researcher said that literature and psychology were two different subjects although they had a close relationship. Literature in some dramas or play performances shows characters that can be analyzed through the theory of psychology. In the next step, the researcher used this approach to deal with someone’s emotions and behavior. This approach had been explained by Rohrberger and Woods (1971:20) as human motivation, personality, and behavior pattern. Psychological approach was used to help the researcher to reveal that The Joker suffers from psychopath personality disorder.

C. Method of the Study

In conducting a research, it is important for the researcher to determine the method. A method is a kind of systematical work plan in order to make the research work become easier, so that it can achieve its main purpose (Maria, 2005, p. 9). The method in this research was selected by considering its appropriateness with the research object.

The researcher used library research to collect the data. The data were divided into two, primary and secondary data. The primary data were taken from the The Dark Knight’s movie and its movie script. The secondary data were every source
about the literature, and psychopathology theories are taken from several books and journals.

In analyzing the movie script, the researcher watched the movie more than seven times. The researcher tried to get a better understanding about the movie. The researcher also tried to focus on every single conversation between the characters. The next step, the researcher read the script of *The Dark Knight* carefully. The researcher tried to connect the theory of character and characterization in order to get clear description and understanding of the personality of The Joker. The researcher made a list of the characteristics of The Joker. After that, the researcher began to analyze the psychological problem of The Joker and used theory of psychopath personality disorder. After that, the researcher tried to understand the meanings of The Joker’s actions by reading and understanding the theories of motivation. The last step, the researcher made a conclusion, implications and suggestions.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter the writer tries to answer the problems mentioned in the Chapter I. This part is systematically divided into two main parts. In the first part, the researcher tries to describe The Joker’s psychopath characteristics which are observable in the movie script. The second part discusses the meanings of The Joker’s psychopath characteristics.

A. The Joker’s Psychopath Characteristics

This part attempts to answer the first research problems, namely “How are The Joker’s psychopathic characteristics described in The Dark Knight movie’s script?” The researcher combined two sources to analyze the psychopath character of The Joker. The first one is based on the principles mentioned in Diagnostic and Statistical Manual fifth edition (DSM V) by The American Psychiatric Association (pp. 135-159), and the second one is based on the theories proposed by Dr. John Clarke’s The Pocket Psycho (pp. 2-5). The results of the analysis are as follows:

a. Cunning

In the movie, The Joker’s first appearance is when he robs a local bank. He does not do it alone. He is always helped by some people wearing clown make ups. Each of the clowns has a particular task. The one who is called Dopey, hold smoking silenced pistols which eject a shell casing with a cable launcher. He goes
straight to the building nearby by those cables to silence the alarm (p. 2). And so
do Grumpy, Chuckles, Happy, Bozo and the other clowns. They have to do their
own particular tasks that have been told by their boss, The Joker. After they do
their parts, they are instructed to kill each other. This way, they get a higher salary
because the money does not have to be shared by too many people.

The following is how The Joker kills the clowns (pp. 3-6):

*Dopey watches the alarm PING in his handheld.*

**Dopey:**
“Here comes the silent alarm.”

(touches a button)
“And there it goes. That’s funny. It didn’t dial out to 911, it was trying
to reach private number.”

**Behind him, Happy raises his silenced handgun.**

**Happy:**
“Is it a problem?”

**Dopey:**
“No, no. I’m done here.”

**Happy shoots. Dopey slumps. Happy picks up his bag and forces open
the roof access door.**

**Grumpy:**
“Where is the alarm guy?”

**Happy:**
“Boss told me when the guy was done I should take him out. One less
share.”

**Grumpy jabs his pistols in Bozo’s back. Takes his weapon.**

**Grumpy:**
“I’m betting The Joker told you to kill me soon as we loaded the cash”

**Bozo:**
(shakes head)
“No. I kill the bus driver”

Such an evidence which proves how The Joker likes to take advantages of
everything. He shows up in the introduction to mafia gangs when they hold a
meeting in a hotel. He offers a help to get away from their big problems. The
Joker thinks that their problems come from one particular man who wears a bat
mask. He is Batman. The Joker offers a help to eliminate Batman from Gotham City. Some of the mafia refuse it, because The Joker is not more than just a stranger rabid dog (pp. 33-34). Here is the dialog:

_Lau:_
“What you propose?”

_The Joker:_
“Kill the Batman.”

(jeers. laughter.)

_Maroni:_
“If it’s so easy why haven’t you done it already?”

_The Joker:_
“Like my mother used to tell me. If you’re good at something, never do it for free.”

_Chechen:_
“How much you want?”

_The Joker:_
“A half.”

Those evidences prove that The Joker is a cunning person, especially on the sentence “If you’re good at something, never do it for free.” He aims that he can catch Batman, but he does not want to catch him free. He will get money if he succeeds catching Batman. From what he does, the researcher proves that The Joker is a cunning person.

**b. Cold-blooded**

Based on APA (2013), a person could be classified as a psychopath if he/she has no feelings of regret in doing bad things such as offending other people’s freedom, especially in killing human beings (p. 146). People who are psychopathic cannot feel as the same feeling as that of normal people.
Normal people have common sense that killing human beings is wrong. They have the feeling in their heart, which says that everybody should have their rights to live. So, they will consider wisely before ending up somebody’s life including when they get in a deep anger to a specific person. If they feel that they must kill somebody that they hate the most, they would regret. They will be able to hear the voice of their own heart saying that killing people is not right. They will feel sorry and regret for their actions of killing (pp. 146-151).

Such a thing will not happen to those who suffer from psychopathic disorder. They do not feel or regret for killing people. However, not all psychopaths kill, but they will commit violent actions such as threat, abuse, and lie against other people. We can see these characteristics in The Joker (pp. 108-110):

*The Joker*: “How many of your friends have I killed?”

*Stephens*: “I’m a twenty-year-man. I can tell the difference between punks who need a little lesson in manners, and the freaks like you who would just enjoy it.”

(Quiet)

“And you killed six of my friends.”

*The Joker*: “You know why I use a knife, detective? Guns are too quick. You don’t get to savor all the little emotions. See, in their last moments, people show you who they really are…”

(Stephens try to ignore him. It isn’t working)

*The Joker (cont’d)*

“So, in a way I knew your friends better than you ever did.

(Smiles)

“Would you like to know which of them were really coward?”
All the dialogs above show that The Joker has no feelings of regret, guilty,
or afraid in doing things that normal people would consider them as wrong
(Nolan, 2005). It shows that The Joker is blurted in killing his victims.

c. Irresponsible

One of the characteristics that shows the psychopathic attitudes of The
Joker is irresponsibility. He is a man who does things just for his pleasure. He
does not care if his actions will set other people in a danger (p. 120):

*Chechen:*
“...what will you do with all your money, Mr. Joker?”
(The Joker grabs a gasoline from his thug)

*The Joker:*
“I'm a man of simple tastes. I like gun powder, dynamite...”
(He is splashing gasoline onto the money)
“...gasoline...”
(The Joker plucks the cigar from the Chechen's lips)
(The Joker tosses the cigar at the pile)
(The Joker (cont’d):
“I'm only burning my half.”
(The Chechen watches the money catch fire)
(The Joker (cont’d):
“All you care about is money. This city deserves a better class of criminal,
and I'm going to give it to them. This is my town now. Tell your men they
work for me.”

After The Joker gets his money, he buys the things, which can make him
happy. Instead of using the money to have a vacation around the world, The Joker
will buy the things, which is not related to the so-called happiness at all. He will
buy things such as gunpowder, dynamite, and gasoline. He likes playing things,
which are dangerous. For him, those things create happiness. He is like a little boy
who plays with matches and fire. That evidence truly shows that The Joker is irresponsible.

d. Impulsive

People with psychopath personality disorder seem to have a good planning ability. In doing things, they just follow their senses, but their sense of planning are very good so people will consider them as men with vision (pp. 128-129):

**The Joker:**
“When you and Rachel were being abducted I was sitting in Gordon’s cage. I didn’t rig those charges.”

**Dent:**
“Your men. Your plan.”

**The Joker:**
“Do I really look like a guy with a plan, Harvey? I don’t have a plan…”

**The Joker (cont’d):**
“The mob has plans, the cops have plans. You know what I am, Harvey?”

(Dent’s hand is trembling)

**The Joker (cont’d)**
“I’m a dog chasing cars… I wouldn’t know what to do with one if I caught it. I just do things. I’m just a wrench in a gear. I hate plans. Yours, theirs, everyone’s. Maroni has plans. Gordon has plans. They’re schemers. Schemers trying to control their little worlds. I’m not a schemer; I show the schemers how pathetic their attempt to control things really are.”

**The Joker:**
“You got plans. Look where it got you…. Nobody panics when things go according the plan, ”

The Joker clearly admits that he is not a schemer. He is a person who does not have a single plan in doing his actions. He even hate people who are doing activities based on their plans. He just follows his instinct to create a chaotic situation. For him, having plans in doing something is boring. He likes following
his instinct to do his actions because he believes that having plans leads him to self-destruction.

e. Egocentric

The Joker is very confident to perform in front of the mafia gangs in the middle of an important meeting. He is very brave to show his face to them while they are having a serious discussion. The discussion is about two important things; the first one, their savings are in danger of being traced by the police and the second one, a strange man using fancy clown make up and purple suit stole a small amount of their savings and make it easier to the police to trace the existence of the money (p. 34). Here is the dialog:

**The Joker:**
“...If you're good at something, never do it for free.”

In this sentence, The Joker is trying to tell everyone that catching a Batman is an easy thing for him to do (pp.128-130).

**The Joker:**
“I told you. I’m a man of my word.”

**The Joker:**
“They’re schemers. Schemers trying to control their little worlds. I’m not a schemer; I show the schemers how pathetic their attempts to control things really are.”

In this sentence, The Joker is trying to tell Harvey Dent that he is better than the schemers.

**The Joker:**
“I just did what I do best. I took your plan, and I turned it on itself. Look what I’ve done to this city with a few drums of gas and couple of bullets.”

**The Joker:**
“I’m an agent of chaos. And you know the thing about chaos, Harvey?”
(Dent looks into The Joker’s eyes. Finding meaning)

The Joker:
“It’s fair”

It can be seen that The Joker is an egocentric man. He said “…If you’re good at something, never do it for free” (p. 34). It means that The Joker considers himself as an expert of something.

The Joker has a great self-confident. This can be seen when he says, “I’m an agent of chaos.” and “I just did what I do best” (p. 130). The researcher considers those sentences as the conceited actions of The Joker.

f. Reckless

As a psycho, The Joker not only acts irresponsibly and impulsively, he also acts recklessly. Most all of his actions are based on a great courage. He does not have any fright to do dangerous actions. He always puts himself in a deadly situation like when he is robbing a bank, challenging Batman for duel, dealing with the mafia boss, wearing a coat full of bombs, fighting against the cops, etc. He does not care about his own safety or anybody else’s (pp. 7 and 34). Here is the part of the script that shows The Joker's reckless action:

(Joker slides a grenade into a man’s mouth. A purple thread is knotted around the pin.)

The Joker:
“I believe what doesn’t kill you...”

The Joker (cont’d):
“...simply makes you stranger.”

...

(Gambol gets up, moving at The Joker, who casually opens his coat, revealing explosive wired to his chest. Gambol stops)

The Joker:
“Let’s not blow this out of all proportion.”
In this section, the researcher sees The Joker as a reckless man. He is not afraid of pulling an active grenade into a man’s mouth right in front of him. He is not afraid if the explosion can also harm his own body.

In the second evidences, the script strengthens the researcher to affirm The Joker a reckless man. One of his subordinates who tries to renegade The Joker, Gambol, suddenly stops to move near The Joker because The Joker casually opens his coat, revealing explosive bombs on his chest.

The Joker’s characteristics as described above confirm that the researcher had used the theories of character by Abrams (1981) and Barnet (1988). Abrams (1981) says a character is a person who presented in a work and interpreted by the reader through his speech and actions (p. 18). The researcher had applied it by written the speech and actions of The Joker and other characters above.

Barnet (1988) says a character could be categorized in three ways, dialog (or monolog), action, and the opinion of the other characters. The researcher has written the three ways that Barnet has stated.

Not only the characteristics, The Joker’s characterization also described above by the researcher. Rohrberger (1971) says that characterization is the way the author makes characters with a clear image from the audience perception so the characters can convince the audiences. The researcher had performed the characters of The Joker with a clear image by performing the dialogs. Now the researcher sure that the audiences has convinced.
B. The Meanings of The Joker’s Psychopath Characteristics

This part attempts to answer the second research questions, namely “What are the meanings of The Joker’s psychopathic characteristics?” by making use of theory of motivation. The researcher has tried to compare the motivation theory of some expert, such as Sigmund Freud, Abraham Maslow and Antonius Herujiyanto.

According to the researcher, the theory that is the most suitable one and match to the character of The Joker is the theory of Katresnanism by Herujiyanto’s (2001). It is related and deals with theory of love. It contains the motivation theory of a person doing his actions. According to Katresnanism, all of the actions by a person is based on something good (which is good for himself or the others). On Katresnanism, all the goods action comes from love.

The researcher also, however, uses the hierarchy theory from Maslow. In Maslow’s theory, what pushes a person doing his action is based on what he needs in the pyramid of needs. The pyramid begins with the levels of needs (Maslow, 1943). The levels begin with the most important things for supporting human’s life, namely food, sleep, drink, sanitation, and clothes. Those are mentioned as primary needs. After primary needs, the second level is secondary needs (pp. 199-278).

a. Cunning

On that part of the script, the researcher can observe that The Joker never sincerely helps people. He likes to take advantages of his helping people because
his mother used to tell him “If you’re good at something, never do it for free”. He likes to take 50 percent from the mafia gangs if he can get the Batman. Based on DSM V that action is one of the mark of psychopath (p. 137). Therefore, the surface meaning shows that The Joker are psychopath because he is cunning.

In the action of killing the other clowns, the surface meaning proves that The Joker is a psychopathic person because he does massive killing using a gun, threatening people and terrorizing the bank. Meanwhile the deeper meaning of the action is that The Joker wants to fulfill the natural needs of human such as eating, having a clothing and sheltering. It is because he wanted the money from the bank as much has he can. He does not want to share it to anybody so that he can buy a proper house or rent a nice apartment, eat a delicious food, and buy expensive suit. That is the same reason why he comes to the mafia gangs and ask for a half (50%) of their income.

b. Cold-blooded

The researcher observe that The Joker does not have any feelings of regret. Clarke (2010) says that people with no feelings of regret after killing others is considered as cold-blooded killer (p. 4). On the dialog, the researcher sees clearly that The Joker enjoyed the murder. Instead of being regretful, The Joker does the killing just for fun. “You know why I use a knife, detective? Guns are too quick. You don’t get to savor all the little emotions” (p. 109).

In this part of the character, the attitude of The Joker express the real psychopathic person. Wreck (2010) said no body kills another people if they do
not have a reason, whether the killer is conscious or unconscious of the reasons (p. 122). Ninety percent of prisoners who commit murder have a motif (motive). The motives are usually because of vengeance, jealousy, envy, hatred, accidentally, self-defense, protect the family or the lover, and order by someone (e.g. assassin or a hitman) (p. 123). Usually, after the killers kill somebody, they feel sorry and guilty although they do not tell their feelings of sorry and guilty to people. Nobody will kill a person without a feeling of regret except a psychopathic person. A psychopathic killer would kill for pleasure. A psychopathic person enjoys the moment of killing. It appears in the dialog of The Joker as he prefers to use a knife than a bullet because he can enjoy the scream of his victims. This statement is inspired by the article of Wreck (2010) in his book Alternative Psycho. In that book, he gives examples of the situation when the psychopathic person can kill people.

c. Irresponsible

Many people consider money to be very important. Even some of them consider it as “The New God”. Although there are some people believe in a quote; “Money can’t buy happiness”, some of them do not believe it. Those who do not believe it answer with a joke; “Whoever thinks money can’t buy happiness transfer it to my account!” Joker is one of the men who believes that money cannot buy him happiness. From this action, we can see that The Joker is not into money. He prefers something more than money, which is happiness. He likes using gasoline, gunpowder, and dynamite to make him happy. He does not care
what the effect to other people if he plays with it as long he can enjoy and happy. That is the characteristics of an irresponsible people. He does things just for fun, even if it is very dangerous. That is why the researcher ensure that the surface meaning of The Joker’s attitudes in this topic express as a psychopathic personality.

The Joker wants to show Chechen and all the people in the world that money is an easy thing to get. Joker seems eager to say indirectly that there are several things which are more important than money. Some of those are happiness and achievements. Why happiness, it is because Joker says, “I’m a man of simple tastes.” (p.120). He does not have interest in money anymore. For them chasing money is a piece of cake. Many people chase money in their entire lives, but they forget to be happy. Joker shows his happy smile while burning it. It seems like he does not have boundaries in life. Many people have boundaries in money while Joker prefers playing with gunpowder, dynamite, and gasoline because those things can create satisfaction if he use them to defeat enemies. The second, why achievements are better than money because achievements also make the satisfactions come to our life. We can see in his sentence “All you care about is money. This city deserves a better class of criminal, and I’m going to give it to them. This is my town now. Tell your men they work for me.” (p. 120) The Joker has a purpose in his life to defeat Batman and take over Gotham city. By burning the money, Joker shows that he does not have a weakness. He is not like the other bandits who are weakened by money. He is a true anti-mainstream. That is the deeper meaning of The Joker’s irresponsible attitude.
d. Impulsive

In this section, The Joker appears to be a man with a good plan. Gotham police considers him as a good planner. It is because that he does not only have one plan A. When his plan does not work, he has plan B, plan C, and so on. From the beginning of the movie up to the end, *The Dark Knight* has many plots to fight criminals and all of them is controlled by a single man, Joker, who is the mastermind. Beginning from robbing bank, gathering all money from gangsters into a single place, kidnaping four fake Batmen, threatening the real Batman and the citizens, blowing up a hospital and police office, burning the money, shooting at the Mayor, and kidnaping criminal gangs and Gotham good people into two ships. Joker does not only combat his main villain, Batman, he also makes Gotham city chaotic. Joker does not only control his gangs, the clowns, but he also controls mafia gangs who are against him, to help him ruin the city. He seems like a good schemer. However, when he talks to Harvey Dent in the hospital, he convinces Harvey that he is not a schemer, he just does the things anywhere the wind blows. The Joker makes Harvey Dent, a district attorney, to believe in him. Those are the evidences on the surface meaning of The Joker’s impulsive attitude.

For the deeper meaning, the researcher digs deeper understanding on The Joker’s attitudes. Even The Joker is not a good planner, he has an epic natural ability. He is very talented in doing massive terror and damage. The Joker’s true meaning in saying those dialog is that he would like to make people know that he is very expert in doing things that other people need some times for planning. He does not need any plan to do something great, but he do the things as good as a
schemer. Because The Joker was very lonely, no family, no best friend, no mate, he makes his own way to send messages to the world. Joker once has said, “It’s not about money. It’s about sending a message...” The Joker has lack of love and affection due to his childhood experience. Therefore, he needs much attention from many people. Furthermore, the researcher suggests that the message that The Joker mentions above is about introducing himself to society. He tries to tell people that he is a sanguine. Wesster (2008) said that people in sanguine does not stick to the plan, they do most of the things spontaneously (p.2). The Joker is successful to tell people that, even though he do the things spontaneously, he can succeed.

e. Egocentric

Nolan shows Joker as the character who has a great self-confidence (IMDB, 2009, p. 1). As the researcher analyzed in the movie, The Joker does not seems to be in doubt to state that he is an expert of doing massive killings without planning (pp. 128-130). That is the surface meaning.

The researcher’s main idea in founding the deeper meaning of this part actually is the same as the previous discussions. It is about sending a message. For a long time, The Joker lives in a shadow of the Gotham citizens. He has no friends, no family, and nobody knows he exists. Until one day, he shows his face, wearing a fancy purple suit and a unique make up, with an epic backstory of the scar in his face. He shows his character as a villain against Gotham’s fabulous, idolized superhero, Batman. His arrogant words about his greatness is about the
effect of being a fame-seeker. The researcher finds the deeper meaning based on the understanding from a journal published by DC Comics about the characteristics of the backstory of The Joker (1993). In the journal, The Joker states as “a man who has no one” (p.2). People living in a loneliness, sometimes needs someone to see them, and to take care of them (p. 2).

f. Reckless

In this section, the researcher can analyze the surface meaning clearly. The Joker shows that he is not afraid of death. He meanly blows himself up in a suicide bombing to threaten the mafia gangs. Even in another scene in the movie, the researcher does not see that The Joker was afraid of being sick. When Batman beats him repeatedly, The Joker always shows his smiling face. He even laughs, and mocks Batman afterwards.

During his threatening towards the mafia gangs with grenades in Joker’s body, he does not really mean to blow himself up. He only tries to intimidate them so that they do not kill him. Even though he is not afraid of danger, he does not want to die so soon, at least before his plan to take down the Batman is done. Therefore, in this section Joker is only following his instinct as a human being to survive, to stay alive and chase a life purpose. Based on Sigmund Freud’s theories on motivation, what drives people to act or react on something dangerous is because the need to survive in life (1933, p. 28). That is the deeper meaning of this topic.
In analyzing the deeper meanings and surface meanings, the researcher had read and understood the books by Freud (1933), Maslow (1954), and Herujiyanto (2001). If the researcher do not read the books, the researcher will not able to observe the deeper and surface meanings.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

This chapter consists of three main topics. Those are conclusion, implications and suggestions. In conclusions, the researcher states conclusions of the findings. The researcher makes the conclusion by analyzing the meanings of The Joker’s actions that have been discussed in Chapter IV.

A. Conclusions

In Chapter I, the researcher states two formulated problems. The first problem is about how The Joker’s characteristics are described in The Dark Knight movie’s script. The researcher has found six characteristics of The Joker which match Dr. John Clarke’s (2010) descriptions of a psychopathic person in Chapter IV. The Joker is described as a person who is cunning, cold-blooded, irresponsible, impulsive, egocentric, and reckless.

The second formulated problem is about how The Joker’s characteristics reveal Psychopath Personality Disorder symptoms. Based on those six characteristics, The Joker revealed psychopath personality disorder. The researcher analyzes the surface and deeper meanings of The Joker attitudes using the theory of motivation and psychopathology. In this section, the researcher combines those two subjects (motivation and psychopathology) to help readers understand the meanings. In interpreting The Dark Knight movie’s script, the researcher explains the meanings of psychopath attitudes of The Joker into two levels of understanding. The first one is surface meanings, and the second one is...
deeper meanings. In surface meaning, Christopher Nolan has shown clearly how the characteristics of The Joker represent a psychopathic person (see Appendix 2). In deeper meaning, The Joker’s action has actually good intentions (for his own personal perspectives), except one, namely ‘cold-blooded’. This characteristic (cold-blooded) strongly reflects that The Joker has serious psychopathic personality disorder.

B. Suggestions

The researcher of this study only analyzes The Joker’s psychopath characteristics, not the whole characteristics. Furthermore, the researcher analyses the surface meanings and the deeper meanings of The Joker Psychopath characteristics. For future thesis or research, the researcher suggests that other researchers investigate more about what lies beneath the other “bad” characters in literary works because not all characters in movies, dramas, or novels who are considered “bad” are really intended to be bad characters. As stated by Herujiyanto (2016) in his book *Understanding Indonesian Play*, what consider as bad is not always bad, and the good is not always good.

C. Implications

In the future, this research will help people who wish to conduct an analysis of a character in movies or novels, especially psychopathic characters, like The Joker. This research can provide information needed to analyze a character on reading book, movie, drama or another literature works. For researchers in the
future, the researcher hopes that future researcher use Marxism theory to explain a character in a literature project. It is a challenge.

From the findings of The Joker’s attitudes, the researcher presents three implications for learners in education institutions (e.g. high school students and University students). The first one, friends and relatives are very important. They can help us reach our dreams. They can help us when we are in a difficult situation, people should never take advantage their friends. What The Joker has done to his relatives is a bad example. He kills his friends and his family members for pleasure. People should love their friends, family and colleagues sincerely.

The second one, having a great ambition is a good thing, but this should not necessarily disregard our safety and the people around us. The Joker is a person who are not afraid of taking risks. Sometimes, it is good to take a risk, but the people around us should not get bad effects from our actions. It means that if we want to set ourselves in a dangerous situation, we should not make other people involved. We should take the responsibility of our actions by ourselves. In the movie, The Joker endangers many innocent people only to commit his plan. The third one, the researcher implies that people have to look everything that is happening around them positively. The Joker is the example of a bad man with strange appearance and crazy actions but beneath his actions, he has a good intention. Another example is what people called as Robin Hood or Si Pitoeng in Betawi culture. Both Robin and Si Pitoeng stole from houses of rich men. People usually regard them as robbers. However, they do not gain personal profit from the things they have stolen. They give the money to poor people and the poor
people consider it as an act of kindness. Therefore, there is a good thing behind a bad thing, however small the good thing may be. Based on the researcher analysis according to the Katresnanism theories, Christopher Nolan depicts The Joker to be similar to Robin Hood and Si Pitoeng who have a little good purpose beneath their massive violent actions. Many people may consider the good things of The Joker’s actions as bad, but for some others it is good. The Joker shows a good intention when he points out to the people that money is not everything but happiness is. The Joker has implicit advice to the people to not weigh our life based on money, but happiness. Happiness is not about money.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
Appendix 1

Summary of The Dark Knight

A gang of criminals rob a Gotham City mob bank, double-crossing and murdering each other until there is only one left: The Joker, who escapes with the money. Batman, District Attorney Harvey Dent and Lieutenant Jim Gordon form an alliance to rid Gotham of organized crime. Bruce Wayne is impressed with Dent's idealism and offers to support his career; he believes that, with Dent as Gotham's protector, he can give up being Batman and lead a normal life with Rachel Dawes, even though she and Dent are dating.

Mob bosses Sal Maroni, Gambol and the Chechen hold a videoconference with corrupt accountant Lau, who has taken their funds and fled to Hong Kong. The Joker interrupts, warns them that Batman is unhindered by the law, and offers to kill him in exchange for half of their money, but Gambol puts a bounty on the Joker instead after he insults him. After escaping and smuggling himself as a corpse, the Joker kills Gambol and takes over his gang. The mob ultimately decides to take the Joker up on his offer.

Dent arrests the entire mob, while Batman finds Lau in Hong Kong and brings him back to Gotham to testify against them. The Joker threatens to keep killing people unless Batman reveals his identity, and starts by murdering Police Commissioner Gillian B. Loeb and the judge presiding over the mob trial. The Joker also tries to kill Mayor Anthony Garcia, but Gordon sacrifices himself to stop the assassination. Dent learns that Rachel is the next target.
Bruce decides to reveal his secret identity. Before he can, however, Dent announces that he is Batman. Dent is taken into protective custody, but the Joker appears and attacks the convoy. Batman comes to Dent's rescue and Gordon, who faked his death, arrests the Joker and is promoted to Commissioner. Rachel and Dent are escorted away by Michael Wuertz and Anna Ramirez, detectives on Maroni's payroll. Batman interrogates the Joker, who reveals that Rachel and Dent have been trapped in separate locations rigged with explosives. Batman races to save Rachel, while Gordon goes to save Dent. Batman arrives at the building, realizing that the Joker sent him to Dent's location instead. Both buildings explode, killing Rachel and disfiguring half of Dent's face. The Joker escapes the jail with Lau.

Coleman Reese, an accountant at Wayne Enterprises, deduces that Bruce is Batman and tries to go public with the information. After observing the unpredictability of the Joker, Maroni informs the Joker's location to Commissioner Gordon. The Joker sets fire to the mob's money, burning Lau alive in the process, and kills the Chechen. Not wanting Reese's revelation to interfere with his plans, the Joker threatens to destroy a hospital unless someone kills Reese. Gordon orders the evacuation of all the hospitals in Gotham and goes to secure Reese. The Joker finds Dent in Gotham General and manipulates him into seeking revenge for Rachel's death. The Joker then destroys the hospital and escapes with a busload of hostages. Dent goes on a killing spree based on a coin flip and targets people he holds responsible for Rachel's death, including Wuertz.
(who is killed) and Ramirez (who is spared). While in Maroni's car, Dent shoots his driver, presumably killing Maroni as well.

After announcing Gotham will be subject to his rule come nightfall, The Joker rigs two evacuating ferries with explosives; one containing civilians and the other containing prisoners. He says that he will blow them both up by midnight, but will let one live if the passengers of either boat blows up the other. Batman finds the Joker with a sonar device that spies on the entire city, with the reluctant help of Lucius Fox. Both the civilians and the prisoners refuse to kill each other, and Batman apprehends the Joker after a fight. Before the police arrive to take the Joker into custody, he gloats that Gotham's citizens will lose hope once Dent's rampage becomes public knowledge.

Gordon arrives at the building where Rachel died, where Dent judges his fate, along with his own and Batman's, by flipping a coin. He spares himself, shoots Batman, and tries to kill Gordon's son. Before he can, Batman, who was wearing body armor, tackles Dent off the building to his death. Batman persuades Gordon to preserve Dent's heroic image by holding Batman responsible for the killing spree. As the police launch a manhunt for Batman, Gordon destroys the Bat-signal, Fox watches as the sonar device self-destructs, and Alfred Pennyworth burns a letter from Rachel about her choice to marry Dent.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Dark_Knight_(film)
Appendix 2

Biography of Christopher Nolan

Christopher Edward Nolan born 30 July 1970. He is an English-American film director, screenwriter, producer, cinematographer and editor. He is one of the highest-grossing directors in history, and among the most successful and acclaimed filmmakers of the 21st century.

Having made his directorial debut with Following (1998), Nolan gained considerable attention for his second feature, Memento (2000). The acclaim garnered by his independent films gave Nolan the opportunity to make the big-budget thriller Insomnia (2002), and the mystery drama The Prestige (2006). He found further popular and critical success with the The Dark Knight trilogy (2005–2012), Inception (2010) and Interstellar (2014). His nine films have grossed over US$4.2 billion worldwide and garnered a total of 26 Oscar nominations and seven awards. Nolan has co-written several of his films with his younger brother, Jonathan Nolan, and runs the production company Syncopy Inc. with his wife Emma Thomas.

Nolan's films are rooted in philosophical, sociological and ethical concepts, exploring human morality, the construction of time, and the malleable nature of memory and personal identity. His body of work is permeated by labyrinthine plots, nonlinear storytelling, temporal shifts, solipsistic perspectives, practical
special effects, and analogous relationships between visual language and narrative elements.

Nolan was born in London. His English father, Brendan James Nolan, was an advertising executive, and his American mother, Christina (née Jensen), worked as a flight attendant and an English teacher. His childhood was split between London and Chicago, and he has both British and American citizenship. He has an older brother, Matthew Francis Nolan, a convicted criminal, and a younger brother, Jonathan. He began making films at age seven, borrowing his father's Super 8 camera and shooting short films with his action figures. Growing up, Nolan was a great admirer of Star Wars (1977), and around the age of eight he made a stop motion animation homage called Space Wars. His uncle who worked at NASA, building guidance systems for the Apollo rockets, sent him some launch footage. "I re-filmed them off the screen and cut them in, thinking no-one would notice," Nolan later remarked. From the age of 11, he aspired to be a professional filmmaker.

When Nolan's family relocated to Chicago during his formative years, he started making films with Adrien and Roko Belic. He has continued his collaboration with the brothers, receiving a credit for his editorial assistance on their Oscar-nominated documentary Genghis Blues (1999). Nolan also worked alongside Roko (and future Pulitzer Prize winner Jeffrey Gettleman) on documenting a safari across four African countries, organized by the late photojournalist Dan Eldon in the early 1990s.
Nolan was educated at Haileybury and Imperial Service College, an independent school in Hertford Heath, Hertfordshire, and later read English literature at University College London (UCL). He chose UCL specifically for its filmmaking facilities, which comprised a Steenbeck editing suite and 16 mm film cameras. Nolan was president of the Union's Film Society, and with Emma Thomas (his girlfriend and future producer) he screened 35 mm feature films during the school year and used the money earned to produce 16 mm films over the summers. During his college years, Nolan made two short films. The first was the surreal 8 mm *Tarantella* (1989), which was shown on Image Union (an independent film and video showcase on the Public Broadcasting Service). The second was *Larceny* (1995), filmed over a weekend in black and white with a limited cast, crew, and equipment. Funded by Nolan and shot with the society's equipment, it appeared at the Cambridge Film Festival in 1996 and is considered one of UCL's best shorts. After graduation, Nolan directed corporate videos and industrial films. He also made a third short, *Doodlebug* (1997), about a man chasing an insect around a flat with a shoe, only to discover when killing it that it is a miniature of himself. Nolan really loved his masterpiece, *The Dark Knight*. He loved one of the characters in the movie, The Joker which was consider as a psychopathic person.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_Nolan