

## THE KINDS OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS IN “INSIDE OUT” MOVIE SCRIPT

Firman Nur Zaman and Udayani Permaludin

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

### ABSTRACT

Movie script is a narrative literary work that has intrinsic elements in it, that the intrinsic elements are theme, setting, point of view, plot, moral value, and last but not least are character and characterization. Movie script that is visualized into movies is categorized as modern dramas. Nowadays, the movie is used as a medium of entertainment and as a medium for delivering messages. This research aims to find two things, that is the personality disorders experienced by the main character in “Inside Out” movie script by Pete Docter. In this research, the researcher uses Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalytic theory (1923) and assisted by other supporting theories. The result of the research found that there were eight types of personality disorders of ten types of personality disorders. This research uses DSM-V (2013) as a reference for discussion of personality disorders.

**Keywords:** *movie script, literary work, intrinsic elements, personality disorder*

### INTRODUCTION

The role of characters in a literary work is not merely to fill the element of the story, but the role of proper characters in literature also helps to create the conflict and storyline. And the reader can understand the storyline because the appearance of characters also gives various surprises. Even though, what is shown is a fictional character but also displays a variety of characteristics and behaviors related to psychiatric and psychological experiences or conflicts such as those experienced by humans in real life.

In literature characters and all psychological aspects can be analyzed one of them using the theory of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is the theory of personality and psychopathology with unconscious techniques of thinking and feeling of an individual (Hjelle & Ziegler, 1992). In addition, personality is a behavior pattern and a typical way of thinking that determines individual self-adjustment to the environment, personality includes general personalities that can be observed by others and personalities of thoughts and experiences that are rarely expressed (Atkinson: 1993).

It can be said that personality is a characteristic of someone’s behavior. Personality and behavior among individuals are not always the same, the current behavior patterns become so interfere with social functioning, then such behavior can be diagnosed as personality disorders. Personality disorder is an enduring pattern of experience and behavior that differs greatly from the expectations of individuals' culture (Larsen, 2005). Unconsciously, sufferers of personality disorder can also make their relationship with the environment disrupted because they cannot control the drives in their internal world. Personality disorders can cause difficulties in socializing in family and friends (Minderop, 2010).

According to Larsen (2005: 173), “a person can be said to have an abnormal personality when having behavior that is much different from the habits of people in general, the differences can be seen from the way they look at things, the way they think, and how they interact with others”. Personality disorder makes someone do abnormal or deviant behavior. Deviant things refer to things that are not natural to someone with a healthy personality.

Based on psychology, Gordon Allport states that personality as an organization (various psychological and physical aspects) which is a structure and process, so the personality is something that can change, and grow regularly. Therefore, in psychology, there is a branch called personality psychology that specifically examine the personality. On the other hand, in literature the branch that discusses psychology called literary psychology. According to Endaswara (2012:96), “literary psychology is a study of literature that views literature as a psychological activity”. Literary work that is seen as psychological phenomena, will display psychological aspect through characters if the text is drama or prose. As in the text of drama and prose, there are characters, and those characters are the objects to study literary psychology.

Literary psychology pays attention to problems related to the psychological elements of fictional characters contained in literary works. These aspects of humans are the main objects of literary psychology because the psychological aspects are within humans. Literary psychology study can be done in two ways. First, through understanding psychological theories then an analysis of a literary work is held. Second, by first determining a literary work as the object of the study, then psychological theories are determined which are considered relevant to carry out the analysis (Ratna, 2004: 344).

Therefore, to examine in-depth about a literary work, the reader needs an understanding of the objective approach of learning the building blocks of literary works such as flows, characterization, setting, themes, etc. as the basis of research (Suprpto, 2017). This research tries to analyze the personality disorder of the main character and the influence of emotions on attitudes and personality using psychoanalysis theory. Because this theory can be considered capable of examining various character’s personality developments in the story.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The relationship between psychoanalysis and literature has developed quite rapidly since it was introduced by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis is found in Vienna, Austria by Sigmund Freud. In literary criticism, psychoanalysis is used as a tool of analysis or criticism. Basically, psychoanalysis in literature pays attention to the psychological problems of characters contained in literary works to analyze. The analysis used is historical and cultural (Minsky, 1996). Historical analysis sees at the past or childhood of the character or author and psychological progress to analyze, whereas cultural analysis sees the environment as a factor that influences the psychological progress.

Psychoanalysis in literary discourse is useful for analyzing the psyche of the characters in narrative literary works. Minderop (2010:59) argues that indeed studying the psychology of literature is very beautiful, because we can understand the depth side of the human soul, obviously very broad, very deep. Of course, by studying the psychology of literature we do not only study the psyche of the

character in literary work but also indirectly can learn the psychology of the author or human around us by applying the theory of psychoanalysis.

Literary psychology is influenced by several things. First, literary work is the creation of a psychiatric process and the author's thoughts that are in a semi-conscious situation (subconscious) which is then poured into conscious form. Second, literary psychology is a study that examines the psychological reflection in the characters presented by the author so that the reader feels lulled by the psychological problems of the story that sometimes the reader feels himself involved in the story. Each author sometimes adds his own experience in his work and the author's experience is often also experienced by others (Minderop, 2010:59). The experience presented is what makes the reader feel psychologically blend in with the character and assume that the character in the story is himself. In addition, with the depth of the author's mind, he can describe the characteristics of society reflected in a literary work.

Tyson (2006:11) “psychoanalysis can help us better understand human behavior, then it must certainly be able to help us understand a literary text, which is about human behavior”. Tyson also stresses that in the study of literature psychoanalysis can be used in order to analyze human psyche that exists in the story. More than that, psychoanalysis also examines deviation or psychiatric disorders. Definitively, the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a literary work. The characters are displays in literary work are generally the imagination or fantasy of the author which differs in a healthy or disturbed mental condition. This healthy and disturbed mental condition is a reflection of the inception of works with healthy and mentally disturbed.

According to Minderop (2010), “Psychoanalysis is a particular term in literary psychology research”. It means, psychoanalysis is applied in any literary research which uses a psychological approach. Therefore, carrying out a psychological approach to literary research, which is used as the object of research, is only suitable parts, especially related to the discussion of behavior and human mind. There are three ways in understanding the theory of literary psychology (Minderop, 2010). The first is through understanding psychological theories and analyzing literary works. Second, determine literary works as research objects, then adjust to psychological theories that are considered relevant to use. Third, simultaneously find the theories and object to be analyzed.

Using psychoanalysis to analyze the characters created by the author in a literary work is not only for analyzing the characters but also for indirectly seeing the psychological side of the author when creating his work. According to Wellek and Warren (1962: 81), there are two types of analyses that use a psychological approach, namely analysis relating to the author and analysis relating to inspiration and creative processes. This research will focus on the second type as it discusses the psychology related to the psychological aspects of the characters contained in literary works.

Eagleton (2008) stated several things that must be considered when analyzing the characters, conducting a thorough study of intrinsic or extrinsic elements, especially in character and characterization. In addition, the analysis of the character must also involve other supporting characters, as each character has a relationship with the main character. Another important thing, analyzing the character can reveal plausible reasons for the behavior of the characters created by the author in his work.

## METHOD

This study focuses on figuring out and investigating semantic roles, precisely agent and experiencer only in *Pudarnya Pesona Cleopatra* novel written by Habiburrahman El Shirazy. Consequently, this research utilized a qualitative case study that is an empirical inquiry into the meaning as systematic form (Shank cited in Goethals, 2004: 3). The data used in this research were some sentences in the novel of *Pudarnya Pesona Cleopatra* that contain agent and experiencer as semantic roles study. The fulfillment of this method was done by getting at the same time collecting data sourced from *Pudarnya Pesona Cleopatra* novel written by Habiburrahman El Shirazy as well as some references from journals related to the object of this study. The technique in collecting data used in this study is a qualitative approach. The writer took the sentences from the novel and analyze based on agent and experiencer as semantic roles study. There are some steps in analyzing data like the following: (1) Tracing the main objects to be analyzed through the novel. (2) Collecting the sentences based on the classifications. (3). The results of some evidence of sentences from novel ***Pudarnya Pesona Cleopatra*** written by Habiburrahman El Shirazy became the basic objects of the study to complete the analysis of this study.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this research, the object of the research is in the form of a movie script entitled "Inside Out", which is used as the data is the dialogues and narratives contained in the movie script. After observing the movie script, there were 1126 dialogues and 718 narratives that can be used as data in this research, 218 dialogues of the main character, and 174 narratives talking about the main character. After reviewing the dialogues and narratives, 49 dialogues and narratives, as well as eight images were collected as the main data in this research. However, not all the data is explained in this research, when the data have similar patterns and symptoms then what is taken and explained is one of them.

Riley Andersen is the main character in the story in a work entitled "Inside Out" by Pete Docter. Riley is a kind and cheerful girl, all the beautiful stories of her childhood she lived in a small town called Minnesota. Because of her love for Minnesota, she had imagined and planned her life to be traversed in Minnesota, as Minnesota is her hometown as well as the city she grew up and in this city, she also has a best friend and her favorite sport, that is hockey. Her best friend is Meghan (Meg), besides Meg is her playmate she is also a sports club friend. Hockey is Riley's favorite sport, even she has won various hockey championships with her club. Having a good friend who also has the same passion is a gift for Riley, so she increasingly does not want to leave his hometown, Minnesota.

“And that’s it! we love our girl. She’s got great friends and a great house. Things couldn’t be better. what could happen?” (Pete Docter, 2015: 10)

However, Riley was just an eleven-year-old girl who could not determine the way of her own life. All changed when Riley's parents were transferred to San Francisco. In addition to her dwelling place that had to move, Riley also had to be willing to lose her best friend and her sports club, and of course, all the future dreams she would build in Minnesota was destroyed. Since then, Riley's personality and trait have changed very dramatically and are indicated to have personality disorders.

Personality disorders are a group of disorders that are very heterogeneous and are considered as a pattern of behavior and internal experiences that last long, pervasive and inflexible which deviate from the cultural expectations of the person concerned and cause constraints in social functioning (Davison et al, 2006). Personality disorders affect how individuals think, feel, and behave so that they can cause difficulties in socializing with the environment. For individuals who experience personality disorder, it is difficult to distinguish between behaviors that are considered normal things and those are not. Someone's personality is a combination of genetically determined innate elements and interactions in the social environment. Personality disorders become eternal patterns of experience and behavior that strikingly deviates from individual cultural expectation, resistant and inflexible, starting to appear in adolescence or early adulthood and cause pressure and disturbance (APA, 2013).

### **Paranoid Personality Disorder**

Paranoid personality disorder is a chronic and pervasive condition characterized by a disruptive pattern of thought, behavior, and functioning (Lee, 2017). Individuals with paranoid personality disorder are at a greater risk of experiencing depression, and substance abuse. In general people with this condition feel suspicious of others. While this distrust is unfounded, their distrust of others makes it difficult to establish relationships and can interfere with many aspects of life including at home, school, and work. Individuals with paranoid personality disorder do not see their behaviors as out of the ordinary but are perceived by others as hostile and suspicious. In this movie script, the character shows the symptoms that refer to paranoid personality disorder, these symptoms are shown from several dialogues and narratives contained in the story that illustrates the behavior of the main character. Among them are like the following dialogues:

INT. KITCHEN

(Dad)

“Riley, if you don’t eat your dinner”,  
“You’re not going to get any dessert”.

INT. HEADQUARTERS

(Riley) (*Anger*)

“Wait, Did he just say we couldn’t have  
any dessert?”

“So that’s how you want to play it, old  
man? no dessert?”

“Oh sure, we’ll eat our dinner, right  
after YOU eat this!”

“GrrrrraaaAAHH!!!!”

INT. KITCHEN

Riley throws a fit. Dad distracts her.

(Pete Docter, 2015: 5)

The dialogues quotation above indicates the symptoms of paranoid disorder in the main character herself due to the pattern of anger in responding to something as described in DSM-V (2013), outbursts of anger in a response to perceived

deception, this anger arises because of an act that is suspected as a threat to the symbol of pleasure. Symbol according to Oxford Dictionary (2008) is a sign, mark, or object that represents something. In the dialogue "Riley, if you don't eat your dinner, you're not going to get any dessert", in this case, the author symbolizes the dessert as a pleasure. Dessert generally has a sweet and unique shape with a variety of attractive colors so the children like dessert. Therefore, when the pleasure represented by the dessert is threatened, the main character's form of defense is to vent her anger in the hope that the anger can save the dessert used as a symbol of pleasure.

### Schizoid Personality Disorder

Schizoid personality disorder is a pervasive pattern of social and interpersonal deficits marked by acute discomfort with, and reduced capacity for, close relationships as well as by cognitive or perceptual distortions and eccentricities of behavior (APA, 2013). Individuals who experience schizoid personality disorder do not want or do not enjoy social relationships and difficult to find close friends, and prefer solitude and love various solitary activities. In the dialogue and narration that follows shows that the main character has an indication of the symptoms of schizoid personality disorder, as in the quotation below which shows the solitary trait and solitude chosen by the main character,

INT. ROADSIDE – RAIN

(Riley) (*Sadness*)

"I was thinking more like rain".

"More like when the rain runs down  
our back and makes our shoes soggy.  
And we get all cold and shivery..."

INSERT: Riley's shoes fill with water. She looks miserable.

(Riley) (*Sadness*)

"and everything just starts feeling  
droopy. . ."

"Crying helps me slow down and obsess  
over the weights of life's problem".

(Pete Docter, 2015: 26)

The dialogue above shows the tendency of the main character to love the things that are gray and solitude, such as one of the characteristics of the symptoms of schizoid personality disorder mentioned by American Psychiatric Association (2013) that individuals with schizoid personality disorder always choose solitary activities. According to DSM-V (2013) In addition to preferring activities that are solitary, people with schizoid also do not care about the praise and criticism of others. They assume that praise and criticism from other people do not affect his life, so sometimes they bring out the cold and indifferent traits of their surroundings, so when the main character is alone in the pouring rain she does not worry about the judgment and criticism of others who consider it excessive. However, behind the cold and uncaring nature of the schizoid sufferer is a very vulnerable and fragile person. As in the dialogue "*and everything just starts feeling droopy...* ," "*Crying helps me slow down and obsess over the weights of life's problem* ". In the dialogue

showing the main character's fragile and weak self, there are many feelings of guilt and disappointment that the main character continues to think about her problems. The burden she was carrying alone made her afraid to establish a broader relationship with the surrounding.

### Schizotypal Personality Disorder

Schizotypal personality disorder is characterized by someone who has great difficulty in establishing and maintaining close relationships with others, this disorder has a bad mindset, behaves strangely both in speaking and acting, so that it can damage communication and social interaction. The characteristics of schizotypal disorder are almost the same as schizoid personality disorder, which is a disturbance in interacting with the environment. These characteristics are found in the following dialogue,

INT. CLASSROOM

Riley “watches” the memory, smiling.

(Riley)

“Yeah, it gets pretty cold. The lake freezes over, and that’s when we play hockey. I’m on a great team. We’re called the Prairie Dogs. My friend meg plays forward. My Dad’s the coach. Pretty much everyone in my family skates”.

Riley’s smile fades, her brow furrows.

(Riley)

“Or we did, ‘till i moved away”.  
“We used to play tag and stuff. . .”

(*sniffing*)

“But everything’s different now.  
Since we moved. . .”

(Pete Docter, 2015: 40-42)

The dialogue shows a situation where the main character feels excited when she tells herself, but feels sad when she remembers her hometown, Minnesota. People with schizotypal disorder have passive characteristics, and are overly sensitive and can even be called hypersensitive in trivial matters (Olin et al, 1999). Riley began to dare to open up with her new environment, but when it came into contact with her hometown, that is Minnesota, she always felt sad. Minnesota is a city full of memories for Riley, the happiness of her childhood she spent in this small city. For some people the city is just a city, but for some others a city has a memory, has its own story for its inhabitants, and of course meaningful. Like Riley, there is happiness that she cannot find in the new city where she lives, even though San Francisco is a bigger and modern city, anything can be found here. For Riley, friends, hockey, and Minnesota are sensitive things to discuss as long as she has not gotten a replacement, she will always feel sad and teary when talking about these things, giving rise to rigidity and awkwardness when dealing with others.

### Borderline Personality Disorder

Individuals with this disorder have different ways of thinking, perspectives, and feelings with individuals in general. Causing problems in carrying out daily activities and problems in establishing relationships with others, be it family, or friends. Sufferers generally also have feelings of fear of rejection, anxiety, anger, fear of abandonment, even having a reckless nature in acting even hurting themselves.

INT. KITCHEN TABLE – CONTINUOUS

(Mom)

“I found a junior hockey league right here in San Francisco. And get this: try-outs are tomorrow after school. what luck, right?”.  
 “Won’t it be great to be back out on the ice?”.

(Riley)

*(sarcastic)*

“Oh yeah, that sounds fantastic”.

(Pete Docter, 2015: 47)

From the dialogue above, the main character who was having dinner with her family, mom tried to tell Riley that she had found a new hockey club for Riley, so she could continue her dream of becoming a professional hockey player. But when Mom offered Riley to join the hockey club, she responded to the offer poorly and tended to dislike the topic being discussed. Riley's attitude was very different from usual so that her parents were quite surprised to know Riley's response was not too good. This attitude shows the characteristics of borderline personality disorder which run into changes in emotional patterns when dealing with a situation.

### Narcissistic Personality Disorder

People with this disorder usually consider themselves to have extraordinary and better achievements than others and feel excessive pride in themselves. Narcissistic sufferers also usually have a low level of empathy for others, and assume that they have a higher interest that must take precedence over others although people with this disorder have very high self-confidence, they have feelings that are easily offended and easily depressed when getting criticism from others.

INT. CLASSROOM – MORNING

Riley sits at her desk and looks at the other kids in class.

(Riley) *(Disgust)*

“Okay, we’ve got a group of cool girls at 2 o’clock”. “Double ears pierced, infinity scarf. . .”

A group of makeup-wearing girls look back at Riley.

“Yeah, we want to be friends with them”.

(Riley) *(Joy)*

“Let’s go talk to ‘em!”.

(Riley) *(Disgust)*

“Oh, wait, wait. Are you kidding?? We’re not TALKING to them, let them to ask first”.

(Pete Docter, 2015: 38)

The dialogue showed a high level of confidence of the main character. He saw other girls who were attractive and cool looking and various accessories used to make the main character want to join the girls. In the dialogue "*Let's go talk to 'em!*" "*Oh, wait, wait. Are you kidding ?? We're not TALKING to them, let them ask first.*" shows that she is cooler than the other girls so that other girls should be the ones who have to look for her attention and those who have to start asking the main character. As mentioned in DSMV (2013) that the characteristic of a narcissistic disorder is having a grandiose sense of self-importance, that feeling makes the main character feel that why does she have to start a conversation with other girls? because the main character believes that the taste she has is higher than the girls. Individuals with narcissistic personality disorder believe that he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people (APA, 2013). This special feeling that makes narcissistic sufferers must always be the center of attention and feel superior to others.

### **Avoidant Personality Disorder**

Avoidant personality disorder is a psychiatric disorder that has a hampered pattern in social relationships, inferior feelings, and hypersensitivity to negative judgment, and rejection (APA, 2013). Individuals with avoidant personality disorder experience social barriers, self-confidence, sensitive self-evaluation and avoid social interaction. Individuals who experience this disorder have feelings of anxiety due to criticism from others so that they will be avoiding interactions with others so that he does not get criticized. In addition, they are also very afraid of rejection from others so they do not want to establish a relationship with the environment unless they feel confident that they will be accepted and liked.

EXT. SCHOOL – MORNING

Riley walks up to her new school. New kids everywhere.

She hesitates

(Riley) (*Fear*)

"Are you sure we want to do this?"

(Pete Docter, 2015: 37)

The situation in the dialogue above illustrates that the main character has a fear of rejection. The main character faces her first day at a new school in San Francisco. The new school is definitely with new friends too, the main character's concern stems from her fear of facing a new environment alone. The main character worries that her new friends in San Francisco do not like her because he is from a small town. One of the characteristics of avoidant personality disorder according to DSM-V (2013) shows restraint within intimate relationships because of the fear of being shamed or ridiculed. From these characteristics, the main character does have concerns about it, it is her background that makes the main character feel afraid of being rejected and humiliated by her new friends because he is just a girl from a small town and that background will be a mockery of his friends.

### Dependent Personality Disorder

Dependent personality disorder is a psychiatric disorder that has a submissive pattern, needy, excessive dependence on others so it always feels uncomfortable when they do everything by themselves. According to DSM-V (2013), their behavior is usually more focused to the relationship with friends and ignoring their own needs. Individuals who experience dependent personality disorder have a tendency to not be able to make a decision on their own, and it is difficult to start something new because of the absence of friends who are considered close so that their behavior tends to be passive. The DSM-V notes that dependent personality disorder is characterized by long-term psychological dependence on others. The symptoms of dependent personality disorder are found in dialogue as below,

INT. MINNESOTA

(Riley)

“Hey, Lemon in summer is fantastic!”.

“Meg, are you with me?”

(Meg)

“Oh sure, it’s sounds great.

but i think frozen milkshake is better.”

INT. HEADQUARTERS

(Riley) (*Fear*)

“should we go with milkshake?

yeahh, i think Meg is right”

EXT. MINNESOTA FRONT STEPS – DAY

Riley and Meg slurp frozen milkshakes.

Riley grimaces: ice headache!

(Pete Docter, 2015: 9)

In this dialogue, the main character is indicated to have symptoms of dependent personality disorder because it has the same pattern as described in DSM-V (2013) that individuals with dependent personality disorder tend to ignore their desires and prefer the choices suggested by their friends even though she does not want those choices, this trait is done to maintain relationships with friends. In this case the main character has the same characteristics as described, the main character ignores her desire to drink lemon and prefers milkshakes that her friend suggested. The main character feels she must agree with his friend's suggestion because she is afraid that if he does not follow his advice, her friend will be disappointed and leave. This main character's fear makes her always dependent not to disappoint his friend.

### Obsesive-Compulsive Personality Disorder

OCD or obsessive-compulsive disorder is a psychiatric disorder that is excessively interesting to regularity, neatness, control, and perfectionism (APA, 2013). Individuals diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive disorder experience psychological disorders that are characterized by repetitive behavior caused by fear or unreasonable thoughts. Sufferers usually do not realize that what they are doing does not make sense, but they feel compelled to do so to reduce their discomfort. Their actions are sometimes accompanied by anxiety and fear so that in the end they

were forced to do a certain action repeatedly (compulsive) to reduce these feelings of anxiety.

After doing this action the sufferer will usually feel comfortable and relieved, the feeling of relief is usually temporary and in the end, the obsession previously experienced will reappear and make the sufferer perform compulsive behaviors (Tan, 2018). This will make the sufferer trapped in a cycle that repeatedly occurs, even though the sufferer tries to stop the obsession but it does not work.

INT. SAN FRANCISCO HOUSE – CONTINUOUS

Riley steps inside. The room is dark, dusty, uninviting.

(Riley) (*Fear*)

“We’re supposed to live here?

Do have to?”

“I’m telling you, it smells

like something died in here”.

“Can you die from moving?”

INT. HEADQUARTER

(Riley) (*Disgust*)

“A DEAD MOUSE ! ! !”

“I’m gonna be sick. . . .”

“Ahhhhh!! It’s the house of the dead!

What are we gonna do? We’re gonna

get rabies !!!”

(Pete Docter, 2015: 14)

The dialogue above illustrates the excessive anxiety of the main character in a dirty environment. Since childhood, the main character was taught to always maintain cleanliness, she thought that she should always be clean, and neat. The objects inside the house must be in place. As one of the symptoms mentioned in DSM-V (2013) that people with obsessive compulsive disorder are preoccupied with details, rules, lists, orders, organization, or schedules to the extent that the major point of the activity is lost. So she considers that a dirty environment with objects that are placed irregularly can make her feel uncomfortable.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that in the creation of this work, Pete Docter as the author pays close attention to the psychological elements in every detail of his work. The elements included by Pete Docter in his work are the same as the personality elements in Sigmund Freud’s theory (1923), such as the existence of Consciousness, subconscious, personality structure, repression, dreams, and other psychological elements. The main character in the "Inside Out" movie script shows symptoms of personality disorders, according to DSM-V (2013) there are ten types of personality disorders. Of the ten types of personality disorders, based on the data

that has been obtained there are about eight symptoms of personality disorders experienced by the main character.

## REFERENCES

- Atkinson, Rita, L., Atkinson, K. C., & Benn, D. J. (1996). *Pengantar Psikologi II. Edisi Ke Sebelas*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Davison, dkk. (2006). *Psikologi Abnormal. Edisi ke 9*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition*. Arlington. VA: American Psychiatric Association.
- Eagleton, Terry. (2003). *Literary Theory: An Introduction*. Great Britain: Blackwell Publisher.
- Endraswara, Suwardi. (2012). *Filsafat Sastra: Hakikat, Metodologi, dan Teori*. Yogyakarta: Layar Kata.
- Hjelle, Larry A and Ziegler, J Daniel. (1992). *Personality Theories; basic assumptions, research, and application third edition*. United States: McGraw-Hill, inc.
- Minderop, Albertine. (2005). *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- (2010). *Psikologi Sastra; Karya Sastra, Metode, Teori dan Contoh Kasus*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Minsky, Rosalind. (1996). *Psychoanalysis and Gender: An Introductory Reader*. London: Routledge
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. (2000). *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.
- Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. (2004). *Teori, Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Tyson, Lois. (2006). *Critical Theory Today: A User-friendly Guide*. New York and London: Routledge.
- Wellek, Rene and Warren, Austin. (1962). *Theory of Literature*. New York: AHarvest Book., Harcourt. Brance and World Inc.