

**CHRISTIAN GREY'S PSYCHOPATHY IN E.L. JAMES' *FIFTY SHADES*
*DARKER***

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

2018

CHRISTIAN GREY'S PSYCHOPATHY IN E.L. JAMES' *FIFTY SHADES DARKER*

THESIS

Presented to

**Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In partial fulfillment of the requirements
For the degree of Sarjana Sastra**

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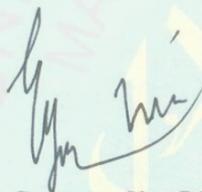
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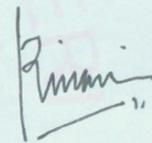
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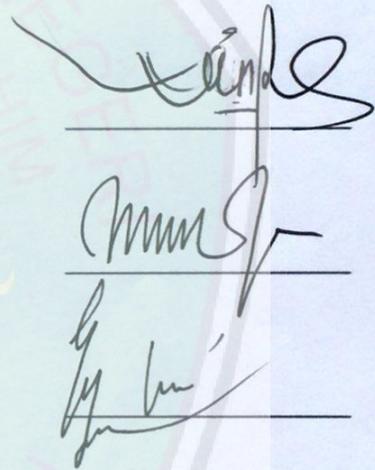
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Due to the fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim for others.

Malang, May 21st 2018

Writer,



Irga Arbiyanta

MOTTO

You are your smartest motivator and your best motivation.



DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved parents Mrs. Anita Rachida and Mr. Syaiful Bahri who have already sacrificed many things for always supporting and loving me everytime.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdulillah robbil 'alamin, I would like to express highest gratitude to Allah SWT for all his blessings and mercies. Also, may peace and salutation are always blessed upon Prophet Muhammad SAW. Along with Allah's grace and greatfulness, finally I could finish this thesis entitled Christian Grey's Psychopathy in E.L. James' *Fifty Shades Darker* as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) at English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. I would also like to thankful and give uncounted honor to my parents Mrs. Anita Rachida and Mr. Syaiful Bahri that never stop supporting and loving me, to my thesis advisor Mr. Syamsudin, M. Hum. who has already advised and led me in the making of the thesis, to my college advisor Mrs. Dr. Hj. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed. who has guided and educated me at this university, to all of my lecturers who have taught and educated me, to all of BSI Heroes 14 members and to all of my friends. Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect, so to make it perfect, suggestions and critics are expected and very welcome. I hope this thesis would give advantages to all the readers.

Malang, May 21th 2018

Writer

Irga Arbiyanta

ABSTRACT

Arbiyanta, Irga. 2018. Christian Grey's Psychopathy in E.L. James' *Fifty Shades Darker*. Thesis. English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum.

Keywords : Psychopathy, Psychopath, Symptom

This research aims to analyze Christian Grey's Psychopathy in E.L. James' *Fifty Shades Darker* novel. *Fifty Shades Darker* by E.L James was published in 2012. This is the second series of E.L. James' *Fifty Shades Trilogy*. This novel reached No. 1 on the USA Today best seller 2012 list and met with a mixed critical response. The main characters of this novel are Christian Grey and Anastasia Steele who are in love relationship yet it tends to be abnormal. The abnormality here is in case of the way Grey expresses his affection towards Ana. It is described that Grey has problem with psyche condition. The writer has two questions that become the research questions which are: 1.) What are the psychopathy symptoms of Christian Grey in E.L James' *Fifty Shades Darker*?, and 2.) What are the psychopathy factors of Christian Grey in E.L James' *Fifty Shades Darker*?

For achieving the objectives of the study, the writer goes through literary criticism to analyze the novel. Thus, the writer uses psychoanalysis as the approach and psychopathy disorder as the theory. The primary data of this study are collected from E.L. James' *Fifty Shades Darker* novel. The writer applies psychological approach especially psychopathy disorder such as the symptoms, the causes and the effects.

The results from this research shows two findings as the answer of the statements of the problems. The first is the symptoms of Christian Grey's psychopathy. The writer found ten symptoms of Grey's psychopathy, those are glib and superficial charm, need for stimulation, cunning and manipulateness, lack of remorse or guilt, callousness and lack of empathy, poor behavioral controls, sexual promiscuity, lack of realistic long-term goals, failure to accept responsibility for own actions, juvenile delinquency. The second is the factors of Christian Grey's psychopathy. Those are trauma and poor parenting and socioeconomic status.

الملخص

عربنتا، إرغا. 2018. اضطرابات السيكلوجية لكريستيا جراي في قصة خمسون ظلال الداكنة لجيمس. البحث العلمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزية. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج.

المشرف : الدكتور شمس الدين، الماجستير

كلمة الرئيسية : اضطرابات السيكلوجية، مرض العقلي، عرض

هدف في هذا البحث لتطبيق اضطرابات السيكلوجية (*psychopat*) لكريستيان جراي في قصة خمسون ظلال الداكنة لجيمس وصدرت في سنة 2012 ملادية. وهذه القصة من مجلد الثانية من ثلاثية خمسون ظلال لجيمس. وصلت هذه القصة إلى مركز الأولى في قائمة أفضل المبيعات للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في سنة 2012 و حصول على أجوبة متنوعة. ومثلة الأولى في هذه القصة هو كريستيان جراي و أناستسيا ستيلي مرافقان الحب ولكن جنوخا إلى تشوية. أما التشوية هي تبين جراي حبه إليها (أناستسيا ستيلي). أن هذا الحال مينا تفرّد جراي بمسألة نفسه. أما المؤلف موضوعين في هذا البحث، وهما: 1.) ما أعراض اضطرابات السيكلوجية (*psychopat*) لكريستيان جراي في قصة خمسون ظلال الداكنة لجيمس؟. و 2.) ما أسباب اضطرابات السيكلوجية (*psychopat*) لكريستيان جراي في قصة خمسون ظلال الداكنة لجيمس؟.

ولتحقيق أهداف البحث، يستخدم الباحث بالنقد الأدبي في تحليل القصة. وهكذا، يستخدم الباحث على تحليل النفسي و نظرية الاضطرابات السيكلوجية. أما بينات الأولى في هذا البحث مجتمع من الرواية جيمس وهي قصة خمسون ظلال الداكنة. وتطبيق الباحث بتحليل السيكلوجية خاصة في تحليل اضطرابات السيكلوجية كعرض وأسباب وتأثير.

وأما نتائج البحث مينا على جوبين في أسئلة هذا البحث، وهو 1.) عرض اضطرابات السيكلوجية لكريستيان جراي. ووجد الباحث عشرة أعراض عن اضطرابات السيكلوجية لجراي وهي زلة لسان وخروج المحاسن، احتياج المحرك وخداع، تلاعب الأرقام، عدم الندم أو الذنب، عديم الشعور وعدم الاهتمام، سيطرة السلوك السيئ، تعامل الإحتلام، عدم استعداد طويل الأمد الواقعي، أسقط في مسؤولية على نفسه و جنوح الأحداث. 2.) على أسباب اضطرابات السيكلوجية لجراي وهي رضة وخضانة دميمة ووضع الاجتماعي والاقتصادي.

ABSTRAK

Arbiyanta, Irga. 2018. Psikopati Christian Grey dalam Novel Karya E.L. James' *Fifty Shades Darker*. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Penasehat : Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum.

Kata Kunci : Psikopati, Psikopat, Gejala.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis psikopati Christian Grey dalam novel karya E.L. James *Fifty Shades Darker*. *Fifty Shades Darker* karya E.L. James diterbitkan pada tahun 2012. Ini adalah seri kedua dari trilogi *Fifty Shades* karya E.L. James. Novel ini mencapai peringkat pertama dalam daftar penjualan terbaik USA Today 2012 dan mendapatkan tanggapan kritis yang beragam. Tokoh utama novel ini adalah Christian Grey dan Anastasia Steele yang sedang menjalin hubungan cinta namun cenderung tidak normal. Kelainan di sini adalah dalam hal cara Grey mengungkapkan rasa sayangnya terhadap Ana. Hal ini menjelaskan bahwa Grey memiliki masalah dengan kondisi jiwa. Penulis memiliki dua pertanyaan yang menjadi rumusan masalah yaitu: 1.) Apa saja gejala psikopati Christian Grey dalam novel E.L. James *Fifty Shades Darker*?, dan 2.) Apa saja penyebab psikopati Christian Grey dalam novel E.L. James *Fifty Shades Darker*?

Untuk mencapai tujuan penelitian, penulis menggunakan kritik sastra dalam menganalisis novel. Dengan demikian, penulis menggunakan pendekatan analisa psikologis dan teori gangguan psikopati. Data utama dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan dari novel E.L. James *Fifty Shades Darker*. Penulis menerapkan pendekatan psikologi terutama dalam analisa gangguan psikopati seperti gejala, penyebab dan efeknya.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan dua temuan sebagai jawaban atas rumusan masalah. Temuan pertama adalah tentang gejala psikopati Christian Grey. Penulis menemukan sepuluh gejala psikopati Grey, yaitu lincir lidah dan pesona luar, kebutuhan akan stimulasi, kelicikan dan manipulatif, kurangnya penyesalan atau rasa bersalah, tidak berperasaan dan kurangnya empati, kontrol perilaku yang buruk, pergaulan seksual, kurangnya rencana jangka panjang yang realistis, kegagalan untuk menerima tanggung jawab atas tindakan sendiri, kenakalan remaja. Temuan kedua adalah penyebab psikopati Christian Grey. Penyebab tersebut adalah trauma kemudian pengasuhan yang buruk dan status sosial ekonomi.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Literature is a creative work of art whose object is human with all the problems and delivered or contained by a distinctive language which contains aesthetic value (Semi, 53:1993). Literature contains all aspects of life that are thought, felt, and experienced by human (Sangidu, 2004). In literature, the author portrays a fictional character as if they experience real life through the phenomena that occur in it. According to Endraswara, literary work which is seen as psychological phenomenon, will display the psychological aspects through its characters (Endraswara, 96:2013).

A character in literature is a figure both incur and incurred in psychological action (Minderop, 81:2016). These imaginary figures display various characters and behaviors related to personality and psychological experiences or psychological conflicts which are experienced by human in real life. Those psychological problems can be conflicts, behavioral disorders, and even more severe psychological conditions resulting difficulties and tragedies in life (Minderop, 1:2016). Psychological phenomenon experienced by such imaginary figures is indirectly illustrated by author based on experience that happen and seen in real life.

Furthermore, in psychological domain there is a renowned disorder of human mental or psychic called psychopath. According to Singgih Dirgagunarsa, psychopath is psychological barrier that cause its sufferer get difficulty in

adjusting the social norms that exist in their living environment. Psychopath exhibits large egocentric attitudes. As if all the benchmarks for all his actions are up to himself (Dirgagunarsa, 145:1998). On the other hand, Kartini Kartono stated that psychopath is a form of mental confusion (mental disorder) characterized by the absence of personal organization and integration, so that a psychopath can never be morally responsible and always get conflict with social norms and law (Kartono, 95:2000).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that psychopath is an abnormality and mental disorder that is characterized with inability to adapt themselves, less moral and social responsibility, unstable personality, and immature emotion.

Continuously, Prof. Robert D. Hare in his book entitled *Without Conscience*, stated twenty diagnostic characters of a psychopath which called The Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). This is a diagnostic tool used to rate a person's psychopathic or antisocial tendencies. People who are psychopathic prey ruthlessly on others using charm, deceit, violence or other methods that allow them to get with they want.

The symptoms of psychopathy include: lack of a conscience or sense of guilt, lack of empathy, egocentricity, pathological lying, repeated violations of social norms, disregard for the law, shallow emotions, and a history of victimizing others. The 20 traits assessed by the PCL-R score are: (1) Glib and superficial charm, (2) Grandiose (exaggeratedly high) estimation of self, (3) Need for stimulation, (4) Pathological lying, (5) Cunning and manipulative, (6) Lack of

remorse or guilt, (7) Shallow (low) affect (superficial emotional responsiveness), (8) Callousness and lack of empathy, (9) Parasitic lifestyle, (10) Poor behavioral controls, (11) Sexual promiscuity, (12) Early behavior problems, (13) Lack of realistic long-term goals, (14) Impulsivity, (15) Irresponsibility, (16) Failure to accept responsibility for own actions, (17) Many short-term marital relationships, (18) Juvenile delinquency, (19) Revocation of conditional release, (20) Criminal versatility.

Psychopath is a human mind disorder that closely related to scizophrenia and psychosis but they have different symptoms (Chikafe, 2014). A psychopath, superficially, is an attractive, fun, intellectual, impressive and enticing person. In general, they are also academically smart. But in turn they all have more negative traits such as irresponsible, self-destructive and many others (Cleckley, 1941).

Thus, the writer intends to analyze the psychopathy of Christian Grey as one of the main character in *Fifty Shades Darker* which is a novel written by E. L. James in 2012. It is a sequel from *Fifty Shades Trilogy*, following the previous novel, *Fifty Shades of Grey*. *Fifty Shades Darker* tells about the continuation romantic relationship of Christian Grey and Anastasia Steele. After being left by Anastasia as his submissive in a BDSM relationship (bondage and discipline—dominance and submission—sadism and masochism).

In this case, the way how Grey expresses his love and affection towards Anastasia tend to be abnormal. Then, his unusual deeds and behavior generate some hypothesis to the writer about mentality disorder. In the beginning of the novel, it is also explained about Grey's past when his mother was tortured and

persecuted by his father. It strengthens the writer presumption about Grey's psychopathy because one of the biggest factor of psychopath is terrible memoirs of childhood. Therefore, Christian Grey character in Fifty Shades Darker novel is suitable to be analyzed by PCL-R by Prof. Robert D. Hare in literary psychological analysis.

There are several studies which are suitable and relevant to be the previous study of this topic. The first, Traumatic Behaviors as The Impact of War Crime in Peter Webbers Movie Hannibal Rising by Grita Ismaringga (2009), the student of University of Semarang. She analyzes about traumatic behaviors as the impact of war crime focus on the main character, Hannibal Lecter. She classified the data in tables based on the problems about war crime, mental disorder and factors cause the traumatic behavior. She analyzed the data using psychological approach and using qualitative method on her study to explain the data.

The results of the study show that war crime done by Nazi soldiers. They break the rules of war by taking hostages, torturing, and then killing them. They also attack civilians, robe, killing the wounded combatant, and do the willful killing. The most sadistic war crime that they do is killing and devouring Hannibal's sister. The crimes cause Hannibal Lecter as the main character of this movie become traumatic and full of anger. His trauma is shown in his adolescent. He has recollection of the distressing events when he witnessed and experienced the war crime in his past. He also has recurrent nightmare of the events, bad memories about the events, feeling detach from others, difficulty concentrating and outburst of anger.

Secondly, A Psychopath Analysis on Michael's Character in Halloween film by Rob Zombie by Siti Amalia (2011), the student of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University in Jakarta. She discusses an abnormal psychology about characteristics of psychopath and factor caused Michael Myers' Psychopath as central character in Halloween film. She uses descriptive qualitative analysis as the method to explain about the character and psychopathic personality of the main character in the film. She tries to describe Michael's psychological condition of his forbidden acts, such as torturing and killing animal and person.

The result of this study that is Michael has psychopathic personality. She finds some of Michael's characteristics as a psychopath that show that he has abnormal behavior, there are: antisocial, apathetic, mysterious, peculiar, cruel and criminal, poor of judgment and callous, high intelligent, manipulative and irresponsible, and thief. He experiences a psychopath influenced by the traumatic experiences in his life since he was children that he gets from his family and friends.

Thirdly, An Analysis of Psychopathy in Thomas Harris' *Hannibal Rising* by Aulia Dhian Rahmadhani (2016), the student of State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. She analyzes the main character, Hannibal Lecter as the character that has psychopathic problem in Thomas Harris' *Hannibal Rising*.

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method to explain about the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the film, such as the dialogues and the scenes of the film, the followed by analyzing the main character deeds through Psychopathy

Check List – Revised (PCL-R) of Prof. Robert D. Hare. She reveals specific of psychopathic character and the causes of it viewed from the compatibility between the character's behavior and Prof. Hare's checklist.

Finally, The Psychopath Analysis of John Kramer's Characterization on Saw Series Movie by Siti Sarah (2009) the student of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University in Jakarta. She tries to finding the psychopath characterizations of John Kramer. It describes about John Kramer's personality changes after losing his child, divorced and being diagnosed had colon cancer. It also presents how those changed his life as civil engineer become a machine killer, and how he used his intelligent and philosophy knowledge in creating the games to punish people. The result of the analysis, there are many deviations of John Kramer's characterization that can be analyzed by the theory of psychopath.

According to several previous studies above, the writer earns full contribution to analyze the psychopathy on character in the novel. The writer should know the problems of the character to find out Christian Grey's psychopathy symptoms and the factors of psychopathy he suffered.

1.2 Statements of The Problems

According to what has been already written and explained in the background of the study, the writer is going to answer the following questions:

1. What are the psychopathy symptoms of Christian Grey in E.L James' Fifty Shades Darker?
2. What are the psychopathy factors of Christian Grey in E.L James' Fifty Shades Darker?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

Based on the statements of the problem questioned above, the writer aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To find out the psychopathy symptoms of Christian Grey in E.L James' Fifty Shades Darker.
2. To find out the psychopathy factors of Christian Grey in E.L James' Fifty Shades Darker.

1.4 Significance of The Study

Based on the statements of problems above, this research is expected to bring benefits both theoretically and practically. The theoretical benefit of this research is to add psychoanalytic research to the literary works. Theoretically, beneficial results of this study provide a description of psychological approach and psychopathy. It is conducted to the readers in term of increasing their knowledge and experience about literature and psychology.

This study produced a model and application of psychological as applied to literary works such as a novel. So that the readers can see and understand in depth how the theory works. Besides that, readers can understand well about a psychopath in their real life. The practical benefit of this research is to add novel studies to students interested in researching novels. The results of this study are also expected to be useful for readers who are interested in the field of psychology, especially literature psychology.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

There are many areas and cases for the analysis of E.L James' Fifty Shades Darker, but the writer only focuses on one case that is about Christian Grey's psychopathy that is one of the main characters in this novel. It uses psychological approach that showing Christian Grey's psychological problem.

In short, this research is only concentrated on two parts of Christian Grey's psychopathy which are; the symptoms of Christian Grey's psychopathy, and the factors of Christian Grey's psychopathy.

1.6 Research and Methods

1.6.1 Research Design

This study employs literary criticism. Literary criticism is usually regarded as the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of literary work: it does not mean "finding fault with it" (Peck & Coyle, 6:1984). The writer uses psychological approach to analyze. It is a literary criticism that critiques a literary work from the psychology view and perspective. In this case the writer tries to interpret the data which in relation with psychological theory.

The novel contains one of the main characters which show some psychological indication that happen in real life. It is described that the character has a problem with the psyche condition. Through this approach, the writer expected to investigate intensely about what happen with the character.

1.6.2 Data Source

The data source of this research is taken from the novel *Fifty Shades Darker* by E.L James, published in 2012. This novel is one of the *Fifty Shades Trilogy* which the combined novels are best-selling in erotic romance genre. It is the second book that has 544 pages which was published by Vintage Books (2012) in United Kingdom. This novel reached No. 1 on the USA Today best seller list and met with a mixed critical response (Retrieved from <https://www.usatoday.com/story/life/books/2015/02/18/fifty-shades-of-grey-el-james-oprah-winfrey-ruby-anne-tyler/23611799/>).

1.6.3 Data Collection

In this research, the steps of the data collection method are done as follows: Firstly, the writer collects the data by reading the entire contents of the novel generally to understand the plot, the characters and their roles within the story. The main data used in this research is a novel entitled *Fifty Shades Darker* which has 544 pages published in 2012. Finally, the writer rereads the novel carefully by taking some notes and underlining the necessary data within the novel in accordance with the formulation of the problems and theories used then determining the answers.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the important and required data from the novel, the writer begins to analyze the data. First, the writer identifies character's deeds and behaviors. Then, classifies the data based on the theory of psychopathy disorder

divided into the symptoms and the factors. Along with the reading process, the writer interprets and explores the data deeply according to the writer's opinion or argument with investigating then adjusting and conforming with some references and the experts' arguments. Then, arrange all of the data and informations from the novel as the result of interpretation and analysis. Furthermore, drawing and evaluating the conclusion according to the theory of psychopathy disorder using psychological analysis approach.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding while reading this research, the writer aim to give the definition of the key terms of this research, as follows:

1. Psychopath: A mentally ill or unstable person, esp., a person affected with antisocial personality disorder (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 1004:2004). Psychopaths are social predators who charm, manipulate, and ruthlessly plow their way through life, leaving a broad trail of broken hearts, shattered expectations, and empty wallets (Hare, xi:1993).
2. Psychopathy: A personality disorder with a unique pattern of interpersonal, affective, and behavioral symptoms (Wodushek, 2003). Psychopathy is a personality disorder characterized by a constellation of interpersonal and affective traits (e.g., callousness, remorselessness, and superficial charm) coupled with impulsive and antisocial tendencies (Hare & Neumann, 58:2006).
3. Symptom: Any feeling of illness or physical or mental change that is caused by a disease.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Psychology and Literature

The relationship between psychology and literature is very close that psychology deals with the study of observable patterns of human's behavior while literature exhibits how human beings behave in dealing with their problems and environment. Psychology can be described as "a science that systematically studies and attempts to explain observable behavior and its relationship to the unseen mental processes that go on inside the organism and to external events in the environment" (Kagan & Havemann, 1968:13). In its relation with psychology, literature becomes the product or the result emerged from human psyche that is poured into literary work such prose, poetry or drama. Furthermore, literature and psychology both, pay attention to fancy, thinks, feelings sensation and soul psychical issues (Dastmard, 2012).

Psychology and literature are closely related fields of human inquiry. Writers use psychological insights to inform their art, and psychologists use literature to assist their research into human behavior. Since literature is a product of human psyche, to find out "what literature is" is tracing what life is all about and how should fit into it. Basically, this is a controversial area with large differences of opinion. Otherwise, psychology is a half-science, and we may get further with it than if we were to approach the problem through philosophy or theology, which do not seem to have much in the way of new insights to contribute to the enlightened modern mind (Dudek, 1974).

Using psychology to understand literature, in the first place, is knowing how human mind works. For instance, after discovering exactly how the human mind or imagination works, therefore the content within literary work can be explained. (Dudek, 1974).

2.2 Psychological Analysis on Literature

In this area of study, a research begins with a full psychological theory of how and why people behave as they do. Those theories that have been developed by the experts outside of literature become the psychological theory which is applied as a standard to interpret and evaluate a literary work. The developer of the theory and its details will vary, but the theories are all universal in scope, positing patterns of behavior which are not dependent on specific times, places, and cultures. Some of the expert who are frequently invoked include Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, and Jacques Lacan (Garrett, 2013).

The research possibly focuses on one or more of these: the character, the author, the reader, or the psychology of social condition. First, the theory could analyze the author whose literary work is seen to emerge the evidence for the analysis. It is usually called "psychobiography"; investigating how an author's circumstance affect or influence their motivations and/or behavior towards his/her literary work. The "creative process" should cover the entire sequence from the subconscious origins of a literary work to those last revisions which, with some writers, are the most genuinely creative part of the whole (Wellek, 1956: 8).

For instance, the poet is a maker of poems; but the matter of his poems is the whole of his percipient life. With the artist, in any medium, every impression

is shaped by his art; he accumulates no inchoate experience (Wellek, 1956: 8). Second, it is applied to analyze the character; the psychological theory becomes a tool to explain and describe the characters' psychological aspect. Third, the theory is used to explain the appeal of the work for those who read it; the work is seen to embody universal human psychological processes and motivations. The reader could take a literary work as an interpretation of life rather than only as a transcript. Finally, the theory is used to analyze the psychology of social condition within the literary work that is surrounding the character (Garrett, 2013).

Psychoanalytic criticism applies the method of "reading" according to Freud and other theorists to interpret text. It argues that literary text is like a dream that expresses the secret unconscious desires and anxieties of the author. Furthermore, literary work is a manifestation of the author's own neuroses. One may psychologically analyze a particular character within a literary work, but it is usually assumed that all such characters are projections of the author's psyche (Delahoyde, 1990).

Thus, psychoanalysis as an approach concerns in the work of literature as an expression of the personality, human mind, feelings, and desires of its author. Literary work is correlated with its author's mental traits. The theory requires investigating the psychology and personality of a character, and or author to figure out the meaning of a text, and to explain and interpret the work (Tulloch, 2014). However, it is not only used as a theory for analyzing the human mind, but also as a reference and or method for curing those who are considered mentally ill or disordered (Eagleton, 1996).

In conclusion, this critical approach seeks evidence of unresolved emotion, psychological conflict, guilt, ambivalence, and so forth within a literary work. The author's own childhood traumas, family life, sexual conflicts, fixations, and such will be traceable within the behavior of the characters in the literary work (Delahoyde, 1990).

2.3 Psychopathy

Psychopathy is a disorder encompassing a distinct set of interpersonal, affective, and behavioral traits including lack of empathy, manipulativeness, impulsivity, aggressiveness, and social deviance (Hare, 2003). Thus, psychopathy is a disorder characterized in part by callousness, a diminished capacity for remorse, superficial charm, impulsivity, and poor behavioral controls. The disorder is identified using a clinically-based rating scale, the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), which has been extensively validated (Richell et al, 2002).

Psychopathy has been characterized as a primary disorder of personality (particularly affective deficits) and, to a lesser extent, behavior (Buzina, 2012). The concept of psychopathy emerged in the late 19th century in Germany and was used as a synonym for aggressive and irresponsible behavior (Koch 1891). So, it is evident that the descriptions of disorders date back to earlier times, but different names and synonyms were used for the concept of psychopathy (Buzina, 2012).

Psychopathy infects full spectrum of humanity without looking the race, culture, geography, economic class or personality type. It is distributed in a population in similar way like left-handedness person. One would not notice a

person is left handed until you see him write or catch a ball. Similarly, one may not notice a psychopath until you see him do something that requires them to have a conscience (Verstappen, 2011). A psychopath will do anything they want and believes everything they did is right and correct.

To point out, the relation of Sadism and Psychopathy Despite the theoretical and clinical overlap of sexual sadism and psychopathy, little empirical work has specifically studied the relation between the two constructs. The current findings corroborated that the two are significantly, positively correlated. Sadism correlated with Total PCL-R interpersonal traits, and antisocial traits across samples and methods. The psychopath's and the sadist's apparent shared desire to control and dominate others, often as a means of obtaining a goal, may account for the consistent relation between sadism and psychopathy interpersonal traits (Robertson & Knight, 2014).

A psychopath could be very relentless to anyone even their own family and also their parents. Thus, their liar nature, manipulateness, lack of remorse and guilt are surrounding the intention of hurting and deranging other people. Because of the tremendous destruction psychopaths reap on society, it is vital for everyone to be aware of their existence and to recognize their behavior traits. Understanding them is the first step to defending oneself against them (Verstappen, 2011).

2.4 Psychopathy Symptoms

The Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) is largely based on Harvey Cleckley's descriptions of psychopathy and was developed by Robert D. Hare and

colleagues to increase diagnostic reliability and validity of the psychopathy classification (Wodushek, 2003). The psychopathy checklists identified by Hare are categorized into several facets; Interpersonal Traits, Emotional Characteristic, Lifestyle Traits, Antisocial Traits and other additional traits.

1. Glib and Superficial Charm

The tendency to be smooth, engaging, charming, slick, and verbally facile. Psychopathic charm is not in the least shy, self-conscious, or afraid to say anything. A psychopath never gets tongue-tied. They have freed themselves from the social conventions about taking turns in talking, for example.

2. Grandiose Self-Worth

A grossly inflated view of one's abilities and self-worth, self-assured, opinionated, cocky, a braggart. Psychopaths are arrogant people who believe they are superior human beings.

3. Need for Stimulation

An excessive need for novel, thrilling, and exciting stimulation; taking chances and doing things that are risky. Psychopaths often have low self-discipline in carrying tasks through to completion because they get bored easily. They fail to work at the same job for any length of time, for example, or to finish tasks that they consider dull or routine.

4. Pathological Lying

It can be moderate or high; in moderate form, they will be shrewd, crafty, cunning, sly, and clever; in extreme form, they will be deceptive, deceitful, underhanded, unscrupulous, manipulative, and dishonest.

5. Cunning and Manipulativeness

The use of deceit and deception to cheat, con, or defraud others for personal gain; distinguished from Item #4 in the degree to which exploitation and callous ruthlessness is present, as reflected in a lack of concern for the feelings and suffering of one's victims.

6. Lack of Remorse or Guilt

A lack of feelings or concern for the losses, pain, and suffering of victims; a tendency to be unconcerned, dispassionate, cold-hearted, and non-empathic. This item is usually demonstrated by a disdain for one's victims.

7. Shallow Affect

Emotional poverty or a limited range or depth of feelings; interpersonal coldness in spite of signs of open gregariousness.

8. Callousness and Lack of Empathy

A lack of feelings toward people in general; cold, contemptuous, inconsiderate, and tactless.

9. Parasitic Lifestyle

An intentional, manipulative, selfish, and exploitative financial dependence on others as reflected in a lack of motivation, low self-discipline, and inability to begin or complete responsibilities.

10. Poor Behavioral Controls

Expressions of irritability, annoyance, impatience, threats, aggression, and verbal abuse; inadequate control of anger and temper; acting hastily.

11. Sexual Promiscuity

A variety of brief, superficial relations, numerous affairs, and an indiscriminate selection of sexual partners; the maintenance of several relationships at the same time; a history of attempts to sexually coerce others into sexual activity or taking great pride at discussing sexual exploits or conquests.

12. Early Behavior Problems

A variety of behaviors prior to age 13, including lying, theft, cheating, vandalism, bullying, sexual activity, fire-setting, glue-sniffing, alcohol use, and running away from home.

13. Lack of Realistic Long-Term Goals

An inability or persistent failure to develop and execute long-term plans and goals; a nomadic existence, aimless, lacking direction in life.

14. Impulsivity

The occurrence of behaviors that are unpremeditated and lack reflection or planning; inability to resist temptation, frustrations, and urges; a lack of deliberation without considering the consequences; foolhardy, rash, unpredictable, erratic, and reckless.

15. Irresponsibility

Repeated failure to fulfill or honor obligations and commitments; such as not paying bills, defaulting on loans, performing sloppy work, being absent or late to work, failing to honor contractual agreements.

16. Failure to Accept Responsibility for Own Actions

A failure to accept responsibility for one's actions reflected in low conscientiousness, an absence of dutifulness, antagonistic manipulation, denial of responsibility, and an effort to manipulate others through this denial.

17. Many Short-Term Marital Relationships

A lack of commitment to a long-term relationship reflected in inconsistent, undependable, and unreliable commitments in life, including marital.

18. Juvenile Delinquency

Behavior problems between the ages of 13-18; mostly behaviors that are crimes or clearly involve aspects of antagonism, exploitation, aggression, manipulation, or a callous, ruthless tough-mindedness.

19. Revocation of Condition Release

A revocation of probation or other conditional releases due to technical violations, such as carelessness, low deliberation, or failing to appear.

20. Criminal Versatility

A diversity of types of criminal offenses, regardless if the person has been arrested or convicted for them; taking great pride at getting away with crimes. The word psychopath can be replaced with the word sociopath throughout this page. The meaning is very similar, if not the same.

2.5 Psychopathy Factors

Psychopathy represents a unique set of personality traits including deceitfulness, lack of empathy and guilt, impulsiveness, antisocial behavior, etc. Most often in the literature, psychopathy is described as pathology; a disorder that

has been linked to a variety of biological deficits and environmental risk factors (Glenn et al, 2011). Psychopathy can be caused by genetic and environment factors:

1. Ultimate Causal

That is the genetic or social primary cause, molecular, neural, cognitive and behavioral. There is a stronger genetic as opposed to social ultimate cause to this disorder. The types of social causes proposed (e.g., childhood sexual/physical abuse) should elevate emotional responsiveness, not lead to the specific form of reduced responsiveness seen in psychopathy. These impairments disrupt the impact of standard socialization techniques and increase the risk for frustration-induced reactive aggression respectively (Skeem et al, 2011).

In this case, psychopathic individuals are born, not made. Contemporary understanding of the pervasive interplay of genetic and environmental influence in determining behavioral outcomes of various kinds argues against the likelihood that any psychiatric condition, including psychopathy, is entirely “born” or “made.” Rather, based on what is known about related conditions, it seems likely that psychopathy has multiple etiologies and constitutional influences will both shape and be shaped by environmental influences (Waldman & Rhee, 2006 in Skeem et al, 2011)

2. Birth Complications

Such as anoxia and pre-eclampsia can give rise to brain damage. Babies who suffer birth complications are more likely to develop conduct disorder (CD),

delinquency, and commit violence in adulthood, particularly when other psychosocial risk factors are present.

3. Trauma

Trauma can lead to increased responsiveness of the basic threat circuitry and therefore a greater risk for the individual expressing an extreme response (reactive aggression) to a mild threat rather than the more ecologically appropriate one (freezing or escape behavior).

The frontal systems regulating its activity may become dysfunctional. It will be argued that trauma can lead to increased responsiveness of the basic threat circuitry and therefore a greater risk for the individual expressing an extreme response (reactive aggression) to a mild threat rather than the more ecologically appropriate one (freezing or escape behavior). It will be also argued that the increased risk for reactive aggression seen in psychopathy is not to this type of dysfunction; the threat circuitry in psychopathy is under-responsive rather than over-responsive. It will be argued instead that the increased risk for reactive aggression in psychopathy is related to dysfunction in the regulatory activity of ventrolateral prefrontal cortex.

Abuse/exposure to other extreme traumas potentiates specific neural systems involved in the individual's response to threat and by doing so increases the risk of reactive aggression and through this, increases the probability of a diagnosis of conduct disorder (CD). It can be developing mood and anxiety disorders such as depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (Blair, et al. 2006).

4. Poor Parenting and Socioeconomic Status

The importance of adverse family-environment variables (severe marital discord, low social class, large family size, paternal criminality, maternal mental disorder, and foster care placement) as risk factors for children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) for adolescent and adult ASPD. There is an emphasis on the interaction of biological and aversive environmental factors that produce normative and maladaptive patterns of development and ASPD (Zahn & McBride, 1998 in Marten 2000).

Poor parent-child relations were associated with aggressive and covert conduct disorders, and socioeconomic status was associated exclusively with aggressive conduct disorders in one study (McBurnett et al., 1997 in Marten 2000). The environmental influences of the shared or family environment promote antisocial behavior during adulthood to a much lesser extent than in childhood and early adolescence. Genetic causal factors were found to be much more prominent for adult than for juvenile antisocial traits (Lyons et al., 1995 in Martens, 2000). It can be the genetic influences on personality and behavior are more long lasting than environmental effects (Martens, 2000).

Only the interaction between biological and psychological risk factors can induce personality disorders. But social factors such as a chaotic family life, parental divorce, poor supervision and guidance, criminality, and quarrelsome and antisocial behavior in the family are also involved in this interaction. Especially when a child experiences insecurity, a lack of attention, and warmth, there is a great risk for the development of antisocial personality disorder (Ge et al., 1997 in

Martens, 2000). Also, from a biosocial standpoint, early environmental stress and adverse home backgrounds with a lack of psychosocial motivation may underlie autonomic underarousal and hyporeactivity in antisocial individuals (Raine, 1996 in Martens, 2000).

Patterson's (1996) psychosocial theory of the development of antisocial behavior suggests that chronic antisocial behavior in children is the direct outcome of a breakdown in parental family management. Patterson constructed a model of the dual variables that sketches the process that leads to the development of antisocial children. The parents of antisocial children often come from disadvantaged families characterized by increased mobility, financial difficulties, negative changes in social attitudes, divorce, sexual abuse, and working women (Martens, 2000).

These children are mostly raised by antisocial and/or single parents, frequently divorced women or those in transition, or unmarried adolescents. These parents are frequently unskilled and live isolated in a disorganized neighborhood. As a result of an interaction between these factors and other variables (i.e., lack of parental care, poor diet, and parental substance abuse), their infants and toddlers become difficult to handle and at an older age show antisocial behavior (Martens, 2000).

2.6 Psychopathy Types

While there are as many variations in the personalities of psychopaths as there are among normal people, the following lists some general stereotypes are (Verstappen, 2011):

1. Narcissists

This type means that psychopaths love their selves. There are two basic types of narcissist, the Somatic and the Cerebral. Somatic Narcissists take pride in their looks and appearance. They will flaunt their sexual exploits, brag of their accomplishments, show off their muscles, and display their toys. They are often health nuts, hypochondriacs and sex addicts. Cerebral Narcissists love their own minds. They are arrogant, condescending, and 'know-it-all's' that pride themselves on being smarter than everyone else is. Their narcissistic supply comes from fame, notoriety, awards, and displays of wealth to create envy in others. The danger to the public from narcissists is the drain on energy, time, resources, and emotional wellbeing.

2. Con Artists

Not all con artists are psychopaths, but psychopaths make convincing con artists. Being excellent liars, they put that talent to use by cheating others. There are two types of cons psychopaths engage in the Short Con and the Big Store Con. The Short Con is tricks and cheats that require no great intelligence to pull off, such as short changing, bait and switch, and Three Card Monte to name a few. Whereas Big Store Con is psychopaths that have a higher intelligence level and or come from a more respectable background. The after effects of these psychopaths are usually financial devastation along with all the repercussions of broken marriages, suicides, alcoholism, domestic violence, drug addiction, and ruined lives.

3. Malevolent Psychopaths

More popularly known as anti-social personality disorder, or sociopaths, the malevolent psychopath is the real life monster of our nightmares. These are the wife-beaters, murderers, serial killers, stalkers, rapists, sadists, pedophiles, gangsters, interrogators, and terrorists. They are usually career criminals and can amass an extensive criminal record while still in their early teens. The malevolent psychopath can show signs of their illness as early as age three. Early warning signs include compulsive lying, fighting, stealing, bullying, bad judgment, cheating, cruelty to animals, vandalism, truancy, sexual activity, fire-setting, substance abuse, and running away from home. The malevolent psychopath is the natural born killer.

4. Professional Psychopaths

The malevolent psychopath is the most dangerous; however, it is the Professional Psychopath that is the most destructive. While the victims of the former can range in the dozens, the victims of the professional psychopath can run into the tens of millions. These psychopaths litter history with genocides and the destruction of entire nations and empires. The professional psychopath is just as malevolent, narcissistic, and remorseless, as the other stereotypes, they are just much smarter. They can be found in any profession but usually governments, corporations, and religions will be thick with them. They make charismatic leaders manipulating and brainwashing the naive, vulnerable, uneducated, or mentally weak. Mastery of lying allows them to make whatever outrageous campaign promises straight faced with, of course, no intention of keeping any of

them. When psychopaths dominate and seize control of the major cultural institutions that influence a society a final type of psychopath is created.

5. Secondary Psychopaths

While the classic genetic psychopath is one who is born with whatever genetic trait that causes this pathology, there is another group of people that behave just like the classic psychopath who were not born that way but were created. Secondary psychopaths are created in two ways, through trauma and through groups. Trauma from an accident, drug addiction, or severe physical and psychological abuse can destroy that part of the frontal cortex of the brain where empathy and conscience are processed.

2.7 Previous Studies

There are several studies which are suitable and relevant to be the previous study of this topic. The first, *Traumatic Behaviors as The Impact of War Crime in Peter Webbers Movie Hannibal Rising* by Grita Ismaringga (2009), the student of University of Semarang. She analyzes about traumatic behaviors as the impact of war crime focus on the main character, Hannibal Lecter. She classified the data in tables based on the problems about war crime, mental disorder and factors cause the traumatic behavior. She analyzed the data using psychological approach and using qualitative method on her study to explain the data.

The results of the study show that war crime done by Nazi soldiers. They break the rules of war by taking hostages, torturing, and then killing them. They also attack civilians, robe, killing the wounded combatant, and do the willful killing. The most sadistic war crime that they do is killing and devouring

Hannibal's sister. The crimes cause Hannibal Lecter as the main character of this movie become traumatic and full of anger. His trauma is shown in his adolescent. He has recollection of the distressing events when he witnessed and experienced the war crime in his past. He also has recurrent nightmare of the events, bad memories about the events, feeling detach from others, difficulty concentrating and outburst of anger.

Secondly, A Psychopath Analysis on Michael's Character in Halloween film by Rob Zombie by Siti Amalia (2011), the student of State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. She discusses an abnormal psychology about characteristics of psychopath and factor caused Michael Myers' Psychopath as central character in Halloween film. She uses descriptive qualitative analysis as the method to explain about the character and psychopathic personality of the main character in the film. She tries to describe Michael's psychological condition of his forbidden acts, such as torturing and killing animal and person.

The result of this study that is Michael has psychopathic personality. She finds some of Michael's characteristics as a psychopath that show that he has abnormal behavior, there are: antisocial, apathetic, mysterious, peculiar, cruel and criminal, poor of judgment and callous, high intelligent, manipulative and irresponsible, and thief. He experiences a psychopath influenced by the traumatic experiences in his life since he was children that he gets from his family and friends.

Thirdly, An Analysis of Psychopathy in Thomas Harris' *Hannibal Rising* by Aulia Dhian Rahmadhani (2016), the student of State Islamic University of

Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. She analyzes the main character, Hannibal Lecter as the character that has psychopathic problem in Thomas Harris' *Hannibal Rising*.

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method to explain about the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the film, such as the dialogues and the scenes of the film, the followed by analyzing the main character deeds through Psychopathy Check List – Revised (PCL-R) of Prof. Robert D. Hare. She reveals specific of psychopathic character and the causes of it viewed from the compatibility between the character's behavior and Prof. Hare's checklist.

Finally, The Psychopath Analysis of John Kramer's Characterization on Saw Series Movie by Siti Sarah (2009) the student of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University in Jakarta. She tries to finding the psychopath characterizations of John Kramer. It describes about John Kramer's personality changes after losing his child, divorced and being diagnosed had colon cancer. It also presents how those changed his life as civil engineer become a machine killer, and how he used his intelligent and philosophy knowledge in creating the games to punish people. The result of the analysis, there are many deviations of John Kramer's characterization that can be analyzed by the theory of psychopath.

According to several previous studies above, the writer earns full contribution to analyze the psychopathy on character in the novel. The writer should know the problems of the character to find out Christian Grey's psychopathy symptoms and the factors of psychopathy he suffered.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research problems above, this chapter will discuss about the symptoms and the types of Christian Grey's psychopathy then will be continued with the factors that cause Christian Grey's psychopathy.

3.1 Christian Grey's Psychopathy Symptoms

This part contains the discussion about the symptoms of Christian Grey's psychopathy based on the investigation and interpretation towards his deeds and behaviors within the novel.

Christian Grey is a good looking, well-shaped and charming man that every woman would always be attracted by only first sight. He is a rich man with many businesses and companies around the town well known as Grey's Enterprises Holdings Inc.. Instead, there is something hidden behind all of his good impression that people around think about him. He has an abnormal side of psyche that is occurred in his love relationship. There are several women that have ever been his lover and each of them feels the same treatment. He tends to torture and make them suffering when they are inside the zone of his abnormal relationship. Mostly, the torturing and maltreating occurs in the sexual activity that the more he tortures his spouse, the more he satisfies, indeed he has never felt guilty of what he has done.

Indeed, the psychopathy presence is caused by some factors as stated in the description above and Grey's psychopathy here is also investigated as caused by some factors which are trauma and poor parenting and socioeconomic status.

Grey experienced bad childhood memory whose mother was tortured by her pimp as stated at the prologue of the novel. His mother's pimp both physically and orally tortured her by hitting and cursing her. He saw that incident at his house with hiding himself under the table. Then, that bad memory is kept inside his mind and emerges on and on as a trauma. Afterwards, that trauma unconsciously caused intention to Christian Grey to revenge what happened and seen in his childhood but in different way.

Here are the psychopathy symptoms of Christian Grey investigated by the writer:

3.1.1 Glib and Superficial Charm

In physical case, Grey is tall, lean yet muscular, and broad-shouldered, with dark copper-colored hair and intense, bright gray eyes. He keeps in shape by kickboxing, running, and having sex. As quoted by Anastasia, "He is not merely good looking - he is the epitome of male beauty, breathtaking."

I allow myself a brief moment to examine his godlike profile: straight nose, sculptured full lips, hair falling deliciously over his forehead. This divine man is surely not meant for me. (p.29)

I gaze at him. He looks so wickedly tempting—unkempt, recently fucked hair, dark eyes dancing with erotic thoughts, that beautiful sculptured mouth, lips raised in a sexy, amused smile. (p.93)

Why, oh why have I fallen for someone who is plain crazy—beautiful, sexy as fuck, richer than Croesus, and crazy with a capital K? (p.77)

Instead, Grey has an issue with self-hating and says that it is "just a pretty face" whenever he is complimented on his appearance. He also believes that, because of his scars, lifestyle choices, and horrible childhood, he is only a "husk of a man" and has no heart. He is flawless on the outside, rich, caring, and charismatic but in reality he's a psychopathic sadist. Despite the abusive sexual relationship, Anastasia stays with Christian because she sees glimpses of kindness and, more importantly, a wallet full of cash.

When I open my eyes again, Christian is regarding me closely, a dark prince. It must be the dinner jacket and bow tie, but he looks older, sophisticated, a devastatingly handsome roué with licentious intent. (p.96)

Grey uses his super charming and handsomeness to draw the wool over all of his submissive eyes including Ana then he could have sexual relationship with them and tortured them in his Red Room of Pain.

3.1.2 Need for Stimulation

Need for stimulation here means psychopaths always need many kinds of activities. They do not like such stable, calm and quiet condition. In this case, Grey wrecks it into sport such kickboxing, running and especially having sex with many of his submissives.

“How often do you work out?” I ask.

“Every weekday,” he says, buttoning his fly.

“What do you do?”

“Run, weights, kickbox.” He shrugs.

“Kickbox?”

“Yes, I have a personal trainer, an ex-Olympic contender who teaches me. His name is Claude. He's very good. You'd like him.” (p.65)

Even he works out every weekday as shown to the dialogue above and he also has his personal trainer of kickboxing named Claude. Thus, Grey also seems like always want to have sex with his submissives especially Ana at any times and any places he wants to do. It shows his need for stimulation everytime.

Thus, since Grey met Ana, all of his submissives become jealous with her and they do many things to not let Ana steal Grey from them.

“Honestly, your exes are proving to be very challenging, Mr. Grey,” I mutter wryly.

Christian relaxes.

“Yes. They are.” (p.126)

The dialogue above shows Ana talks about Leila another grey’s submissive that spies on Ana as she proves to Grey that she is not less challenging than Ana. Leila do it to impress Grey since she knows he likes challenging woman as his submissive. In short, his need for stimulation is in form of challenge pleasure.

3.1.3 Cunning and Manipulative

Christian Grey’s manipulateness is in form of action of influencing or attempting to influence the behavior or emotions of others for his own purposes that is sadistic sexual relationship. He also learns how his personalities can affect the personalities of his submissives, and how to take advantage of this for purposes of achieving his goals. He uses this ability to keep his submissives around, unable to think clearly, off balance and stick to him.

Christian gives me his enigmatic smile.

“You’re buying the company,” I whisper in horror.

His smile slips in response to the panic in my voice. “Not exactly,” he says.

“You’ve bought it. SIP. Already.”

He blinks at me, warily. “Possibly.”

“You have or you haven’t?”

“Have.”

What the hell? “Why?” I gasp, appalled. Oh, this just is too much. (p.45)

He also uses his superiority to manipulate his submissives to always stick to him with his money. As shown at the dialogue above, Grey buy the company where Ana works to always dominate and keep her under his control.

He glances anxiously at me and sighs. “She had an Audi A3. I buy one for all my submissives—it’s one of the safest cars in its class.” (p.130)

Christian’s mouth twitches with a smile. “That explains your inappropriate question.

No, I don’t do dates, Anastasia—only with you. But you know that.” His eyes burn with sincerity.

“So you never took your”—I glance around nervously to check no one can overhear us—“subs out?”

“Sometimes. Not on dates. Shopping, you know.” He shrugs, his eyes not leaving mine.

Oh, so just in the playroom—his Red Room of Pain and his apartment. I don’t know what to feel about that.

“Just you, Anastasia,” he whispers. (p.21)

He also gives each of his submissive an expensive car to make them stay with him then all of them will think that he facilitates them well so they will stay.

My immediate thought is that Leila was right—“Master is dark.”

I recall the first conversation I had with him about his tendencies when we were in the Red Room of Pain.

“You said you weren’t a sadist,” I whisper, desperately trying to understand . . . make some excuse for him.

“No, I said I was a Dominant. If I lied to you, it was a lie of omission. I’m sorry.” He looks briefly down at his manicured fingernails. (p.234)

Grey said he is not a sadist but a dominant that in fact, he is a sadist as can be seen from his behavior and his deed. He just convinces Ana to stay with him though Leila has already told that Grey is dark inside. In short, his cunning and manipulativenness deeds are only for sexual relationship reason and it works successfully with his wealth and superiority.

3.1.4 Lack of Remorse and Guiltiness

Christian Grey's lack of remorse and guiltiness can be seen from his deed of torturing and sadistic sexual relationship with his submissives. Further, remorse is a feeling of deep regret or guilt for a wrong committed, while guiltiness is having committed an offense, crime, violation, or wrong, especially against moral or penal law; justly subject to a certain accusation or penalty; culpable.

This definition very precludes a psychopath from experiencing such a feeling. With no empathy, there can be no emotional expression. Psychopaths understand when people are angry with them for their behavior, and as a last resort, they may pretend they are sorry, but unlike most people, they are not the least bit disturbed by feelings of guilt (Verstappen, 2011).

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"Just you, Anastasia," he whispers. (p.21)

I flush as memories of the playroom flood my mind. Yes . . . the Red Room of Pain is exhausting. Is he going to let me back in there? Do I want to go back in? (p.65)

Red room of pain, as we can see through its name, is the place where Christian Grey “does” all his submissives. There are many tools for torturing and persecuting inside the room. Most of things inside the room are black and red colored which represent pain and illness. Indeed, this room is built for wreaking Christian Grey’s desire of sadism.

“He won’t tell you because he probably doesn’t realize it himself, notwithstanding what I’ve said to him, but that’s Christian. He’s not very attuned to any positive feelings and emotions he may have. He dwells far too much on the negative. But then you’ve probably worked that out for yourself. He doesn’t think he’s worthy.” (p.116)

“Do you wake up crying and screaming?” I try in vain to joke.

He looks at me, puzzled. “No, Anastasia. I’ve never cried. As far as I can remember.”

He frowns, as if reaching into the depths of his memories. Oh no—that’s too dark a place to go at this hour, surely. (p.207)

In addition to his lack of remorse and guiltiness, Mrs. Elena said that he is not any positive feelings and emotions, and he is settled far too deep in negativity. Therefore, his negative feelings and emotions drive him to be remorseless, even he have never cried since ever. To sum up, the more he tortures the more he feels satisfied and it clearly shows his lack of remorse and guiltiness.

3.1.5 Callousness and Lack of Empathy

This symptom is excessively correlated with the symptom before which is lack of remorse and guiltiness. In particular, callousness etymologically means an attitude of persistent where a person is insensitive and unsympathetic towards, for example, the suffering.

This callousness indeed drives a person to be lack of empathy since his/her heart (feeling) is hardened. When they see ‘Normals’ admiring a piece of art, or playing with their children, or caring for a pet, or any number of human emotional interactions, they cannot understand what all the fuss is about. Psychopaths realize at an early age that they are different, and that they should act as everyone else does in order to be accepted into society. They learn to mimic what they see others do, but they can never understand why they should act this way (Verstappen, 2011).

He stares at me blankly, and there it is, his problem in a nutshell—empathy or the lack thereof. The silence stretches between us. (p.81)

No empathy, I muse. Is this unique to Christian? Maybe all men are like this, baffled by women. I just don’t know. Perhaps it’s not such a revelation (of Christian Grey’s secret). (p.82)

The remorseless and innocence of Christian Grey obviously drive him to be callous and less empathy. People with such abnormal feeling and emotion would not feel pity to anyone suffering and it happens in Grey’s sadistic sexual behavior as he never commiserate his sexual victims.

3.1.6 Poor Behavioral Control

Grey tends to have trouble with controlling his behavior. He shows expressions of irritability, annoyance, impatience, threats, aggression, and verbal abuse; inadequate control of anger and temper; acting hastily. He cannot hold up kind of emotions and attitudes that among normal people considered as indecent.

Then, Grey is a short-tempered, hotheaded and jealous person. His mood could quickly swing from happy to angry vice versa, as if nothing out of ordinary has happened.

“Well, he’d better leave you alone, or he’ll find himself on his ass on the sidewalk.”

“Oh, Christian, what are you talking about? He hasn’t done anything wrong.” . . . Yet. He just stands too close. (p.44-45)

“See? This is fun!” whispers Mia. “I hope Christian wins you, though . . . We don’t want a brawl,” she adds.

“Brawl?” I answer horrified.

“Oh yes. He was very hot-headed when he was younger.” She shudders.

Christian brawling? Refined, sophisticated, likes-Tudor-choral-music Christian? I can’t see it..... (p.108)

“Ana, I’m not used to this,” he murmurs. “My natural inclination is to beat it out of you, but I seriously doubt you want that.” (p.139)

He is seen as temper and hard to control his emotion and behavior that with only Ana’s boss talk with her in a little bit close distance, Grey promises if he do it again he will beat him. Then, as stated also by his step sister Mia, she said that she is afraid of Christian will fight or brawl if he could not get Ana as his dance couple at the dance auction event.

“Anastasia, this isn’t a part of my life I revisit very often. Yes, I remember what he looked like. I’ll never forget him.” Christian’s face darkens and hardens, becoming more angular, his eyes frosting with anger. “Can we talk about something else?”

“I’m sorry. I didn’t mean to upset you.”

He shakes his head. “It’s old news, Ana. Not something I want to think about.”

“So what’s this surprise, then?” I need to change the subject before he goes all Fifty on me. His expression lightens immediately.

“Can you face going out for some fresh air? I want to show you something.”

“Of course.”

I marvel how quickly he turns—mercurial as ever. He grins at me with his boyish, carefree, I’m-only-twenty-seven smile, and my heart lurches into my mouth. So it’s something close to his heart, I can tell..... (p.145)

As shown above, Grey's emotion could swing very fast from happy into angry.

This deed also shows the poor behavioral control of him.

3.1.7 Sexual Promiscuity

Grey has variety of brief, superficial relations, numerous affairs, and indiscriminate selection of sexual partners. He maintains several relationships at the same time. He attempts to sexually force others into sexual activity or takes great pride at discussing sexual exploits or conquests.

The "frequent and indiscriminate sexual behavior" happens in Grey life since there are so many girls mentioned within the novel as his submissive from any number of age. This has become his behavior since Mrs. Elena introduced him to the world of abnormal sex. When Grey was fifteen years old, he took a landscaping job for his mother's friend Elena Lincoln. Elena seduced him, and he ended up losing his virginity to her. She introduced him to the BDSM lifestyle.

.....The trust he's giving me is heady but tempered by the fact that I can I count his pain. Seven small, round white scars dot his chest, and it's deep, dark purgatory to see this hideous, evil desecration of his beautiful body. Who would do this to a child? (p.87)

.....I count more scars marring his beautiful body. Nine in all. (p.87)

.....But who wouldn't go off the deep end? What normal, sane person would do that to a fifteen-year-old boy? How much has she contributed to his fuckedupness? I don't understand her (Elena Lincoln). And worse still, he says she helped him. How?

I think of his scars, the stark physical embodiment of a horrific childhood and a sickening reminder of what mental scars he must bear. (p.92)

He continued to practice BDSM, acting as a Dominant and a Sadist. Many of his submissives were selected for him by Elena and had fifteen such relationships for about 6 years and some of them are Elena herself, Leila and including Anastasia Steele.

3.1.8 Lack of Realistic Long-term Goal

Christian Grey has never thought about his long-term goal nor his future within the novel. It seems like the only thing he thinks about is his sexual relationship with Anastasia Steele or his other submissives. Even people around him including his family have never thought that he will have a girlfriend as stated below.

“He’s always been such a loner. We never thought we’d see him with anyone.....” (p.119)

.....“You must come and meet my friends. None of them can believe that Christian finally has a girlfriend.”

.....“Of course, we all thought Christian was gay,” she says snidely, concealing her rancor with a large, fake smile. (p.98)

Thus, in another case, Christian Grey’s lack of long-term goal can be seen from his reaction towards Ana’s pregnancy possibility. Normal people would be happy when hear that their spouse is pregnant instead he does not. He even said that it is very upsetting news if Ana is pregnant and he also said that it is very careless and bad manner if he makes her pregnant.

“Dr. Greene scolded me about missing the pill. She said I could be pregnant.”

“What?” He pales, and his hands freeze as he gazes at me, suddenly ashen.

“But I’m not. She did a test. It was a shock, that’s all. I can’t believe I was that stupid.”

He visibly relaxes. “You’re sure you’re not?”

“Yes.”

He blows out a deep breath. “Good. Yes, I can see that news like that would be very upsetting.”

I frown. . . . upsetting? “I was more worried about your reaction.”

He furrows his brow at me, puzzled. “My reaction? Well, naturally I’m relieved . . . it would be the height of carelessness and bad manners to knock you up.” (p.138-139)

In short, he does not really care to the effect of what he has done in the present time since he just does what he wants to do and he does not think too much about future time since he is lack of long-term goal.

3.1.9 Failure to Accept Responsibility for Own Action

In accordance to this symptom, Grey's incapability to accept responsibility for his own action can be seen from his reaction when Ana forget to drink her contraception pills Grey gives to her to prevent her pregnancy. Grey is very afraid that Ana could be pregnant if she does not drink the pills again. He is very upset and cannot accept Ana's pregnancy that actually the case is because of his deed. Actually, this symptom is still related with the symptom before.

“Dr. Greene scolded me about missing the pill. She said I could be pregnant.”
 “What?” He pales, and his hands freeze as he gazes at me, suddenly ashen.
 “But I’m not. She did a test. It was a shock, that’s all. I can’t believe I was that stupid.”
 He visibly relaxes. “You’re sure you’re not?”
 “Yes.”
 He blows out a deep breath. “Good. Yes, I can see that news like that would be very upsetting.”
 I frown. . . . upsetting? “I was more worried about your reaction.”
 He furrows his brow at me, puzzled. “My reaction? Well, naturally I’m relieved . . . it would be the height of carelessness and bad manners to knock you up.” (p.138-139)

His irresponsibility also shown in other kinds of conditions such the obvious presence of his deed towards his submissives that he tortures many times. The point is if he could accept his responsibility for his own action he would've stopped his sadistic sexual relationship with them since they are in pain, instead it becomes his behavior even he does it again and over again.

3.1.10 Juvenile Delinquency

As an adolescent, Christian had violent mood swings that often got him into fights, and he secretly drank and was addicted to alcohol. He hated all of the therapists that he was forced to meet with, because none of them were helping him. When he was fifteen years old, he took a landscaping job for his mother's friend Elena Lincoln. Elena seduced him, and he ended up losing his virginity to her. She introduced him to the BDSM lifestyle, and it was absolutely adding bad childhood memory to him.

“See? This is fun!” whispers Mia. “I hope Christian wins you, though . . . We don’t want a brawl,” she adds.

“Brawl?” I answer horrified.

“Oh yes. He was very hot-headed when he was younger.” She shudders.

Christian brawling? Refined, sophisticated, likes-Tudor-choral-music Christian? I can’t see it..... (p.108)

Christian Grey’s step sister stated that he was hot-headed and temperament when he was young. This behavior can stand for his juvenile delinquency as a hot-headed person and it also still exist until his adulthood as we can see in the description of poor behavior control symptom.

“How long ago?” I ask Mia.

She glances at me, nonplussed.

“How long ago was Christian brawling?”

“Early teens. Drove my parents crazy, coming home with cut lips and black eyes. He was expelled from two schools. He inflicted some serious damage on his opponents.”

I gape at her.

“Hasn’t he told you?” She sighs. “He got quite a bad rep among my friends. He was really persona non grata for a few years. But it stopped when he was about fifteen or sixteen.” She shrugs.

Holy fuck. Another piece of the jigsaw falls into place. (p.108-109)

The dialogue above also shows Grey's juvenile delinquency stated by Mia his step sister that Grey was a bad rep among her friends because he was often in fight or brawl in his youth age.

3.2 Christian Grey's Psychopathy Factors

This part discusses about the factors that cause Christian Grey's psychopathy. Actually, there are two types of psychopathy factors, namely genetic and environmental as stated in chapter two. In fact, according to the writer analysis and investigation towards the events within the novel, Christian Grey's psychopathy factors are categorized to environmental factor type.

Christian Grey's psychopathy is not inborn. It does not derive from ultimate causal which is not genetically inherited from his biological parents. Also, it is not from birth complication that causes brain damage to him and makes him abnormal. Furthermore, Christian Grey's psychopathy factors are trauma; as he has bad childhood memories, and poor parenting and socioeconomic status; as her mother was a prostitute and he lived in very terrible home and economic condition.

3.2.1 Trauma

Christian Grey has very bad childhood memories as stated at several events within the novel. His biological mother was addicted to drugs and worked as a prostitute. Her pimp was horribly abusive to both her and Grey, often beating Grey with belt, hitting and kicking him, or putting out his cigarettes on his skin, leaving terrible scars and burn marks. Then, when he was four, his mother

overdosed and died. He was alone with her corpse till four days before the police finally found her mother and him. His terrible childhood did not just stop at that time. It has become Grey's nightmare even into adulthood, and he often calls his biological mother "the crack whore."

Christian Grey's step parents were doctor couple when he was brought by the police to the hospital where they were on duty, then adopted him when he was still traumatized after the accident. The Greys brought him into their family whose other two adopted children; Elliot and Mia.

When Grey was adolescent, he had violent mood swings that often get him into fights, and he also secretly drank and very addicted to alcohol. He hated all of the therapist that he was forced to meet with, because he thought none of them were curing nor helping him.

When Grey was fifteen, his bad childhood memory was added again. He took a landscaping job for Mrs. Elena Lincoln. She seduced him then introduced him to the BDSM lifestyle and it happened for six years until finally Elena's husband found it and stop it.

After a while, he sighs, and in a soft voice he says, "I had a horrific childhood. One of the crack whore's pimps . . ."

His voice trails off, and his body tenses as he recalls some unimaginable horror. "I can remember that," he whispers, shuddering.

Abruptly, my heart constricts as I remember the burn scars marring his skin. Oh, Christian. I tighten my arms around his neck.

"Was she abusive? Your mother?" My voice is low and soft with unshed tears.

"Not that I remember. She was neglectful. She didn't protect me from her pimp."

He snorts. “I think it was me who looked after her. When she finally killed herself, it took four days for someone to raise the alarm and find us . . . I remember that.”

I cannot contain my gasp of horror. Holy mother fuck. Bile rises in my throat.

“That’s pretty fucked-up,” I whisper.

“Fifty shades,” he murmurs.

I turn my head and press my lips against his neck, seeking and offering solace as I imagine a small, dirty, gray-eyed boy lost and lonely beside the body of his dead mother. (p.31-32)

The bad childhood memories often appear as a nightmare when Grey is sleeping. That many kinds of abusive deeds, threats and scars from his dark childhood always haunt Grey day after day. It is settled in his deepest mind and becoming a terrible trauma for him.

He’s come back. Mommy’s asleep or she’s sick again.

I hide and curl up small under the table in the kitchen. Through my fingers I can see Mommy. She is asleep on the couch. Her hand is on the sticky green rug, and he’s wearing his big boots with the shiny buckle and standing over Mommy shouting.

He hits Mommy with a belt. Get up! Get up! You are one fucked-up bitch. You are one fucked-up bitch.

Mommy makes a sobbing noise. Stop. Please stop. Mommy doesn’t scream. Mommy curls up small.

I have my fingers in my ears, and I close my eyes. The sound stops.

He turns and I can see his boots as he stomps into the kitchen. He still has the belt. He is trying to find me.

He stoops down and grins. He smells nasty. Of cigarettes and drink. There you are, you little shit.

A chilling wail wakes him. Christ! He’s drenched in sweat and his heart is pounding. What the fuck? He sits bolt upright in bed and puts his head in hands. Fuck. They’re back (Grey’s nightmare). The noise was me. He takes a deep steadying breath, trying to rid his mind and nostrils of the smell of cheap bourbon and stale Camel cigarettes. (prologue)

This trauma becomes the central causes of the psychopathic sexual behavior of Christian Grey and added by Mrs. Elena since she introduced him to the BDSM world.

Below is quotes about children's mind stated by unknown in Elizabeth Hurlock's Child Development book;

*If a child live in censure, he will learn how to curse.
 If a child live in hostility, he will learn how to fight.
 If a child live in tolerance, he will learn how to be patient.
 If a child live in wise, he will learn how to appreciate justice.
 If a child live in security, he will learn how to believe his own self and other people.*

3.2.2 Poor Parenting and Socioeconomic Status

Little Christian Grey was living in threats and poverty. His biological mother was addicted to drugs and worked as a prostitute. Her pimp was horribly abusive to both her and Grey, often beating Grey with belt, hitting and kicking him, or putting out his cigarettes on his skin, leaving terrible scars and burn marks. Then, when he was four, his mother overdosed and died. He was alone with her corpse till four days before the police finally found her mother and him.

Christian Grey's step parents were doctor couple when he was brought by the police to the hospital where they were on duty, then adopted him when he was still traumatized after the accident. The Greys brought him into their family whose other two adopted children; Elliot and Mia.

He's come back (Grey's mother pimp). Mommy's asleep or she's sick again.

I hide and curl up small under the table in the kitchen. Through my fingers I can see Mommy. She is asleep on the couch. Her hand is on the sticky green rug, and he's wearing his big boots with the shiny buckle and standing over Mommy shouting.

He hits Mommy with a belt. Get up! Get up! You are one fucked-up bitch. You are one fucked-up bitch.

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A chilling wail wakes him. Christ! He's drenched in sweat and his heart is pounding. What the fuck? He sits bolt upright in bed and puts his head in hands. Fuck. They're back. The noise was me. He takes a deep steady breath, trying to rid his mind and nostrils of the smell of cheap bourbon and stale Camel cigarettes. (prologue)

In this case, poor parent-child relations were associated with aggressive and covert conduct disorders, and socioeconomic status was associated exclusively with aggressive conduct disorders in one study (McBurnett et al., 1997 in Martens, 2000). The parents of antisocial children often come from disadvantaged families characterized by increased mobility, financial difficulties, negative changes in social attitudes, divorce, sexual abuse, and working women (Martens, 2000). Patterson's (1996) psychosocial theory of the development of antisocial behavior suggests that chronic antisocial behavior in children is the direct outcome of a breakdown in parental family management.

The interaction between biological and psychological risk factors can induce personality disorders. But social factors such as a chaotic family life, parental divorce, poor supervision and guidance, criminality, and quarrelsome and antisocial behavior in the family are also involved in this interaction. Especially

when a child experiences insecurity, a lack of attention, and warmth, there is a great risk for the development of antisocial personality disorder (Ge et al., 1997 in Martens, 2000). Also, from a biosocial standpoint, early environmental stress and adverse home backgrounds with a lack of psychosocial motivation may underlie autonomic underarousal and hyporeactivity in antisocial individuals (Raine, 1996 in Martens, 2000).

Antisocial children are often raised by antisocial and/or single parents, frequently divorced women or those in transition, or unmarried adolescents. These parents are frequently unskilled and live isolated in a disorganized neighborhood. As a result of an interaction between these factors and other variables (i.e., lack of parental care, poor diet, and parental substance abuse), their infants and toddlers become difficult to handle and at an older age show antisocial behavior (Martens, 2000).

As stated by Martens (2000), the parents of antisocial children often come from disadvantaged families characterized by increased mobility, financial difficulties, negative changes in social attitudes, divorce, sexual abuse, and working women. To point out, Grey's mother is included at the explanation above as working women and experiences financial difficulty. Then, sexual abuse also happens to both of Grey and his mother, so he not only watches but also experience it.

Subsequently, Christian Grey's psychopathy continues with some effects caused by his disorder which is psychopathy itself. Grey's childhood became very terrible since he did not speak for around two years until he was adopted by

Carrick and Grace. They tried to cure Grey with many therapy but he fought all of the therapist because he thought that they were not helping him at all. He became a very hot-headed and short tempered child until he reached youth age, even he had never cried since ever.

Thus, when Grey was adolescent he had violent mood swings that often get him into fights, and he also secretly drank and very addicted to alcohol. He made his step parents confused how to cure him. He also looked as bad rep among his own friends at school and his sister's friends saw him as a bad rep among them. He tended to be antisocial when he was young and never get socialized with people around. Even his family thought that he was gay and have never thought that he will have a girlfriend like Anastasia Steele.

"He's always been such a loner. We never thought we'd see him with anyone....." (p.119)

....."You must come and meet my friends. None of them can believe that Christian finally has a girlfriend."

....."Of course, we all thought Christian was gay," she says snidely, concealing her rancor with a large, fake smile. (p.98)

Christian Grey's psychopathy continued to make him become a sexual sadist in his adulthood since he met Mrs. Elena and she added a terrible knowledge to him about BDSM world and drove him to be a sexual sadist. He built Red Room of Pain where he collects many kinds of tools for torturing all of his submissives inside the room. He started to collect his victims to be his sexual submissives and in this case, Mrs. Elena also helped him to choose which girl to be his victim. To sum up, the most obvious effect of Christian Grey's psychopathy is his abnormal behavior of being a dominant or a sexual sadist.

Furthermore, according to the several description about Christian Grey's psychopathy above, the discussion can be narrowed down into the point about psychopathy types. Psychopathy types can be determined by way of the psychopathy factors. As stated above that psychopath is not always from genetic causes, there is also psychopath that is caused by other causes outside inborn factors. Continuously, while the classic genetic psychopath is one who is born with whatever genetic trait that causes this pathology, there is another group of people that behave just like the classic psychopath who were not born that way but were created.

This created-psychopath is called secondary psychopath. In fact, they are created in two ways, through trauma and through groups. The trauma could be from accidents, drug addiction, or several physical and psychological abuse. Then, it also can be created by some groups around someone's living environment that are used to do some psychopathic behavior such abusement, harrasment, violence, killing, blasphemy and many others.

In this case, Christian Grey is categorized as secondary psychopath in accordance with the factors of his psychopathy that have been mentioned and described above. As has been noted, the psychopathy factors of Christian Grey are not inborn cause instead his terrible childhood that becomes a trauma, the poor parenting that he experienced in his childhood and the socioeconomic status of his family when he was child that was very broke and bad. Equally, according to the explanation of secondary psychopath type that this type of psychopathy is caused by some trauma and or some groups, Christian Grey's psychopathy is also caused

by group which here is his own family where he was living during his childhood. His father was used to torture, curse, and persecute his mother while in that moment he was watching and experiencing all of it. To sum up, Christian Grey is very suitable to be categorized as secondary psychopathy corresponding to the explanation above.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing E.L James' *Fifty Shades Darker* by using literary criticism through psychological analysis and psychopathy disorder approaches, the writer comes to the next chapter which consists of conclusion and suggestion. This part will consist of conclusion that deals with the analysis which has been done in the previous chapter. Thus, the writer is also going to give suggestion related to this study for the readers, especially for the next researcher which use similar theory or subject as used in this study.

4.1 Conclusion

In this study, the data collected from the second book of E.L. James' *Fifty Shades Trilogy* which is *Fifty Shades Darker*. The data are analyzed based on psychological analysis approach, through psychopathy disorder theory and literary criticism theory. In accordance to the novel, Christian Grey has sadistic sexual behavior hidden behind his flawless appearance and wealth. There are two parts of results after the data analyzed by the writer. There are Christian Grey's psychopathy symptoms and the factors that cause Christian Grey's psychopathy.

The first result is Christian Grey's psychopathy symptoms. The writer found some psychological abnormality of Christian Grey from his behaviors and deeds within the novel. There are several psychopathy symptoms discovered in Christian Grey's psyche. Those are glib and superficial charm, need for stimulation, cunning and manipulativenness, lack of remorse or guilt, callousness and lack of empathy, poor behavioral controls, sexual promiscuity, lack of

realistic long-term goals, failure to accept responsibility for own actions, juvenile delinquency. His bad childhood memories influence his mind until his adulthood and still often appear in his nightmare. He is full of jealousy, hot-headed, short tempered and indeed a sexual sadist.

The second result is Christian Grey's psychopathy factors. There are two factors causing his psychopathy; trauma and, poor parenting and socioeconomic status. Firstly, Christian Grey could not forget and escape from his terrible childhood memories with his biological parents it becomes trauma. Finally, he experienced poor parenting and horrible socioeconomic status. He lived in poverty with his mother who worked as a prostitute. Her pimp abused both of Grey and his mother physically, mentally and orally by cursing and cursing them, sometimes burned his back with cigarette. Instead of receiving parents' affection, he was abused by his own parents and it was breaking his heart and emotion. Then finally he revenges and wreaks his terrific trauma through sadistic sexual by torturing his submissives.

Furthermore, there are some effects in his life caused by his psychopathy. He tends to be always negative deep in his mind. He becomes a husk of man with no heart inside. He becomes shallow, remorseless and unsympathetic person. Furthermore, the most significant effect is he becomes a sexual sadist.

4.2 Suggestion

This study only focuses on Christian Grey's psychopathy symptoms and the factors causing the psychopathy. There are much more aspects that can be analyze from this novel with other criticism theories and approaches. The writer

suggests to the next researcher to analyze this novel more detail using different point of view and criticism. Also, it can be analyzed through different psychological disorder approach like haphophobia, parasomnia, morbid self-
abhorrence, as stated clearly by Christian Grey's psyche therapist within the novel, or the others. In analyzing a novel or literary works, the writer should read more carefully and understand well about the theory, the approach and the subject of analysis so it can be explored deeper and more specified to get a good analysis.



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