

**SEMANTIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES OF
PSYCHOPATHS IN DARK MATTER CHANNEL**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

**SEMANTIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES OF
PSYCHOPATHS IN DARK MATTER CHANNEL**

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

By:

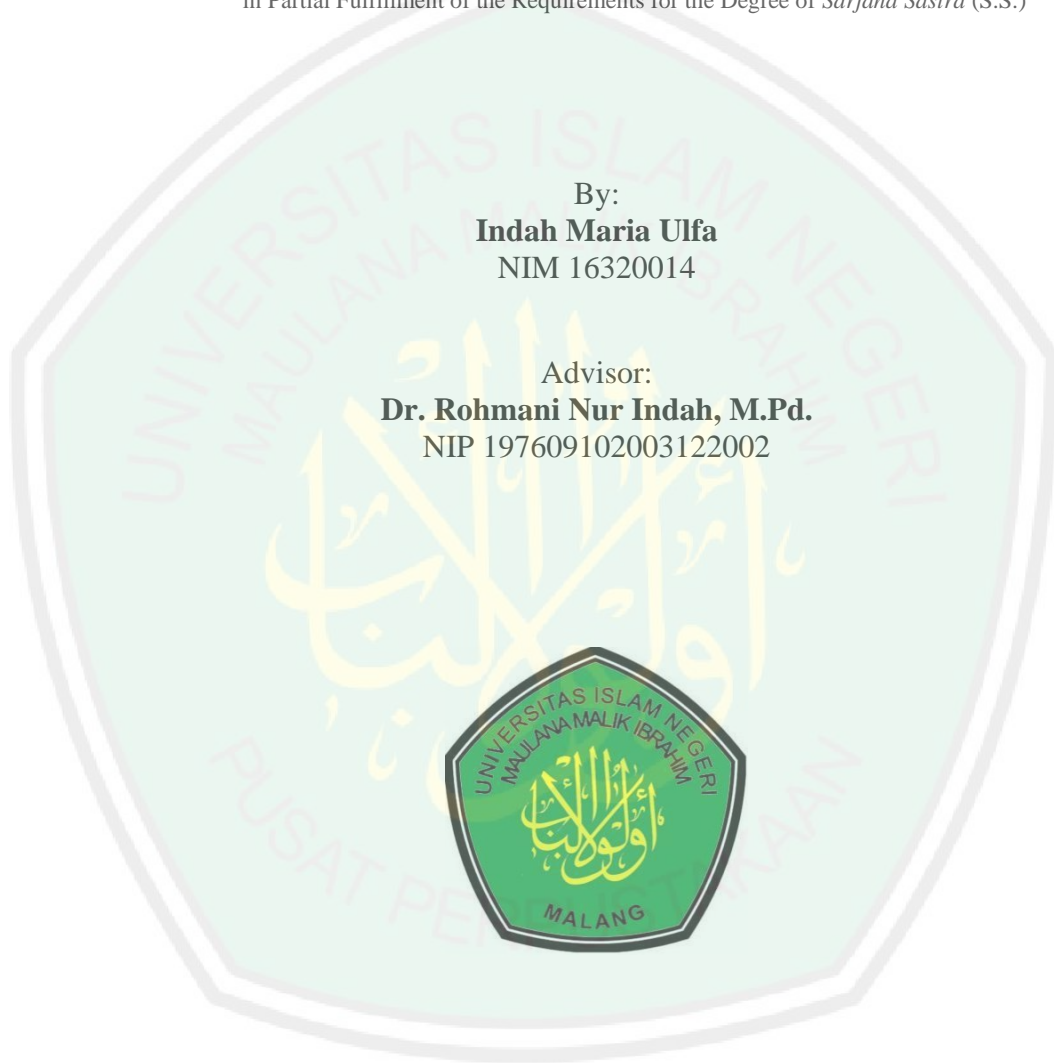
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IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) entitled **“Semantic and Morphological Techniques of Psychopaths in Dark Matter Channel”** is my truly original work. It does not incorporate any material previously written or published by other persons, except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, July 3, 2020



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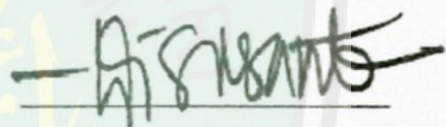
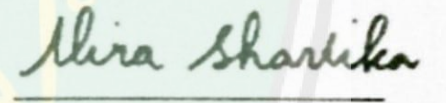

This is to certify that Indah Maria Ulfa's thesis entitled **Semantic and Morphological Techniques of Psychopaths in Dark Matter Channel** has been approved by the advisor for the approval by the Board of Examiners as one the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in English Letters Department.

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MOTTO

فَبِأَيِّ آلَاءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبَانِ ﴿١٣﴾

So which of the favors of your Lord would you deny?

{55:13}

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My mother, Helda – my hero, the most important person in my life, the one who always empowers me and believes in me.

My father, Hamruni – my role figure, the one who makes me growing as a strong and independent woman.

My grandmother, Nunsari – my storyteller, the one who always supports me and makes me putting more respects on everyone's story.

My younger sister and brother:

Sri Rezeki, my loveliest sister who always be with me as my soulmate and my enemy.

Ahmad Fauzan, my dearest brother who is always cheering me up and taking care of me.

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Malang, 19th June 2020

Indah Maria Ulfa

ABSTRACT

Ulfa, I. M. 2020. *Semantic and Morphological Techniques of Psychopaths in Dark Matter Channel*. Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
Advisor: Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd.

Keywords: Semantic techniques, Morphological technique, Psychopathic language, Psychopaths.

The brain of psychopaths may differ from normal individuals in terms of their cerebral organization of language. Psychopaths have a different way of communicating their idea within their minds. There is a distinct technique of psychopathic language which can be identified. Therefore, this study examines the kinds of speech technique of psychopaths. It aims at discovering the semantic and morphological techniques used by four psychopaths in Dark Matter channel.

Methodologically, this study is categorized as descriptive qualitative research. The data were in the form of utterances by four psychopaths in Dark Matter channel posted on October 10, 2019. There were 16 data in the form of utterances which contained kinds of the speech technique used by psychopaths. The researcher calculated the data by observing, transcribing, describing and analyzing the speech of psychopaths in Dark Matter channel. Further, the data were classified by using Timor and Weiss (2008) patterns of psychopathic knowledge.

The results showed that four psychopathic individuals demonstrated the kinds of the speech technique, which has a distinct pattern using semantic and morphological techniques. Based on semantic technique, all categories found in the data are vocabulary, repetition, figurative language, positive and negative connotations, and anaphora. However, the researcher only found three categories of morphological techniques: nominalization, passivization, and first-person plural. Meanwhile, one type of morphological technique, which is second-person plural, could not be founded in the data. Furthermore, this study is expected to be a reference for further researcher for analyzing the phenomena of psychopathic language.

ABSTRAK

Ulfa, I. M. 2020. *Semantic and Morphological Techniques of Psychopaths in Dark Matter Channel*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
Pembimbing: Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd.

Kata Kunci: Semantic techniques, Morphological technique, Psychopathic language, Psychopaths.

Psikopat memiliki otak yang berbeda dari orang normal pada umumnya dalam hal susunan bahasa yang terletak pada bagian serebral di otak. Psikopat memiliki cara berbeda untuk mengomunikasikan ide dalam pikiran mereka. Ada teknik berbeda dari bahasa psikopat yang dapat diidentifikasi. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini meneliti jenis-jenis teknik bicara psikopat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan teknik semantik dan morfologis yang digunakan oleh empat psikopat di channel Dark Matter.

Secara metodologis, penelitian ini dikategorikan sebagai penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data berupa ujaran oleh empat psikopat di saluran Dark Matter yang diposting pada 10 Oktober 2019. Ada 16 data berupa ujaran yang berisi macam-macam teknik bicara yang digunakan oleh psikopat. Peneliti mengkalkulasikan data dengan cara mengamati, menyalin, mendeskripsikan, dan menganalisis ucapan psikopat di channel Dark Matter. Selanjutnya, data diklasifikasikan dengan menggunakan *patterns of psychopathic knowledge* oleh Timor dan Weiss (2008).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa empat individu psikopat menunjukkan adanya beberapa jenis teknik bicara dengan menggunakan teknik semantik dan morfologis. Berdasarkan teknik semantik, semua kategori yang ditemukan dalam data adalah vocabulary, repetition, figurative language, positive and negative connotations, dan anaphora. Namun, peneliti hanya menemukan tiga kategori teknik morfologis yaitu nominalization, passivization, dan first-person plural. Sementara itu, satu jenis teknik morfologis, berupa second-person plural, tidak dapat ditemukan dalam data. Selanjutnya, penelitian ini diharapkan menjadi referensi bagi peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisis fenomena bahasa psikopat.

مختصرة نبذة

2020. أولفا التقنيات الدلالية والصرفية للمرضى النفسيين في قناة المادة المظلمة. مالك مولانا نيجري إسلام جامعة. الإنسانية العلوم كلية. الإنجليزي الأدب قسم. أطروحة انداه نور رحمانى. دكتور: مستشار. مالانج إبراهيم النفسيين المرضى، نفسية لغة، المورفولوجية التقنية، الدلالية التقنيات: الدالة الكلمات

قد يختلف دماغ المرضى النفسيين عن الأفراد الطبيعيين من حيث التنظيم اللغوي للدماغ. لدى المرضى النفسيين طريقة مختلفة لإيصال فكرتهم داخل عقولهم. هناك تقنية مميزة للغة السيكوباتية التي يمكن تحديدها. لذلك، تبحث هذه الدراسة أنواع تقنية الكلام من المرضى النفسيين. ويهدف إلى اكتشاف التقنيات الدلالية والصرفية التي يستخدمها أربعة المرضى النفسيين Dark Matter مرضى نفساني في قناة

كانت. وصفي نوعي بحث أنها على المنهجية الناحية من الدراسة هذه تصنيف يتم في نشرها تم Dark Matter قناة في المرضى النفسيين المرضى من أربعة أقوال شكل في البيانات تقنية من أنواع على تحتوي تصريحات شكل في بيانات 16 هناك كان. 2019 أكتوبر 10 خلال من البيانات بحساب الباحثة قامت. المرضى المرضى قبل من المستخدمة الكلام علاوة. المظلمة المادة قناة في المرضى النفسيين المرضى خطاب وتحليل وصف، نسخ، ملاحظة وويس تيمور في والعلاجية النفسية المعرفة أنماط باستخدام البيانات تصنيف تم، ذلك على (2008).

نمط لها التي، الكلام تقنية أنواع أظهروا المرضى المرضى من أربعة أن النتائج أظهرت باستخدام التقنيات الدلالية والمورفولوجية. استناداً إلى التقنية الدلالية، فإن جميع الفئات مميز الموجودة في البيانات هي المفردات والتكرار واللغة التصويرية والدلالات الإيجابية والسلبية والتأليف. ومع ذلك، وجد الباحث ثلاث فئات فقط من الأساليب المورفولوجية: الاسمى، والسلبية، وجمع الشخص الأول. وفي الوقت نفسه، لا يمكن تأسيس نوع واحد من التقنيات من، ذلك على علاوة. البيانات في، الثاني الشخص بصيغة جمع وهو، المورفولوجية السيكوباتية اللغة ظاهرة لتحليل الباحثين من لمزيد مرجعاً الدراسة هذه تكون أن المتوقع

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Psychopathy is a personality disorder that is the result of a disruption in the brain system. Therefore, this personality disorder is categorized as a genetic disorder. People with psychopathic personalities need special education in parenting, family attention, and intense therapy. This kind of personality disorder genetically makes individuals with a psychopathic personalities have a criminal mind. According to Cleckley (1964), a psychopath is a psychological construction that causes a person's behavior to become chronic and antisocial immorality, lack of consciousness, and the ability to lie or deceive without feeling guilt or discomfort. Lack of empathy in psychopaths, make them tend to make deviations of norms or laws in society as a natural behavior. So, they can commit crimes to anyone, anywhere, and anytime.

Recently, in early 2020 the world was shocked by the announcement of a rape case in England. Even this case was labeled as UK's "most prolific rapist" ever in British history. BBC News (2020, January 6) reports that the actor named Reynhard Sinaga, a 36-year-old Indonesian student studying for doctoral degrees at Leeds University in the department of human geography. Based on data reported, within two and a half years, from January 1, 2015, to June 2, 2017, there were 48 rape victims with 136 incidents. Reynhard helps drunk people around his flat. He can easily find his target, which is a muscular man, because his flat is

surrounded by many clubs. A large number of drunk people make Reynhard easily deceive the victims whether the motive is to give a place to rest or to drink alcohol more. He gives the victims a chemical liquid in the form of GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid), which causes the victim to become unconscious when raped by him.

The Guardian (2020, January 6) reports Reynhard is a friendly and non-threatening person. His voice is soft, smiling face, and lives a simple but capable of all kinds of violence. A close friend described Reynhard as "a sweet man, always happy, likes to smile and laugh". Another friend stated Reynhard as a narcissistic person and often uploaded photos of himself. Therefore, no one would have thought that Reynhard could commit such a cruel act that BBC News (2020, January 6) called "the worst rapist in the UK". Based on his confession in court, he showed no guilt at all. He declared the act as sexual activity based on mutual pleasure rather than rape. According to Simon (2009), psychopaths can be described in an irony, which is when good men and women dream about criminal impulses and curb them, evil men and women act out in reality.

Reynhard 's characteristics illustrate the nature of a psychopath who never feels guilty, rationalizes all his actions, charming, and tends to be narcissistic (Tirto id, 2020, January 7). Hare (1988) describes the character of a psychopath as lacking empathy, guilt, or remorse; shallow emotions; impulsive; egocentric; irresponsible; manipulative; and continuous deviations of social norms. These things are characters that require in-depth analysis from psychologists and

psychiatrists to identify whether a person categorized as psychopath. Au (2008) mentions that psychopath process language differently than ordinary people do.

Moreover, identifying a psychopath is very difficult. Their deceptive abilities cause people hardly aware of psychopaths that could endanger them at any time. Robert Hare (199, as cited in Patrick, 2018) developed a psychopath detection tool in the form of PCL-R (Psychopathy Checklist-Revised). This identification process only can be done by experts. It would be much better if ordinary people could better protect themselves from the risk of being a psychopath victim by being aware of psychopathic indications based on the speech pattern.

Therefore, Au (2008) states that "psychopaths prefer an open-ended world ... they create ambiguous situations that are potentially dangerous" (Rieber and Vetter, 1994, p.11). The rules that exist in the community are not attractive enough for a psychopath to follow, so they choose to violate them to fulfill their inner satisfaction.

Further, Timor and Weiss (2008) stated that when someone describes themselves or their views, their verbal language reveals their explicit or implicit (manifest and latent) contents, which are sometimes beyond the speaker's or listener's awareness. The contents of underlying messages are not always the same as the contents of explicit messages (visible messages). These two kinds of messages might be contradictory. Conversely, underlying messages can be the same as the manifest messages, adjusting, and supporting what is actually in someone's mind. Speakers may be able to plan their verbal statements and manipulate the listener in terms of manifest messages. Therefore, the present

study intends to find the underlying message of psychopathic individuals in the form of verbal language, which is examined from a psycholinguistic perspective.

There are some previous studies related to psychopathic language. Endres (2004) and Hancock et al., (2011) reveal psychopathic language by using a detection device in the form of PCL-R. Endres (2004) explained patterns of psychopathic linguistic behavior and the characteristics of psychopathic language. Meanwhile, Hancock et al., (2011) analyzed the part of speech and the semantic meaning of psychopathic language. He found that the characteristics psychopathic language involved using cause and effect descriptors ('because', 'since'), individual needs (food, drink, money), a higher frequency of disfluencies ('uh', 'uhm'), more past tense, and rarely contain indications of social needs (family, religion, etc.). Then, a study conducted by Timor and Weiss (2008) on the indications of sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic in psychopathic languages becomes the theoretical framework of the present study. The researcher of the present study chooses to identify the language patterns of psychopathic language through semantic and morphological techniques.

Based on several previous studies, the researcher assumes that this study is different from previous studies. It begins with the assumption that, first, psychopaths experience language disorder characterized by a distinct speech technique which can be identified using linguistic technique. Second, the speech of psychopaths can be analyzed using a linguistic perspective in the form of semantic and morphological techniques. The theoretical framework by Timor and

Weiss (2008) is the researcher's main reference in analyzing four psychopathic individuals found in the Dark Matter YouTube channel.

B. Research Question

This research aims at discovering how psychopathic individuals produce their speech based on semantic and morphological techniques. It tries to answer the following research questions:

1. What kind of semantic techniques used by psychopaths in Dark Matter channel?
2. What kind of morphological techniques used by psychopaths in Dark Matter channel?

C. Research Objective

1. To describe the kind of semantic techniques used by psychopaths in Dark Matter channel.
2. To describe the kind of morphological techniques used by psychopaths in Dark Matter channel.

D. Significance

The present study discusses the kinds of speech technique of four psychopathic individuals. The researcher expects this study will give valuable

contributions to both theoretical and practical aspects. Theoretically, it provides useful insights and extended information on linguistics specifically in psycholinguistics related to psychopathic personality. Timor and Weiss theory (2008) about pattern of psychopathic knowledge is used as a theoretical framework of the present study. Practically, this study is expected to be a good reference for further researchers in conducting research about psychopathic personality with linguistic perspectives.

E. Scope and Limitations

The focus of the study is the analysis of the speech technique on psychopathic individuals. The researcher intends to describe kinds of the speech of psychopaths using semantic and morphological techniques. Timor and Weiss theory (2008) about the language of psychopaths becomes the theoretical framework of the present study. It will discuss the utterances produced by four psychopaths. They have been diagnosed as psychopaths found in the Dark Matter YouTube channel which are uploaded since October 10 2019 in the link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YPYGZztS8IY&t=5s> .

This study only analyzes utterances produced by four people diagnosed as psychopaths by psychologists or psychiatrists. The researcher only analyzes the verbal language aspect, which indicates the characteristic of psychopathic language based on the psycholinguistic approach. This study will not discuss the non-verbal language aspect.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Semantic technique is the way that psychopaths produce their speech such as vocabulary, figurative language, connotations, anaphora, and repetition.

2. Morphological technique is the way that psychopaths produce their speech such as first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, and nominalization.

3. Psychopathy is a personality disorder that is the result of a disruption in the brain system genetically which indicates a criminal mind.

4. Dark Matter is a YouTube channel which created the compilation video of four different kinds of the interview with psychopaths (Dark Matter, 2019).

5. Four psychopaths are the inmate subjects in Dark Matter channel. They are Robert, Susan, John, and Harris. Robert is a child molester of his stepdaughter, Susan who has murdered since she was nineteen years old due to her obsessive infatuation with someone who declared himself as Christ. John killed his daughters and violated his wife. Harris killed his younger sister when he was still a thirteen years old boy.

G. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies related to the present study. Firstly, Louth et al. (1998) conducted a study about the acoustic characteristics of speech in psychopaths and non-psychopaths. This study included 20 male inmates (10 psychopaths and 10 non-psychopaths) of a medium-security correctional

institution in British Columbia. The researchers used Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) which developed by Hare in 1991 to assess psychopathy personality in subjects. Besides, a computer program named the VOXCOM system developed by Alpert et al. (1986, as cited in Louth et al., 1998) was also used to examine the variations in amplitude and prosody within the voice recordings. The main difference found in the subjects in this study is their spontaneity of speech. They were speaking spontaneously in discussing neutral, negative, and positive emotional topics.

Endres (2004) examined the verbal production of psychopaths. He intended to study verbal productions of prisoners correlated to psychopathic personality. The subjects were 76 inmates of a German high-security prison which were administered a new sentence completion test (SCT). Their verbal responses to 63 sentence cues were coded using 23 content and linguistic categories which had been derived from Loevinger's (1993) stage model of ego development. Also, PCL-R by Robert Hare (1999) was used in determining psychopathic personality. His findings showed that psychopaths use strong and wide-ranging grammar contents. However, he argued that these simple characteristics were not only found in psychopaths. The suggestion of this study is the valid and important indicators of psychopathy in terms of verbal functions and language characteristics are taken together with the interpersonal behaviors.

Blair et al. (2006) conducted a study about affective priming and semantic priming in individuals with psychopathy and non-psychopathy. The participants were 52 adult males selected from a total of 250 individuals residing in the

second-highest security level institution in England. The researchers classified the subjects according to the PCL-R by Hare (1999) and NART's score (National Adult Reading Test) is also used to examine verbal intelligence. They found that psychopaths may claim to understand affective words, but they cannot assure whether it is a real understanding or not. Psychopaths have a perfectly logical process of thinking, but they used the language without really understanding the meaning of what has been said (semantic dementia).

A study by Hancock et al. (2011) found that there were several distinct language features used psychopaths. The researchers used two text analysis tools in examining the crime narratives of 14 psychopathic and 38 non-psychopathic homicide offenders. Before identifying the text, the researchers assessed psychopathy using the PCL-R (Hare, 1999). In addition, linguistic features such as parts of speech and semantic content were examined using the Wmatrix linguistic analysis tool which developed by Rayson (2008, as cited in Hancock, 2011) while the emotional characteristics of the narratives were examined using Dictionary of Affect and Language (DAL) tool which developed by Whissell & Dewson (1986, as cited in Hancock et al., 2011). The findings showed that psychopaths used more cause and effect descriptors (e.g., 'because', 'since') as the way to speak more rationally, they focused on individual needs (food, drink, money). Their speech contained a higher frequency of disfluencies ('uh', 'uhm') as the way of planning everything they said, and they used more past tense and less present tense to show their greater psychological detachment from the incident.

Brites et al. (2014) examined the comparison of verbal language functions and language skills of male psychopathic individuals (in prison and outside) with non-psychopaths. The subjects of the study were ninety Portuguese males diagnosed with psychopaths or non-psychopaths. Hare's PCL-R (1991) was used to assess psychopath personality. Also, PALPA which developed by Castro et al. (2007, as cited in Brites, 2014) used to evaluate language functions which consist of four sections; phonological processing, reading and writing, the meaning of words and images, and understanding of sentences. The results showed that psychopathic language is not specific, but adaptive to their environment. Dominantly, language functions of inmate's subjects were lower than outside prison subjects. It seems that inmate's subjects have a decreasing ability of language functions due to their jailed conditions.

Therefore, the most related study of the present study is a study by Timor & Weiss (2008). They conducted a study about manifest and latent messages in human verbal language by looking at sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic indications of behavior disorders in Prisoner's discourse. The data was in the form of text derived from a phenomenological interview with a 36 years old inmate in an Israeli prison for 4 years for a robbery. The subjects were asked to focus on their reason for incarceration, life in prison, and plans. Therefore, it showed the subjects' perceptions, attitudes, and social needs. The researchers correlated the explicit and the implicit content of the text concealed through three linguistic techniques; discourse level, semantic level, and morphological level. They concluded that inmates' speech is determined by the denial of guilt and a typical

criminal vocabulary style. The use of metaphors or similar figures of speech produces a more specific and extreme oral expression, as well as more persuasive and emotional speech characteristics. As a result, the present study intends to reveal the pattern of psychopathic speech by using semantic and morphological techniques.

Therefore, the gap of the present study to the previous study is this study will focus more on only the linguistic perspective. It differs from the previous which conducted research using multiple perspective in analyzing the data such as psychology and criminology. Also, in terms of the subject of study, this study will analyze the utterances based on video recording. It is a simpler way in conducting research for linguist which do not have capability in doing the assessment of psychopathic personality. So, the researcher focuses on the analysis of the utterances produced by the people who are diagnosed as psychopath.

H. Method

This part discusses research method which consists of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

The present study intends to identify the patterns of psychopathic language in four psychopathic individuals found in the *Dark Matter* YouTube channel. The researcher chooses the interpretive paradigm for this study. Rahardjo (2010) explained interpretive paradigm is a study to understand the phenomena. The aim of this study is consistent with that definition which is to understand the utterance

of four psychopaths. Therefore, the method is qualitative descriptive research since the data of the study is ideographic in the form of utterances produced by four subjects. According to Creswell, qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse design (Creswell, 2014, p.232). The data will be identified based on a psycholinguistic approach with a theoretical framework by Timor and Weiss (2008) about the analysis of the language of inmate psychopaths by using linguistic techniques.

2. Research Instrument

Since the present study categorized as qualitative descriptive research, the researcher becomes the key instrument of this research. The researcher collects the data by herself through examining data and observing the data. The one who is responsible for gathering the information, analyzing, and interpreting data is the researcher herself. This study does not tend to rely on a questionnaire or instruments developed by other researchers (Creswell, 2014)

3. Data Source

The data of this study are ideographic in the form of verbal language (utterances) produced by four psychopaths within their interview sections. The data are obtained from the video of *the Dark Matter* YouTube channel which is uploaded since October 10 2019. This video is a compilation version of four separate interviews with psychopaths. The duration of the video is 16.54 minutes. At the time researcher watched and downloaded this video, there were more than nine hundred thousand viewers. The video can be accessed in the link below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YPYGZztS8IY&t=5s>

4. Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher did several steps. First, the researcher downloaded the video from the *Dark Matter* YouTube channel. Then, the researcher made the transcription of the video. After watching the video several times, the researcher identified four psychopaths' utterances based on the aims of the study. Finally, the researcher sorted the data and made the codes of data.

5. Data Analysis

In doing the analysis, the researcher analyzed the utterances produced by four psychopaths in the video. It focused on their utterances containing the kinds of the speech of psychopaths. Therefore, the researcher classified the utterances based on two problems of study which are the kinds of the speech of psychopaths using semantic and morphological techniques. Therefore, there are several data analysis steps based on Creswell's (2014) model of data analysis in the qualitative method. There are six steps in identifying the data.

First, the researcher watched the video many times and prepared the data for analysis by arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information. Second, the researcher looked at the data carefully to reflect on its overall meaning. Third, the researcher started coding all of the data to distinguish the category of data. Fourth, the researcher used the coding process to generate a detailed description of the objects in terms of setting, categories, or themes. It is useful in displaying multiple perspectives from individuals. Fifth, the researcher made a data reduction to avoid the saturated data. To make the findings easier to

understand, the researcher drew visuals, figures, or tables as adjuncts to the discussions. The final step involves interpreting qualitative research of the findings or results. The researcher made a comparison of the findings with the information from the literature or theories. If the researcher found new results, she suggested new questions that need to be explored by further researchers



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews the related literature of the study. It consists of several terms underlying theories of the study: psycholinguistics, language disorder, and psychopathy.

A. Psycholinguistics

In the study of linguistics, there are two types of scientific studies which are internal and external languages. The external language studies are a type of language study that integrates two or more fields of science. Psycholinguistics is a branch of linguistics classified in the external study of language which is a study between psychology and linguistics (Indah & Abdurrahman, 2008)

Psycholinguistics is an interdisciplinary study that aims to understand how people acquire language, how people use language and understand each other, as well as how language is represented and processed in the brain. Carrol (2007) explains that psycholinguistics is part of the emergence of science called cognitive science. Therefore, this interdisciplinary is also related to science such as neurolinguistics, cognitive psychology, developmental psychology, and speech science. Psycholinguistics researchers focus on the underlying structure of language that is a human biological innate, which comes from the arrangement of the human neurological system (Fernandez & Cairns, 2011)

The term psycholinguistics first appeared in the 1920s which refers to the psychology of language. However, the birth of psycholinguistics as a scientific discipline began by connecting it with a seminar at Cornell University in 1951. The designation of this science as an interdisciplinary science was in 1954 with the nomenclature of psycholinguistics in psychological journals and linguistic journals (Warren, 2013). At first, this interdisciplinary was referred to as linguistics psychology and also the psychology of language. Then, psycholinguistics became the fixed name of this science. The publication of a book by Charles E. Osgood and Thomas A. Seboek in 1954 *Psycholinguistics: A Survey of Theory and Research Problems* reinforces the existence of this interdisciplinary science (Indah & Adburrahman, 2008).

Psycholinguistics can be interpreted as the science of mental representations and processes involving language production, comprehension, and storage of spoken and written languages (Warren, 2013). Then, Field (2003) explains that psycholinguistics makes language users as an individual rather than a representative of society. It aims to find out the similarity of patterns of linguistic behavior among a wide group of speakers of a particular language or all languages that can enhance understanding of the way the human mind constructs communication. It explores the relationship between the human mind and language. It gives rise to two interconnected goals: the understanding of the process of the underlying system of language and the organization of human thoughts and its patterns.

While linguists focus on the portrayal of linguistic competence, psycholinguists focus on the portrayal of linguistic performance. Also, psycholinguists are focused on the actual use of language. The process that occurs in the form of sentences is processed by the brain and stored in the memory system. Furthermore, the use of language, which is a combination of sentences stored in the memory system, is transformed into conversation and narration. The actual process of language here means the exchange of ideas processed into the production and the perception of sentences (Fernandez & Cairns, 2011).

Psycholinguistics is a field primarily concerned with how language is represented and processed in the brain (Fernandez & Cairns, 2011). The development of psycholinguistics has not historically been an area to study (Field, 2003). Its discussion is often closely linked to details of Chomskyan theory which is categorized as a linguistic psychology branch. Also, it sometimes demands a background in cognitive psychology because of its psychology of language. Then, the work in Artificial Intelligence and neurolinguistics have highly contributions for this study. Based on the explanation above, it is concluded that psycholinguistics is a study which primarily concerned with the representation and the process of language in the brain.

B. Language Disorder

A language disorder is a communication disorder in a person in the form of difficulties in learning and using various forms of language such as speech, writing, or sign. In addition, language disorders can make someone's language

abilities different or below the standard language abilities of people of their ages. It is an impairment of the development of language comprehension in spoken, written, and symbol systems in the form of language (phonology, morphology, and syntactic), the content of language (semantic system) and the function of language (pragmatic) (ASHA, 1985). Based on that definition of language disorder, the language of psychopathy can be identified in the difference in a person's language ability which in this study will be examined in terms of the content of language (semantic system) and the symbol system in the form of language (morphology).

A normal language skill requires several elements such as the sensing system are complete, the central nervous system is complete, have sufficient mental abilities, have emotional stability, and language equivalent. Therefore, someone that has shortcomings at least one of these elements will have abnormalities in the form of language disorders (Bogshina, 2005, as cited in Indah, 2018).

The deviations in certain linguistic patterns become more easily identified by many people by knowing the language disorders in a psychopath. The identification of the language of psychopaths will be easier because language is a reflection of a human's behavior that can be felt and understood by everyone in the same language. There are two effects of language impairment, which are a delay in language acquisition and a deviation from the standard form. The language disorder of a psychopath is included in the second type category which is the deviance of language which forms their language patterns (Indah, 2018).

Furthermore, a significant number of psychopaths produced disordered communications. The characteristics of their language disorder can be related to the disorder of schizophrenic individuals (Eisenbarth et al., 1991). Psychopathic individuals showed schizoid features that occurred due to the exhibited signs of frontal lobe dysfunction (Venables and Raine, 1987). In addition, schizophrenic individuals tend to have similarities with psychopathy which may be genetic (Eisenbarth et al., 1991).

C. Psychopath

According to Lykken, the term "psychopathic personality" etymologically first appeared in the late 1800s. It embraced a broad group of behavior pathologies suggestive of psychopathology but unclassifiable in any of the categories of current mental disorder (Patrick, 2018). Psychopaths are capable of being callous, irresponsible, and self-defeating caused by brain damage, insanity, or both (Hare et al., 1999).

Before the term psychopath appears in formal clinical settings, the mention of someone with a psychopathic personality can be found in biblical, classical, medieval sources and others. Writing descriptions of psychopathic traits can be found in the Book of Deuteronomy about 700 BCE. Three hundred years after that, one of Aristotle's students, Theophrastus (371-287 BCE), became the first person to write about psychopaths in detail. He gave the term "The Unscrupulous Man". It was a story that described psychopaths as monsters, evildoers, people who lack

the emotional connections that bind the majority of us as well as the inhibitions that those connections engage (Jalava et. al., 2015).

Merriam Webster dictionary defined psychopath as an egocentric and antisocial personality indicated by an absence of empathy for others, a lack of remorse for one's action, and criminal tendencies. It is estimated that there is 1% psychopath in the total population and 25% of inmates in America are indicated by psychopathic personalities. Therefore, Hare (1991, as cited in Patrick, 2018) developed Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), a tool for identifying psychopathic personality which is still used by current experts until today.

1. Characteristics of Psychopath

The emergence of current psychopathic syndrome descriptions can be traced back to the work of Cleckley. Through his book, *The Mask of Sanity*, in 1941 Cleckley delineated 16 criteria in the diagnosis of psychopaths. It is in the form of superficial charm, lack of anxiety, lack of guilt, undependability, dishonesty, egocentricity, failure to form lasting intimate relationships, failure to learn from punishment, poverty of emotions, lack of insight into the impact of one's behavior on others, and failure to plan. Based on these criteria Robert Hare created the original Psychopathy Checklist (PCL) in 1980 which has been revised into the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) in 1991 (Blair, et. al., 2005).

In the book "*The Psychopath Emotion and Brain*", Blair et. al. (2005) correlated Conduct Disorder (CD), Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD), and Psychopathy. It occurred due to the characteristics of psychopaths that might

consist of CD and ASPD traits. People who are surviving either in CD or ASPD are seldom identified as a psychopath. Meanwhile, the identification of psychopath is more complex.

According to DSM, the main characteristic of sufferers of Conduct Disorder (CD) is a behavior that deviates from the rights of others or social norms repetitively and persistently. Also, DSM-IV explains that the primary trait of people with Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) is "a pervasive pattern of disregard for, and violation of, the rights of others that begins in childhood or early adolescence and continues into adulthood ". The age of patients at least 18 years old, showing evidence of CD symptoms before the age of 15 years and must not present with antisocial behavior exclusively during the phase of schizophrenia or a manic episode (American Psychiatric Association, 1994).

Furthermore, the left hemisphere of psychopathy is not functioned normally in terms of language or the source of language processing in the left hemisphere due to its inability (Hare et al., 1988). Specifically, psychopathy may have difficulty in interpreting lexical items in the left hemisphere (Williamson, 1991).

The brain of psychopaths may differ from normal individuals in terms of their cerebral organization of language. For most people, language function is controlled primarily by the left hemisphere. Evidence showed that the language of psychopaths might differ from that of normal individuals in the way of language processes organized in the cerebral hemispheres. Specifically, language processes in psychopaths may not be as good as normal individuals in terms of left hemisphere resources for processing verbal information (Williamson, 1991).

2. Language of Psychopaths

There is something unusual or different about their use of words to normal people. They tend to produce words that are inconsistencies between what they say and what they do (Hare et. al., 1988). Their meaning of words might differ from the meaning which normal people produced. Psychopaths are unaware of the real significance of the words they use. The value of sharing in mutuality is beyond their understanding ability (Grant, 1977). It concluded that they fail to feel, they know only the book meaning of words. Their words do not have the same connotations, especially in terms of emotional sense which can be felt by ordinary people.

There is poor integration of the referential and affective aspects of meaning in psychopaths (Hare et. al., 1988). Also, they produced more denotation meaning in the form of antonym and less on the connotations such as metaphor and polarity. It showed that they may be more responsive to the denotive and literal meaning than the connotations of words. Those findings indicated that psychopaths were unable to put themselves in the shoes of others but only in an intellectual sense due to their empathy are absent.

Psychopaths produced speech that contained a lot of negations (no, not, nothing, etc.), restrictions (concurrently illogical statements), and evaluations (value judgments). Psychopaths are unaware of the real significance of the words they use (Eichler, 1965). The value of mutuality in sharing is beyond their understanding ability (Grant, 1977). It concluded that they fail to feel, they know

only the book meaning of words. Their words do not have the same connotations, especially in terms of emotional sense which can be felt by ordinary people.

The speech pattern of psychopaths may reveal their difficulty in elaborating on the deeper meaning and context of emotional material. So, they examined if psychopaths would produce fewer and less intense emotional words; produce more disfluencies (e.g., uh, um) which increase when the subject is faced with multiple cognitive choices or demands; use language that reflects increased psychological distancing from; and lack of current personal responsibility for the crime. Psychological distancing has been associated with a higher rate of past tense and fewer present tense verb forms, and a higher rate of articles, or concrete nouns (Hare, 2003).

Psychopaths have a deep-seated semantic disorder which is called as semantic dementia. There is a complete lack of meaning-related elaborative effective processes. These deficiencies are then "masked" or covered up by their functioning expressive and receptive processes (Cleckley, 1976). They use words that are expertly yet blind to the meaning of all those words. The true meaning of all their words crossed the threshold of their emotional sense so that they only knew the book's meaning of words (Grant, 1977, as cited in Williamson, 1991). Cleckley's description of semantic dementia shows that psychopaths have an inability to connect their true meaning with their words.

Several studies suggest that psychopathology may be reflected in idiosyncratic linguistic styles. He stated that 1% of the general population are psychopaths (Hare, 2006) and 15-25% of male offenders in federal correctional

settings (Porter et. al., 2001, as cited in Hancock, 2011). Psychopaths have specific combinations of cognitive, social, and emotional characteristics that differentiate them from the general population. They exhibit a wholly selfish orientation and profound emotional deficit (Hare, 2003). Psychopaths seem to have little or no conscience.

Psychopaths view the world and others instrumentally as theirs which can be used as they want. So, they were interested in testing if their instrumental orientation would be reflected in their speech in the form of more explanatory and causally framed language concerning their criminal actions, with a relatively high level of the usage of subordinating conjunctions (i.e., because, since, as, so that). These words connect a dependent clause with the main clause and are associated with cause and effect statements. They expected that psychopaths have unique drives and socioemotional needs that would result in particular linguistic patterns (Hancock et al., 2011).

Psychopaths exhibit a generalized deficit in their ability to interpret and experience emotion (Patrick, 2007). This deficit is reflected in their difficulties in identifying emotional faces and identifying subtle emotional expressions, and problems identifying emotional words and concepts. Furthermore, research conducted by Williamson (1991) states that there are differences in language acceptance and processing between psychopaths and non-psychopaths and in their language organization. According to him, he conducted cohesion and coherence research in the narrative of psychopathic utterances. He found four cohesion

measurements which are lexical cohesion, referential cohesion, conjunctive cohesion, and incompetent references.

Clinically, psychopaths are often characterized by the appearance of highly verbal (Cleckley, 1976, as cited in Williamson 1991). Their fluency, insincerity, and ability to deceive make them have effective use of language (Hare et al., 1988). They analyzed hundreds of hours of videotaped interviews with psychopaths compared to non-psychopaths found that psychopaths used excessive jargon, poorly integrated phrases, and had difficulty in adhering to one train of thought. This shows that psychopaths have a weak integration of thoughts and concepts that underlie psychopathic speech (Hare and Gillstrom, 1991, as cited in Williamson, 1991).

D. Semantic Technique

Semantics is the study of the meanings of words, phrases, sentences, and texts. Timor and Weiss (2008) coined out semantic technique used to identify the speech of psychopaths. According to Timor and Weiss (2008) there are six semantic techniques which can be used to identify the speech of psychopath. It consists of vocabulary, figurative language, negative and positive connotations, anaphora and repetition.

Firstly, vocabulary is one of the indications which can show the pattern of someone's language. The choice of words testifies to the speaker's great inner preoccupation with their issue. The content of the expressions points out the speaker's feelings about the situation that they faced. Words can be a window of

the soul. Furthermore, psychopathic individuals tend to use identifiable word choices when they talk about their past criminal actions. Their words reflect their personalities, selfishness, detachment from their past crimes, and emotional flatness (Hancock et al., 2011). For example, *I don't give a shit let them all go to hell*, this sentence shows an attitude of contempt and disregard toward law enforces (Timor and Weiss, 2008).

Next, figurative Language is kind of aspects in semantic technique which consists of the poetic languages used to dramatize the story. Also, figurative language is intended to convince the listener about the speaker's narration. When the speaker uses a kind of figurative like metaphors or similes, it makes the utterances more concrete, more extreme, and more emotionally persuasive (Katz, 1998, as cited in Timor and Weiss, 2008). For example, *my sentence was just for a little slip*, the use of metaphor in this example shows the emotional tumult that the inmate is experiencing (Timor and Weiss, 2008).

Next, a connotation whether the positive or negative one indicates the underlying communicative message that the expression conveys beyond its literal or objective meaning (Leach, 1974, as cited in Timor and Weiss, 2008). There are two kinds of connotation which are positive and negative form. Based on that definition, it concludes that connotations are connected to the speaker's own perception regarding himself and others. For example, *ask these assholes at the police*, this sentence shows that the speaker sees law enforcement representatives in unequivocally negative term (Timor and Weiss, 2008).

Anaphora is the usage of the general term to relate to a word or concept that was mentioned or hinted previously. It enables the subject not to call the things they are talking about by their names but merely hint at them (Richards et al., 1986, as cited in Timor and Weiss, 2008). For example, *to make a case out of it and frame me for a robbery*, the use of anaphora by using alternative word *it* instead of specific words, reduces the need to confront the past action of speaker (Timor and Weiss, 2008).

Next, there are various functions of repetition, whether within the same expression or in synonymous expressions such as emphasizing the expression and reinforcing their validity and unifying the text (Haliday and Hasan, 1976, as cited in Timor and Weiss, 2008). The use of repetitions include minimizer, antonym pair, metaphor and connotation are dramatized the language and thereby attempts to arouse the listener's emotions so the speaker which is a psychopath will not look different to his situation. For example, *they say to me, go to rehab, go to cleaned up, go learned a trade*, the repetition of *go* in this sentence functions to dramatize the language and thereby attempts to arouse the listener's emotions (Timor and Weiss, 2008).

E. Morphological Technique

Morphology is the study of words, including patterns of inflections, derivations, and compositions. Timor and Weiss (2008) coined out semantic technique used to identify the speech of psychopaths. There are four morphological techniques which can be used to identify the speech of psychopath.

It consists of first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, and nominalization.

Firstly, the use of the first-person plural instead of the singular in describing the past act reduces the speaker's own responsibility for the action. This technique is called diffusion of responsibility (Lamb, 1991, as cited in Timor and Weiss, 2008). For example, *what did we do*, this sentence using first-person plural.

Next, the usage of second-person singular indicated the speaker attempts to describe his act by using second person singular as the subject of his utterances. The speaker avoids tying himself directly to his narrative. The speaker attempt to make the listener could make sense his explanation even though it is actually nonsense. For example, *there you can make a killing without getting your hands dirty*, the speaker uses second person in describing his criminal plans although the plan was in the first person (Timor and Weiss, 2008).

Therefore, the use of passive enables the subject to conceal his identity as being the one who is responsible for the situation or it is called agentless passive. It makes the doer unclear, who does participate, and who is responsible for it. The situation was created by itself (Kress and Hodge, 1979, as cited in Timor and Weiss, 2008). For example, *some fag pussy got scratched up a little*, he uses the passive form and saves himself the need to admit that it was him who did the scratching (Timor and Weiss, 2008).

Further, the use of nominalization conceals both the object (victim) and the subject (perpetrator) of the offense and neutralizes his responsibility for the action (Kress and Hodge, 1993, as cited in Timor and Weiss, 2008). It functions as an

attempt to distance the speaker from any connection to the crime. For example, *there was some pushing* (Timor and Weiss, 2008).



CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussion based on the explanation of previous chapter. The findings include the explanation of the data analysis of psychopathic language found in Dark Matter Youtube Channel. Then, in the discussion, the researcher will elaborate the analysis on findings section using theory by Timor and Weiss (2008) which covers the research questions.

A. Findings

The data of this research are the utterances by four psychopathic individuals during their interview sections. This video was posted by Psychologist in 1996 about interviews with multiple predators. Therefore, the researcher found this data from the re-upload version by Dark Matter Channel on Youtube posted at October 10, 2019. The data which were in the form of utterances, then transformed into sentences by using the transcription of the video.

In this section, the researcher found 19 data related to the speech techniques of psychopaths in Dark Matter Channel. The whole data can be seen in the appendix. The researcher narrowed down it into 16 data based on kinds of the speech of psychopaths using semantic and morphological techniques according to Timor and Weiss (2008). In order to avoid the saturated data, the same language patterns was classified as a datum. The researcher coded down the category of data into two kinds of techniques which are semantic and morphology. First, semantic techniques consisted of Vocabulary (V), Figurative Language (FL),

Positive and Negative Connotations (Con P & Con N) , Anaphora (A), and Repetition (R). Also, the morphological technique consisted of First Person Plural (1stPP), Second Person Singular (2ndPS), Passivization (Psv), and Nominalization (N). These codes are used to specify the data based on Timor and Weiss's theory. The analysis of findings on semantic and morphological techniques of psychopaths in Dark Matter channel are explained in below.

Datum 1

*It started about the age of one when I was the **punisher**.*

The sentence above is produced by the first subject named Robert. He was both a manipulative child molester and an epitome of psychopathic behaviour. He described the molestation of his stepdaughter was just as a chilling. The sentence above is the first sentence of his explanation to the interviewer about his molestation. There is a highlight point that he pauses his narration to think by taking a deep breath before he stated it. It shows that his explanation is not a natural and spontaneous statement; instead, it is a well-planned explanation to rationalize his criminal action.

Based on the context above, Robert starts the narration by claiming himself as the "punisher" which shows that he does not feel any guilty toward his action. He explains it in an enjoyable and convincing gesture. The word "punisher" can be classified as kind of figurative language since it categorized as metaphor. It also shows a positive connotation for himself. In common value he is seen as a

criminal but in his perspective, he sees himself as the one who is proper to do the punishment activity toward his stepdaughter. It concludes that datum 1 is included in the use of semantic techniques in the form of **figurative language** and **positive connotation**.

In addition, the morphological technique cannot be founded in the datum 1. This data does not consist of any morphological techniques such as first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, or nominalization.

Datum 2

I was the.. I was the one who decided punishment over the children I was the one who spanked the children I was the one who punished the Children.

The data above is also stated by Robert. He continues his narration in more detail. However, he starts to make a slower down of the speed of his explanation. He uses a repetition about himself as the subject of the activity. "I was the.." that words seems like he was so proud of his action and considered that was an achievement for him. He does not feel there was something wrong with his action. It was just a normal activity for him, he did not consider how was his stepdaughter condition at that moment.

Based on the context above, the use of repetition "I was the one" emphasizes his argument which is good for him. His position as the subject that he mentions repeatedly shows the function of **repetition** which is to emphasize the statement. So, this data is included in the use of semantic technique. Also, the repetition used by him functioned as the way of making sense the criminal action

In addition, there is a clause “I was the one”. He is special as “the one” who was proper to do the molestation. Not only that, but it also indicates that his stepdaughter which was the victim becomes an object. People will recognize the object deserved that punishment or it becomes victim blaming. It shows that the **nominalization** makes the action was not that bad.

Datum 3

I would.. I would tell myself well she's not going to be like that she is gonna be the perfect mate.

The utterance above shows how is Robert's real perception about his stepdaughter. Still in the slower tempo, it indicates his attempt in rationalizing his action by doing repetition again. He describes himself as the subject shows his attempt in convincing people. His term "perfect mate" in describing his stepdaughter proves he did not care about the child. He just assumed her as a partner for him, who was controlled by him as he wanted.

Based on the context above, the repetition makes the speaker position stronger or his statement looks convincing. The phrase “the perfect mate” indicates his attitude toward his stepdaughter. He recognizes her not as a daughter whom he protected or cared, but instead only as a partner for him in sexual life. It shows a negative connotation of his stepdaughter. It leads people to the assumption that his stepdaughter is bad girl who deserves his molestation. This data consists of two elements of semantic technique which are **repetition** and **negative connotation**.

In addition, the morphological technique cannot be founded in the datum 3. This data does not consist of any morphological techniques such as first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, or nominalization.

Datum 4

*When she grows up to be fourteen-fifteen years old, I will have **the perfect sexual mate** for **sexual purposes**, anything else didn't matter **it** was **sex** that was **it**.*

The data above shows Robert's definition and his intention to his stepdaughter. Normal people will view his molestation as a criminal action which means a violation of social norms. However, Robert sees it as a normal behavior. The terms sex becomes the main topic of his narration in explaining his action. However, when he stated the word "the perfect sexual mate" there was a slower down in his tempo. It seems like he was thinking so hard in rationalizing it. Then, he became fluent and spoke in normal way after he felt he could make sense of it. Also, there is a word "it" which refers to the previous subject.

Based on the context above, the data consists of the elements of semantic technique in the form of vocabulary and anaphora. The word sex terms indicate his vocabularies used in terms of semantic technique. His choice of words testifies to his great inner preoccupation with the molestation. Also, there is the other elements of semantic technique which is anaphora. The word "it" is the proper noun which is used to hide the actual word or concept. "It" refers to Robert action which he described as sex, only a sex. He does not identify it as a criminal behavior which has violated rules. He is a mature man and his stepdaughter is a

woman, so the sexual activity is a normal thing for him. This data is included in the use of semantic technique in the form of **vocabulary** and **anaphora**.

In addition, the morphological technique cannot be founded in the datum 4. This data does not consist of any morphological techniques such as first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, or nominalization.

Datum 5

I didn't care about really honestly I didn't love the child, I wanted the child for my own purposes you know and treating them like a person but they were just objects.

The data above shows Robert's description of his stepdaughter. In common way, every father will love, care for, and treat their child as good as they could. Instead, he is so confident in telling his real feeling as a mature man for his stepdaughter as a woman, which has a different view with psychopathic brain. His assumption indicates how cold-hearted he is. He does not have affection like normal people. Also, he changes the proper noun of his stepdaughter from singular into plural form. It means there is another interpretation of his utterance.

Based on the context above, he emphasizes how is his feeling toward his stepdaughter. There is no such affection that normal people have in common. He even recognizes her only as an object not as a human. So, when he did something to her it is normal for him. There is no something wrong in it. He could do anything as he wanted since it was only an object. It can be interpreted that he shows his desire not to be perceived as a weak person but rather perceives himself

as a person with male domination. This data consists of **repetition** in terms of semantic technique.

In addition, he tries to make the interviewer think that he does not have responsibility for the molestation. The actual doer was first person singular, but instead, he uses the first-person plural to show that the one who is wrong not only him but also others. It concludes how is his feeling that does not feel guilty. He still believes that he is a good man. This data is included in the use of morphological technique in the form of **first-person plural**.

Datum 6

The best way to fool people is to help them is to ask what they want ask what they need do they do do they need any money or do they need their car fixed do they need the grass cut do they need their children looked out for do they need uhmm..anything anything to get them to think that I am a decent person and want to help trust me I will help and that was manipulation all the way.

In this utterance, he tries to explain about the way of manipulating people which psychopath like him does commonly. There was an up and down in his tone while stating this utterance. It seems like his confidence was built by constructing narration in his head before he uttered it. The words “decent person” and the double words of “anything” can be analyzed using semantic technique.

Based on the context above he tries to build a positive self-image of him. He views himself as a cool person by telling the strategy in manipulating people. The word “decent person” describes a positive connotation of him. That word becomes the symbol of his success in manipulating people. Also, he still has repetition in his utterance. Although he looks so confident, but that repetition indicates his

attempt in convincing and emphasizing his statement. It means that there is a lack of confidence in himself about how people can rationalize his action like he does. His narration shows he was a pro player in doing violation. However, he assumes it as an achievement because he was successful to fool and manipulate people. This data is included in the use of semantic technique in the form of **positive connotation** and **repetition**.

In addition, the morphological technique cannot be founded in the datum 6. This data does not consist of any morphological techniques such as first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, or nominalization.

Datum 7

*Without saying anything they were gonna fire a **shot shot** I was **noob** **lucious** and that's when the Illinois Steven parent was killed.*

The data above is uttered by the second psychopathic individual. She was a nineteenth years old Susan Atkins. She developed an obsessive infatuation with the infamous Charles Manson who coming to believe he was the physical return of Christ. He told her of an imminent and apocalyptic reservoir which she immediately believed in him. She was one of the first to volunteer to help Initiate. Then, five innocent people brutally butchered. In this interview, the interviewer asks Atkins when she killed the pregnant actress, Sharon Tate. She shows a frustrated face when she explains her action.

Based on the context above, just like the other psychopath, even though she seems frustrated but her narration showing like she does not have control over her

action. She feels like an innocent girl. The data consists of three aspects. In semantic technique, there are vocabulary and repetition aspects, which are the words "noob luscious" and "shot shot". Her vocabulary shows her great inner preoccupation with this issue. Also, repetition of "shot shot" indicates her emphasis in doing a brutal butcher without any guilty. This data is included in the semantic technique in the form of **vocabulary** and **repetition**.

Besides, this data also can be identified with analysis using morphological technique. The independent clause "Steven parent was killed" which is categorized as passive voice. Susan intends to reduce the interviewer judgment toward her for her past crime. She does not mention the doer of action, but instead only the victim. It affects the listener view to be less focused on who does wrong. The psychopathic individual knows how people react in showing empathy, which they do not have in their minds. This data is included in morphological technique in the form of **passivization**.

Datum 8

*I had tied his hands with a towel and **I was instructed** to kill him and I laced the knife that I had in my hand and **I couldn't** put the knife down **I couldn't I couldn't** lay down it was just as though there was a force there that held my wrist and **I couldn't I couldn't** move and as he saw that **I couldn't** move him.*

In explaining the utterance above, she looks like thinking so hard. Unlike the other psychopath who speaks confidently, she speaks in a lower tone and does not look like a confident or cold person. The dogma which she believes has resulted in her to characterize an innocent person. It can be seen from the repetition "I couldn't" and the passive "I was instructed".

Based on the context above, the words “I couldn’t” shows her attempt in manipulating the listener. She emphasizes her statement by repeating it in many clauses. It also shows she tries to draw a narration that can make the listener believes that she did not have control of her action. This data consists of the use of semantic technique in the form of **repetition**.

In addition, the clause “I was instructed” created an assumption in listener mind that she did not kill intentionally. Susan creates a rationalization of her deep faith to Manson by being an innocent girl. She did that since she could not control her power. It happened suddenly just like a magic for her. As a result, it reduces her responsibility for the situation and it apparently created by itself. Therefore, this data is included in morphological technique in the form of **passive voice**.

Datum 9

I can remember sees people discuss scattering in different places and running in different places and I was like sitting with champagne and she was talking to me and I remember that I had absolutely I could have I felt nothing.

This utterance shows how Susan tries to describe her memory after she have killed her victims at that time. She describes well the condition in the location of murder even using poetic words. In explaining the condition, she sounds enjoying that moment. She is relaxed in remembering that moment. It looks like she celebrates her success in killing the people like the instruction she got before. There are some figurative languages she uses to arrange her poetic narration, such as "scattering places and running in different places" and "sitting with champagne".

Based on the context above, her decision in using poetic words in the form of figurative language. It shows her attempt in making the situation to be like fiction story. That description brings the listener to imagine the beauty of thriller genre. She defines her past criminal action as something that she destined to do. It dramatizes the language and it can arouse the listener's emotion, so the listener will have empathy feeling for her. Then the listener will assume that she was also a victim by situation who innocently butchered people. This data consists of **figurative language** which is included in semantic technique

In addition, the morphological technique cannot be founded in the datum 9. This data does not consist of any morphological techniques such as first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, or nominalization.

Datum 10

*She got me to put in prison she knows then that a **bullshit** she pulled the only way to keep from **sending her front teeth flying on her asshole** is they had me behind this glass.*

This data is the explanation from the third psychopathic Individual, John, who killed his daughters. Before he killed them, he was used to violate his wife. So, his wife sent him to jail. Unfortunately, when he visited by his family and had dinner together, his wife left her daughters. At that short time, he killed his daughters and suddenly disappeared. The interview takes at the time days before his death execution. John shows a different attitude in describing his victim. When the other psychopaths tend to be looked like a good person, John does not hesitate to show his bad attitude even using bad words. He cannot hide his temper toward

his wife who sent him to jail until his dead. In this data he uses words “bullshit and asshole”. Also, there is the use of figurative language “sending her front teeth flying on her asshole” in his narration.

Based on the context above, it can be identified that his vocabularies show his real feeling toward his wife. He assumes his wife as an asshole and she was just bullshit which means she is so disgusting for him. The use of figurative language shows his drama in describing the story. In this case, it can be analyzed why he does not hesitate in showing the real feeling. The time the interview took place is close to his death sentence execution time, so he does not feel any need to defend himself. He tries to rationalize that case by showing how bad his wife was. This data is included in semantic technique in the form of **vocabulary and figurative language**.

In addition, the morphological technique cannot be founded in the datum 10. This data does not consist of any morphological techniques such as first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, or nominalization.

Datum 11

*Oh **when I when I** attacked Michelle I wouldn't really call it **attack** went up to her where she's walking down the sidewalk and I said your eye you're gonna have to learn this lesson and I just held her by the shoulder and I popped her and head twice you know **she moved her head the wrong way** and I snapped her nose and she fell down and I just walked away she said I struck her about 20 times but **she was unconscious before she hit the ground**.*

The data shows John's explanation when he violated his wife. He does not feel any guilty toward his wife. In his perception, it is his wife who was careless

in walking in wrong side. He did the right things by attacking his wife. It can be seen from his statement “she moved her head the wrong way” and “she was unconscious before she hit the ground”. He assumed it was not a serious “attack” which result on other injured, but rather only a small attack as a form of warning for his wife. He also attempts to emphasize it by repeating “when I when I”.

Based on the context above, his negative connotation can be interpreted as his way in placing the victim as the one who was wrong. The narration which he told to the interviewer consists of negative connotation which is connected to his own perception regarding himself and other. That reversal mechanism in his mind is strengthened by his repetition in the beginning of utterance. There are two elements of semantic technique which are **negative connotation** and **repetition**.

In addition, the morphological technique cannot be founded in the datum 11. This data does not consist of any morphological techniques such as first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, or nominalization.

Datum 12

*She's a **bitch** and she deserved that a **shit knocked out of her butt** you know **what the hell**.*

In this data, he told about a negative self-image of his wife. She sent him into jail, so she deserved that violation. He tries to keep rationalizing it by using negative connotation for his wife “bitch” and “hell”. Also, there is a figurative language in the form of metaphor “a shit knocked out of her butt”. Instead of

explaining his reason for killing his daughters, he just keeps blaming his wife who has sent him into jail. It sounds like it is kind of compensation for him.

Based on the context above, it is clear how is his attempt in rationalizing his past criminal action. he avoids to discuss about his daughters who were death because of him. He keeps blaming his wife using vocabulary which shows a negative attitude toward his wife. The word “bitch” also indicates his desire in getting male power position. He assumes as a husband it is normal to control his wife even in the form of violence. This data is included in semantic technique in the form of **vocabulary**.

In addition, in describing his wife injury, he tries to make her injury as something she deserves since she is a bad wife for him. It functions as a tool to strengthen the speaker position and the way in concealing the perpetrator in their criminal action. So, this data is included in morphological technique in the form of **nominalization**.

Datum 13

*It makes me feel like I should have killed her she's **such a pain in the ass**.*

In the data above, John continues to describe his temper toward his wife. He does not show any guilty in front of the interviewer while explaining his past criminal action. Instead of contemplating it, he keeps mocking his wife with such negative expression. He even describes her as “a pain in the pass” which means how bad his wife is.

Based on the context above, the speaker uses metaphor in describing his victim. Just like most psychopathic do in showing negative attitude and selfish character, he is consistent in describing how bad his wife is starting from the beginning till the end of his explanation. He avoids explaining why he killed his daughters since it was kind of revenge for his wife. So, he creates that narration in rationalizing his past criminal action. So, this utterance is included in semantic technique in the form of **figurative language**.

In addition, the morphological technique cannot be founded in the datum 13. This data does not consist of any morphological techniques such as first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, or nominalization.

Datum 14

*Oh how did faith and Liberty die they said they **died of gunshot wounds**. Yeah the night that **I was arrested** I had the roses. It didn't have any significance.*

The data above shows how is finally John ready to talk about his daughters. In his mind, he only recognizes his daughters died due to gunshot wounds. He believes it was not him who killed his lovely daughters. He just the one who innocently accused by police because at that time he was together with his daughters. He shows his innocent personality by the words “died of gunshot wounds” and “I was arrested”

Based on the context above, the phrase “died of gunshot wounds” is categorized as nominalization. It can make the listener less focus on who is the doer and the object. It makes his past criminal action looks like just

happened by itself. Also, the clause “I was arrested” is categorized as passivization. It indicates his denial upon the reality that he was a killer so the police arrested him. This data is included in morphological technique in the form of **nominalization** and **passivization**.

In addition, the semantic technique cannot be founded in the datum 14. This data does not consist of any semantic techniques such as vocabulary, figurative language, connotations, anaphora, or repetition.

Datum 15

*A description of my feelings isn't something that I can give you in the brief time that we have together because I loved her I loved her with **every fiber of my being**.*

This data is the utterance by the last psychopathic individual, Harris Bennet, who has killed his younger sister, Ella, at the time when he was thirteen years old. The interview conducts years later in the prison. Based on his explanation, he seems like someone who really love and care his younger sister. He even uses figurative language to visualize how deep his feeling toward his younger sister.

Based on the context above, he describes his feeling differently than the other psychopaths who tend to blame his victims. Harris shows his affection toward his younger sister using figurative language "with every fiber of my being". However, in stating that statement, he seems like he cannot feel the meaning of his affectionate expression. This data is included in semantic technique in the form of **figurative language**.

In addition, the morphological technique cannot be founded in the datum 15. This data does not consist of any morphological techniques such as first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, or nominalization.

Datum 16

*It's it's like we're here talking about a completely different person it's like you're asking me to try to **climb inside someone else's head** and **peer through his eyes** and **catalog his thoughts** and I realize we're talking about myself but it doesn't feel like we are.*

This utterance shows Harris further narration in showing his feeling toward his younger sister. He repeats the words “it’s like”. Also, he uses figurative language expression like “climb inside someone else’s head”, “peer through his eyes”, “catalog his thoughts”. He keeps trying to convince and involve listener’s in his emotion. He believes that it was no like him who killed his sister. it was like someone else. In other words, he admits that he did not conscious at the time he killed Ella.

Based on the context above, although the speaker does not try to make bad description of his victim or blaming her, he keeps involving the listener in his emotion. The repetition and figurative language he used indicates his attempt in creating a positive self-image of him. He knows that he needs to make a strategy to make people consider him as a good person even though he is a killer. It was not an intentional killing, so he deserves to be forgiven. Therefore, **the repetition** and **figurative language** is included in the use of semantic technique.

In addition, the morphological technique cannot be founded in the datum 13. This data does not consist of any morphological techniques such as first-person plural, second-person singular, passivization, or nominalization.

B. Discussion

This section discusses the result of data analysis about the language pattern of psychopaths in Dark Matter video. There are two research questions which should be answered in this section. First, the researcher identifies kind of the speech of psychopath using semantic technique. Second, the researcher identifies the kind of the speech of psychopath using morphological technique.

Timor and Weiss (2008) theory is used to provide the identification of kinds of psychopathic language in terms of semantic and morphological techniques. The semantic techniques are divided into five categories including vocabulary, figurative language, positive and negative connotations, anaphora, and repetition. The morphological techniques are divided into four categories including first person plural, second person singular, passivization, and nominalization. In sorting the data, the resercher sorted it based on the most type showed in the video into the seldom one from each category of theoretical framework of Timor and Weiss (2008).

Furthermore, in attempt to enrich the results of the research, the researcher not only provide the analysis based on the theoretical framework of the study. The researcher tried to compare the findings to the other studies which also discussed

about psychopathic language. The identification using other perspective is needed to provide the different perspectives.

1. The semantic techniques used by psychopaths in Dark Matter channel

The researcher found the kinds of the speech techniques of psychopaths during their interview in the video of Dark Matter. In identifying that, the researcher used a theory by Timor and Weiss (2008) which analyzed the distinct pattern of psychopathic knowledge. Timor and Weiss (2008) focused on the psychopathic individuals who were proven to be criminals by doing such violations and killing. The data of the study are similar to their data. In this study, the four psychopathic individuals were interviewed inside the prison. All of them had killed people.

Timor and Weiss (2008) concluded that inmates' speech was determined by the denial of guilt and a typical criminal vocabulary style. The use of metaphors or similar figures of speech produced a more specific and extreme oral expression and more persuasive and emotional speech. Also, their language patterns consisted of positive or negative connotations to influence the listener's imagination, hide the doer by using proper noun, and repeat the same word or phrase to convince the listener.

After identifying the data, the researcher found that the subjects in the study have distinct patterns of psychopathic language related to Timor and Weiss model of the speech techniques of psychopaths. This section focused on answering the

first research question, which identified the semantic techniques classified as vocabulary, repetition, figurative language, connotation, and anaphora.

a. Vocabulary

Vocabulary is one of the indications which can show the pattern of someone's language. The choice of words testifies to the speaker's great inner preoccupation with their issue. The content of the expressions points out the speaker's feelings about the situation that they faced. Based on the findings, the vocabularies used by the psychopathic individuals in the present study consist of words which are failure in developing a conscience, typical criminal vocabulary style, and negative self-image of their victims.

Psychopathic individuals tend to use a sensitive word or taboo to describe something or someone. Most of them did not hesitate to mocking or judging others. Timor and Weiss (2008) found that psychopaths used a typical criminal vocabulary style. Based on the findings above, vocabulary aspects of psychopathic language placed in the top position of the most often technique appeared in this study. Those characteristics can be seen from **the datum 4, datum 7, datum 8, datum 10, datum 12 and datum 13.**

In datum 4, the speaker using words "perfect sexual mate" "sexual purposes". Those words showed his egoism which indicated his failure in developing empathy and conscience (Louth et al., 1998). The features of failure in developing conscience also occurred in the datum 8. The speaker stated "I couldn't move him". That statement showed his inability doing action with conscience. She

felt she was unaware of it as if there was no empathy in her mind when she killed the victims.

Furthermore, the features of vocabularies used by the subject of the present study also consist of typical criminal vocabulary style. Williamson (1991) revealed that psychopaths used excessive jargon, poorly integrated phrases, and had difficulty in adhering to one train of thought. It can be seen from datum 10 (“bullshit”, “asshole”), datum 12 (“bitch”, “the hell”), and datum 13 (“such a pain in the ass”). Those words characterized psychopathic excessive jargon. They tend to create a negative self-image of their victims by blaming and judging them as a bad person.

b. Repetition

There are various functions of repetition, whether within the same expression or in synonymous expressions such as emphasizing the expression and reinforcing their validity and unifying the text (Timor and Weis, 2008). Based on the findings above, repetition also placed in the top position which dominates the findings of the pattern of psychopathic language in terms of semantic technique. There are several data categorized as repetition such as **datum 2, datum 3, datum 6, datum 7, datum 11, and datum 16.**

In the datum 2 the repetition of “*I was the*” indicated the speaker’s attempt in emphasizing his position as a man who are proper doing the punishment. The repetition used by him functioned as the way of making sense the criminal action done by him. Brites et al. (2014) showed that psychopaths as inmate's subjects

have a decreasing ability of language functions due to their jailed conditions. In other words, his spontaneous in explaining the case looked like unequal with their used of words. It seems like his language ability is decreased by showing his failure in making clear sentences. This emphasizing also consisted in datum 15 “it’s like..it’s like...”. Based on that data, it is clear that the pattern of their emphasizing way is by repeating the same group of words in different clauses.

The next datum which is categorized as repetition aspect consisted in datum 3 (“I would, I would”), datum 6 (“anything anything”), datum 7 (“shot shot”), datum 11 (“when I when I). Those datum are included in the way of psychopaths in reinforcing their validity. Based on the data, it is clear that the reinforcing way of validity occur by repeating the same words in order or in the same clause. It is different to the emphasizing way which occurs separately.

c. Figurative Language

This kind of aspects in semantic technique of psychopathic language consists of the poetic languages used to dramatize the story. Also, figurative language is intended to convince the listener about the speaker’s narration. When the speaker uses a kind of figurative like metaphors or similes, it makes the utterances more concrete, more extreme, and more emotionally persuasive (Katz, 1998, as cited in Timor and Weiss, 2008).

The finding shows that this features also often occurs in the speech of psychopaths. It can be seen from the **datum 1, datum 10, datum 13, datum 15 and datum 16**. In the datum 1 the word “punisher” symbolized the speaker confident of himself. The speaker tried to rationalize his crime by placing himself

as the one doing the right thing. The datum 10 “sending her front teeth flying“ is included in the use of hyperbole which dramatize the situation. The speaker tries to make his narration becomes more concrete and more extreme. This category also can be seen in the datum 13 (“pain in the ass”) and datum 15 (“with every fiber of my being”). Meanwhile the datum 16 is categorized as personification.

d. Connotation

There are two kinds of connotation which are positive and negative form. According to Leach (1974 in Timor and Weiss, 2008) a connotation indicates the latent communicative message that the expression conveys beyond its literal or objective meaning. Based on that definition, it concludes that connotations are connected to the speaker’s own perception regarding himself and others.

The researcher found several data which were categorized as either positive and negative connotation. It differs from the Timor and Weiss’s (2008) findings which the positive and negative connotations occurred in the same amount. Based on findings above, it can be seen that the quantity of negative connotation more often used by the speaker. The subjects used it as a way to conveys their message in negative attitude. The use of connotation is intended by the speaker as a way to manipulate the listener assumption toward the speaker as a person with a feeling of humiliation by using negative connotation. Also, the positive connotation is used to attain the speaker’s omnipotence.

Since there are two kinds of connotation, the researcher will discuss the data based on its category, either positive or negative. The first category, which more often appeared is the negative connotation. It can be seen from the **datum 3**,

datum 5, and datum 11. The speaker used the negative connotation in the words "perfect mate", "just object", "she moved her head the wrong way". Those words describe the speaker negative attitude toward his victim. There is nothing wrong with it. The word "perfect mate" and "just object" show male domination toward female as the subordinate one. In addition, the clause "she moved her head the wrong way" indicates his ignorance upon the victim condition. He did not feel he was the one who responsible for the action he had done before.

Next, the positive connotation consisted in the **datum 1, and datum 6.** According to Timor and Weiss (2008) the use of positive connotation is an attempt to attain the speaker's positive self-image based on his perception. It can be seen from the words like "punisher", and "decent person". Those words show the speaker great inner preoccupation as the one who can do such killing action. It also represents the worldview of psychopathic individuals which are violent and egocentric. Their fluency, insincerity, and ability to deceive make them have effective use of language (Hare et al., 1988).

e. Anaphora

Anaphora is the usage of the general term to relate to a word or concept that was mentioned or hinted previously. It enables the subject not to call the things they are talking about by their names but merely hint at them (Richards et. al., 1986, as cited in in Timor and Weiss, 2008). In the present study, the finding shows that anaphora became the rarest aspect used by psychopathic individual based on semantic technique. This aspect is only found in the **datum 4.** The

speaker changes the word sex to be pronoun “it”. Based on the definition above, it is concluded that the use of pronoun “it” is the way of speaker to reduce the listener focus on the criminal action.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher displays the analysis results in the form of chart to make it clearer by visualizing it. In figure 1, it shows kinds of language pattern of psychopathic individuals in Dark Matter channel. The figure is the visualization of the analysis results based on the theory by Timor and Weiss (2008).

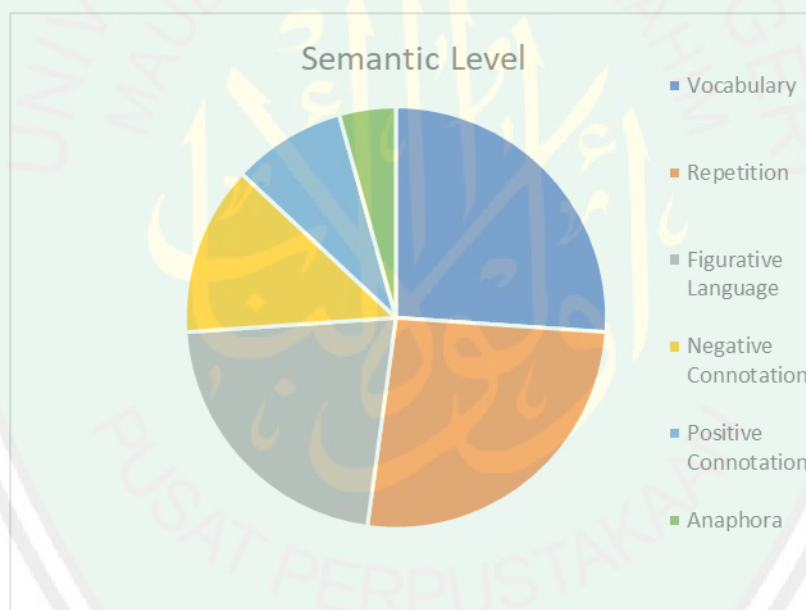


Figure 1. Kinds of semantic technique used by psychopaths

2. The morphological techniques used by psychopaths in Dark Matter channel

In the second technique of Timor and Weiss (2008) model, they analyzed the morphological techniques. This technique consists of four elements: the use of

first-person plural rather than singular form, second person singular rather than plural, passive voice in reducing the focus on subject, and nominal form concealing the doer and the victim.

The researcher found three aspects of morphological techniques: nominalization, passive voice, and first-person plural in the data. Meanwhile there is only one aspect of morphological techniques based on Timor and Weiss (2008) model, which is a second-person singular that doesn't exist in the data. The nominalization form becomes the most dominant aspect of morphological techniques found in the findings.

a. Nominalization

Nominalization becomes the most often pattern used by the psychopathic individuals in explaining their past criminal action. The use of nominalization conceals both the object (victim) and the subject (perpetrator) of the offense and neutralizes his responsibility for the action (Kress and Hodge, 1993, as cited in Timor and Weiss, 2008). It functions as an attempt to distance the speaker from any connection to the crime. He believes that by using this pattern, it can disconnect himself both from his criminal actions as well as this type of criminal action in the future. So, he does not have responsibility for it.

The use of nominalization can be seen from **the datum 2, datum 12, datum 14 and datum 15**. Based on findings, the researcher found that the use of nominalization in the present study functions as a tool to strengthen the speaker position and the way in concealing the perpetrator in their criminal action. Also,

by using this kind of language pattern, the listener will have less focus on the speakers who did wrong.

b. Passivization

It also often used by the psychopathic individuals even though it is not as many as nominalization. The use of passive enables the subject to conceal his identity as being the one who is responsible for the situation or it is called agentless passive. It makes the doer unclear, who does participate, and who is responsible for it. The situation was created by itself (Kress and Hodge, 1979, as cited in Timor and Weiss, 2008).

In the present study, this aspect appears in **the datum 7, datum 8, and datum 14**. Those data show how is psychopathic individual strategy in putting their position as like normal people. They put themselves as a victim of situation who is innocently becomes inmates of something that they did not even recognized as a bad action. It also shows that psychopathic individuals have profound emotion deficit. It is difficult for them to have that kind of empathy. They always use logic in rationalizing their past criminal action.

c. First-person plural

Lamb (1991, as cited in Timor and Weiss, 2008) explained that there is a technique used to make a diffusion of responsibility. The use of the first-person plural instead of the singular in describing the past act reduces the speaker's own responsibility for the action. Based on the findings above, this aspect only appears in the **datum 5**. The speaker hides the actual object which is in the form of her,

but instead he used “them”. It indicates that the speaker assumes his victim is a group of people not only a person.

Furthermore, after elaborated the findings based on Timor and Weiss (2008) model, the researcher tries to conduct discussion related to the other theories. It is important since the multiple perspective is needed to determine the data in more detail and enrich the elaboration of discussion more deeply. There are some previous that can be comparison models to the present theoretical framework by Timor and Weiss (2008).

Hancock et al. (2011) reveal that psychopaths seem to have little or no conscience. Psychopaths have specific combinations of cognitive, social, and emotional characteristics that differentiate them from the general population. They exhibit a wholly selfish orientation and profound emotional deficit. Psychopaths view the world and others instrumentally as theirs which can be used as they want. They found that psychopaths used more cause and effect descriptors (e.g., 'because', 'since') as the way to speak more rationally, they focused on individual needs (food, drink, money), and their speech contained a higher frequency of disfluencies ('uh', 'uhm') as the way of planning everything they said, and they used more past tense and less present tense as the way to show their greater psychological detachment from the incident. This model also can be found in the present data. Four psychopathic individuals tend to use uhm while rationalizing their narration. They often describe everything relating their own needs. The researcher also proved their profound emotional deficit by expressing affectionate

words using past tense. It shows that they only can say the words but cannot really feel it.

There is also a term called *semantic dementia* by Cleckley (1976) which describes the inability of psychopaths in connecting the true meaning of the words when they are producing the words. It seems like they cannot remember the real meaning which other people know. They have their definition of the words. This kind of inability in processing the meaning of words is categorized as a deep-seated semantic disorder. There is a complete lack of meaning-related elaborative effective processes. Blair (2006) found that psychopaths may claim to understand affective words, but they cannot assure whether it is a real understanding or not. Psychopaths have a perfectly logical process of thinking, but they used the language without really understanding the meaning of what has been said (*semantic dementia*).

Louth et al. (1998) stated that psychopaths fail to process their utterances in a normal way which clarifies their failure in developing empathy and conscience. Also, they revealed that psychopaths were speaking spontaneously in discussing neutral, negative, and positive emotional topics. It can be seen from the present study which the first and third psychopathic individual tend to speak spontaneously and confidently. They also do not hesitate in showing their negative attitude toward their victims by blaming and judging them. It is in line with Timor and Weiss (2008) ideas that most inmate male psychopaths tend to attain male power by showing the position of male domination.

Furthermore, talking about their brain, psychopaths have a different way in processing their understanding in their mind. The left hemisphere of psychopathy is not functioned normally in terms of language or the source of language processing in the left hemisphere due to its inability (Hare et al., 1988). Specifically, psychopathy may have difficulty in interpreting lexical items in the left hemisphere (Williamson, 1991). The different condition of their left hemisphere makes them often produce words which are not integrated into the meaning. It is like they only know the words but cannot feel the meaning. They tend to produce words that are inconsistencies between what they say and what they do (Hare et. al., 1988). It can be found in several data in the present study when the psychopathic individuals express their affectionate feeling but in fact killed and violated their victims.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher displays the analysis results in the form of chart to make it clearer by visualizing it. The researcher also provides figure 2 which shows kinds of language pattern of psychopathic individuals in Dark Matter channel. The figure is the visualization of the analysis results based on the theory by Timor and Weiss (2008).

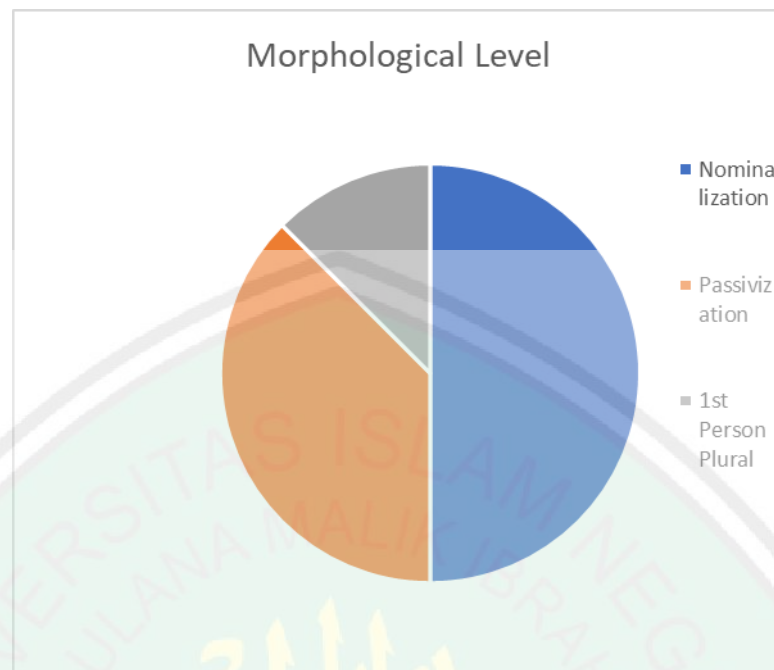


Figure 2. Kinds of morphological technique used by psychopaths

From the discussion above, this study has similarity with Timor and Weiss (2008) model. By using semantic technique, the dominant data appeared is the vocabulary aspect. However, the findings of the present study have not only one dominant pattern but instead, there are two dominant kinds of techniques which are vocabulary and repetition. In answering the second research question, the present study shows that nominalization is the most frequent pattern used by psychopathic individuals in the present study based on the morphological technique. Meanwhile, one aspect of morphological techniques which is second person singular is not found in the speech of four psychopathic individuals.

This study has limitation related to the subject of the study. The further researcher is suggested to conduct psychopathic language research by

interviewing the psychopaths directly since the present study only get the data through video interview on Youtube. The result of this study is limited to the subject in the video which has occurred many years ago. So, the interview with the psychopaths directly will bring information of psychopathic language based on the current situation.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study based on the findings and discussion presented in the previous chapter. It concludes the findings in the previous chapter to answer the research questions. Also, there is suggestion to the reader, specifically to the next researcher in conducting similar topic in linguistic studies.

A. Conclusion

This study examines the kinds of the speech of psychopathic individuals in Dark Matter channel. The data were chosen from several utterances by four psychopathic individuals which had distinct pattern of psychopathic language. This study uses Timor and Weiss (2008) in analyzing the data. Therefore, after understanding and classifying the data, the result confirms there is the distinct technique of the speech of psychopaths by using semantic and morphological techniques.

Based on semantic technique, kinds of the speech of psychopaths found are divided into six categories which are vocabulary, repetition, figurative language, positive and negative connotations, and anaphora. The result shows that vocabulary and repetition are the most dominant pattern used by psychopathic individuals in this study. Therefore, based on morphological technique, kinds of the speech of psychopaths found are divided into four categories which are nominalization, passivization, first-person plural, and second-person singular. The

most dominant pattern of psychopathic language based on the morphological technique is nominalization. However, in this study, there are only three categories of morphological technique used by psychopaths since second-person singular could not be founded.

B. Suggestion

The study of psychopathic language is very interesting. Specifically, in Indonesia, it is still difficult to find psychopathic language study. This study uses Timor and Weiss (2008) theory to recognize the kinds of speech of psychopaths. The researcher hopes there will be further research related to the speech of psychopaths especially conducting by linguistic student. There are several suggestions related to this study.

First, this study is expected to be a useful insights and extended information on linguistics specifically in psycholinguistics related to psychopathic language. Hopefully, this study gives more information about what psychopath is, what kinds of the speech of psychopaths using semantic and morphological techniques. Therefore, the next researcher may conduct research using the other techniques in the form of phonology, syntax, or pragmatic.

Second, this study only analyzes the speech of psychopaths from the video recording. So, it would be better if the next researcher interviews with psychopathic individuals directly. It will bring clearer and more scientific results since the researcher will know so well who are them, how their real condition, and

one more important thing is the researcher will get the better information based on the current situation.



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| No. | Utterances | Semantic level | | | | | Morphological level | | | | | Datum |
|-----|---|----------------|----|-----|---|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| | | V | FL | Con | | A | R | 1stPP | 2ndPS | Psv | Nom | |
| | | | | P | N | | | | | | | |
| 1. | It started about the age of one when I was the punisher . | | √ | √ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2. | I was the.. I was the one who decided punishment over the children I was the one who spanked the children I was the one who punished the Children. | | | | | | √ | | | | √ | 2 |
| 3. | I would.. I would tell myself well she's not going to be like that she is gonna be the perfect mate . | | | | √ | | √ | | | | | 3 |
| 4. | Then I molested her at 18 myself and I thought to myself I said well this is this is gonna be easy this is gonna be easy . | √ | | | | | √ | | | | | |
| 5. | When she grows up to be fourteen-fifteen years old, I will have the perfect sexual mate for sexual purposes , anything else didn't matter it was sex that was it . | √ | | | | √ | | | | | | 4 |
| 6. | <i>I didn't care</i> about really honestly <i>I didn't love</i> the child, I wanted the child for my own purposes you know and treating them | | | | √ | | √ | | | | | 5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | like a person but they were just objects . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | The best way to fool people is to help them is to <i>ask what they want ask what they need</i> do they do <i>do they need any money</i> or do) they <i>need their car fixed</i> do they <i>need the grass cut</i> do they need their children looked out for do they need. uhhh. anything anything to get them to think that I am a decent person and want to help trust me I will help and that was manipulation all the way. | | | √ | | | √ | | | | 6 |
| 8. | <i>Uhm, I remember</i> the house and I remember that Ezra Linnaean <i>uhhm</i> -car came up- to the driveway and I remember text getting out | | | | | | √ | | | | |
| 9. | Without saying anything they were gonna fire a shot shot I was noob lucious and that's when the Illinois Steven parent was killed | √ | | | | | √ | | √ | | 7 |
| 10. | I had tied his hands with a towel and I was instructed to kill him and I laced the knife that I had in my hand and <i>I couldn't put the knife down</i> I couldn't I couldn't lay down it was just as though there was a force there that held my | √ | | | | | | | √ | | 8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|----|
| | <p>wrist and I couldn't I couldn't move and as he saw that I couldn't move him.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | <p>I can remember seems people discuss scattering in different places and running in different places and I was like sitting with champagne and she was talking to me and I remember that I had absolutely I could have <i>I felt nothing</i></p> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| | <p>She got me to put in prison she knows then that a bullshit she pulled the only way to keep from sending her front teeth flying on her asshole is they had me behind this glass.</p> | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 12. | <p>Oh when I when I attacked Michelle I wouldn't really call it attack went up to her where she's walking down the sidewalk and I said your eye you're gonna have to learn this lesson and I just held her by the shoulder and I popped her and head twice you know she moved her head the wrong way and I snapped her nose and she fell down and I just walked away she</p> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | 11 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|----|----|
| | said I struck her about 20 times but she was unconscious before she hit the ground | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | She's a bitch and she deserved that a shit knocked out of her butt you know what the hell | √ | | | | | | | | | | √ | 12 | |
| 14. | It makes me feel like I should have killed her she's such a pain in the ass | √ | √ | | | | | | | | | | 13 | |
| 15. | Oh how did faith and Liberty die they said they died of gunshot wounds . Yeah the night that I was arrested I had the roses. It didn't have any significance | | | | | | | | | | | √ | √ | 14 |
| 16. | I remember hearing him mutter oh my god when he saw what I had done and I remember I just felt like I was drowning in shame knowing that they saw what I had done and knew that I hadn't had done | | | | | | | | | | | √ | √ | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|----|
| 17 | <p>a description of my feelings isn't something that I can give you in the brief time that we have together because <i>I loved her I loved her</i> with every fiber of my being.</p> | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | 15 |
| 18. | <p>because I'm I'm completely estranged from who I was then and I just now I can't comprehend how I could ever have thought that killing my sister wouldn't solve my problems.</p> | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. | <p>it's it's like we're here talking about a completely different person it's like you're asking me to try to climb inside someone else's head and peer through his eyes and catalog his thoughts and I realize we're talking about myself but it doesn't feel like we are</p> | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | 16 |